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THE  
History  
AND  
Antiquities,  
OF  
CUMBERLAND

VOL. II.



Cathedral from the S.W.

*Published by E. Jollie, Carlisle.*



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# HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND.

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## THE PARISH OF HALE,

(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT)

**W**HICH, as a member of Egremont, was granted out by the lord of that barony to the Multons of Gilfland. In the time of King Henry III. we find it gave name to a resident family, whose descendants appear to have held it of Thomas de Multon in the reign of King Edward I. It came afterwards to the family of Ponsonby, by marriage. The ancestor of the Ponsonbies came into England with the conqueror, and was of Picardy. The family of Besborough, in Ireland, is derived from this stock. There seems to be great confusion in the descent of these proprietors, for some of them took the name of De Hale, and it is not easy from that cause, to give their succession here with accuracy.

“ Hale, in Henry III.’s time, was the land of Alexander de Hale, Agnes and Constance, his daughters, held it 23d Edward I. of Thomas Multon of Gilfland, but in Edward II.’s time, he is named Christian in John Multon’s office. The Ponsonbies got Agnes’ part, and in Richard II.’s time, William Beauchamp, Robert Harrington, in Everington, Richard Murthing, and John Stanley, the other part; but now Ponsonby holds it wholly.”†

The church of Hale was appropriated to the priory of Conishead, in the year 1345, by the Archdeacon of Richmond, reserving a pension of 6s. 8d. per ann.\*

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## WOTOBANK,

A ROMANTIC HILL IN THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The Editor, at the instance of a valuable correspondent, who has furnished this work with many ornaments and additions, has introduced the following *POEM*, which, though not fully historical, leads to a conjecture why the place alluded to is called *Wotobank*; and the Editor has constantly endeavoured to gather up such etymologies as might serve to elucidate.

† Denton’s MS.

\* Lord Londale, the impropiator and patron, certified it 7l. a-year. It pays 3s. 4d. synodals, 5s. 8d. procurations: The parish contains about 25 families.

For *Housman’s Notes*, see page 16.

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TO THE EDITORS OF THE HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

I am sorry to find, that your account of Beckermont is printed off; because it was there that the Poem which I now send you should, most properly, have come in. As, however, both the place and the subject of it have some connexion with the adjoining parish of *Hale*, I agree with your printer, that it may take its place, without injury either to the poem or your readers, in the beginning of your next volume.

There is something, in my estimation, so singular and striking in the history of this little production, that you owe it to your readers, and perhaps to the author also, to give them some account of it. The whole owes its birth entirely to that little simple mention of *Wotobank* communicated in the scrap of paper which you some time ago put into my hands; and which I request you to print, *velutim*, at the end of the poem. When I first read this little village anecdote, brief and artless as it is, there seemed to be some such genuine strokes of nature in it, that, happening to have an opportunity, I could not help remarking to a poetical friend, that it was a fine subject for a poem. My friend was so touched with it, that, snatching up her pen, she immediately sketched the outlines, and struck off most of the parts, of this exquisitely curious piece of poetry. A more striking instance of the *creative* powers of genius never occurred to my observation. And if your readers in general find in it, as they indubitably will, descriptions highly poetical; numbers charmingly harmonious; infinite pathos, and much appropriated character, they will be the less surpris'd, when you inform them that this is an, hasty indeed, but elegant, effusion of the muse of MRS. COWLEY.

Of this lady's great powers to please, in other departments of literature, the world needs not that you should inform them: but, perhaps, it may have been reserved for you, first, to have an opportunity of shewing that she who has presumed, not rashly, to emulate TERENCE and CONGREVE, has also fair and well-founded pretensions to vie with OVID and HAMMOND. And I cannot but think it a very flattering compliment to our county, that one who has so often delighted and improved the world at large, by her dramatic compositions, has now condescended to add such an embellishment to our county history.

I have the honour to be,

LPSOM,

GENTLEMEN, &c.

MAY 21, 1794.

J. B.

EDWINA.

# EDWINA.

## A POEM.

SKIDDAW! I climb thy high uplifted form,  
Dare thy bold steep, and soar above the storm;  
Below my feet see the keen light'nings start,  
Which, midst the nether region harmless dart;—  
Or, through the clouds that roll their seas away,  
Thy prostrate villages, and lakes survey;  
Mark, where transparent DERWENT spreads its tide,  
On the smooth pebbles which it scorns to hide:  
Hang with delight o'er KESWICK's fosten'd glades,  
Behind whose shadowy oaks the day beam fades;  
*Here*, sling my glance across the tangley dells,  
*There*, rest it on the misty, distant FIELDS—  
In the *vast* PAINTING own the hand divine,  
And see in every touch THE GODHEAD'S PENCIL SHINE.

But chiefly ENNERSDALE to thee I turn,  
And o'er thy healthful vales heart-rended mourn!  
Vain do thy riv'lets spread their curving fides,  
Whilst o'er thy glens the summer zephyr glides;  
Vain are those guardian woods which shade thy plains,  
And shelter Nature's wild, yet soothing strains—  
For ah! those plains, those vales, those shelt'ring woods,  
Nourish'd by BASSANTHWAITE's contiguous floods,  
Once witness'd such a sad and heavy deed,  
As makes the aching memory recede.  
For this, thy flowers each soft returning morn  
Drop their clear tears; for this the snowy thorn  
Presents its point to Philomela's breast,†  
And bids it rob thy slumb'ring maids of rest;  
For this, that time-worn YEW its branches bends,  
And to the scene a deeper sadness lends;  
Midst LORTON's vale its wond'rous stems arise,  
*Unmatch'd*, beneath our floating arctic skies—

† It is popular tradition, that the NIGHTINGALE rests her bosom on a thorn, and endures its soft puncture whilst she sings;—thus exciting in herself those melancholy and piercing notes, so dear to POETRY:—

“Oh! for a prick now, like a Nightingale,  
“To put my breast against.”——

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

Planted by HENRY in an anguish'd day,  
And on its roots, his head full oft in sorrow lay.

Yes!—I will tune the story to my lyre,  
Nor ask *your* aid, ye Nymphs who breathe in fire;  
PARNASSUS and its long fictitious train,  
I *never* call'd on to adorn my strain—  
Puerile invention of the early mind,  
Ere reason grew, ere knowledge was refin'd.  
*Dim lights*, which first on Grecian darkness gleam'd,  
And midst its *polish'd ignorance* faintly beam'd—  
Then, swift descended to the Roman bands,  
And flash'd, beneath their arms, o'er distant lands:  
I call not you!—your radiant fields I shun,  
Nor o'er your gay deceptions raptur'd run—  
*Vanish!* each cheering prospect from my view,  
Let weeds spring up, and hemlock fling its dew;  
Let the lorn owl labour his grating song,  
And be the north wind's shriekings loud, and long;  
*These* shall inspire my hand to touch the chord,  
Which trembles to the woes of ENNERSDALE'S once Lord!

He, the sole heir of ATHELING was known,  
Whose blood, stern SCOTLAND! midst thy heats has flown.  
Not five and twenty summers o'er his head  
Had led their oibs, when he prepar'd to wed  
The sweet EDWINA. Blooming were the charms  
Which her fond father gave to HENRY'S arms.  
Long had he woo'd the charming *bashful* maid,  
Who, yet to listen to Love's tales afraid,  
By many modest arts—(so LOVE ordains)  
Increas'd his passion, though increas'd his pains.  
At length the NUPTIAL MORN burst from the sky,  
Bidding prismatic light before her fly;  
Soft purple radiance stream'd around her car,  
Absorbing all the beams of every star;—  
Roses awaken'd as she pass'd along,  
And the high lark perform'd his soaring song,  
Whilst pinks their fragrance shaking on the air,  
The proud carnation's glories seem'd to share;

The breezes snatch'd their odours as they flew,  
 And gave them in return pellucid dew,  
 Which fed their colours to a higher tone,  
 Till all the earth, A VEGETATIVE RAINBOW SHONE.

Beneath her husband's roof the matchless fair  
 Graced each delight, and each domestic care.  
 Her plastic needle bade fresh flow'rets blow,  
 And, hung in rich festoons, around her glow ;  
 In cooling grots her *shell-work* seiz'd the eye,  
 With skill arrang'd to shew each melting dye ;  
 Her taste, the garden ev'ry where sustain'd,  
 In each parterre her vivid fancy reign'd.  
 Submissive YEWs in solid walls she form'd,  
 Or bade them rise a castle, yet unstorm'd ;  
 In box the eagle hover'd o'er its nest,  
 Or seem'd a couchant lion, sunk to rest.  
 Her husband's sports his lov'd EDWINA shared,  
 For her the hawking party was prepared ;  
 She roused the wolf—the foaming boar she chased,  
 And Danger's self, was in *her* presence graced.  
 O, MARRIAGE ! powerful charm—GIFT, all divine !  
 Sent from the skies o'er Life's sad waste to shine,  
 What splendors from thy bright Tiara spring,  
 What graces to thy decent footsteps cling.  
 VENGEANCE will surely hail that *idiot* land  
 Which drags the sceptre from thy hallow'd hand—  
 Which, wanton ! tramples on thy holy rites,  
 And nuptial perfidy, unawed, invites :  
 The weeping world to THEE its solace owes,  
 From thee derives its truest, best, repose !  
 Not the cold compact subtle INTEREST twines,  
 Not that, which pale SUBMISSION trembling signs,  
 Is MARRIAGE ! No—'tis when its polish'd chain  
 Binds those who in each other's bosom reign ;  
 'Tis when two minds form one extatic WHOLE,  
 One sweetly blended wish, one sense, one soul.  
 This was the gift the exiled seraph curst,  
 When from hell's blazing continent he burst ;—

EDEN's full charms he saw without a groan,  
 Though Nature there had fix'd her gorgeous throne.  
 Its rich Ananas, and its Aloes high,  
 Whose forms pyramidal approach the sky ;  
 Its tow'ring palms with luscious clusters crown'd,  
 Its shrubs, whose perfumes fill'd the region round ;  
 Its streams diaphonous, its bowers of shade,  
 Its flowers that knew to bloom, but not to fade ;  
 Its Orb which nursed the new-created day,  
 Its Bow which joy'd the night with tender ray ;  
 Its fields of wavy gold, its slopes of green,  
 By the *fell fiend* without a pang were seen—  
 'Twas then fierce rancour seiz'd the demon's breast,  
 When in the MARRIED PAIR he felt mankind were *blest*.

Thus roll'd two years on flow'ry wheels along,  
 'Midst calm domestic blifs, and sport, and song.  
 O, EDGAR ! from pernicious Gallia's shore,  
 Hadst thou, immoral youth ! return'd no more,  
*Such* years thro' lengthen'd time had sweetly run,  
 Down to the faintest beams of Life's last sun.  
 But *thou* return'd'st ! and thy voluptuous heart,  
 Which from temptation never knew to start,  
 Seized on EDWINA as a lawful prize—  
 All dead to Honour's voice, and Conscience' secret cries.

Edgar, to ENNERSDALE oft bent his way,  
 His form was courtly, and his manners gay ;  
 To HENRY he would speak of wars he'd seen,  
 Of tournaments, and gaudes, midst peace serene.  
 When for EDWINA's ear the tale was fram'd,  
 The beauties of bright Gallia's court were nam'd,  
 Their lives, their loves, all past before her view,  
 And many things were feign'd he never knew.  
 At length the prudent fair remark'd *the file*,  
 And saw beneath his ease, distorted guile ;—  
 For virtue in his tales ne'er found a place,  
 Nor maiden vigilance, nor matron grace,  
 But wild and loose his glowing stories ran,  
 And thus betray'd the black designing man.

As when, in eastern climes, midst hours of play,  
 A sweet boy (wand'ring at the close of day,  
 Along the margin of a gadding stream,  
 Whilst Hope around him throws her fairy dream)  
 Sudden beholds the panther's deadly eye,  
 And turns, by impulse strong, his step to fly—  
 So turn'd EDWINA, when she saw, reveal'd,  
 The net th' ensaring youth had hoped conceal'd :  
 Whenever he appear'd her air grew cold,  
 And awed to mute despair, this BARON BOLD ;  
 He by degrees forbore to seek *her* gate,  
 Who sat enshrined within, in VIRTUE's state :  
 But his wild wishes did not cease to rage,  
 Nor did he strive their fever to assuage—  
 For sinful love is ever *dear* to SIN,  
 Its victims, self-correction ne'er begin ;  
 But hurried on by hell, pursue their road,  
 Nor heed surrounding woes, nor tremble at their God!

The huntsman blew the horn, ere listless day,  
 Had from his shoulder thrown his robe of gray,  
 Ere he had shaken from his shining hair,  
 The rosy mists which irrigate the air.  
 Lord HENRY heard—and from his pillow sprung,  
 And bold responsive notes he cheerly sung ;  
 Then, “ wake, my love !” the happy husband cried,  
 To her, who, sweetly slumb'ring at his side,  
 Wish'd still, thus *slumbering* to wear the morn,  
 And almost chid the early tyrant horn—  
 Yet quick she rose, and quick her busy maids,  
 Folding her yellow locks in careless braids,  
 Equip'd her for the field—sweeping she flew,  
 Like a slim arrow from the graceful yew.  
 Her jet black steed more lively seem'd to bound,  
 When the light burden on his back he found—  
 The jet black steed her husband had bestow'd,  
 When first, a *huntress*, at his side she rode ;  
 Long was his streaming mane, his eye of fire,  
 Proved his descent from no ignoble sire ;  
 He sprung 'midst Araby's far distant plains,  
 Whose sands the bleeding violet never stains.

And now the day in all his glories drest,  
 Seem'd at the bugle's call to shake off rest.  
 He pour'd his beams around in ample floods——  
 Rivers of light descended on the woods ;  
 The plains, the vallies drank the radiant shower,  
 Each plant received it, and each gentle flower.  
 The HUNT inspir'd, the ambient æther rent  
 With varied sounds, as their keen course they bent ;  
 The dogs, deep mouth'd, in chorus form'd the cry,  
 And sent their forest-greetings to the sky ;  
 The horn's full tone swell'd each pervading note,  
 And harmony and joy around the country float.

At length a boar, thro' a dark coppice side,  
 Amidst the rustling bushes seem'd to glide ;  
 Cautious he moved, like a fell thief of night,  
 Strung by his fears to unintended flight.  
 Close to the earth he softly crept along,  
 And shrubs, and underwood around him throng ;  
 But ah ! in vain he creeps, the air so thin,  
 Catches th' effluvia from his reeking skin,  
 The titillations to the hounds keen nostrils fly,  
 Who instantly the brown recesses try.  
 When turn'd before them into open view,  
 Quick transport from each ardent bosom flew ;  
 But *huntman's law* the churning savage found,  
 They suffer'd his escape twelve rood of ground,  
 Ere loose was let the eager mad'ning pack,  
 To follow in the bristly monster's track ;  
 At length in close pursuit they pour along,  
 Urged, or retarded by their Leader's thong.  
 O'er hills, thro' brakes, he led them many an hour,  
 Straining each nerve—exhausting ev'ry power :  
 Now hears the dogs' faint mouthings far behind,  
 Then scents them as around a *Beck* they wind——  
 With dread and joy alternately is fill'd,  
 Now high with hope, and now with terror chill'd ;  
 Then in despair he turns to meet the foe,  
 And rage and madness in his eye-balls glow——  
 When HENRY darting on before the rest,  
 Fix'd the bright lance within his heaving breast,

His struggling breast convulsive motions strain,  
 His spouting veins the foaming courfers stain :  
 The death-notes issue from the brazen horn,  
 And from th' enormous trunk, the head is torn.  
 Straight with the tuft-arm'd head upon his spear,  
 Lord HENRY turn'd to HER—for ever dear!  
 To lay the bleeding trophy at her feet,  
 And make his triumph more sincerely sweet——  
 But horror!—no EDWINA could be seen,  
 Nor on the hill's soft slope, or pasture green;  
 Not shelter'd, near the torrent's fall she lay,  
 Nor on the forest's edge, escaped the day.  
 Nor was she on the plain—the vallies too,  
 Gave no EDWINA to the aching view.  
 Wonder and dread compress her husband's heart,  
 O'er the surrounding scene his eye-beams dart ;  
 He moves——stands still——terror lifts up his hair,  
 He seems the pale-cheek'd spectre of despair.  
 And now was heard her steed's sonorous neigh,  
 Whose voice the rocks firm echoes would obey ;  
 Bounding, he comes towards them from the plain,  
 But his sweet mistress, held no guiding rein—  
 The reins float loosely as he cleft the air,  
 No mistress sweet, with guiding hand was there!  
 From all but HENRY burst terrific cries,  
 Silent *his* dread—and quite suppress'd his sighs.  
 His manly features sink, his eye-lids close,  
 And all his lineaments express his woes.  
 SPEECH! O, how weak, when mighty sorrows spring,  
 When fears *excessive* to the bosom cling !  
 WORDS may to lighter troubles give a shew,  
 But find no place where griefs *transcendent* grow.  
 At length they each, a different way diverge,  
 Some to the mountain's haughty brow emerge,  
 Others pursue the plain—the wood—the dell,  
 Appointing where to meet, their fortune drear, to tell.

And now, O! LADY, Empress of the day,  
 My pensive pen pursues thee on thy way!  
 Amidst the heat and fury of the chace,  
 When the fleet horsemen, scarce the eye could trace.

A road succinct, EDWINA meant to take,  
 And push'd her steed across an ancient brake;  
 But in the thicket tangled and dismay'd,  
 And of the thorny solitude afraid,  
 Again she turn'd her horse—ah! turn'd in vain,  
 She miss'd the opening to the neighbour plain.  
 At length dismounting, tremblingly she strove,  
 To force a path, through briars thickly wove;  
 The horse releas'd, straight vanish'd from her eye,  
 And o'er opposing brambles seem'd to fly—  
 The distant hounds his prick'd-up ears invade,  
 And quick he skims o'er ev'ry glen, and glade.  
 His mistress, thus forsook, with prickles torn,  
 And weeping oft with pain, and all forlorn,  
 At length achiev'd a path, and saw a rill,  
 To which she mov'd, her ruby mouth to fill;—  
 Her taper'd hand immers'd beneath the stream,  
 Flash'd through the glassy wave with pearly gleam,  
 It bore the living moisture to her lips,  
 And eagerly the panting beauty sips,  
 The shining freshness o'er her brow she threw,  
 And bless'd the current as it sparkling flew;  
 Then on its borders sought a short repose,  
 Whilst round her, *doddergrass*, and *panfies* rose.  
 SLEEP soon, *unbidden*, caught her in his snare,  
 And folded in his arms the weary fair,  
 Two aspen trees in one smooth bark were bound,  
 And threw a thin and trembling shadow round,  
 The waters gently tinkled as they fell,  
 And a near sheep sustain'd a silv'ry bell,  
 Whilst breezes o'er her temples softly stray'd,  
 And 'midst her floating ringlets, leaping, play'd.  
 Who would not wish to *linger* in such rest,  
 Where *waters*, *shades*, and *sounds*, make sleeping blest?  
 But POWERS SUBLIME! who tread the burning air,  
 And give to fainted chastity your care,  
 Where roved ye now?—Where waved your filmy wings,  
 Where struck your harps their million beamy strings?  
 If on Light's rays, swift shot from pole to pole,  
 Your ESSENCES supine you chose to roll,

Or the rich glowing tapestry to weave,  
 Which must the sun's retiring Orb receive,  
 Yet still you should have left each task undone,  
 Fled from the glowing west—forfook the sun,  
 Rush'd in whole troops, nor left one sylph behind,  
 And all your cares to ENNERSDALE confin'd ;  
 Clung round the aspens where EDWINA slept,  
 And o'er her form, your anxious vigils kept——  
 Whose slumbers, long spun out their rosy dreams,  
 And still consoled her midst the noontide beams.  
 When a hard grasp which seiz'd her listless hands,  
 Rude, snapt asunder their narcotic bands,  
 She started, and she found, —O! hated sight,  
 Close at her side the am'rous, villain knight,  
 Who tried in specious terms his hopes to paint—  
 Inspir'd by ev'ry fiend, he call'd on ev'ry *saint*!

Surprise, at first, held mute EDWINA's tongue,  
 And many changes on his theme he rung,  
 Ere she could pour her chaste, her proud, disdain,  
 Or check with cold contempt his odious strain.  
 At length she spoke. So once, JUDEAN FAIR!  
*Thou* turn'd'st upon the sober, hoary pair  
 Who slunk, with wanton thoughts and aspect grave,  
 To watch thee, rising from the gelid wave.  
 Insulted Virtue thunder'd from thy tongue,  
 And o'er thy eye indignant lightnings hung,  
 Swift came the vollied speech;—grand was thy tone,  
 And CHASTITY in bright effulgence shone:  
 Around thy iv'ry form dark myrtles grew,  
 To snatch thee from the gazing monsters' view;  
 Through their deep foliage came thy pointed words,  
 Thy glance was fire—thy sentences were swords!  
 Such were EDWINA's tones, her look, her air,  
 Striking the young seducer with despair:  
 Yes, *young* he was, in Beauty's fullest prime,  
 Untarnish'd yet, untouch'd by with'ring time;  
 O'er his red cheek soft dimples playful ran,  
 Whilst grace, and finewy strength proclaim'd THE MAN:  
 His *charms*, his *passion*, sweet EDWINA spurn'd,  
 And with unfeign'd abhorrence, stately turn'd;

Then

Then walk'd with mien compos'd acrofs the moor,  
 Though tremblings seiz'd her heart, and doubtings fore ;  
 But EDGAR soon she heard, step quick behind,  
 And then to mad'ning fears her soul resign'd.  
 She seem'd to borrow from the wind its wings,  
 When from its southern portal first it springs——  
 Flying, as borne upon the billowy air,  
 Urged by distraction on, and black despair.  
 Her base pursuer spurr'd by dire intent,  
 Kept closely in the track the fair one went ;  
 Nor hurried much, but thought her failing feet,  
 Would soon retard a course so wondrous fleet,——  
 He thought aright, and in his felon arms,  
 Press'd Henry's beauteous wife, half *wild* with dread alarms.

Scarce had he dared to grasp her sinking frame,  
 When with the quickness of devouring flame,  
 A furious wolf from out the bord'ring wood  
 With eyes all glaring near EDWINA stood——  
 'The brindled hair rose stiff upon his chine,  
 Of ghastly, death-full joy, the horrid sign ;  
 His clinging sides confess'd his famish'd state,  
 And his deep howl proclaim'd a victim's fate.  
 THE COWARD FLED!—O! now my pen forbear,  
 Nor with the shrieks of terror rend the air!——  
 The wolf's fell teeth—but oh! I check the song,  
 Nor can the horrid, agonizing chord prolong.

The savage starting from his bleeding prey,  
 Rush'd to his haunt, and briefly fled away ;  
 Approaching steps declared swift danger nigh,  
 And forced—too late! th' unglutted beast to fly.  
 Those steps were HENRY'S!—he first reach'd the spot,  
 For HIM to reach it, was the dreadful lot!  
 He saw her marble bosom torn—her mangled head ;  
 He saw—MYSTERIOUS FATE! EDWINA DEAD!  
 Those eyes were closed, whose rich and beamy light,  
 Would shed a lustre on pale Sorrow's night——  
 Dumb was that honied mouth, whose graceful speech,  
 Beyond the schoolman's eloquence would reach!  
 The snowy arms which lately clasp'd her Lord,  
 Now streak'd with flowing blood—O! thought abhorr'd!

Before his starting eyes, all lifeless hang,  
 And give him *more* than death's, last, rending pang.  
 His cries of agony spread o'er the plain,  
 And reach'd the distant undulating main;  
 His screams of anguish struck with terror, more,  
 Than the lank wolf's most desolating roar.  
 Vain his attendants sooth—in vain they pray,  
 In stormy grief he wearied down the day.  
 A furious maniac, now he raged around,  
 And tore the bushes from th' embracing ground,  
 Then spent, all prone upon the earth he fell,  
 And from his eyes the gushing torrents swell,  
 When SORROW could *articulate* its grief,  
 When *words* allow'd a transient short relief,  
 "WOE TO THEE BANK!" were the first sounds that burst,  
 "And be thy soil with bitter offspring curst!  
 "WOE TO THEE BANK! for thou art drunk with gore,  
 "The purest, heart of woman ever bore!"  
 WOE 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 WOE-TO-BANK 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;  
 The BASSENTHWAITE's soft murmurs sorrow round,  
 And rocks of BUTTERMERE protect the ground,  
 Foamy HELVELLYN raging in his fall,  
 Seems on LODORE's rough sympathy to call—  
 From peak to peak they wildly burst away,  
 And form with rushing tone, a hollow, dirge-like lay.

Not ROCKS, and CATARACTS, and ALPS alone,  
 Point out the spot, and make its horrors known,  
 For faithful lads ne'er pass, nor tender maid,  
 But the soft rite of tears is duly paid;  
 Each can the story to the trav'ler tell,  
 And on the sad disaster, pitying dwell—  
 Thus WOE-TO-BANK thou'rt known thy swains among,  
 And now thou liv'st within an humble STRANGER's song!

The following is a faithful transcript of the hint on which the foregoing *Elegiac Tale* is founded:—

“ In addition to your origins of the names of places in Cumberland:—In the parish of Beckermont is a small hill, commonly called WOTOBANK. A traditionary story of great antiquity says—That a Lord of Beckermont, and his lady and servants, were one time hunting the wolf; during the chase this lord missed his lady: after a long and painful search, they at last, to his inexpressible sorrow, found her body laying on this hill, or bank, slain by a wolf, and the ravenous beast in the very action of tearing it to pieces, till frightened by the dogs. In the first transports of his grief, the first words that the sorrowful husband uttered, were, “ WOE TO THIS BANK!” since vulgarly called WOTOBANK.

“ I am yours, &c.

“ F. M.”

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#### NOTES TO THE PARISH OF HALE, PAGE 3.

**EXTENT.]** From east to west about four miles; from north to south about one mile and a half.

The western part of the parish is fertile, the soil being somewhat barren; the other part is high, cold, and rather barren, being mountainous. Barley and oats are the chief grain that are produced. There is a large tract of tolerable pasture land.

**QUARRIES.]** Freestone and limestone, but no coal.

The parish is well watered by brooks, but no rivers.

**SHEEP AND CATTLE.]** About 1000 sheep—The cattle are of a small sort, and rather inferior to those of the neighbouring parishes.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** The land inclines towards the sea; is in the most part high and exposed to the west winds; is dry, and the air healthy.—*Hale-Hall* is situated near to extensive moorlands, which gives it a naked appearance. It is well situated for a sporting seat; is a commodious and pleasant mansion, and has for several ages been the place of residence of the ancient family of Ponsonby.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

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THE PARISH OF EGREMONT.

( IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT. )

WE approached EGREMONT in a serene evening, which made it appear to great advantage at a distance.

This is a clean little town, situated on the north side of the river End, and consisting chiefly of one long street; much of the countenance of antiquity is retained, several of the houses are piazzaed in front: there are indeed some new buildings in a modern stile, but they are in the skirts of the town. The place is justly esteemed pleasant, being surrounded with good lands, the inclosures, in general, well fenced, and the meadows productive.

In Denton's MS. we have the following particulars:

*Barony of Egremont.*

“ King William the Conqueror, about the latter end of his reign, after he had taken the county of Cumberland from Gospatrick, to whom he had first given it, and banished the Saxons and quieted the rebellions there, raised and outlawed the inhabitants (the whole north parts, from York northward; being in those journeys wasted with fire and sword) gave the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland to Ranulph, or Randolph de Meschines, sister's son to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and left him men and munition to defend the country from all hostility which might trouble the peace of the same, either by tumult of the inhabitants that were left, or foreign invasion.

“ Randolph de Meschines being quietly possessed of every part of Cumberland, presently surveyed the whole county, and gave all the frontiers bordering on Scotland, on Northumberland and along the sea coasts, to his friends and followers, retaining still to himself the middle part, between the east and west mountains, a goodly great forest full of woods, red and fallow deer, wild swine, and all manner of wild beasts, called the forest of Englewood, which was sixteen miles long and ten broad, and lieth between the rivers Shawk and Eden, extended, in length, from Carlisle to Penrith: this Earl, Randolph, gave to his brother, William Meschines, the great barony of Caupland or Kopeland, which lies between the rivers Dudden and Darwent and the sea; and so much of the same as lieth between the rivers Cockar and Darwent. The said William granted over to one Waldeof, the son of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar in Scotland, together with five towns about Cockar, that is to say, Brigham, Eaglesfield, Dean, with Branchwaite, Craykfothen, and Clifton, with the hamlets thereof, little Clifton, and Stainburn. This Waldeof was Lord of Allerdale beneath Darwent: and to Ketell the son of Eldred, the son of Jvo de Tailbois, Baron of Kendal, were given Kelton, Salter, Workington, and Stockhow.

“ The manors of Beckermitt, Prifington, Rotington, Weddaker, and Arloghden to Fleming.

“ Kirkby Begohe to the Abbey of York.

“ Mulcaster to the Penningtons ancestors.

“ Dreg and Carleton to Stuteville.

“ Saunton, Bolton, Gosforth and Haile, to Thomas Multon, of Gilfland.

“ The said Lord William de Meschines seated himself at Egremont, where he  
 “ built a castle upon a sharp topped hill, and thereupon called the same *Egre-mont* ;  
 “ and all such lands as he or his successors, Lords of Kopeland, granted to any  
 “ knight, or Freeholder, within the barony of Kopeland, they bound the same to  
 “ be held of that castle of Egremont, and caused the name of the barony to be  
 “ changed from Kopeland, and to be called the barony of Egremont, which name  
 “ it retaineth to this day.

“ This William left no issue at his death, but a daughter who was married to  
 “ Robert Romley of Skipton, in Craven, by whom he had issue a daughter, nam-  
 “ ed Alice, whom the said Robert Romley gave in marriage to William Romley,  
 “ Earl of Murray, in Scotland, the son of Duncan; by which marriage the said  
 “ William Fitz Duncan became Lord both of Skipton and Egremont, by her mo-  
 “ ther, the Lord Meschines' daughter.

“ William Fitz Duncan had issue by the said Alice, a son called William, who  
 “ died an infant, and three daughters, coheirs. The eldest named Cibyl or Cicely  
 “ was married to William le Gros, Earl of Aumarle, and had issue only a daugh-  
 “ ter, named Hawise, who was married to three husbands successively; to William  
 “ de Mandevill, Earl of Essex; to Baldwin Beton, and to William de Fortibus,  
 “ to whom the said Hawise bore a son, called William de Fortibus, who had issue  
 “ the third William de Fortibus, who had issue Aveline, an only daughter and  
 “ heir, (who was married to Edmund Crouchback, King Edward I's. brother)  
 “ and dying without any children, the third part of William Fitz Duncan's land  
 “ (which was Skipton in Craven) came to the king's hand, and by King Edward  
 “ II. was granted to Robert Clifford, in exchange of the Cliffords lands, in the  
 “ county of Monmouth, whose posterity, now Earls of Cumberland, enjoy the  
 “ fame.

“ Amabil, the second daughter of William Fitz Duncan, had for her part of  
 “ the inheritance, this barony of Egremont, and took to husband Reginald Lucy,  
 “ by whom she had issue Richard de Lucy, who had issue two daughters, Amabil  
 “ Lucy, and Alice Lucy. Dame Alice Romley, the third daughter and coheir of  
 “ William Fitz Duncan, was married by King Henry II. unto Gilbert Pippard,  
 “ and after, by the Queen, unto Robert Courtney, but had no issue of her body,  
 “ wherefore her part of her father's inheritance (which was the liberty of Cocker-  
 “ mouth, Afpatriek, and the barony of Allerdale, below the river Darwent) was  
 “ divided between the Earl of Albemarle and Richard de Lucy, her sister's chil-  
 “ dren, and so continued divided until the eldest sister's issue was extinguished  
 “ by the death of Avelina aforesaid, daughter to the last William de Fortibus; after  
 “ whose death, all the Romleys lands above Darwent, and beneath both the barony  
 “ of Egremont and Allerdale, came wholly to the heirs of Reginald Lucy, and of  
 “ Amabil Romley his wife, second daughter to the said William Fitz Duncan.

Amabil

“ Amabil Lucy, one of the daughters and coheirs of Richard de Lucy, son to  
 “ Reginald de Lucy, and Amabil Romley his wife, the daughter of William Fitz  
 “ Duncan, for her moiety enjoyed the barony of Egremont (all saving Lowes-  
 “ water) which was more by a twentieth part than the residue, which was enjoyed  
 “ by her sister, Alice Lucy. Amabil was married to Thomas Multon, by whom  
 “ she had Lambert de Multon, who had issue Thomas de Multon, whose son John  
 “ de Multon left the barony of Egremont to his three daughters and heirs; Eliza-  
 “ beth (married to Haverington of Haverington) Joan (married to Robert Fitz  
 “ Walter) and Margaret (who was married to the Lord Thomas Lucy) at which  
 “ time this barony was broken into parts, which from the conquest had continued  
 “ entire, except Lowes-water, and the lands between Cockar and Darwent, and  
 “ the five towns granted to Waldeof, as aforesaid; but now of late it is re-united  
 “ by the Earls of Northumberland, who are lords thereof, *by gift and purchase, but*  
 “ *not by descent from any of the coheirs.*

“ Within this great barony of Copeland, now called Egremont, are divers  
 “ knights fees which are manors of themselves holden of Egremont Castle, or the  
 “ lords thereof, as heirs to the aforesaid William de Meschines, or their assigns, as  
 “ the tenor of their charters do import, or prescription has gained by consent of  
 “ Lord and tenant. †

The ruins of Egremont Castle stand on an eminence to the west of the town. This fortress is not of very great extent, but bears singular marks of antiquity and strength. The approach and grand entrance from the south, has been kept by a draw-bridge over a deep moat; the entrance to the castle, is by a gateway vaulted with semicircular arches, and guarded by a strong tower: the architecture of this tower, which is the chief part of the fortress now standing, points out its antiquity to be coequal to the entry of the Normans at least. The outward wall has inclosed a considerable area of a square form, but it is now gone so much to decay, that no probable conjecture can be made in what particular manner it was fortified. On the side next the town a postern is remaining. To the westward, from the area, there is an ascent to three narrow gates, standing close together and in a straight line, which have communicated with the outworks: these are apparently of more modern architecture, and have each been defended with a portcullis. Beyond these gates is a lofty mount, on which anciently stood a circular tower, the western side of which endured the rage of time till within these few years. This mount is artificial, and in height seventy-eight perpendicular feet above the ditch, which surrounds the whole fortress. It is not improbable but this tower was erected on the crown of a Danish fort; for such is the appearance of the mount. The whole fortification is surrounded with a moat, more properly so called than a ditch, as it appears to have been walled on both sides; this is strengthened with an outward rampier of earth, which is five hundred paces in circumference. A small brook runs on the eastern side of the castle, and it may be presumed, anciently filled the moat. The mode of building which appears in part of the walls, is rather uncommon, the construction being of large thin stones, placed inclining,

† Denton's MS.

the courses laying in different directions, so as to form a kind of feathered work, the whole run together with lime and pebbles, impenetrably strong: it seems to have been copied from the filling parts of the Roman wall. †

As was observed before, William the conqueror having possessed himself of this part of the country, gave it to his attendant, Ranulph de Meschines, who, with a sufficient armed power, was bound to defend and maintain the same: such acts were strong indications of conquest, and not concession; some, and with a degree of justice, deny the appellation of conqueror to this prince. In order to keep the province in subjection, it was the policy of this sovereign, to grant to some of his retainers the baronial authority there, with power to distribute in smaller members the whole territory, to be holden under him as chief lord. Whoever looks into our old law books, will see, that under military service, and the feudal tenures, this was an indispensable appointment, and not an act of tyranny, or the severe law of a conqueror. The state of the Norman laws, and ordonances then introduced to this country, was no otherwise discordant to the Saxon institutions, than that it put the several districts under a new species of magistracy, and rendered unnecessary the decennaries and other sureties of the peace of each petty state, by delegating an authority to lords of manors, for governing the residents within their respective jurisdictions, agreeably to the common law, or law of the people. When Ranulph granted out to his several retainers, their respective allotments, he reserved to himself the forest of Inglewood: he gave to his brother, William de Meschines, the great barony of Copeland, bounded by the rivers Dudden, Derwent, and the

† One cannot enter a place where such marks of ancient magnificence are seen, and where every object strikes the eye with proofs of former pomp and power, and of present desertion, decay, and desolation, without some melancholy reflections.—A contemplative visitor is apt to exclaim,—“how fluctuating are the affairs of man!—how changeable are all sublunary things!—these towers submit to the destroying hand of time,—and this once impregnable fortress yields itself to every assailant.—How are thy honours wasted, and thy pride brought low!—thy military powers are no more, and thy magnificence sinks in the dust!—the shouts of victory no longer are re-echoed from thy walls, and the voice of festivity hath forsaken thee! authority and rule are rent from thy hands, and thy conquering banners are delivered up to the destroying hand of time, who yields them to the darkness of oblivion!—thy towers are no longer the abode of strength, nor thy chambers of security!—where the haughty hero trod, returning with the spoils of his enemy, and the honours of victory, amidst the acclamations of his troops; the lazy ass stands in his mid-day dream, shadowing his drowsy eye with heavy ear! tribulation takes the seat of hospitality, and where thy jocund guests laughed over the sparkling bowl, adders hiss, and owls sing the strains of melancholy to the midnight moonshine, that sleeps upon thy mouldering battlements!”

There is a traditional story here of a lady of the Lucie family, on an evening walk, near the castle, being devoured by a wolf: the place is distinguished by a cairn of stones, and by the name of Woerul Bank.—No such relation is to be found in the history of the Lucie family; so that it must either be fabulous, or figurative of some other event.

I am apt to believe this castle was seated on a Danish fortification, and that this place has been witness to many bloody conflicts, as appears by the monuments scattered on all hands in its neighbourhood.—The present name of Egremont seems derived from its ancient possessors, the Normans, and being changed by a trifling corruption of their language, carries the same meaning, and implies the *Mount of Sorrow*. †——EXCURSION TO THE LAKES.

Ex cap. 13 primi libri Galsfridi.—*Ebrancus filius menpridi, Eboracum condidit.* Deinde trans humbrum condidit civitatem quam de nomine suo vocavit Caecibranc, i. e. Urbem Ebranci. Condidit etiam Ebrancus Urbem Alclud, Albaniam verus, et oppidum montis agredi et *montem Adorofum.* —LEL. COL. vol. II.

sea, † who seated himself at Egremont, and there erected a castle; and in distinction of this his baronial seat, he changed the name of the whole territory, to that of the barony of Egremont, under which he made all his inferior grants to be holden. § After possessing this estate with great power for several years, it devolved to his daughter Alice, he having no male issue.

Alice married Romney, Lord of Skipton, and they having no male issue, these two great baronies descended to their only daughter, Alice, who married William Fitz Duncan, Earl of Murray, nephew of David King of Scots. This marriage was not more fortunate in male issue than the former: an infant son gave hopes of a happy successor, but he was soon snatched off, and three daughters divided this vast inheritance. ¶ To Amabil, the second daughter, the barony of Egremont came in partition; and by her marriage with Reginald Lucy, passed to that family. \* They had issue Richard Lucy, who succeeded to this barony; but male issue failing in him, the possessions descended to two daughters, his coheiresses: Amabil, the eldest daughter, had the barony, dismembered only of Lowes-water: she married Lambert de Multon, and from them, we find, for four generations, male heirs, possessing Egremont, viz. Thomas, a second Thomas, a third Thomas, and lastly John de Multon, who dying without issue, his barony descended to his three sisters, who had it in partition: Alice, Richard Lucy's second daughter, married Allan de Multon, and had issue Thomas de Multon, who, for distinction's sake, it is supposed, and to avoid confusion between his family, and that of Thomas his coulin german, son of Amabil the elder sister, took on him the surname of Lucy. He married Isabel, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Adam de Botteby, a great family in Northumberland. He had issue a son Thomas, and a second son, Anthony; Thomas died without issue, and Anthony succeeded to the inheritance,

† William granted to Waldeof, son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar, that part of this territory, which lieth between the rivers Cocker and Darwent; together with the five towns above Cocker, Brigham, Eaglesfield, Dean, with Brathwaite, Craikfothen, and Clifton.

§ These grants were for military services, all between Cocker and Derwent to Waldeof, Lord of Alledale. Kelton, Salker, Workington, and Stockhowe, to Ketel, son of Elred, son of Ivo de Tailbois.—Beckermet, Frifington, Rotington, Weddekar, and Arlockden, to Fleming. Kirby, Begoe, to St. Mary's, York. Muleaster, to the ancestor of Pennington. Dreg and Carleton, to Stotville. Millum, to Godard Boyville. Sinton, Bolton, Gosforth, and Hale, to Multon.

¶ Cecily had Skipton.—Amabil, Egremont.—Alice, Cocker-mouth.—“Coplande, parte of Cumberlande, may be elegantly caullid Cephalenia.”——LEL. ITIN. VOL. VI.

\* As far as I can lerne, the noblest house of the Lucies, were they of Cokermuth yn Cumbreland; and these Lucies were also lordes of Wrefehil Castel, about the mouth of Darwent river, in Yorkshire.

Lucy of Kente, that founded Lesnes abbey, in Kente and dwellid there, gyving much of his lands to it, and was there buryd; and also Catarine Lucy, by likelihood his wife; cam oute of the house of Lucies of Cokermuth.

Lucy of Warwikehire, that dwellith at Charcote, by Avon, bytwixt Warwieke and Stratford, upon Avon, cam also oute of the house of Cokermuth.

Syr Edmund Lucy, that lately lyvid and dwellid at ....., yn Bedfordshire, cam oute of the house of Lucy of Charcote.

There hath been other Lucies, men of meane Landes, that hath descendid out of the aforefaide housis of Lucies.——LEL. ITIN. VOL. VI.

A. D. 1324. Johannes de Multon habuit ingressum in castellum de Egremont per regem, pro servitio sibi reddendo ei annuatim usque ad plenam ætatem, 410 li.——LEL. COL.

leaving

leaving issue Thomas, who married Margaret, the third daughter of John de Multon, † and had issue Anthony, Reginald, and Maud. † Anthony married Joan, widow of William, Lord Graystock, and left a daughter who died in her infancy. Reginald had no issue, so that the inheritance devolved on Maud, the sister, who first married Umfrevill, Earl of Angus, and survived, but had no issue by him: and afterwards she married Henry de Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, on whom she settled all her estates in such manner, that in failure of their issue, they should go over to Henry his son by a former wife. Maud died without issue, and these possessions remained in the Percy family, till the sixth Earl of Northumberland gave them to King Henry the VIII. he having dissipated the greatest part of his vast possessions, and having no issue, this barony became vested in the crown. The rapacious monarch, whose vices and follies required immense supplies, and caused him to sap every resource, was induced to accept this gift, though attended with the disinherition of the donor's nephew, the seventh Earl of Northumberland; and the then abject parliament, biased by the sovereign's will in every act, ratified the gift. In the reign of Queen Mary, we find restitution made of these possessions, by the crown, to the seventh Earl of Northumberland, § who married Anne, daughter of the Earl of Worcester, and had issue Thomas, who died young, and four daughters. By the grant of restitution in the 4th, 5th, of Philip and Mary, this barony was limited to the Earl and his issue male; and in default thereof, to Henry his brother and his issue male; so that by the death of the Earl, without a surviving son, the estate descended to Henry, the eighth Earl of Northumberland, who married Catharine, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Nevill, Lord Latimer, and they had issue Henry, the ninth Earl: he married Dorothy, daughter of Walter, Earl of Essex, ¶ and had issue Algernon, the tenth Earl of Northumberland. This Earl, by his first lady, a daughter of Henry Sidney, Earl of Leicester, had only female issue: but by his second, Elizabeth, daughter

† At the siege of Lochmaben he behaved gallantly, in the 17th King Edw. III. and in that year he was a commissioner in the truce made with Scotland. In the 19th, he joined the Bishop of Carlisle in several incursions against the Scots, and was made sheriff of Cumberland, and governor of Carlisle castle. In the 20th year, he went with the king into France to raise the siege of Aguillon. He was in many commissions of high importance in this reign, and from the 15th to the 38th of this king, was summoned to parliament.

‡ Reginald married Euphemia, daughter of Ralph, Lord Nevill, but had no issue.

§ Restitution was made by the following description. "All that the Honor Park and Forest of Cocker-mouth: and all those demesnes, manors, lands, tenements, and townships of the five towns; Aspatrie, Newlandrawe, Allendale, Satmurths, Lorton, Coldale, Rogerfett, Mikerkyne, Brathayte, Buttermere, Perwenfll, Wigdon, Kirkland, Rossoun, alias Rosington, Aykehead, Woodside, alias Woodsend, Dundraw, Waverton, and Westward Egremont, Wilton, Drege, Carleton, Ashedale, Washdale, Nether Washdale, Egremont Boundage, Ravensglafs, Kenneside, Dene, Whinfield, Byrkley, Broughton-paiva, Broughton-magna, Caldbeck, and Underfield, and the Forest of Darwent-fells; westward Aihdale and Washdale; and the office of bailiff and bailiwick, between Eyne and Darwent, and between Eyne and Dodyne; and all messuages and tenements, and other hereditaments between the said rivers, and in Carlisle and Egremont; and the fishery of salmon in the river Darwent; and the advowson of the rectories of Egremont, Deane, and Uldale; and of the vicarages of Caldbeck, Upperton, Aspatrik, Kirkbride, and Wikton, alias Wikedon.—4th and 5th PH. and. M.

¶ He was accused of treason in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and whilst imprisoned in the tower, committed suicide to prevent forfeiture of his estates by attainder.

of James, Earl of Suffolk; he had a son, Joceline, the eleventh Earl of Northumberland: he married Jane, one of the daughters and coheireffes of Thomas, Earl of Southampton, and had issue one child, Elizabeth, who, to her second husband, married Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, in the year 1682, and had issue Algernon, and a daughter, Catharine, who married Sir William Wyndham, Bart. Algernon Duke of Somerset, married Frances, daughter of Henry Thynne, Esq. only son of Thomas Viscount Weymouth, and by her had issue George, who died unmarried, and Elizabeth, who married Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. On the 2d day of October, 1749, Algernon was created Baron of Warkworth, and Earl of Northumberland, with remainder to Sir Hugh, the late Duke of Northumberland: at the same time he was created Baron of Cockermonth and Earl of Egremont, with remainder to Sir Charles Wyndham his nephew, son of Sir William, by his wife, the Lady Catharine Seymour, to whom this barony came by certain limitations in tail.

A. D. 1750, the Duke of Somerset died, and Sir Charles succeeded to the title of Earl of Egremont and Baron of Cockermonth. He married Alicia Maria, daughter of George Lord Carpenter, and by her had issue George Earl of Egremont, the present possessor; who was born A. D. 1751.

This was an ancient borough, disfranchised at its own petition, as it is said, to avoid the expence of representation in parliament. The burgesses possessed several privileges, but of those all records are lost: what they were in an inland situation, is not easy to conjecture, save only an exclusive trade. The ordonances of Richard Lucy, for the government of the borough, made about the time of King John, are to the following effect:—"Sciant, &c. quod ego Richardus de Lucy  
 " dedi, &c. Burgensibus meis de ACRIMONTE et hæredibus suis, has scilicet  
 " subscriptas leges, libertates et consuetudines habendas de me et hæredibus meis;  
 " scilicet, quod iidem burgenses non debent ire extra portas burgi de Acrimonte  
 " per alicujus summonitionem nisi ad januam castelli cum domino vel ejus senescallo  
 " ad namium capiendum vel stricturam faciendam infra Coupland. Et sciendam  
 " est, quod si werra advenerit, iidem burgenses mei invenient mihi et hæredibus  
 " meis 12 homines cum armis suis in castello meo defendendo de Acrimonte per  
 " 40 dies ad eorum proprias expensas; in cæteris vero, pannos et cibos et aliud  
 " mercatorium mihi accredent per dies 40: et si eis debitum suum infra terminum  
 " non persolvero, non teneantur mihi alia mercatoria sua accredere, donec debitum  
 " suum reddidero. Item, debent mihi auxilium ad faciendum militem unum de  
 " filiis meis: et illud auxilium dabunt ad maritandum unam ex filiabus meis.—  
 " Item, si necesse fuerit ad corpus meum vel hæredum meorum redimendum,  
 " mihi auxilium dabunt. Item, aliud auxilium mihi facient, quando milites terræ  
 " meæ mihi auxiliabuntur, et illud debent fieri per 12 burgensium. Et dabunt  
 " multuram ad molendinum meum scilicet 13 vas de proprio blado suo; de blado  
 " suo vero empto, dabunt 16<sup>m</sup>. Item, si quis emerit burgagium, dabit mihi 4  
 " denarios de scilina sua. Item, si quis burgensis summonitus fuerit rationabiliter  
 " per leges suas veniendi ad placita burgi, et defecerit, dabit 6 denarios. Item,  
 " burgenses mei quieti erunt de pannagio suo, infra divisas suas de porcis suis,  
 " scilicet, a Croker beck, usque ad rivulum de Culdertum (salvo maeremio). Et  
 " sciendum

“ sciendum est, quod si porci sui exeunt prædictas divisas, dabunt mihi pannagium  
 “ sc. vicefimum porcum. Et si forte aliquis burgenfium habeat unum viginti  
 “ porcos, dabit mihi pro unoquoque porco denarium. Et si porci sui venient sine  
 “ licentia mea in forestam meam Innerdale, dabunt eschapium. Item, vigiliae  
 “ burgi debent incipere a burgenfibus; et si quis defecerit in eisdem vigiliis dabit  
 “ mihi 6 denarios. Item, si burgenfis ceciderit in placito, pro defectu responfi,  
 “ dabit 4 denarios domino de forisfacto, et recuperabit placitum suum. Item, si  
 “ convitium apertum dixerit aliquis burgenfis vicino suo, dabit domino tres foli-  
 “ dos pro forisfacto, si ipse convictus fuerit inde. Et si quis percusserit vicinum  
 “ suum sine sanguine tracto, dabit domino pro forisfacto tres solidos, si inde con-  
 “ victus fuerit. Et si quis traxerit sanguinem de vicino suo cum armis, dabit  
 “ domino pro forisfacto 18 solidos, si convictus fuerit. Item talis est consuetudo  
 “ burgenfium, et viventium omnium secundum legem villæ, si latrocinium alicui  
 “ prædictorum imponitur purgabit se per 36 homines, temel secundo, tertio, et  
 “ postea ejectus erit a communione burgi, et omnia catalla sua, et domus ejus et  
 “ omnia quæ possidet fassabuntur in manu domini. Item si quis verberaverit  
 “ præpositum villæ, dabit domino pro forisfacto dimidiam marcam, si inde con-  
 “ victus fuerit; et si traxerit sanguinem de eo, quoquo modo fuerit, dabit domino  
 “ pro forisfacto 18 solidos si inde convictus fuerit. Item præpositus debet fieri  
 “ per electionem burgenfium. Item, si aliquis burgenfis vendiderit res suas alicui  
 “ non burgenfi, et ille noluerit reddere; licet idem burgenfi capere namum suum  
 “ intra burgum sine alicujus licentia. Item, si aliquis burgenfis voluerit vendere  
 “ terram suam, sc. Burgagium suum, licet ei vendere et ire libere ubi voluerit.  
 “ Item, si burgenfis emerit burgagium infra villam, et ille tenuerit per annum et  
 “ diem absque calumpnia alicujus, terra illi remanebit quieta, nisi aliquis possit  
 “ monstrare jus suum, et extra regnum fuerit in negotiatione vel peregrinatione.  
 “ Item, si uxor burgenfis dixerit aliquod convitium vicinæ suæ, et illa inde con-  
 “ victa fuerit, dabit domino pro forisfacto 4 denarios. Item, omnes burgenfes et  
 “ liberi eorum quieti erunt a theolonio in tota terra mea de propriis catallis bur-  
 “ genfium. Item, licet burgenfibus ire in foresta mea de Innerdale, ad mercato-  
 “ rium suum faciendum, sine arcu et sagittis. Item, si aliquis extraneus venerit  
 “ in burgum, et sit burgenfis per annum et diem sine calumpnia alicujus; liber  
 “ deinceps remanebit, nisi sit de dominico regis. Item, burgenfes non amputa-  
 “ bunt pedes canum suorum infra divisas suas: et si forte aliquis canis sequitur  
 “ aliquem burgenfem extra divisas suas in via, excepta foresta mea de Innerdale,  
 “ non calumpniabitur inde a quoquam. Item, burgenfes non placitabunt pro  
 “ aliqua re ad me pertinente, extra placitum burgi; nisi de foresta mea, et de corona  
 “ regis. Item, si aliquis qui vixerit secundum legem villæ fornicatus fuerit cum  
 “ filia alicujus rustici infra burgum; non dabit merchet, nisi eam desponsaverit.  
 “ Item, si quis burgenfis non ædificaverit burgum suum infra terminum sibi sta-  
 “ tutum, scilicet infra annum; dabit domino pro forisfacto 12 denarios. Item,  
 “ assessus tinctorii, textorii, fullonici debent fieri per visum 12 burgenfium; et si  
 “ quis statutum eorum fuerit transgressus, dabit domino pro forisfacto 12 denarios,  
 “ si inde convictus fuerit. Item, licet burgenfibus emere quicquid voluerint infra  
 “ burgum, et vendere, sine calumpnia alicujus. Item, burgenfes qui carucas  
 “ habent

“ habent, arabunt mihi uno die de mane usque ad nonam, annuatim, ad summoni-  
 “ tionem præpositi mei; et unum quodque burgagium inveniet unum hominem  
 “ in autumno ad metendum, et habebunt prandium suum quando arabunt, et  
 “ metent. Et sciendum est, quod pro hoc servitio, habebunt communem pastu-  
 “ ram de Corkerbeck usque ad prædictum rivulum de Culdertun, quando præ-  
 “ dicta pastura vacua sit a blado et fæno domini. Item, burgeses capiant  
 “ necessaria ad propria ædificia sua intra prædictas divisas, sine visu forestariorum  
 “ (salvo maeremio). Item, sciendum est, quod si forte animalia burgensium  
 “ transeant ultra rivulum de Culdertun, dabunt in æstate pro decem animalibus  
 “ unum denarium, et pro quinquies viginti ovibus unum denarium. His testibus.  
 “ D’Abbate de Chaldra, Roberto priore de Sancta Bega, Henrico filio Arthuri,  
 “ Alano filio Ketelli Willielmo frater ejus. Hugone filio Sywardi, Alano  
 “ Benedicto, Gilberto filio Gilberti, Roberto de Haverington, Ada de Landplogh,  
 “ Ricardo Auketill, Roberto de Willona.”

In this curious record several singularities are to be observed, which point out to us the customs of that distant age: by this burgage tenure the people of Egremont were obliged to find armed men for the defence of the fortrefs, forty days at their own charge. The lord was entitled to forty days credit for goods, and no more; and his burgeses might refuse to supply him, till the debt which had exceeded that date was paid. They were bound to aids for the redemption of the lord and his heir from captivity, for the knighthood of one of the lord’s sons, and the marriage of one of his daughters. They were to find him twelve men for his military array. They were to hold watch and ward. They could not enter the forest with bow and arrow. They were restrained from cutting off their dogs feet within the borough, as being a necessary and customary defence: on the borders, the dogs appointed to be kept for defence were called *slough dogs*: this restriction points out, that within the limits of forests, the inhabitants keeping dogs for defence were to lop off one foot or more, to prevent their chasing the game; which did not spoil them for the defence of a dwelling. A singular privilege appears in the case of a burgeses committing fornication with the daughter of a rustic, one who was not a burgeses, 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 3s. 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 burgeses who had ploughs were to till the lord’s demesne one day in the year, and every burgeses to find a reaper: their labour was from morning, *ad nonam*; which was three o’clock, as from six to three.

The ancient custom of electing a chief magistrate is preserved here. The town is governed by a serjeant and a jury. On the adjoining common we observed several tumuli, particularly one of loose stones, forty paces in circumference: not far from it is a circle of large stones, ten in number, forming an area of sixty paces in circumference, without any elevation of ground.

The church of Egremont was given by William de Meschines to the cell of St. Bees, appertaining to St. Mary’s in York: it continues to pay a pension of

11. 2s. annually to St. Bees. It is rated in the king's books at 9l. 11s. and was certified at 45l. 15s. 10d. The dedication is to St. Mary. This church had anciently a stipendiary and a chantry priest, both peculiarly endowed.—The abbot of St. Mary's, York, presented to it before the dissolution: in Queen Elizabeth's time the presentations were made by the crown. Lord Egremont is the present patron. †

† EGREMOND RECTORIA ECCLIAE.

Rector predict. valet in mansione cum gleba, p. annu. . . . .	£. 0 5 6
Decim granor. et Feni 110s. Lan. et agnel, 20s, minut et aliis privat. decim. cu. oblac. } . . . . .	8 15 0
ut in Libro paschal. 45s. . . . .	

	In toto	9 0 6
Reptic. viz. in annual penc. priori see Bege 22s.—Sinod, 2s. 1d.—Procurac, 4s. 5d.		0 28 6

	In toto	1 8 6
Et valet clare		7 12 0
xma inde		0 15 2h

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th King Henry VIII.

INCUMBENTS.—Rich. Tickell, 7th June, 1673, pr. Earl of Essex, and Will. Pierpont, Esq.—Rich. Tickell, 2d Jan. 1685, pr. Duke and Duchefs of Somerset.—Hen. Ogle, 14th Oct. 1692, pr. *ibid.*—Tho. Robinfon, 13th July, 1700, pr. *ibid.*—Joseph Ritfon, 6th Oct. 1737, pr. Duke of Somerset.—Tho. Jamefon, 20th Oct. 1758, pr. Earl of Egremont.—Tho. Jamefon, 31st March, 1777, pr. *ibid.*—Nich. Turner, 7th July, 1787, pr. *ibid.*—Rob. Caroline Herbert, 4th April, 1789, pr. *ibid.*

EXTENT.] From north to south, three miles; from east to west, two miles and a half.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil in general, a thin light hazle mould, with gravel under it.—Near the river, deepest and most fertile; good crops of wheat lately produced; barley and oats come to good perfection in most parts of the parish; about one third of the present inclosures have lately been taken from the commons, of different qualities.—Rent, per acre, from 3l. to 5s.—average, about 20s.

QUARRIES.] A fine red freestone, and plenty of limestone, of which a large quantity is burnt.

FUEL.] Coal.

MANUFACTURES.] A paper mill that employs twelve men.—A sail cloth manufactory, carried on by about eighteen looms.

TENURES.] The lands, part of freehold tenure, and other part customary.—Tithes, taken in kind.

SCHOOL.] Here is a school but no endowment.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.] Part of the mountain called Dent lies in this parish, a lofty green eminence, towards the east, where the parishioners depasture about 500 sheep.—The horses are about fifteen hands high, the cattle feed to about eleven stone a-quarter; few are bred here, they are in general of the Scotch and Irish kinds, bought in at the public markets.—The farmers make a great deal of butter.

RIVERS.] The river Ehen, or Enn, runs through this parish, as also several small brooks.

ROAD.] The great road which leads from Whitehaven to Ravenglas, kept in good repair.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The surface is uneven, and the country naked of wood.—The town lies in an open vale; the inclosures are small, without hedge-rows, irregular in figure, and the fences naked, some without quick wood.—The town consists of one long and wide street, in direction, north and south.—The buildings in general good.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

Ranulph de Mefchines, to whom the Conqueror granted the whole territory of Cumberland, gave the barony of Allerdale below Derwent to Waldcof, fon of Gofpatrick, Earl of Dunbar in Scotland, (a) his feat was firft at Papeatle, but was removed to Cocker-mouth.

Alan, fecond Baron of Allerdale. (b)

Waldeof, d. f. iff. Oetbreds, m. Duncan, Earl of Murray, brother to David, King of Scots.

William Fitz Duncau, m. Alice, the grand-daughter and heirs of William de Mefchines, Baron of Allerdale above Derwent, and Lord of Egremont, which barony foon took the name of the Barony of Egremont. This Alice was daughter of Robert de Romley, Lord of Skipton in Craven, by Alice, daughter and only child of William de Mefchines. By this marriage the baronies of Egremont and Skipton were united with the barony of Allerdale. (c)

William, Cecily, 1ft m. Alex. Fitz Gerald, but had no iffue by him. d. f. iff. m. William de Groffe, Earl of Arnhemarle; ſhe had the honor of Skipton for her part of the inheritance; and after Alice's death, a moiety of her lands — He died 25th King Henry II.

Amabil, ſhe had Egremont for Alice, ſhe had Afpatric, with the her part of the inheritance; and barony of Alledale and liberty of on Alice's death, a moiety of Cocker-mouth, 1ft m. Gilbert Pipard. her lands, m. Reginald de Lucy. 2d m. Robt. de Courtnefs, d. f. iff. cy. (d)

Ilawife, 1ft m. Will. Mandeville, Earl of Eflex, but had no iffue. He was in her right Earl of Arnhemarle, and Lord of Holdenneffe. Died in Normandy, 25th King Henry II. — 2d m. Will. de Fortibus; he died 6th King Rich. I. and left a fon, Will. de Fortibus — 3d, m. Baldwin le Betun, Earl of the Ifle of Wight, but by him had no iffue: he died 14th King John.

Richard de Lucy, m. Ada, d. and coh. of Hugh de Morville, by whom he had iffue two daughters: Ada furvived, and to her 2d husband, m. Tho. de Multon.

Amabil, m. Lambert de Multon, Alice, m. Alan de Multon, two fons of Tho. Multon, by a former venter.

William de Fortibus, m. Aveline, d. and one of the coheireffes of Rich. de Munfichet, a baron in Eflex: died 26th King Henry III.

Of the MULTONS, to whom the LUCIES Eſtate came by the above Marriages.

William de Fortibus, 1ft m. Chriſtian, d. and coh. of Alan de Galway, but had no iffue. — 2d, m. Iſabel, d. of Baldwin, Earl of Denbeigh: he died 44th King Henry III. | A

Thomas Multon. (e)

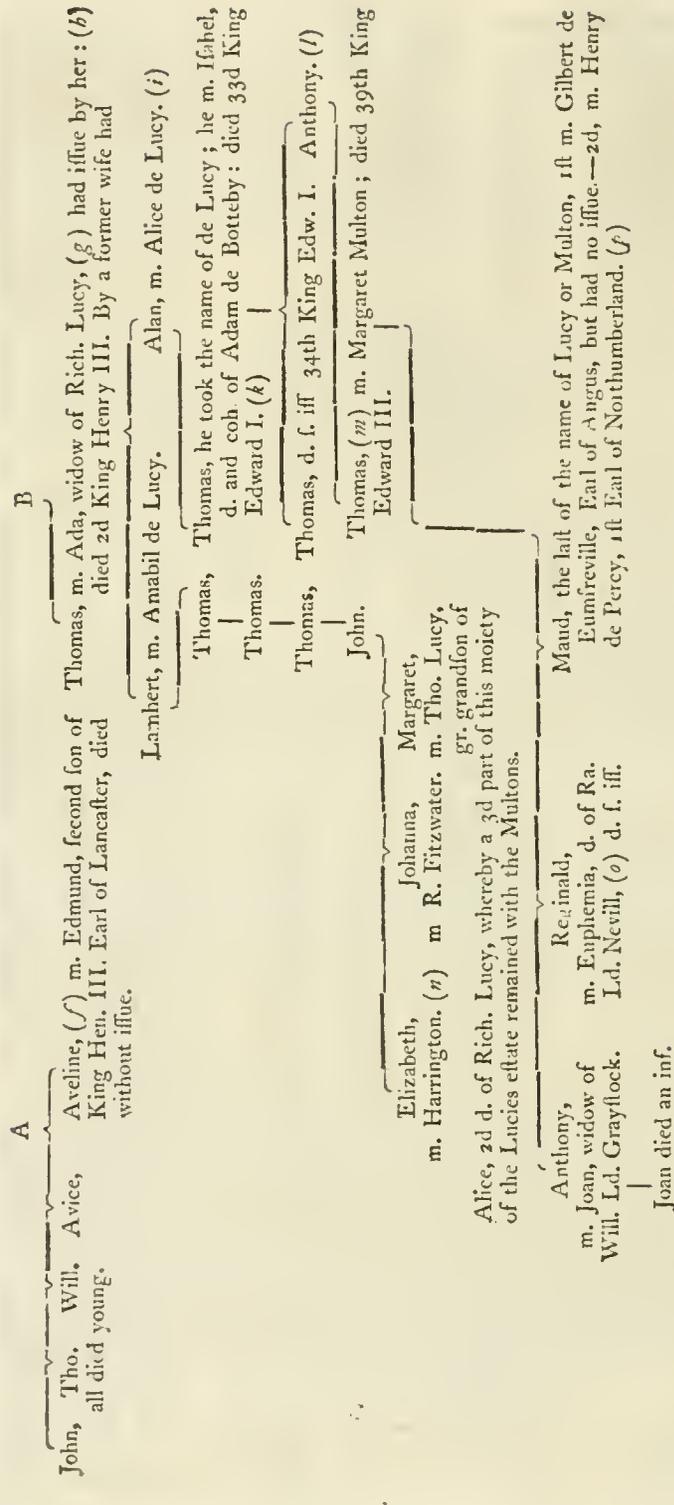
Lambert. | B

(a) Bounded by the rivers Derwent and Wathempole on the S. and N. parts, the fea on the W. and by Shawk and Rowland beck on the eaſt. (b) He had alfo by the gift of William de Mefchines, all the lands between Cocker and Derwent, together with the five towns. He granted out divers manors within his barony to his retainers and friends.

(c) This Alice transferred the canons of Etmefey to Bolton, and gave divers lands to the religious houfes of Fountains and Pomfret. (d) Sir William Dugdale ſays, the firſt mention he finds of this name, is in the reign of King Henry I. touching the rendering of the Lordſhip of Dirce in Norfolk.

(e) Who, in the reign of King Henry I. at his father's funeral, in the chapter-houſe at Spalding, gave the church of Weſton to the monks of that

## THE LORDS OF ALLERDALE.



- (*f*) Whereby Skipton came to the crown, and was granted by King Edward II. to the Cliffords. Her other part of the Fitz Duncans' estates, went to the heirs of Amabil, William Fitz Duncan's second daughter, and thereby the two baronies became again united.
- (*g*) In the 17th of the reign of King John, being with the rebellious barons, and taken at Rochester castle; but returning to his allegiance, was released and restored to his possessions.
- (*h*) Ada, by her second husband, had issue two children, Thomas and Julian.—The Morville estate went to Thomas.
- (*i*) She had a second son, John, whom she called Lucy, and who had Whythorp and Whinfill.
- (*k*) He died seized of the manor of Langley, in Northumberland, manor of Aspatic, liberty of Allerdale, and manor of Caldbeck.
- (*l*) This Anthony was with his brother Thomas in the Scotch wars.
- (*m*) Thomas was in military services, as well against the Scots as in Flanders, in the reign of King Edward III.
- (*n*) The Harrington share descended to Thomas Gray, Duke of Suffolk, and on his attainder, went to the crown. No record shews what became of Fitzwater's share.
- (*o*) Had the manors of Caldbeck, Ulndale, and Aspatic, settled upon her marriage.
- (*p*) She settled the castle and honor of Cockermonth, &c. upon the present Earl, and the heirs of their bodies; in failure of which, on the heirs of her own body; and in failure thereof, on Henry, Lord Percy, the Earl's son and heir, by a former wife.

## THE PARISH OF CLEATOR

( IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT. )

**I**S the next towards the north: it is divided from Egremont by Kekell-beck.\* This manor has been long infranchised. In an inquisition of knights fees in Cumberland, taken in the 35th year of King Henry VIII. it appears that the tenants held of the king in capite, as of his castle of Egremont, by a ninth part of a knight's fee, and 12d. sea-wake.

"Kekell runneth from of Whilley More by Cleter and Egremont, and so into Eyn at Egremont. Egre is the foot of Eyn, which falleth out of Eynardale.—Alnanderdale is that which is now called Eynerdale, a town and chapelry in the fells above Egremont. To the priory and abbey of St. Mary's, in York, Waldeof, as Lord of Allerdale, son of Earl Gospatrick, gave Stainburn, that prayers should be said there for the souls and health of King Henry I. Matilda his wife, the donor, his wife, children, ancestors, and successors. The charter made by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, &c.

"EYNERDALE, *fallis ad Eyn*, both the town and parish, now so called by the inhabitants. The Irish named it *Lough-Eaubeli*, *Lacus Volucrum*, of the fowls that bred there in the islands,† and the river *Oomb-Eaubeli*, and the dale *Eaner* or *Arcan*. The Saxons, still retaining the Irish name, called the bottom and valley

\* Said to be anciently called the Kekell-terr, corrupted to Cleator.

† This is a considerable lake of water, but little visited, and in no wise remarkable for natural curiosities or beauty: like other tarns or standing waters, wild fowl breed in, and haunt the brakes and rushes.

EXTENT.] From north to south, about three miles; and from east to west about a mile and a half.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Some small parcels of dry light land, but the soil in general has a large proportion of clay, and naturally cold and wet. Little wheat is grown here, though, with good culture, the soil is capable of producing that grain in perfection.—Barley and oats are the chief sorts of grain.—The farmers are not industrious.—No turnips are grown.—Few potatoes; and no fallow is made.

COMMON.] This parish claims an extensive right to the mountain called Dent, (though Egremont enjoys part of the pasturage) and also a small parcel of common to the north. About 700 sheep are kept, of which, on an average, seven fleeces go to the stone, value 7s 6d. Cattle, &c. are nearly similar to those of Egremont.

MINERALS, COAL AND IRON ORE.] A great quantity of lime is burnt and exported for Scotland during the summer season, computed at 400 bushels per day shipped.—No freestone here

MANUFACTURES.] Two iron forges, one at Wath. the other at Cleator; both plating forges, and each employs about 12 hands, in making spades, shovels, &c.

MOUNTAINS.] Dent, the only eminence of consequence; a fine sheep heath.

RIVER.] Ehen or Enn bounds the parish to the south; has trout and some few salmon.

ROADS.] No very public ones.

SCHOOL.] Not endowed.

TITHES.] Corn, wool, and lamb in kind.

TENURE.] Wholly freehold.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.] Being situated high, and inclining to the south, with little wood, greatest part is laid down in pasturage.—The buildings are good, inhabitants rich, and roads bad.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

"*Enerdale* 2

“*Enerdale*; it was at the conquest demefne land of Copeland in William Mefchines’ time, but his brother, Ranulph Mefchines, gave it to the abbey in York, and a carucate in Egremont, or, as I think, but fome part of Enerdale, for it was Harrington’s part of the demefne of Egremont, in the partition of John Multon’s three coheirs, and defcended to Boyvils, and to the Grays and Pairs, Marquifs of Dorfet, and now to Queen Elizabeth, as an efcheat, for want of iffue of Parr.” †

At a place called *Crowgarth*, in this parifh, is the moft fingular mine of iron ore fupposed to be in Great Britain.—It lies in the earth at the depth of twelve fathoms, and the thicknefs of the band of ore, which is hard folid metal, is between twenty-four and twenty-five feet. It was never known to be much wrought till the years 1784 and 1785, when it was more generally opened; and fo great was the demand for it at *Carron foundery*, in Scotland, and others, that, in 1790 and 1791, the annual exportation was twenty thousand tons and upwards. It is faid copper ore may be got about two hundred yards to the eaftward †

The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, was rectorial, but being given to the abbey of Calder, was foon after made appropriate, and is now a curacy only; the licences expreffing, “to ferve the cure of fouls in the chapel of St. Leonard de Cleator.” It was certified at 6l. 13s. 4d.—Valuation 4l. 13s. 4d.—Stipend paid by the impropriator, and 2l. penfion by the crown. In 1702, Mr. John Robertfon, the then impropriator, nominated the curate. John Gale, Efq. is now, or lately was, patron and impropriator.

### ENNERDALE

Has parochial privilege, but the church is only a chapel under the mother church of St. Bees, eſtabliſhed by a verdict in the year 1690.

Ranulph, fon of William de Mefchines, granted a portion of the manor of Ennerdale to the priory of St. Bees, as appears by one of the chartularies of that houfe; the refidue continued in the family of Multon, and, defcending to the Boyvils and Grays, was part of the poffeffions of Henry, father of Lady Jane Gray, which, on his attainder, efcheated to the crown. There is a foreſt within this manor, which formerly was ſtocked with red deer. We are informed that the whole ſtill continues in the crown.

At *Low-Mere beck*, in the township of Kinnifide, a lead mine was opened in the year 1791.—It was firſt diſcovered in the apertures of the ſhaken rocks, and, at firſt working had a very promiſing appearance, the metal being good, and the ſituation convenient; but by the negligence or unſkilfulnefs of the workmen, the vein was loſt, and the undertaking given up after a ſhort trial.

Slates are generally uſed in this country for roofing houſes. About a mile north of the chapel of Ulpha is a ſlate quarry. The workings are carried on by a perpendicular excavation of a hill of ſolid rock, at an equal breadth of thirty-five

† Denton’s MS.

† We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Iſaac Tyſon for much information.—THE EDITORS.

yards to a depth of an hundred and thirty yards or upwards. At the depth of about an hundred yards, a long level or passage is formed in the side of the hill, where the slate is conveyed from the workings by a horse and sledge. There is an excellent vein of copper ore belonging to Miss Singleton, the lady of the manor of Ulpha.†

The church (distant about six miles from St. Bees) was certified at 4l. 13s. 4d. paid by the impropiator. At the side of the lough or lake, in this manor, stands an old mansion of the Patricksons, called *Castle-How*, now the property of the family of Senhouse of Calder Abbey.

### THE PARISH OF ST. BEES,

( IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT. )

WE approached the remains of THE MONASTERY OF ST. BEES, situated in a narrow dell, with low and marshy lands to the east; the west exposed to storms from the Irish channel. The monasteries of the southern part of Cumberland, and the vale of Nightshade, in Furness, are situated the worst of any we have visited, and the situations are greatly similar to each other.

“ The church of St. Begh,‡ was anciently a parish church, erected and dedicated in honour of an Irish woman (named by some writers Begogh) sometime there, of great sanctimony; whereupon the town was first called Kirkby-Begogh, *i. e.* villa sine habitatio ad Fanum Begæ, and by that name of Kirkby-Begogh, the church, rectory, and town (containing then seven great carucates of land) were given to the Abbey of St. Maries at York, by William de Meschines, then Lord of Egremont barony, and by him made a cell of York abbey: he also laid the first foundation of the priory, and that church which now standeth, and endowed it: and his brother, Randolph Meschines, gave lands in Allerdale, or Annanderdale, and half a carucate of land in Egremont, and other nobles, barons, and gentlemen of the county, did afterwards contribute unto the same, till it became of a small foundation, a priory of a good revenue, able to support a prior and six monks there at all times, and to defray all charges of building and other necessaries of the house, yet always as a cell of York, until it was dissolved by King Henry VIII. The name Begogh is Irish, derived of two words, Beg-og, which, by interpretation, are Englished, little, young.

“ The bounders of William Meschines aforesaid, which he gave the priory, are in these words, “ Totam terram et vis totum feodum inter has divisas viz. a pede de

† Notes, I. T.

‡ Benedictus de Rotington pro salute animæ meæ, &c. dedi Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ Ebor et Sanctæ Begæ in Couplandia et Monachis ibm Deo fervientibus in libera Elemosina decem acras terræ et tres particas de folio meo in Campo de Rotington quarum duæ acræ et dimid. jacent in .... . vocat in Kenelflat, item una acra quæ vocatur Kirkland ..... Testibus Dno Gilberto de Wyr Dno Mich. de Haverington, Dno Thom. de Cletery, Robto de Branthayth, Hugone de Moriceby et al ——— GILPIN.

“ Whit

“Whit of Haven ad Kekel, et per Kekel donec cadit in Eyre et per Eyre quousq.  
“cadit in mare.

“Kekel runneth from off Whillymore, by Cleator and Egremont, and so into  
“Eyne; at Egremont Eyre is the foot of Eyne, which falleth out of Eynerdale.” §

The east limb of the church is unroofed and in ruins, having no singular marks of former elegance, but where the communion table was placed. The whole edifice forms a cross; the nave is used as the parish church, and the cross aisle as a place of sepulture. The east end of the chancel is lighted by three long narrow windows, enriched with double mouldings, and two double pilasters, with rich capitals. On each side of the place of the altar, are niches of a singular form for statues, covered with pointed arches, resting on well proportioned round pillars, with capitals finely adorned, forming a beautiful canopy. The whole edifice is of red freestone; the south side of the chancel is lighted by several large windows, and appears never to have had any side aisles. The altar, covered with its ornamental work, must have been ill lighted by the three narrow windows above.

In respect to this religious foundation, Tanner says, “Bega, an holy woman  
“from Ireland, is said to have founded, about the year 650, a small monastery in  
“Copeland, where afterward a church was built in memory of her. This religi-  
“ous house being destroyed by the Danes, was restored by William, son to Ranulph  
“des Meschine, Earl of Cumberland, temp. King Henry I. and made a cell for a  
“prior and six benedictine monks, to the abbey of St. Mary, York. It was en-  
“dowed at the dissolution with 143l. 17s. 2d. ob. p. an. Dugd.—149l. 19s. 6d.  
“Speed: and granted 7th Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Chaloner; but 4th, 5th,  
“Phil. and Mary, to the Bishop of Chester and his successors.” †

William de Meschines, granted by his charter, all the woods within the lands of this monastery, and every thing therein but hart and hind, boar and hawk, and all liberties therein. The foundation charter is to the following effect: “Williel-  
“mus filius Ranulphi, Turstino Eboraci Archiepiscopo, et omnibus sanctæ matris  
“Eboraci Ecclesiæ parochianis, tam clericis quam laicis, præsentibus et futuris  
“salutem. Pium est ut sancta Dei ecclesia et de filis et filiabus suis, dilatetur et  
“amplificetur. Ita propter, dedi et præfenti chartula confirmavi ecclesiæ sanctæ  
“Mariæ Eboracensis cænobii, ecclesiam sanctæ Begæ, quæ est sita in Couplandia,

§ Denton's M.

† “Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. I. p. 395. de St. Bega ex Lel. Col. vol. IV. p. 39. Cartam funda-  
tionis et duas alias Cartas ex Autographis. olim in tune B. Mariæ Ebor. Cartam Will. de Fors, com.  
Albemarle, ex Autogr. de Bibl. Hatton. Ex. pat. 9th Hen. IV. m. 21.

Registrum hujus prioratus olim penes D. Joannem Lowther de Whitehaven, postea penes. rev. v.  
Joannem Strype, nunc in Bibl. Harleyana 39 B. xix.

Cartas quam plurimas originales ad hoc et alia Cumbriæ coenobia spectantes, penes Franciscum Sal-  
keld de Whitehall, in Com Cumb. arm.

This being within a mile of Egremont, is the same monastery, probably, which Gervase of Cant. or  
Sulgrave and Stephens, vol. I. p. 88. described by Prioratus de Egremont, S. Brigidae monachi nigri  
“in Richmondshire. But that it is not, though within the archdeaconry of Richmond, Cressy will have  
“St. Bees to have been the same monastery with Heortu; but Lel. Col. vol. III. p. 39. makes them  
“different; and both Leland and Camden think Heortu to have been Hartlepool.”

The name *Begoth* is supposed to be British, but the derivation given by some writers, doth not seem,  
in any manner, to refer to the situation or antiquity of the place, or its founder.

“ et

“ et septem carucatas terræ quietas et solutas ab omni seculari servicio. Reddidi  
 “ etiam et dedi eidem ecclesiæ parochiam suam sicut testimonio proborum viro-  
 “ rum in dedicatione ejusdem ecclesiæ probata est, viz. quicquid continetur a  
 “ Witchena usque ad Chechel, et sicut eadem Chechel cadit in mare; et nomina-  
 “ tim capellam de Egremund, quæ est sita inter prædictos terminos: et decimas  
 “ domini mei, et omnium hominum meorum qui manent in Egremund: et de-  
 “ cimas piscariarum mearum de Cauplandia: necnon et decimam porcorum, et  
 “ carnis venationis meæ, per totam Cauplandiam: et decimam pannagii mei, et  
 “ decimam vaccariarum mearum, per totam Cauplandiam: et si quis, ex mea  
 “ permissione vel donatione infra forestam meam pecuniam suam habebit, ex ea,  
 “ sicut ex mea, monachi habebunt decimationem: et in super, uno quoque  
 “ anno 20 solidos de decima census mei de Cauplandia, sive crescat, sive decreseat.  
 “ Concedo etiam donum quietum quod Wallef dedit eidem ecclesiæ, viz. Stain-  
 “ burn; et quod Chetellus donavit viz. Prestonam: et quod donavit Raynerus, viz.  
 “ duas bovatas terræ in Rotingtona; et unum rusticum manentem in eadem villa:  
 “ et quod donavit Godardus, viz. ecclesias de Witingham et Botele, cum duabus  
 “ mansuris et totis parochiis, et decimas eisdem ecclesiis pertinentes: et quod do-  
 “ navit Willielmus filius Gilberti de Lancastria, viz. Swartahef; omnia quieta in  
 “ Elemosynam, et sine omni terreno servitio: et sciendum, quod omnes has Ele-  
 “ mosynas dedi prædictæ abbatix Eboraci, concilio Turstini Archiepiscopi, et  
 “ uxoris meæ Cecilix, et hominum meorum, et concessione Ranulphi filii mei tali  
 “ conventionem et pacto, ut ubi sit cella monachorum; et abbas Eboraci et capitu-  
 “ lum semper mittant et habeant in Ecclesia sanctæ Bege priorem, et cum eo sex  
 “ monachos ad minus residentes, et servientes ibidem domino. Concedo etiam  
 “ quicquid homines mei impofterum ibi, consilio meo vel hæredum meorum da-  
 “ bunt. Hanc autem Elemosynam feci, pro salute domini mei Henrici Regis  
 “ Angliæ, et pro anima Matildis reginæ, et Willielmi filii eorum, et pro salute  
 “ Turstini Archiepiscopi, et pro remedio antecessorum meorum et meo et uxoris  
 “ meæ, et liberorum meorum et fidelium meorum. Testibus his, Turstino Ar-  
 “ chiepiscopo, et Willielmo Archidiacono, Aufrado et Ricardo capellanis ejus,  
 “ Rainaldo capellano meo, Siwardo, Presbytero, Godardo, Ramero, Wallef, Che-  
 “ tello, Odardo, Ricardo et multis aliis.”

Ranulph de Meschines confirmed his father's grants, and he, with William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, made several additions thereto. †

After

† “ Pars hujus meridionalis Copeland dicitur, quod acuminatis montibus quos Kopa Britanni vocant,  
 “ caput suum exerit, vel, ut aliis placet Copeland, quasi Copperland ab opulenta æris vena. In hac ad fabu-  
 “ losum Dudeni ostrium, quo a Lancastrensis determinatur. Millum est antiquæ familiæ Hodlestonorum  
 “ castrum, unde circumducto in Boream littore, Ravenglassæ stationem duo rivi commode circumcingunt.  
 “ Superius Irton amniculus mare petit in quo conchæ cum rorem, quem veluti manitum appetunt, osci-  
 “ tatione quadam hausserint, sunt gravidæ, Margaritæque sive, ut cum poeta loquar, bæchas concheas  
 “ paribus, quas acollæ cum resederit aqua venantur, gemmarumque nostri minimo ab egenis emunt et  
 “ maximo revendunt. De his et hujusmodi marbodæus in isto versu loqui videatur.

*Gignit et insignes antiqua Britannia Baccas.*

“ Jam litus in oceanum pedetentim se provehit promontoriumque efficit, quod St. Bees, pro S.  
 “ Bega vulgo vocatur. Bega enim virgo Hibernica pia et religiosa vitam illic solitariam egit, cujus sanc-  
 “ titati miracula ridicula, aspinguntur de tauro cicurato et copiosissima nive quæ solstitiali die illa preceante  
 “ valles et montium summitates alte intexerat. Vix mille hinc passus Egremont castrum colli imponitur

After the dissolution, King Edward VI. in the 7th year of his reign, granted to Sir Thomas Chaloner, the manor, rectory, and cell of St. Bees, to hold to him and his heirs and assigns for ever of the crown, as of the manor of Sheriff Hutton in Yorkshire, in free and common soccage, by fealty, under a fee farm rent of 143l. 16s. 2½d. This fee farm rent was granted out by the crown, 4th and 5th Phil. and Mary, to Cuthbert, then Bishop of Chester, and his successors in that fee, reserving a yearly rent of 43l. 8s. 4d.

The next family in which we find this manor, is Wyberg, settled at Clifton, in Westmorland, by marriage of the heiress there: from whom, under a foreclosed mortgage, it came to the ancestor of Lord Lonsdale, as we are informed. in the year 1663, and now makes a part of his princely possessions. §

The church of St. Bees, in 1705, was certified at 12l. a-year. Bishop Brigham, A. D. 1622, ordered the inhabitants of the five chapelries of Ennerdale, Eskdale, Wafdale, Wafdalehead, and Lowfwater, to contribute to the repairs.

In the church is a recumbent effigy of wood, said to belong to the tomb of Anthony, the last Lord Lucy of Egremont. The figure is represented in a coat of mail, with elevated hands; but without any singularity. There is another effigy in the church-yard, much mutilated.

A free school was founded here, and endowed by Archbishop Grindall, † in the year 1587, under a charter from Queen Elizabeth. Seven governors are incorporated

“ fedes olim Guilielmi de Meschines, postea per ejus filiam Roberti de Rumeley, et per ejus itidem filiam  
 “ Guilielmi Fitz Duncan e regio sanguine Scotorum, perque illius etiam filiam Luciorum qui Coplan-  
 “ dia hujus domini fuerunt, a quibus per Molanos et Fitz Walterus Egremontis titulus ad Radcliffos  
 “ Suffexiæ Comites descendit.

“ Procehit hinc littus paulatim se subtrahendo, et ut ex rudetis apparet, ubique a Romanis permuni-  
 “ tum fuit. Ultimus enim erat Romani imperii limes, et hanc oram Scoti inprimis infestam habuerunt,  
 “ cum ex Hibernia in hanc insulam quasi belli diluvio inundarent. Morelby viculum ex his munimentis  
 “ fuisse, par est existinare. Multa inscriptorum Lapidum fragmenta ibi cruantur, quorum unus Lucium  
 “ Severinum ordinatum, alter coh. vii præ se fert, sed nullus ad hunc repertus morbius fuisse docet, ubi  
 “ Equites Cataphractarii meruerunt, quod nomen tamen quodam modo subiudicat.”—CAM. LAT. ED.

Ralph granted seven carucates of land, the chapel of Egremont, title of his demesne in Coupland, and of all his *men* inhabiting therein, and of all his fisheries in Coupland, title of his hogs and of his venison, throughout his whole forest of Coupland, and of his pannage and vaccaries there. The manor of *Annan-derdale*. He confirmed *Stemburt* church given by Waltheof, *Preston* given by Ketel, two bovates of land, and one villein in *Retington*, given by Reiner, Whittington, and Betelle churches, given by Goderd, and Swarthoft, given by W. de Lancastre, son of Gilbert. All his woods from *Cuningshaw* to the sike between *Preston* and *Hensingham*.

William de Fortibus confirmed to this house, fourteen salmon, given by Alan, son of Waltheof, and he gave half a carucate of land in Aspatic, and confirmed six acres, the gift of Alan.—Six salmon, given by Alic de Romley, and half a mark of silver out of the fulling mill at Cockermonth, and one messuage there. He also granted one mark of silver out of the same mill.—DUGD. MON.

§ The Wyberghs are said to have been great sufferers in the time of King Charles I. when the mortgage was made.

† The founder's donation was 50l. a-year, 20l. whereof he appointed to be paid to the master of Pembroke Hall, Camb.—Five marks to an exhibitor of Pembroke Hall, and Queen's College, alternately; and the residue to be employed for purchasing exhibitions. By the foundation, the master of the school is to be a native of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, or Lancashire, and is to be nominated by the Provost of Queen's College.—If he neglects nominating for two months, after notice from the governors, then the master of Pembroke Hall shall nominate. The scholars to be taught gratis, paying entrance, 4d to the master, and 2d to the usher, and 4d to the usher, if he teaches them to write.

The

porated, of which number the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and the Rector of Egremont shall be two: the school-master's stipend 20l. a-year; the usher's five marks. King James I. augmented this foundation, with the grant of certain lands and rents, which were certified by Lichbarrow, then master, in the year 1623, under the tithes of the manor of St. Bees, 18l. 5s. rent, and the manor of Sandwath, 14l. 7s. 3½d. rent.

Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, gave a very valuable library to this school. Approaching Whitehaven, to the right lies the manor of

## HENSINGHAM, \*

part of the possessions of the Earl of Lonsdale.—“ Hensingham or Hansingham “ villa ad pratum Johannis, is a manor and town there, now purchased by Thomas “ Salkeld of Satre, from Thomas Skelton of Branthwaite: it was holden of the Abbot

The founder appointed 20s. yearly to a receiver, and 13s. for the governors dinner when they met. By the charter he had power to make statutes, and afterwards the governors, with the assent of the Bishop of Chester.

In King James's patent, dated 25th June, second year of his reign, the possessions thereby confirmed, are described to be, sixteen messuages or tenements in the vill of Sandwath, with pasture for 300 sheep in Sandwath marsh; and forty-eight messuages or tenements in Kirby Begog, with divers quit-rents, foggage and after pasture; 16s. 8d. called walk mill silver, and a rent of 24s. out of Hensingham, and four messuages in Hensingham and Wray.—GASTRELL, &c.

\* This now obscure village had the honour, in 1519, to give birth to *Archbishop Grindall*: whose life was written by the laborious and learned Mr. Strype, in folio, in 1710.—Unnoted as this place of his nativity was, being, as he himself said of it, “ of all that shire, the ignorantest part in religion.” “ It “ obtained a great share of his tender affection and love towards it; having laboured, not only under “ great ignorance, but great oppression of covetous landlords, most of any one part of the realm. For “ the redressing of which, in the month of May, 1563, when he was Bishop of London, he betook him- “ self to Sir William Cecil, secretary of state, his cordial and constant friend: discovering at large to him “ the state of the place; and discoursing and consulting with him about a remedy of the evils it suffered “ under: having often thought, as he said, to make a general suit to him for a regard to it; which, no “ question, had a good effect.”

The intimacy that subsisted between Grindall and Sandys, as well as the similarity of their characters and fortunes is extraordinary. § Sandys was born in the town of St. Bees, where his father was a justice of peace three or four years before Grindall was born at Hensingham. They were at school, and at the university together: Sandys succeeded Grindall as Bishop of London, and afterwards as Archbishop of York; in short, they passed through life, in various fortunes, both of prosperity and adversity, as brothers. A posthumous volume of sermons by Sandys, now become scarce, was published in 1616, which well deserves the quaint but expressive character given of it in the preface:—“ There is no worke written in this “ kinde, wherein men of principall estate, or particular callings, may be either more sufficiently informed “ to know, or more plainly directed how to perform their severall duties; the superior how to governe, “ the inferior how to obey; the minister what to teach, the people what to learn; how the truth may “ be confirmed, falsehood repelled, vice reprov'd, virtue advanced, and so the child of God be made a “ man wife unto salvation, and perfectly enabled unto every good work.”

E 2

“ Our

§ We have, since this was written, found, that Le Neve differing from Strype, says, that Archbishop Sandys, was born in Furness Fells, in Lancashire. From West's genealogy of the family, in his *Antiquities of Furness*, it appears indisputable, that the archbishop was of the Lancashire branch of the *Sandes*, or *Sandys* family. In the reign of Henry IV. one of them went from the family seat, called *Rattenby Castle*, in the *Parish of St. Bees*, into Furness; and there became the founder of a considerable family. Laying all circumstances together, the probability is, that Edwin Sandys, afterwards Archbishop, was sent to some relation, still residing at St. Bees, and there educated along with Grindall; so that neither Strype nor Le Neve, are totally wrong.

“ Abbot of St. Maries, at York, per quartam partem feodi militis by the Skeltons, in the time of King Henry VI. but Mr. Robert de Branthwaite held a moiety thereof of Adam de Moreby 4th Edward I. together with the manor of  
“ Branthwaite,

“ Our Edmund Grindall, as well as his friend, Edwin Sandys, in his tender years, addicted himself to his studies; and even while he was a child books were his delight and recreation, carrying them about with him. Which, as it shewed the pleasure he took in learning, it so fell out, once, very fortunately to him. For when he was a boy, walking somewhere in the fields, and having his book in his bosom, an arrow accidentally came, that light with its point just in the place where the book was; which, if the book had not been there, must certainly have slain him.”

“ While he was a boy, going a journey with his father, on foot, after some violent rains, God made use of him to save the old man’s life; for attempting to go over a rotten bridge (over which their way lay) the youth perceiving the danger, called suddenly to his father, and withal pulled him back with his hand; which, as soon as he had done, the bridge, by the force of the waters, presently broke down. And thus, God making him the instrument of preserving his father from such a sudden death, no question, the blessing of his father, accompanied with God’s blessing, descended on him.”

After a suitable foundation of school-learning, he was sent to Magdalen College in Cambridge, but removed from thence to Christ’s, and afterwards to Penbroke Hall; where, having taken his first degree in arts, he was chosen fellow in 1538, and commenced M. A. in 1541. In 1549, he became president of his college; and being now B. D. was unanimously chosen Lady Margaret’s public preacher at Cambridge; as he was also one of the four disputants in a theological extraordinary act, performed that year for the entertainment of King Edward’s visitors.

Thus distinguished in the university, his merit was observed by Ridley, Bishop of London, who made him his chaplain in 1550; perhaps, by the recommendation of Bucer, the king’s professor of divinity at Cambridge; who, soon after his removal to London, in a letter to that prelate, styles our divine, “ a person eminent for his learning and piety.” And thus a door being opened to him into church preferments, he rose by quick advances. His patron, the bishop, was so much pleased with him, that he designed for him the first preferments that should fall; and in 1551, procured him to be made chaplain to the king. July 2d, 1552, he obtained a stall in Westminster Abbey; which however he resigned to Dr. Bonner, whom he afterwards succeeded in the bishoprick of London. In the mean time, there being a design, on the death of Dr. Tumlall, to divide the rich see of Durham into two; Grindall, as being a northern man, was nominated into one of them. “ But a great topping courtier, says Strype, put an end to this pious purpose of supplying those parts, where ignorance and superstition most prevailed, with two bishops; for, by his sway, he got the whole bishoprick dissolved, and settled as a temporal estate upon himself.”

In 1553, he fled from the persecution under Queen Mary, and was one of the exiles for religion in Germany; where he diligently collected materials for a martyrology, and greatly assisted John Fox in compiling his laborious work. Settling at Straßburgh, he there made himself master of the German tongue, that he might preach in German churches. In the disputes at Frankfort, about a new model of government and form of worship, varying from the last liturgy of King Edward, he sided with Cox and others against Knox and his followers. Returning to England, on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was employed, among others, in drawing up the new liturgy, to be presented to the queen’s first parliament; and was also one of the eight protestant divines, chosen about that time to hold a public dispute with the popish prelates. His talent for preaching was likewise very serviceable, and he was generally appointed to that duty upon all public occasions. At the same time he was appointed one of the commissioners in the north, on the royal visitation for restoring the supremacy of the crown, and the Protestant faith and worship. This visitation also extended to Cambridge, where, Dr. Young being removed for refusing the oath of supremacy, from the mastership of Penbroke Hall, Grindall was chosen by the fellows to succeed him, in 1559.

In the month of July, the same year, he was nominated to the bishoprick of London, vacant by the deposition of Bonner. The juncture was critical, and the fate of the church revenues seemed to depend on the event. An act of parliament had lately passed, whereby her majesty was empowered to exchange the ancient episcopal manors and lordships for tithes and impropriations: a measure extremely regretted by these first bishops, who scrupled whether they should comply in a point so injurious to their respective fees; and by which all hope would be cut off of restoring the tithes, so long unjustly detained from the  
respective

“ Branthwaite, per servitium unius denar. per annum ad natale dom. pro omnibus  
“ serviciis. It descended from the Branthwaites to the lords of Banton, and from  
thence

respective churches, for the maintenance of the incumbents. In this important point, as well as about some scruples respecting certain habits and ceremonies, our bishop, who (tinctured, perhaps, a little with some of that puritanic spirit, *fished*, as Bishop Hall expresses it, *out of the Lake of Geneva*, with which most of the reformed in his day were more or less infected) seemed to think, that in order completely to free the church of Christ from the errors and corruptions of Rome, every usage and custom practised by that church should be abolished; that all the ceremonies and circumstances of religious worship should be entirely abrogated, and the service of God rendered as simple as possible; and thereon he consulted Peter Martyr; and would not accept of the bishoprick, till he had received his sanction and authority. In 1560, he was made one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, in pursuance of an act of parliament, to inspect the manners of the clergy, and regulate the affairs of the church; and the same year, he joined with Cox, Bishop of Fly, and Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, in a private letter to the queen, persuading her to marry. In 1561, he held his primary visitation. In 1563, he assisted the Archbishop of Canterbury, together with some civilians, in preparing a book of statutes for Christ church, Oxford. He was also very serviceable, this year, in procuring the English merchants, who were ill used at Antwerp and other parts of the Spanish Netherlands, a new settlement at Embden in East Friesland.

April 15th, 1564, he took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge; and the same year, executed the queen's express command, for exacting uniformity in the clergy; but he proceeded so tenderly and slowly, that the archbishop thought fit to excite and quicken him: whence the Puritans thought him inclined to their party. However, he brought several Nonconformists to comply; to which end he published a letter of Henry Bullinger, minister of Zurich in Switzerland, to prove the lawfulness thereof; which had a very good effect. The same year, October 3d, on the celebration of the Emperor Ferdinand's funeral, he preached a sermon at St. Paul's, which was afterwards printed. In 1567, he executed the queen's orders, in proceeding against the unlicensed, prohibited preachers; but was by some so treated with rude language and reproaches, that it abated much of his favourable inclinations towards them. May the 1st, 1570, he was translated to the see of York. He owed this promotion to Secretary Cecil, and Archbishop Parker; who liked his removal from London, as not being resolute enough for the government there. The same year, he wrote a letter to his patron, Cecil, that Cartwright, the famous Nonconformist, might be silenced; and in 1571, at his metropolitanical visitation, he shewed an hearty zeal, by his injunctions, for the discipline and good government of the church. In 1572, he petitioned the queen to renew the ecclesiastical commission. In 1574, he held one for the purpose of proceeding against papists, whose number daily diminished in his diocese, which he was particularly careful to furnish with learned preachers, as being, in his opinion, the best method to attain that end. On the death of Parker, he was translated to Canterbury; in which see he was confirmed, Feb. 15th, 1575. May 6th, 1576, he began his metropolitanical visitation, and took measures for the better regulation of his courts; but, the same year, fell under her majesty's displeasure, by reason of the favour he shewed to what was called *the exercise of prophesying*.

As this was the most remarkable incident in his life, we shall give the following account of the matter: These *prophesyings* had been used for some time; the rules whereof were, that the ministers of a particular division, at a set time, met together at some church, and there, each in their order, expounded, according to their abilities, some portion of scripture allotted to them; this done, a moderator made his observations on what had been said, and determined the true sense of the text; a certain time being fixed for the dispatch of the whole. The advantage was the improvement of the clergy, who hereby considerably profited themselves in the knowledge of the scripture; but this mischief ensued that at length there happened confusions and disturbances at those meetings, by an ostentation of superior parts in some, by advancing heterodox opinions, and by an intrusion of some of the silenced separatists, who took this opportunity of declaiming against the liturgy and hierarchy; and hence, even speaking against states and particular persons. The people also, of whom there was always a great conflux as hearers, fell to arguing and disputing about religion, and sometimes a layman would take upon himself to speak. In short, the prophesyings degenerated into censurings, divisions, and factions.

Grindall laboured to redress these irregularities by setting down rules and orders for the management of these exercises: however, the queen still disapproved of them, as seeing probably how very apt they were to be abused. She did not like, that the laity should neglect their secular affairs, by repairing to those meetings, which she thought might fill their heads with notions, and so occasion dissensions and dis-

putes,

“ thence to the Skeltons, who married the coheir of Thomas Whiterigg, Lord of  
 “ Little Banton. At the conquest, one Gilleby, Gilleby, or rather Gillefbred,  
 held

putes, and perhaps seditions, in the state. And the archbishop being at court, she particularly declared herself offended at the number of preachers, as well as the exercises, and ordered him to redress both; urging, that it was good for the church to have few preachers,—that three or four might suffice for a county, and that the reading of the homilies to the people was sufficient. She therefore required him to abridge the number of preachers, and put down the religious exercises. This did not a little afflict him: he thought the queen infringed upon his office; to whom, next to herself, the highest trust of the church of England was committed; especially as this command was peremptory, and made without advising with him, and that in a matter so directly concerning religion. He therefore wrote a letter to her majesty, declaring that his conscience, for the reason therein mentioned, would not suffer him to comply with her commands.

This refusal was dated Dec. 20th, 1576. The queen, therefore, having given him sufficient time to consider well his resolution, and he continuing unalterable therein, she sent letters next year to the bishops, to forbid all exercises and prophesyings, and to silence all teachers and preachers not lawfully called, of whom there was no small number. The case was a trying one; that some disagreeable and mischievous consequences resulted from these prophesyings, has already been remarked; and that, possibly, the archbishop was mild to an excess, and even blameably indulgent to these beginnings of those popular innovations, which soon after overturned all order in the church, and the church itself, is as much as the utmost rigour could possibly charge him with; whilst it must be acknowledged, that he gave very strong, if not sufficient reasons, for a continuance of the practice; and remonstrated to his sovereign, with becoming deference and modesty, though at the same time, with a firmness suitable to the high character with which he was invested. The queen was inflexible, not to say intolerant; and so, our prelate still refusing to comply, was, with an high hand, ordered to be confined to his house, and sequestered from his jurisdiction for six months. At the expiration of this term, the lord treasurer wrote to him about making his submission; with which, as he still refused to comply, the sequestration was continued; and ere long, there were thoughts of depriving him; which, however, did not take place. In 1579, his confinement was either taken off, or else he had leave to retire to his house at Croydon; for we find him there consecrating the Bishop of Exeter that year, and the Bishops of Winchester, Litchfield, and Coventry, the year following. This part of his commission was exercised by a particular commission from the queen; who, in council, appointed two civilians to manage the other affairs of his see, the two of his nomination being set aside. Yet sometimes he had special commands from the queen and council to act in person, and issued out orders in his own name; and in general was as active as he could be, and vigilant in the care of his diocese, as occasion offered. The precise time of his being restored does not appear; but, it is in evidence, that the severity used towards him was far from bringing him over. The farthest advances he made, were only such a submission, as became a dutiful subject to his sovereign. In 1582, several of his proceedings shew, that he was then in full possession of all his metropolitical power; and in that year he lost his eyesight. In 1583, finding himself under great infirmities by the loss of his sight, and also by the stone, strangury and cholic, he resigned his archbishoprick; retiring, on a small but honourable pension, to Croydon, where, two months after, viz. July 6th, 1583, he died, aged 63. We have no exact accounts of the arguments and reasonings that were employed to obtain leave for the archbishop to resign; we know only, that the same request, urged with the same earnestness, was denied not long since to the late Dr. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester.

Archbishop Grindall was, at his own desire, buried in the chancel of the church at Croydon; where a stone monument, with his effigy lying at length, is erected on the south side of the communion table, against the wall; with a long historical, elaborate, Latin epitaph. He lived and died unmarried. His only brother, whose name was Robert, with his wife and only son, all three died in the space of three weeks, in 1567, leaving behind him four orphan daughters. Of these, Anne, contrary to the wish of her uncle, married “ William Dacre, son of Richard Dacre, gent. who dwelt beside Carlisle:” this person is supposed to have been of the Giffard family, and to have been nearly connected with Leonard Dacre, who was attainted for high treason, and banished for being concerned in the affair of Mary, Queen of Scots. The archbishop had likewise several nieces, by his sister, Elizabeth Woodhall. He does not seem to have amassed much wealth; which is the more admirable, considering the large revenues he possessed, and the length of time he enjoyed them in the three sees of London, York, and Canterbury, and all the  
 time

“ held the fame, whose fons, Roger and William, granted to the abbey of York,  
 “ duas bovat. in Henfingham et terram de Snarthoed. Hence came the tenure  
 “ to

time free from the incumbrance of a family. This, as Fuller obferves, may perhaps be erroneoufly imputed to his being an expenfive man ; but it is more truly to be afcribed to his indifference about worldly interefts, and his being unwilling to *die guilty of much wealth*. The little he had was well got, and well difpofed of, in benefactions to the two univerfities, and in founding the fchool at St. Bees.

Strype, who wrote his life, in order to vindicate him from the calumnies to which the troubles in which he was involved expofed him, fays, that he was much celebrated among his cotemporaries, who beft knew him, for his great learning and piety. From the effigy on his monument, in which his blindnefs is certainly defcribed, Strype infers that his face was comely, and his beard long, black, and fomewhat forked, and curling. He was a man of great firmnefs and refolution, though of a mild, affable temper, and friendly difpofition. His deportment was courteous and engaging : in his elation, not at all affecting grandeur or ftate ; humane, indulgent, and liberal. He is faid to have excelled as a preacher ; and thence, perhaps, in fome degree, his fuppofed predilection for preaching and preachers. That he was moderate and mild, and indulgent to the Puritans, more than, as it afterwards appeared, was either quite prudent, or they deferved, needs not be denied. Collier, who will hardly be fufpected of partiality to innovators in religion, exprefly vindicates him from the imputations of Latitudinarianifm, and indifference to the peculiar and proper interefts of the church. In fhort, he appears, upon the whole, well to have deferved the glorious character, given of him by one of the firft and greateft men of that, or any other age, Lord Bacon, viz. *that he was the graveft and greateft prelate of the land.*

The fchool at St. Bees was not founded in Grindall's life-time. On the diffolution of the monafteries, in the fcrabble for church property among the favourites of the court, a Sir Thomas Chaloner (who appears to have had as little connexion with the place, as any well-founded title to it) obtained the manor, rector, and cell of St. Bees. The archbifhop left 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for building and furnifhing the fchool, which was faithfully laid out by his executors, on an acre and a half of ground, given for the purpofe by Thomas Chaloner Efq. (fon of Sir Thomas Chaloner) who alfo gave forty loads of coals yearly out of his coal mines there, for the ufe of the fchool ; referving a right of placing two fcholars there, by the name of Chaloner's fcholars. Sir John Lowther firft began a library, to which Sir Joseph Williamfon added many valuable books : Sir John alfo gave the fchool a benefaction of 5*l.* a-year ; Dr. Lamplugh alfo gave it 5*l.* a-year ; but Mr. Strype adds, without afigning any grounds for it, that this laft benefaction is fince withdrawn. He left a provision alfo for a fellow and two fcholars, to be elected from thofe who have been brought up at St. Bees, to Pembroke Hall, now Pembroke College, Cambridge ; and the like, on the fame condition, to Queen's College, Oxford ; together with one fcholarfhip in Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Seven men (the Provofts of Queen's College, Oxford, and the parfons of Egremont, for the time being, being always two of the faid feven) are appointed governors of the faid fchool, and made a corporation for ever. When one dies, the furvivors elect one in his place, within fix weeks ; and in default of fuch election, the Bifhop of Chefter is from time to time to appoint new governors. The Provofit of Queen's, for the time being, may, with the advice of the Bifhop of Chefter, make ftatutes for the fchool ; fo as they be not contrary to the archbifhop's ftatutes.

The fchoolmafter is obliged to bring up his children in the fear of God, with good learning and good manners

He or his ufer fhall teach his children to fay by heart the catechifm in Englifh, fet forth by public authority.

The fchoolmafter fhall teach them the greater as well as leffer catechifm, fet out by authority (this feems to be Alexander Nowell's catechifm, approved in the fynod, 1562) and no other catechifm, except publicly authorifed.

The ufer fhall teach them the A, B, C, in Englifh, the Pfalter, and the Book of Common Prayer. And the mafter the fmall Catechifm in Latin, fet out by authority.

The mafter is advifed to teach his fcholars Palingenius, Sedulius and Prudentius : but the archbifhop leaves him at liberty to teach what books he pleafes befides, except the Queen's Grammar, and the catechifms before mentioned, which, of courfe, muft be taught.

It is obvious to remark, that there are two ftriking errors in the above ftatutes and rules ; which, as they have been common, mark, not archbifhop Grindall's want of judgment in particular, but the fhort-fightednefs.

“ to the abbot. Alanus filius Ketelli admonitione Christianæ uxoris ejus gave  
 “ milneftones to the Abbot of Holm Cultram infra divifas terræ, S. S. Henfing-  
 “ ham.” \*

On the left hand of the road lies

### ROTINGTON,

on the fea banks, near the eminence and cliff called St. Bees Head ; or the headland of the parifh of St. Bees ; a mark for mariners entering the channel. This place abounds with various fea-fowl, and that favourite plant, *Sampfire* : fome authors have asserted, there was a fmall nunnery here, and quote Tanner, p. 72, but there feems to be fome error in this.

“ Rotington villa ad prata Rotinge, fo called, becaufe it was ufually haunted  
 “ with barnacles, rotgeefe, and wild-fowl, before it was inhabited. It is now the  
 “ manfion-houfe of Henry Sands †, the \*\*\*\* lord or owner thereof of that name,  
 “ according to the following pedigree, viz. Their anceflor, \*\*\*\* Sands, in the \*\*\*  
 “ year of King \*\*\*\* had it by \*\*\*\* from \*\*\*\* Rotington ; but of what houfe or  
 “ name the Rotingtons came, I cannot fay, unlefs they were fome younger brother  
 “ of the Flemings, for it is a fee of Beckermitt. I read in a deed, in King John’s  
 “ time, Robert de Rotingtona, to be a witnefs, and one Reynold de Rotington in  
 “ King Henry II’s time.” †

A family refident here, took the local name from them ; by an heiress it paffed to the Sands, who fold it to the family of Curwen of Workington ; and Henry Curwen, by his will, devifed to Henry Pelham, Esq. from whom, in 1762, one of Lord Londale’s family purchafed,

fightednefs of human wifdom in general. It was a fundamental error to provide for the future fupport of his fchool, by any fpecific fum of money. The mafter’s and usher’s falaries, from the foundation, are utterly inadequate compensations to any men of merit : whereas, had the fum then laid out as a fund for the raifing 30l. a-year, been laid out in the purchafe of lands, the rents would have kept pace with other things, and have been raifed by this time to a fum, which would have afforded a falary as competent and liberal, as we are willing to believe 30l. a-year then was. The other error was, the prefcribing any particular books to be read in the fchool. Hardly one of the books, named by the venerable founder, has been ufed at St. Bees for the laft century ; indeed, one would be at a lofs where to enquire for fome of them. The fpirit of his regulations are admirable ; but he failed, as every other man, in a fimilar cafe, always has done, and it is prefumed always will do, when he attempted to eftablifh them in detail.

It ought not to be forgotten, that our archbifhop, when he returned home from his exile, firft brought the Tamarifk into England, fo ufeful in medicine.

Grindall is the *Agrind* of Spencer, which is the anagram of our prelate’s name ; and the *Morret* of Spencer, is Bifhop Elmer’s name.——BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

\* Denton’s MS. † Denton’s MS.

‡ The Sands of Rotington (called in old writings de Sabutonibus) were originally feated upon Burgh Sands, where they had their capital houfe at a place called to this day Sandsfield, from which they took their firname.

Sands, the laft heir male of that name being difatisfied, as it is faid, with the lofs of his miftrefs, fold his eftate at Rotington to Curwen of Workington, and went into Ireland, where he died ; and Rotington is now (1637) in the poffeffion of Henry Curwen of Workington, Esq. being advanced by the Curwens to a far greater value, than it was in the hands of the Sands. The Curwens purchafed it for 700l. and it is now reckoned to be worth 300l. per annum.——GILPIN.

WHITEHAVEN

TABLE I.—Population of the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, taken in 1780 and 1796.

Quarters.	1780.					1796.					Incr. & decr. betw. 1780 & 1796.	Incr. Decr.
	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
English Street.	208	319	639	732	1371	213	482	738	892	1630	259	
Seorch Street.	122	197	354	437	791	147	292	411	504	753	227	
Fisher-Street.	53	82	130	194	324	52	75	134	183	317	93	
Castle-Street.	81	143	220	307	527	162	260	379	496	875	348	
Abbey & Annetwell-Str.	77	120	173	271	444	78	124	205	276	481	38	
The Abbey.	8	8	17	31	48	8	8	18	25	43	5	
Total within the Walls.	549	870	1533	1971	3504	675	1239	1885	2376	4261	757	
Bochardgate.	95	202	385	457	842	172	330	689	762	1451	609	
Rickergate.	82	177	307	356	663	124	204	366	445	811	148	
Caldewgate.	165	356	592	698	1290	322	541	1010	1183	2193	903	
Total in the Suburbs.	342	735	1284	1511	2795	618	1075	2065	2390	4455	1660	
Newtown.	16	19	40	52	92	23	23	56	58	114	22	
Harraby.	9	10	31	41	72	8	8	19	32	51	21	
Carlton.	30	30	66	67	133	34	34	99	88	187	54	
Wreay.	17	18	56	58	114	21	21	60	54	114		
Brisco.	32	34	107	85	192	34	35	97	94	191	1	
Bocharaby.	21	22	46	52	98	19	19	38	40	78	20	
Uprightly.	20	21	35	54	89	22	22	44	49	93	4	
Blackhall.	63	64	176	178	354	70	73	193	185	378	24	
Cumerdale.	22	22	60	50	110	33	36	112	110	222	112	
Morton-head & Newby	27	27	57	67	124	30	31	75	70	145	21	
Total in the Country.	257	267	674	704	1378	294	302	793	780	1573	195	
Total of all.	1148	1872	3591	4186	7677	1587	2616	4743	5546	10289	2612	47

TAB. II.—Number of Husbands, &c

	1780.				Total.
	Husbands.	Wives.	Widowers.	Widows.	
Within the Walls.	531	569	46	248	1394
Suburbs.	488	522	45	160	1215
Villages.	188	191	17	68	464
Total.	1207	1282	108	476	3073

Widowers to Widows, as 1 is to 4 nearly.

TABLE III.—Of the Number of Inhabitants of different Ages.

Ages.	1780.			1796.			Incr. & decr. betw. 1780 & 1796.
	City and Suburbs.	Villages.	Total in 1780.	City and Suburbs.	Villages.	Total in 1796.	
Under 5 years.	859	170	1029	1164		135	
5—10	721	171	892	1026		118	
10—15	587	128	715	808		93	
15—20	543	132	675	763		88	
20—30	1030	298	1328	1501		173	
30—40	733	144	877	991		114	
40—50	720	120	840	970		112	
50—60	498	90	588	665		77	
60—70	375	63	438	494		56	
70—80	164	27	191	216		25	
80—90	44	14	58	66		8	
90—100	5	5	10	11		1	
100—105	1	1	2	2			
Total of the whole.	6299	1378	7677	8677		1000	





The uniformity of the streets adds greatly to their beauty. Two main streets stretch down the declivity of the hill in right lines towards the haven, and are crossed by others at right angles.—There are here three handsome churches, elegantly fitted up, for the accommodation of large congregations.

St. Nicholas' church\* stands nearly in the centre of the town, the burial-ground of which forms a fine area, an hundred and fifty yards by sixty, and surrounded by a part of Lowther-street, Church-street, Queen-street, and Duke-street.—It has a good organ. This church was consecrated in 1693.

Trinity

\* “ In the year 1693 here was a little old chapel, which was pulled down, and a large spacious “ chapel was erected in the place of it by Sir John Lowther and the inhabitants, which was consecrated



Trinity church stands at the end of Roper-street, at the south-west extremity of the town. Both this and St. Nicholas' are upon a flat, and nearly on the lowest ground in the town. Consecrated in 1715.

St.

“ in that year, and dedicated to St. Nicholas; and, in the petition for consecration, it was set forth that, formerly it had been an inconsiderable village, but by the coal trade was become so populous, that about 268 families were to be accommodated with seats at the chapel. It is certified at about 60l. a year; 40l. of which did arise from seats, by agreement with the inhabitants when the chapel was built, and the rest by contribution.—When the curacy is vacant, the persons who have interests in the seats chuse two, out of whom the lord of the manor nominates one to the bishop to be licenced.

“ In 1715, another chapel was built by James Lowther, Esq. and others of the inhabitants, on ground given by Mr. Lowther, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and then it was represented, that 800 families resorted to those chapels. This also is certified at about 60l. a year; 10l. whereof was to arise from the seats, by agreement before the consecration; the rest by contribution. The curate is nominated



St. James' possesses an elevated situation, at the end of Queen-street, the eastern extremity of the buildings; and is a beautiful object from the lower part of that street, from whence there is a gradual ascent, and in a straight line, for more than six hundred yards. Consecrated in 1752.

Besides the above three churches or chapels of the establishment, there is a chapel, built by Mr. Hogarth upon the hill on the north-west side of the town, of

“nominated alternately, by the lord of the manor one turn, and the persons interested in the seats another.

“In 1752 another chapel was erected, full as large and handsome as either of the other two. It is dedicated to St. James; and has the like endowment: but the lord of the manor solely has the nomination of the curate.” N. AND B.'S CUMB.—At that time there were in the town about 2200.

which

which it commands a fine prospect, as well as of the adjacent country, the Solway Frith, &c.

It is united to a great number of small dwelling-houses, each of them two stories high; they almost form a separate town, called *Mount Pleasant*, all built by, and the property of, Mr. Hogarth. This adjunct is not properly within the township of Whitehaven. Mr. Hogarth meant this chapel to be of the established church, and had every thing prepared for the consecration, which was to have been performed by the Bishop of Chester on the 20th day of August, 1789; but on the preceding evening (the bishop being then at Whitehaven) a *curial* was entered against it by the lay impropiator of St. Bees. Since that time it has been used by a society of Methodists, in the connection of the late Mr. Wesley.

There is also another Methodist chapel (in Michael-street) in the same connection; and a very spacious one was built in Duke-street, and opened last summer, in the connection formerly of the Countess of Huntington, now under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Coke.

Besides these, here are two Presbyterian meeting-houses—one Quaker—one Anabaptist—one Glassite—one Sandimanian—and a Roman Catholic chapel.

Nothing can more effectually point out the growing importance, population wealth, and power of the northern parts of England, than an attention to the several ports, creeks, and havens, from Solway Frith, in this county, to Dudden Sands, and from the Tweed to Tees, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham.— In this county the most rapid advance has been made in population, trade, and navigation. This large and wealthy town has arose within the period of an hundred years, from the mean estate of a fishing creek, whose inhabitants were at their

A respectable correspondent has furnished us with the following PETITION :

*The Case of the Inhabitants of the Town and Port of WHITEHAVEN, in the Parish of Saint Bees, in the County of Cumberland, in Relation to their being made a separate Parish, &c. humbly offered to the Consideration of the Honourable HOUSE OF COMMONS—*

The said town and port of Whitehaven is situate on the sea shore, near four miles distant from the parish church, which said town, about sixty years since, consisted but of nine or ten thatched cottages.

That there are now above four hundred and fifty families in the said town, producing in all two thousand two hundred and twenty-two inhabitants, of whom, not above fifteen have estates in the parish, and the rest of them, only such riches as are in casualties, depending on their trade at sea, and the security of their ships and harbour, which are subject to many dangers by fire, enemies, or otherwise.

The said town is, of late years, very much improved in trade; and, by great expence and charge of the Honourable Sir *John Lowther*, Baronet, and the inhabitants, it is made a convenient port and harbour for ships, to the great increase of his majesty's revenue, and the benefit of the adjacent country.

The inhabitants of the said town and port (being sensible of the great inconveniences they, and the strangers resorting thither, did daily suffer, for want of a church sufficient to receive all persons frequenting divine service there) did readily and cheerfully contribute, with the said Sir John Lowther, Baronet, to the building a convenient church, for the service and worship of God, which church was consecrated by his Lordship the Bishop of Chester the 16th of July, 1693.

But, there being no regular provision made for the repairs and support of the said church, or for the preservation of the said harbour, so that both are in great danger of falling to decay and utter ruin, for want of an equal distribution of the charge such public works require, for the maintenance thereof; the said inhabitants, therefore, are now humble petitioners, with the said Sir John Lowther, Baronet, That the said town may be made a distinct parish of itself, and they thereby enabled to finish and support their church, and preserve their harbour, on which their happiness and welfare do absolutely depend.

divine

divine worship well accommodated in the chapel which was pulled down in 1693. The continual feuds and quarrels with the Scots, rendered this country the seat of arms and warfare: it was subject to such repeated devastations, that every branch of husbandry, and every advancement of arts and sciences was almost totally prevented, through the continual alarms and distresses occasioned by the incursions of the northern bands.† The inhabitants lived armed, and their possessions were chiefly herds and flocks, which they protected by the sword, or secured, on the alarm of an enemy, by driving them into the mountains and secret fastnesses of the country. It was not probable, under so distressful a situation of life, that local employments, or the advantages of commerce, would be courted here. The

† Mr. Pennant speaks of Whitehaven in the following terms—"Pass through Duffington, a long and dirty town, and soon after, from a great height, at once come in sight of Whitehaven. The town is in a manner a new creation, for the old editions of Camden make no mention of it; yet the name is in Saxton's maps, its white cliffs being known to seamen. About a hundred years ago there was not one house here, except Sir John Lowther's, and two others, and only three small vessels; and for the next forty years, the number of houses increased to about twenty. At this time the town may boast of being one of the handsomest in the north of England, built of stone: it is populous, as it is elegant, containing 12,000 inhabitants, and has 190 great ships belonging to it, mostly employed in the coal trade. The tobacco trade is much declined: formerly about 20,000 hogheads were annually imported from Virginia; now scarce a fourth part of that number, Glasgow having stolen that branch: but to make amends, another is carried on to the West Indies, where hats, printed linens, hams, &c. are sent. The last week was a melancholy and pernicious exportation of 150 natives of Great Britain, forced from their natal soil, the lowlands of Scotland, by the rise of rents, to seek an asylum on the other side of the Atlantic.

"The improvements in the adjacent lands keep pace with those in the town: the Braniffy estate, forty years ago, was set for as many pounds; at present, by dint of good husbandry, especially liming, is increased to 571l.

"St. James's church is elegantly fitted up, and has a handsome gallery, which, with the roof, is supported by most beautiful ranges of pillars. Besides, there is a Presbyterian meeting-house, one of Seceders, one of Anabaptists, and one of Quakers.

"The workhouse is thinly inhabited; for few of the poor chuse to enter. Those whom necessity compels, are most usefully employed: with pleasure I observed old age, idiocy, and even infants of three years of age, contributing to their own support, by the pulling of oakum.

"The harbour is artificial, but a fine and expensive work, on the south end guarded by a long pier, where the ships may lie in great security. Another is placed farther out, to break the force of the sea; and within these are two long straight tongues or quays, where the vessels are lodged: close to the shore, on the south side, is another, covered with what is called here a steer, having in the lower part a range of smiths' shops, and above an extensive floor, capable of containing 6000 waggon loads of coal, at 4200lb. each. But this is only used as a sort of magazine; for above this are covered galleries, with rail roads, terminating in large flues or hurries, placed sloping over the quay, and through these the coal is discharged out of the waggons into the holds of the ships. Commonly eight ships, from a hundred and twenty, to one hundred tons each, have been laden in one tide; and, on extraordinary occasions, twelve. Each load is put on board for ten shillings: and the waggons, after being emptied, are brought round into the road by a turnframe; and drawn back by a single horse. The greater part of the way from the pits, which lie about three or four miles distant from the hurries, is down hill; the waggon is steered by one man, with a sort of rudder to direct it; so that he can retard or accelerate the motion, by the pressure he gives by it on the wheel.

"Many other works are projected to secure the port, particularly another pier on the north side, which, when complete, will render this haven quite land-locked. It is to be observed, that in coming in, vessels should carry a full sail till they pass the pier-head, otherwise they will not be carried far enough in. The greatest part of the coal is sent to Ireland, where about 218,000 tons are annually exported.

"Spring tides rise about 24 feet—neap tides 13 feet.—PENNANT'S TOUR.

mines,

mines, an almost inexhaustible source of wealth, were left to enrich the days of union and peace. Ships seldom entered the bays of the coast, but when they brought an hostile power. This place was not fortunate in being parcel of the possession of St. Bees; the religious of whose house, in all ages of their existence, being no friends to commerce, like the rest of their brethren; so that it was no wonder, in the survey taken in 1566, noticed in our introduction, that the creek of Whitehaven held only six fishermen's cabins, and one small bark about nine tons burden; sufficient to supply the religious society with fish, salt, and other articles of their diet.

The great advancement and prosperity of this place are to be attributed to the Lowther family. The lands of the dissolved monastery of St. Bees, which lay in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, were purchased by Sir Christopher Lowther, a second son of the house of Lowther, in the life time of Sir John his father: he built himself a mansion house at the foot of the rock, at the west end of the present town, near where the hurries now are: the town at that time being described to consist of a few scattered huts, along the shore of the creek. We are not told whether he won the coal mines in his time, or promoted the infant steps of commerce. He departed this life, A. D. 1644, leaving a son and heir, Sir John Lowther, who chose a more eligible situation, on a rising ground south-east of the creek, called *The Flat*, where the present mansion of Lord Lonsdale stands, to which he is pleased to give the name of *The Castle*, it being chiefly rebuilt on an extensive plan, which, when completed, will render it a most noble mansion.



*Castle.*

Sir

Sir John had conceived the project of working the mines, and improving the commerce of this country; and to that end he designed to form the port, and render it commodious for shipping; and that, by an exclusive property, he might totally prevent all opposition to his scheme of operations, he received a grant from King Charles II. A. D. 1666, of all the ungranted lands within this district; and in 1678 he obtained all the lands, for two miles northward, between high and low water mark. And from this period we may date the commencement of Whitehaven's flourishing estate.

The late Sir James Lowther, son of Sir John, prosecuted the great plan of his father, and brought it to perfection. The rapid progress of trade is marked by the increase of inhabitants; for it appears, that in 1633 the town consisted of nine or ten thatched cottages; in 1693, there were 450 families here, consisting of 2272 inhabitants; in twenty-two years more they were increased to 800 families. Sir James had the satisfaction to see his native place rise from insignificance and obscurity, to an elevated degree of consequence in the commercial world, to great opulence and power: and that flourishing existence which he had cherished with all his efforts, now makes Whitehaven boast of upwards of 16,400 inhabitants.†

The progress of improvement is thus critically marked—By a printed list found in the custom-house at Whitehaven, it appears, that in 1685, there then belonged to the port of Whitehaven 46 ships or vessels, containing 1871 tons, (exclusive of boats) the least of which, called *The Content*, was twelve tons burthen, and the largest, called *The Resolution*, ninety-four tons, commanded by Richard Kelsick, in which he crossed the Western Ocean oftener than once to the province of Virginia, and there took in a cargo of tobacco, and discharged the same at Whitehaven.

By the petition before given in the notes, it appears what was the state of population in 1693.—In February, 1772, a printed list was published of the ships, distinguishing them by names, rigging, and masters, (but no tonnage specified) by which it is stated, that 197 ships or vessels belonged to Whitehaven, 5 to Parton, 97 to Workington, 76 to Maryport, and 12 to Harrington, exclusive of several ships then building at the different ports.—By another list, dated 20th May, 1790, it is stated, that 216 ships or vessels belonged to Whitehaven, 116 to Workington, 87 to Maryport, and 26 to Harrington, the total number being 445; and computing, on an average, that one with another each ship would be of 160 tons burthen, the total would be 71,200; and, at ten men each vessel, there would be employed therein 4450 seamen. There were then on the stocks 6 ships at Whitehaven, 3 at Workington, 5 at Maryport, and 1 at Harrington. According to the account taken in 1790, of 71,200 tons, the tonnage, at 13l. per ton, carpenters' measure, would cost 925,600l. for the hull, iron work, anchors, cables, sails, rigging, &c. fitted completely for sea, which is a sum supposed (by several intelligent persons and captains of ships, well acquainted with the different ports in Ireland) to exceed the value of *all the shipping* belonging to that kingdom. This wonderful increase of shipping belonging to the coasts of Cumberland hath advanced in little more than two hundred years.

† Numbered in the spring of the year 1785.—It is supposed, that in 1778 there was the greatest number of inhabitants.

It is not fifty years since there was only one house at Maryport, called *Valencia*, consequently not a ship belonged thereto.—Thirty years ago there was not one house at Harrington, nor one ship belonging to that port.

The great increase of shipping and commerce may be principally attributed to the great attention paid to the coal and home trade by Christopher Lowther, Esq. and his descendants, viz. his son Sir John Lowther, Bart. Sir James Lowther, Sir William Lowther, of Holker-Hall, in Lancashire, and lastly the Earl of Lonsdale.

It is with exultation for the cause of humanity, and with particular satisfaction in the praise of this place, that we notice the progress of the WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY.

It would be arrogant in us to attempt a more expressive account of this institution, than what is prefixed to the report for the year 1783, which is to the following effect—“ In recommending this charitable institution to the patronage of the  
“ opulent, a variety of arguments, founded upon the principles of Christian bene-  
“ volence, and the feelings of humanity, were necessarily employed: the testimony  
“ of experience has since been obtained, decisively to prove its utility. The great  
“ numbers of miserable objects, labouring under the complicated evils of POVERTY  
“ and PAIN, who have been either entirely cured or considerably relieved from  
“ their complaints, proclaim its truest praise: and, at the same time, suggest the  
“ most persuasive motives to animate all who are blessed with the ability, to feed  
“ and replenish the fountain from whence these salutary streams diffusively flow.  
“ To the lowest class of laborious, infirm, and aged people, who solely, and with  
“ difficulty, acquire the frugal necessaries of life, the aids of MEDICINE and SURGERY  
“ are also liberally dispensed. These have now an asylum from all those calami-  
“ ties to which sickness, in their contracted circumstances, renders them exceed-  
“ ingly liable.—The past season, from its remarkable and permanent severity, has  
“ very much increased the number of applications to this charity; the benevolent  
“ establishers of which, may indulge the grateful satisfaction of having perfectly  
“ obviated not a few of those distresses, to which the indigent and industrious were  
“ consequently exposed.

“ The principal registered diseases will properly suggest a few brief observations.  
“ With regard to their nature and tendency, more minute information may be re-  
“ ceived at the Dispensary; where the cases and their modes of treatment are parti-  
“ cularized: and the whole, with their respective events, systematically arranged.

“ The first objects of this charity were those who had laboured under the vari-  
“ ous and poignant sufferings of long protracted disease, the symptoms of which  
“ could only admit a temporary mitigation. In the autumnal months of Septem-  
“ ber, October, and November, a nervous fever, distinguished by very powerful  
“ characters, took place in Charles-street; extending its malignancy to the adja-  
“ cent, most confined situations. To the useful medical attentions was added an  
“ especial regard to the regimen of the patients; cleanliness and pure air being  
“ strictly enjoined, and every precaution taken to prevent the communication of  
“ disease. The necessitous sick were also supplied with requisite quantities of  
“ wine, and occasionally recommended to public or private charities. Twenty-  
“ six of these cases were then admitted, and happily they all recovered. During  
“ the

“ the winter a numerous train of pectoral and inflammatory disorders (to which  
 “ this climate and season are peculiarly liable) very generally prevailed; especially  
 “ catarrhs, consumptions, with more acute rheumatic and pleuritic affections.—In  
 “ the beginning of October the small-pox became epidemical, and has continued  
 “ so these last eight months. Of the patients who suffered the natural infection (in  
 “ all three hundred and twenty) seventy-three died, and sixty-nine with difficulty  
 “ recovered from a state of remarkable confluency and danger. The hooping cough  
 “ has lately very mildly and partially prevailed; requiring, for the most part,  
 “ scarcely any medical assistance. To the influence of this salutary season will the  
 “ cure of the present, and the prevention of the future disease be chiefly attributed.  
 “ The only other contagion of any moment was that of dysentery; which has, at  
 “ different periods of the preceding year, repeatedly and violently occurred. In  
 “ the contracted habitations of the indigent, where many of the essential necessa-  
 “ ries, and all the conveniences of life, were frequently wanting, its baneful  
 “ progress and effects became not less extensive than potent. Forty-nine of these  
 “ patients have been already admitted: thirty-one were dismissed cured: and the  
 “ remaining eighteen still continue upon the books. Relative to the surgical cases,  
 “ in which the aids of art were more obviously and certainly useful, upwards of  
 “ two hundred persons have experienced the benefits of this institution.

“ The influence of this charity, since its establishment, has been gradually and  
 “ considerably extended. Regardful of our maritime situation, and the dangers  
 “ to which we are inevitably exposed, it was deemed eligible to form a connection  
 “ with the LONDON HUMANE SOCIETY, and very generally to distribute its judi-  
 “ cious instructions; procuring at the same time a complete apparatus for the  
 “ recovery of persons apparently drowned. The modes of treatment best adapted  
 “ to restore such deplorable objects will be now universally known, and the intel-  
 “ ligent of every profession are earnestly requested to occasionally put them in  
 “ immediate and vigorous execution.

“ The practice of general inoculation was next very strenuously recommended,  
 “ and the advantages deducible from it publicly announced; the poor were, how-  
 “ ever, so remarkably averse to the proposal, that thirty children only could be  
 “ permitted to comply with it; not an individual of which required the least  
 “ medical attention.

“ Several additional subscriptions and augmentations for the ensuing year have  
 “ been already received, and it is ardently hoped that the more general contributions  
 “ of the public will afford the pleasing opportunity of perfectly accomplishing the  
 “ benevolent intentions of this charity.”

The benefactions and subscriptions that year amounted to 206l. 5s.

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OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1784.

*President*, The Right Honourable the Earl of Lonsdale.—*Vice Presidents*, John  
 Christian, Esq.—Anthony Benn, Esq.—Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston—W. Brownrigg,  
 M. D. F. R. S.—*Treasurer*, Mr. John Gibson.—*Secretary*, Mr. Peter How  
 Younger.—*Monthly Committee*, Mr. Isaac Littledale—Mr. John Barns—Mr. John  
 Bateman

Bateman—Mr. Henry Littledale—Rev. C. C. Church—Thomas Hartley, Esq.—Mr. Peter Gale.—*Medical Committee*, Joshua Dixon, M. D.—Mr. John Hamilton, Surgeon—Mr. Joseph Harris, Surgeon—Mr. Joseph Bragg, Surgeon—Mr. Mark Wylie, Druggist—*Physician*, Joshua Dixon, M. D.—*Surgeon*, Mr. John Hamilton.—*Apothecary*, Mr. William Robinson.

Every year a similar report has been published, to state which particularly in this place, would not (we humbly apprehend) be useful. We will only present to our readers that state of the charity in the report for the year 1793.

*An Account of the Patients admitted from June 10th, 1793, to June 9th, 1794.*

“ Recommended and registered, (of whom 781 were visited at their respective abodes) 1563—Midwifery cases 120—Children prepared for the small-pox 186  
 “ —Persons inoculated for the small-pox 135—Trivial incidents 1244—Patients  
 “ remaining upon the books, June 10th, 1793, 142—Total 3390.”

#### THE STATE OF THE REGISTERS.

“ Cured 1598—Relieved 28—Incurable 16—Irregular none—Dead 54—Remain upon the books 144.—Total 1840”

*Total Number of Patients admitted since the Institution of this Charity, June 30, 1783.*

“ In 1783, 2057—In 1784, 2644—In 1785, 3034—In 1786, 2708—In 1787, 2521—In 1788, 2129—In 1789, 5996—In 1790, 3721—In 1791, 2672—In 1792, 2806—In 1793, 3248—Total 33,536.

“ Cured 17,771—Relieved 613—Incurable 228—Irregular 26—Dead 573—Remain on the books 144—Total 19,355.

“ The number of patients admitted (as by the preceding list) 33,536—Registered patients 19,355—Midwifery objects 952—Trivial cases 13,229—Total “ 33,536.”

#### OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1794.

*President*, The Right Honourable James Earl of Lonsdale.—*Vice Presidents*, John Christian Curwen, Esq.—Anthony Benn, Esq.—William Brownrigg, M. D. and F. R. S.—Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston—Rev. C. C. Church—Thomas Irwin, Esq.—William Moore, Esq.—*Treasurer*, Robert Blakeney, Esq.—*Secretary*, Mr. Peter How Younger.—*Auditors*, Anthony Benn, Esq.—Henry Lutwidge, Esq.—Mr. Edward Johnston.—*Committee*, James Hogarth, Esq.—Mr. John Wilson—Mr. Peter Dixon—William Moore, Esq.—Mr. Thomas Fisher—Mr. Benjamin Gilliat—John Hartley, Esq.—Thomas Hartley, Esq.—Mr. Birley—Mr. Edward Johnston—Rev. James Kirkpatrick—Henry Lutwidge, Esq.—*Medical Committee*, Joshua Dixon, M. D.—Henry Crosthwaite, M. D.—John Hamilton, Esq.—Mr. Joseph Harris, Surgeon.—*Physician*, Joshua Dixon, M. D.—*Surgeon Extraordinary*, John Hamilton, Esq.—*Surgeons*, Messrs. Harris and Crosthwaite.—*Apothecary*, Mr. Joseph Gunson.

A note to one of the reports we repeat with no small degree of satisfaction—**“ DOCTOR COGAN’S** late invented instrument, for the more immediate extraction

“ of

“ of drowning bodies from the water, was presented to this charity by Doctor  
 “ HAWES, the benevolent institutor and register of the Humane Society ; to whose  
 “ goodness it is also indebted for a great variety of most useful information respect-  
 “ ing the important subject of suspended animation.”\*

The mouth of the creek † opens upon the Irish channel to the north-west, where the river Poe empties itself between two promontories, one to the west, called *Tom Hurd Rock*, the other to the eastward, called *Jack-a-Dandy Hill*; and from the grey rock of the former, tradition says, the town took its name of Whitehaven; but others, with more plausibility, assert, from some accounts handed down, that the first fisherman that frequented this bay lived at Sandwath, about two miles from Whitehaven, who built a little thatched cottage there, (yet remaining) to shelter himself, now called the Old Town; and that his surname was White, and from this circumstance the place took the name of *White's Haven*. This opinion meets with credit: over the door of the cottage are cut the figures 1592. The haven is defended by four moles of stone-work, three of which project in parallel lines from the land; the fourth towards the south, bending in the form of a crescent, has a watch house and battery, and at its extremity a light-house. The haven is dry at ebb of tide, so that the shipping within the moles lie as in dry-docks.—A tonnage is established here by act of parliament, which affords a fund for erecting and maintaining these great works. The method of delivering the coals into the ships is singular, and, we may venture to say, almost peculiar to the county: the depth of the creek, which forms the haven beneath the adjoining banks, affords a means for the waggons bringing the coals from the works to approach the very haven; they are received into a gallery or staith, built of wood, projecting over the quay, immediately beneath which the vessel that is taking in her lading lies, at any stage of the tide, and the waggon bottom striking out, in a few seconds of time delivers the coals into a conductor or trough, by which they fall into the ship's hold; these are called hurries: so that there is no hand heaving, as is the case in other coal-ports. Eight or ten vessels, of near one hundred and twenty tons burden, are loaden in a tide, at the small expence of ten shillings each.

Some former publications give an account of these mines to the following effect—“ The coal-mines at this place are, perhaps, the most extraordinary of any in the

\* Since the establishment of the Dispensary epidemical diseases have been much less prevalent, which may, in a great measure, be attributed to cleanliness. The allowance of wine in midwifery and febrile cases has lately been considerably enlarged; and nurse-keepers employed in many cases, and paid from the fund of the Dispensary: all which regulations have been the means of meliorating the condition of the inhabitants.

† IMPROVEMENTS;—The first house at *Ginn*, (now a tolerable large village, adjoining the town) was built in 1704.

The market-place was enlarged, and rendered commodious, 1764, by throwing a vault over the Poe-beck, which runs through it.

The piers, or moles, of the harbour are,—1. The Breast-work and Old Quay.—2. The Old Tongue.—3. The New Tongue.—4. The New Quay.—5. The Bulwark.—6. The North Wall.

The New Quay was lengthened in 1767.—The North Wall was begun in 1770, and finished in 1784.—The Old Quay was lengthened in 1792.

“ known

“ known world. Sir John Lowther, father of the late Sir James, was the first  
 “ that wrought them for foreign consumption. It hath been computed, that  
 “ the said two gentlemen, in the compass of a century, expended in one of them  
 “ only upwards of half a million sterling.\*

“ The principal entrance into these mines, for men and horses, is by an opening  
 “ at the bottom of a hill, through a long passage hewn in the rock ; which, by a  
 “ steep descent, leads down to the lowest vein of coal. The greatest part of this  
 “ descent is through spacious galleries, which continually intersect other galleries ;  
 “ all the coal being cut away, except large pillars, which, in deep parts of the  
 “ mine, are three yards high, and above twelve yards square at the base ; such  
 “ great strength being there required to support the ponderous roof.” †

“ The

\* By collecting whatever former writers have said of this place, we leave to the judicious reader to form his judgment from the various circumstances detailed, and the observations made by others, as well as from our representation.—THE EDITORS.

† From the notes published with the following POEM, in Pearch's Collection of Poems, vol. I. said to be written by Dr. BROWNRIFF, Nicolson and Burn took their description and account of these works.

### A DESCRIPTIVE POEM,

Addressed to the Misses LOWTHER, Daughters of the late LORD LONSDALE.

BY DR. DALTON.

“ Welcome to light, advent'rous pair !  
 “ Thrice welcome to the balmy air,  
 “ From sulph'rous damps, in caverns deep,  
 “ Where subterranean thunders sleep ;  
 “ Or, wak'd with dire Ætnæan found,  
 “ Bellow the trembling mountain round,  
 “ 'Till to the frightened realms of day  
 “ Thro' flaming mouths they force their way ;  
 “ From bursting streams, and burning rocks,  
 “ From Nature's fierce intestine shocks ;  
 “ From the dark mansions of despair,  
 “ Welcome once more to light and air !  
 “ But why explore that world of night,  
 “ Conceal'd till then from female sight ?  
 “ Such grace and beauty why confine  
 “ One moment to a dreary mine ?  
 “ Was it because your curious eye  
 “ The secrets of the earth would spy,  
 “ How intervein'd rich minerals glow,  
 “ How bubbling fountains learn to flow ?  
 “ Or rather that the sons of day  
 “ Already own'd your rightful sway ;  
 “ And, therefore, like young Ammon, you  
 “ Another world would fain subdue ?  
 “ What, tho' your sage Prospero attend,  
 “ While you the cavern'd hill descend ;  
 “ Tho' warn'd by him, with bended head,  
 “ You shun the shelving rock, and tread

“ With cautious foot the rugged way,  
 “ While tapers strive to mimic day ?  
 “ Tho' he, with hundred gates and chains,  
 “ The dæmons of the mine restrains ;  
 “ To whom their parent, jealous Earth,  
 “ To guard her hidden stores, gave birth :  
 “ To guard her hidden stores, gave birth :  
 “ At which, while kindred furies fung,  
 “ With hideous joy pale Orcus rung ;  
 “ Tho' boiling with vain rage they sit,  
 “ Fix'd to the bottom of the pit,  
 “ While at his beck, the spirits of air,  
 “ With breath of Heaven, their taints repair ;  
 “ Or, if they seek superior skies,  
 “ Thro' ways assign'd by him they rise,  
 “ Troop after troop, at day expire,  
 “ In torrents of perpetual fire :  
 “ Tho' he, with fury-quelling charms,  
 “ The whole infernal host disarms,  
 “ And summons to your guarded sides  
 “ A squadron of aetherial guides,  
 “ You still, when we together view  
 “ The dreadful enterprize and you,  
 “ The public care and wonder go  
 “ Of all above and all below.  
 “ For at your presence toil is o'er,  
 “ The restless miner works no more,  
 “ Nor strikes the flint, nor whirls the steel,  
 “ Of that strange spark-emitting wheel,  
 “ Which,

“ The mines are sunk to the depth of an hundred and thirty fathoms, and are  
 “ extended under the sea, to places where there is above them sufficient depth of  
 “ water for ships of large burden. These are the deepest coal-mines that have  
 “ hitherto been wrought; and perhaps the miners have not, in any other part of  
 “ the

“ Which, form'd by Prospero's magic care,†  
 “ Plays harmless in the sulphurous air;  
 “ Without a flame diffuses light,  
 “ And makes the grisly cavern bright.  
 “ His axe secure the miner plies,  
 “ Nor bears Tartarian tempells rise;  
 “ But quits it now, and hastes away  
 “ To this great Stygian holiday.  
 “ Agape the sooty collier stands,  
 “ His axe suspended in his hands;  
 “ His Æthiopian teeth the while  
 “ Grin horribly, a ghastly smile,  
 “ To see two goddesses so fair  
 “ Descend to him from fields of air.  
 “ Not greater wonder seiz'd th' abode  
 “ Of gloomy Dis, infernal god,  
 “ With pity, when th' Orphean Lyre  
 “ Did every iron heart inspire,  
 “ Sooth'd tortur'd ghosts with heavenly strains,  
 “ And repited eternal pains.  
 “ But on you move through ways less steep,  
 “ To loftier chambers of the deep,  
 “ Whose jetty pillars seem to groan  
 “ Beneath a pond'rous roof of stone.  
 “ Then with increasing wonder gaze  
 “ The dark inextricable maze,  
 “ Where cavern crossing cavern meets,  
 “ (City of subterranean streets)  
 “ Where, in a tripple story, end  
 “ Mines that o'er mines by flights ascend.  
 “ But who in order can relate,  
 “ What terror still your steps await?  
 “ How issuing from the sulphurous coal  
 “ Thick Acherontic rivers roll?  
 “ How in close centre of the mines,  
 “ Where orient morning never shines,  
 “ Nor the wing'd zephyrs e'er resort,  
 “ Infernal Darkness holds her court?  
 “ How, breathless, with faint pace and slow,  
 “ Thro' her grim, sultry realm you go,  
 “ Till purer rising gales dispense  
 “ Their cordials to the sickning sense?  
 “ Your progress next, the wond'ring muse  
 “ Thro' narrow galleries pursues;  
 “ Where earth, the miner's way to close,  
 “ Did once the massy rock oppose  
 “ In vain: his daring axe he heaves,  
 “ Tow'rd's the black vein a passage cleaves;

“ Dissolv'd by the nitrous blast,  
 “ The stubborn barrier bursts at last.  
 “ Thus urg'd by Hunger's clam'rous call,  
 “ Incessant labour conquers all.  
 “ In spacious rooms once more you tread,  
 “ Whose roofs with figures quaint o'erspread,  
 “ Wild nature paints with various dyes,  
 “ With such as tinge the evening skies.  
 “ A different scene to this succeeds;  
 “ The dreary road abruptly leads  
 “ Down to the cold and humid caves,  
 “ Where hissing fall the turbid waves.  
 “ Resounding deep, thro' glimmering shades,  
 “ The clank of chains your ears invades.  
 “ Thro' pits profound from distant day,  
 “ Scarce travels down light's languid ray.  
 “ High, on huge axis heav'd, above,  
 “ See balanc'd beams unwear'd move!  
 “ While pent within the iron womb  
 “ Of boiling caldrons, pants for room  
 “ Expanded steam, and shrinks, or swells,  
 “ As cold restrains, or heat impels;  
 “ And, ready for the vacant space,  
 “ Incumbent Air resumes his place,  
 “ Depressing, with stupendous force,  
 “ Whate'er resists his downward course,  
 “ Pumps, mov'd by rods from pond'rous beams,  
 “ Arrest the unsuspecting streams,  
 “ Which soon a sluggish pool would lie;  
 “ Then spout them foaming to the sky.  
 “ Sagacious Savery! taught by thee,  
 “ Discordant elements agree;  
 “ Fire, water, air, earth, cold unite,  
 “ And, list'd, in one service fight;  
 “ Pure streams to thirsty cities send,  
 “ Or deepest mines from floods descend.  
 “ Man, richest gift, thy work will shine;  
 “ Rome's aqueducts were poor to thine!  
 “ At last the long descent is o'er;  
 “ Above your heads the billows roar:  
 “ High o'er your heads they roar in vain;  
 “ Not all the furies of the main  
 “ The dark recess can e'er disclose,  
 “ Rocks heap'd on rocks th' attempt oppose:  
 “ Thrice Dover's cliff from you the tides  
 “ With interposing roof divides!  
 “ From such abysses restor'd to light,  
 “ Invade no more the realms of night:

† Mr. Spedding.

“ the globe, penetrated to so great a depth below the surface of the sea ; the very  
 “ deep mines in Hungary, Peru, and elsewhere, being situated in mountainous  
 “ countries, where the surface of the earth is elevated to a great height above the  
 “ level of the ocean.

“ There are here three strata of coal, which lie at a considerable distance one  
 “ above another, and there is a communication by pits between one of these parallel  
 “ strata and another. But the vein of coal is not always regularly continued in  
 “ the same inclined plane, but instead thereof the miners meet with hard rock,  
 “ which interrupts their further progress. At such places there seems to have  
 “ been breaks in the earth, from the surface downwards ; one part of the earth  
 “ seeming to have sunk down, while the part adjoining hath remained in its  
 “ ancient situation. In some of these places the earth may have sunk ten or  
 “ twenty fathoms or more ; in other places less than one fathom. These breaks  
 “ the miners call *dykes* ; and when they come at one of them, their first care is to  
 “ discover whether the strata in the part adjoining be higher or lower than in the  
 “ part where they have been working : or, to use their own terms, whether the  
 “ coal be cast down or cast up. If it be cast down, they sink a pit to it ; but if it  
 “ be cast up to any considerable height, they are often times obliged, with great  
 “ labour and expence, to carry forward a level, or long gallery, through the rock,  
 “ until they again arrive at the stratum of coal.

“ Those who have the direction of these deep and extensive works, are obliged,  
 “ with great art and care, to keep them continually ventilated with perpetual cur-  
 “ rents of fresh air ; which afford the miners a constant supply of that vital fluid,  
 “ and expel out of the mines damps, and other noxious exhalations ; together with  
 “ such other burnt and foul air, as is become poisonous and unfit for respiration.

“ In the deserted works, which are not ventilated with perpetual currents of  
 “ fresh air, large quantities of these damps are frequently collected ; and, in such  
 “ works, they often remain for a long time, without doing any mischief. But  
 “ when, by some accident, they are set on fire, they then produce dreadful explo-  
 “ sions, very destructive to the miners ; and, bursting out of the pits with great  
 “ impetuosity, *like the fiery eruptions from burning mountains*,\* force along with them  
 “ ponderous bodies, to a great height in the air.

“ For heroines it may well suffice  
 “ Once to have left these azure skies.  
 “ Heroes themselves, in days of yore,  
 “ Bold as they were, achiev'd no more.  
 “ Without a dread descent you may  
 “ The mines in their effects survey,  
 “ And with an easy eye look down  
 “ On that fair port and happy town.  
 “ Where late along the naked strand  
 “ The fisher's cot did lonely stand,  
 “ And his poor bark unshelter'd lay,  
 “ Of ev'ry swelling surge the prey,  
 “ Now lofty piers their arms extend,  
 “ And, with their strong embraces, bend

\* A gross misrepresentation.

“ Round crowded fleets, which safe defy  
 “ All storms that rend the wint'ry sky ;  
 “ And bulwarks beyond bulwarks chain  
 “ The fury of the roaring main.  
 “ The peopled vale fair dwellings fill,  
 “ And lengthning streets ascend the hill ;  
 “ Where Industry, intent to thrive,  
 “ Brings all her honey to the hive ;  
 “ Religion strikes with reverent awe,  
 “ Example works th' effect of law,  
 “ And Plenty's flowing cup we see,  
 “ Untainted yet by luxury.  
 “ These are the glories of the mine,  
 “ Creative Commerce, these are thine.”

“ The

“ The coal in these mines hath several times been set on fire by the fulminating damp, and hath continued burning for many months; until large streams of water were conducted into the mines, and suffered to fill those parts where the coal was on fire. By such fires several collieries have been entirely destroyed; of which there are instances near Newcastle, and in other parts of England; and in the shire of Fife, in Scotland; in some of which places the fire has continued burning for ages.

“ In order to prevent, as much as possible, the collieries from being filled with those pernicious damp, it has been found necessary carefully to search for those crevices in the coal, from whence they issue out; and, at those places, to confine them within a narrow space; and from those narrow spaces, in which they are confined, to conduct them through long pipes into the open air; where, being set on fire, they consume in perpetual flames, as they continually arise out of the earth.

“ The late Mr. Spedding, who was the great engineer of these works, having observed that the fulminating damp could only be kindled by flame, and that it was not liable to be set on fire by red-hot iron, nor by sparks produced by the collision of flint and steel,† invented a machine, in which, while a steel wheel is turned round with a very rapid motion, and flints are applied thereto, great plenty of fiery sparks are emitted, that afford the miners such a light, as enables them to carry on their work in close places, where the flame of a candle or lamp would occasion dreadful explosions. Without some invention of this sort, the working of these mines, so greatly annoyed with these inflammable damp, would long ago have been impracticable.

“ But not so many mines have been ruined by fire as by inundations. And here that noble invention, the *fire-engine*, displays its beneficial effects. It appears, from pretty exact calculations, that it would require about five hundred and fifty men, or a power equal to that of an hundred and ten horses, to work the pumps of one of the largest fire-engines now in use, (the diameter of whose cylinder is seventy inches) and thrice that number of men to keep one of this size constantly at work: and that as much water may be raised by an engine of this size, kept constantly at work, as can be drawn up by two thousand five hundred and twenty men with rollers and buckets, after the manner now daily practised in many mines; or as much as can be borne up on the shoulders of twice that number of men, as said to be done in some of the mines of Peru. So great is the power of the elastic steam of the boiling water in those engines, and of the outward atmosphere, which, by their alternate actions, give force and motion to the beam of this engine; and by it to the pumprods, which elevate the water through tubes, and discharge it out of the mine. There are four fire-engines belonging to this colliery, which, when all at work, discharge from it about 1228 gallons every minute, at thirteen strokes, and, after the same rate, 1,768,320 gallons every twenty-four hours. By the four engines here employed, nearly twice the above-mentioned quantity of water might be discharged from mines that are not above

† This is proved not to be an effectual preservative.—THE EDITORS.

“ sixty or seventy fathoms deep, which depth is rarely exceeded in the Newcastle collieries, or in any of the English collieries, those of Whitehaven excepted.”

Mr. Pennant’s account of these collieries is to the following effect—“ Visit the collieries, entering at the foot of a hill, not distant from the town, attended by the agent: the entrance was a narrow passage, bricked and vaulted, sloping down with an easy descent. Reach the first beds of coal, which had been worked about a century ago: the roofs are small and spacious, the pillars of sufficient strength to support the great superstructure, being fifteen yards square, or sixty in circumference; not above a third of the coal having been worked in this place; so that to me the very columns seemed left as resources for fuel in future times. The immense caverns that lay between the pillars exhibited a most gloomy appearance: I could not help inquiring after the imaginary inhabitant, the creation of the labourers’ fancy, “ *The swart fairy of the mine,*” and was seriously answered by a black fellow at my elbow, that he had really never met with any; but that his grandfather had found the little implements and tools belonging to this diminutive race of subterraneous spirits.†

“ The beds of coal are nine or ten feet thick: and dip to the west one yard in eight. In various parts are great bars of stone, which cut off the coal: if they bend one way, they influence the coal to rise above one’s head; if another, to sink beneath the feet.\*

“ Reach

† “ The Germans believed in two species; one fierce and malevolent, the other a gentle race, appearing like little old men, dressed like the miners, and not much above two feet high: these wander about the drifts and chambers of the works, seem perpetually employed, yet do nothing; some seem to cut the ore, or sling what is cut into vessels, or turn the windlafs; but never do any harm to the miners, except provoked; as the sensible Agricola, in this point credulous, relates in his book *De Animantibus Subterraneis.*”

\* *The following Extracts from SULLIVAN’S VIEW OF NATURE may not be thought impertinent to our present Subject.*

“ The globe, we thus perceive, at least to a certain depth, is not every where solid; but is intermixed with mighty caverns, whose arches support the incumbent earth, which, in the progress of time, inevitably give way. Then instantly rush in the waters, and by filling them, leave a quantity of dry land, which shortly becomes an habitation for terrestrial animals. These, in their turn, undergo a similar fate. Thus revolution succeeds revolution. When the masses of shells were heaped upon the Alps, then in the bosom of the ocean, there must have been portions of earth, unquestionably, dry and inhabited: vegetable and animal remains prove it: no stratum hitherto discovered, with other strata upon it, but has been, at one time or other, the surface.—The sea announces every where its different sojournments; and at least yields conviction, that all strata were not formed at the same period. At what a profound depth are beds of coal, the formation of which must have been posterior to the formation of the vegetables of which they are composed, and which vegetables must have flourished on the surface of the earth, or on the bottom of the sea. In the country about Namur there are coal pits at the depth of two thousand feet. At Whitehaven, a vein of coal runs a quarter of a mile under the sea. But, all strata of limestone, chalks, marbles; all gypsums, spars, alabasters, &c. are confessedly of animal origin: those of coal, and of all bituminous fossils, and the mould every where covering the surface of the earth and other substances, are supposed, as we have already seen, to have arisen entirely from the destruction of animals and vegetables.

“ Fire and water have in this manner left the most indubitable marks of their respective and conjoint ravages on the earth. The former, however, has, to external appearance, worked only in some parts of the surface: while the latter, in its crystallizations, has scattered its offspring of granite almost universally. Yet if the volcanic theory of basaltes be well founded, and no doubt the arguments in favour of it are convincing,

“ Reach the place where there is a very steep descent ; the colliers call this  
 “ *Hardknot*, from the mountain of that name ; and another *Wrynose*. At about  
 “ eighty fathoms deep, began to see the workings of the rods of the fire-engine,  
 “ and the present operations of the colliers, who work now in security, for the  
 “ fire-

convincing. at least to me they are irrefragable, a scene of horror is presented to our view, which must fill us with astonishment ; since on this system it will be found, that there is hardly a country on the face of our globe, which has not at some time or other been wasted by the fury of subterranean fire. For instance, independent of those we have already mentioned, what innumerable volcanic remains in Asia, in the Philippine, in the Molucca, in the Japan, in the Bourbon, and in the Sumatra islands. In Africa, how prominently they appear. Teneriffe, which, according to Heberden, is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea, or nearly three miles. Madeira, St. Helena, the Azores, Johanna, and the Comoro islands, &c. besides what may be yet undiscovered in the interior parts of the continent. In America, (particularly the Southern America) what a volcanic chain ! the grandest that exists in nature, with Cotopaxi for its principal link. How interesting would a volcanic map of the two hemispheres be ! What a world it would shew us ! If again those apparent vestiges of marine productions, which are observed indiscriminately scattered through the earth at all depths below its surface, and on the summit of its highest mountains, be esteemed sufficient proofs of the presence of the ocean in those places, a scene no less wild and uncommon than the former rises before our imagination ; in which the products of the equator and the poles appear to be jumbled together in a manner incapable of being explained by any of the known analogies of nature.

“ The immense quantities of petrified sea bodies, found in so many different places and situations, are assuredly instances sufficient to prove, that they could not have been transported and deposited in those situations by the waters of any one general submerision ; for the greater part of them, instead of being found in the bowels of the earth, and in solid marble, at the depth of seven or eight hundred feet, must have remained on the surface. Another proof is, that the bones, horns, claws, &c. of land animals, are seldom found in a petrified state, and are rarely incorporated in marl, or other hard stones ; whereas, if these effects had been produced by a deluge, the remains of land animals would have been found in marls, as well as those of fishes. Let us look into the excavations that have been formed by nature or by art. From the lowest valley whence we can descend, we find prodigious heaps of marine bodies at immense depths, either in quarries of calcareous stone, in fossils, &c. and we find them also in the towering strata of mountains ; in the mid regions of continents as well as in islands ; from the summits even of the Alps, to some hundreds of feet below the level of Amsterdam.

“ The strata in which many fossils are thus found, prove them, I must believe, to be of an antediluvian period,—a period beyond the records of men, and attended with such circumstances, that we might not unreasonably conceive some calamitous event had destroyed the greatest part of animal life from the face of the earth, and consigned to oblivion a cause, the record of which must otherwise have been transmitted from posterity to posterity, to the very end of time. These fossil phenomena, indeed, afford a sufficiency of examples to incline philosophers to the opinion, that the earth has undergone commotions abstracted from a deluge, and that those commotions might have destroyed its inhabitants partially, if not generally. But, had the sea little by little got over the face of the earth ; had it covered and proportionably uncovered the plains and the loftiest mountains ; we should in such case, with the spoils of that element, every where find innumerable vestiges of the habitations of men. We should every where see monuments varied according to countries, and shewing as many different characters, as there have been revolutions in the immense duration of eternity. But there are no such traces to be discovered. In every corner we see marks of the dwelling of the sea, but none of those submerged monuments, which ought to be met with. The earth, then, must repeatedly have burst, and the waters have rushed into the chasms, and closed the scene of existence.

“ The petrifications which are thus found in a fossil state are various. It is worth, however, observing that those of shells, are found on, or nearest to, the earth ; those of fish, deeper ; and those of wood deepest. That organic substances are most commonly found in strata of marl, chalk, limestone, or clay ; seldom in sandstone ; still more rarely in gypsum ; but never in gneiss, granite, basalt, or schoerl ; but that they sometimes occur in pyrites, and ores of iron, copper, and silver ; and that they are found where

“ fire-damps, formerly so dangerous, are almost overcome ; at present they are  
 “ prevented by boarded partitions, placed a foot distant from the sides, which  
 “ causes a free circulation of air throughout ; but as still there are some places not  
 “ capable of such conveniences, the colliers who dare not venture with a candle,  
 “ in

their originals could not have existed. The calcareous petrifications consist of calcareous stones, in the form of animal or vegetable substances ; the former are called zoophytes ; the latter phytholites.

“ The most remarkable of the former are, first, those of the coral class, of a ramified and tubular form, as coral, madrepores, millepores, astroites. Secondly, those of the class of sea-worms, as belemnites, which are of a conic or cylindrical form ; asteriæ and entrochi, which have a starry appearance. And, thirdly, those of the testaceous class, as nautilites, ammonites, echini, &c.

“ Stony, mineral, and stalaetical concretions may be found in caverns, where, by affinity, and the different laws of attraction observable in heterogeneous bodies, the air may dispel the fluid vehicle, and thus complete the consolidation. Agglutination may also be produced from the sperm of shell-fish, and sea animacula, which, operating on certain heterogeneous bodies, will unite them into a firm mass. By this process, certain soft land, which is often undermined by the sea, will, as we have before observed, become rock. But, says Mr. Douglas, the induration of bones and skeletons, &c. cannot be performed in so small a period of time.

“ These remains were certainly of the antediluvian world. Stalaetical matter, and some minerals, may be produced under human observation ; but has the operation of indurated chalk, flint, &c. ever been noticed in its progress, or its induration satisfactorily accounted for ?

“ There was much ground, indeed at one time, for this question : for, though the scripture declares, that all the foundations of the great deep were broken up, yet we have no authority to conclude, that this convulsion was in its effects equal to those which have produced the fossil phænomena, that are found in the bowels of the earth, in all quarters of the globe. This, doubtless, would have procured effects similar to those which are found to attend circumstances descriptive of similar connections ; such as the strata of fossil bones, found on the coasts of Istria and Dalmatia, in the islands of Cherso and Osero, in the island of Cyprus, in most of the islands of the Ægean sea, and the rock of Gibraltar ; which imply the most convincing proof of an alluvian, by the dislocation and fracture of the bones, and here and there small specimens of shell fish embossed in the mass ; whereas all the large spoils of marine animals are never found with them.—Moreover, the produce of respective climes, so imbedded, ought to have been found approximate to the spot, where the convulsion so happened. But whence the exotic fossils that have been discovered ?

“ In North and South America, in Russia, and Germany, fossil tusks and bones, of a very large size, have frequently been found. According to tradition, these were reported to be the tusks and bones of the mammoth, an animal, which, if it ever existed, is no longer known as an inhabitant of any part of our globe. Mr. Pennant, indeed, thinks that it still exists in some of those remote parts of the vast new continent, not yet penetrated by Europeans. Several eminent naturalists of late years, as Sir Hans Sloane, Gmelin, Dauberton, and Buffon, are of opinion that these prodigious bones and tusks are really the bones and tusks of elephants ; and many modern philosophers have held the mammoth to be as fabulous as the centaur. But the two celebrated Doctors Hunter have proved, by the dissimilitude of these fossils, with the bones and tusks of the elephant, but more particularly from the shape of the grinders which clearly appear to be those of a carnivorous animal, or at least of an animal of the mixed kind, being furnished with a double row of high and conic processes, as if intended to masticate, not to grind the food ; and the enamel making a cruit on the outside only of the teeth, as in a human grinder ; that they are totally different from the elephant ; the elephant being well known not to be carnivorous, but to be of the graminivorous kind, both from the form of its grinders, and by its never tasting animal food. Others again have supposed these fossil bones to belong to the hippopotamus ; but there are many reasons against such a supposition. The hippopotamus is even much smaller than the elephant, and has such remarkable short legs, that his belly descends within three or four inches of the ground. The fossil thigh bones of the mammoth, on the contrary, are evidently the thigh bones of some amazingly large animal. There are some of them nearly four feet in length : and they consequently are, with pretty strong arguments, proved by Dr. Hunter not to belong to the elephant, or the hippopotamus.

“ These

“ in spots where fire-damps are supposed to lurk, have invented a curious machine  
 “ to serve the purpose of lights: it is what they call a *steel-mill*, consisting of a small  
 “ wheel and a handle; this they turn with vast rapidity against a flint, and the great  
 “ quantity of sparks emitted, not only serves for a candle, but has been found of  
 “ such a nature as not to set fire to the horrid vapour.

“ Formerly the damp, or fiery vapour, was conveyed through pipes to the open  
 “ air, and formed a terrible illumination during night, like the eruption of a vol-  
 “ cano; and by its heat water could be boiled: the men who worked in it inhaled  
 “ inflammatory air, and if they breathed against a candle, puffed out a fiery stream.

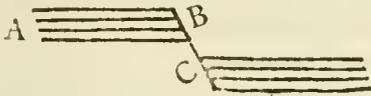
“ Reached the extremity of this black journey, to a place near two miles from  
 “ the entrance, beneath the sea, where probably ships were then sailing over us.

“ The property of these works, as well as the whole town, is in Sir James  
 “ Lowther, who draws from them, and his rents of the buildings, 16,000l. a year;  
 “ whereas his grandfather only made 1500 a year.”†

*Extracts from Mr. Gale's Manuscripts.*

A LETTER FROM SIR JOHN CLERK TO MR. GALE.

“ I have fourteen coal veins, most of them about four feet thick, and some of them  
 “ eight or nine. They have been in working above one hundred years. But  
 “ as my colliers were going on with their work, they were stopped all of a sudden  
 “ by a vein of clay, three feet thick, which cut off all the coal veins obliquely, and  
 “ threw them eight fathoms to the northward:



“ A represents the coal veins running parallel  
 “ to one another, and thrown off by the vein  
 “ at B to C, which is eighty fathoms to the

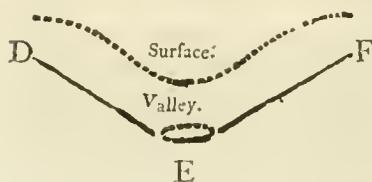
“ These fossil remains, then, would lead one to conjecture, that the animals they belonged to were of  
 a race, which, from some casualty, is now extinct. The wisdom of God may have made other kinds of  
 things before this present face of being began, and may make other kinds of things after this face of  
 being shall be no more. But the unknown existence of the animal is all that we can argue from. The  
 principal property of nature, is to be always consistent with herself. Gravelly and sandy soils, which  
 often abound with the vitriolic acid, will, in a short space of time, consume or discompose animal substances;  
 whereas chalky and marly soil, not having the acid quality in any like proportion, will preserve bones,  
 when secure from the filtration of water, to any length of time. Yet, a petrified human body was found  
 in 1722, which lay buried above fifty years in the copper-mines of Falham, in Dalecarlia, according to  
 Linnæus: now this is a recent fact, which furnishes an undeniable proof that petrifications have been pro-  
 duced within these last hundred years; and hence no very conclusive argument can be deduced from the  
 petrification of animal substances, in favour of antediluvian phænomena. The more convincing criteria  
 are those we have already touched upon. The evidence is clear, that the sea and land change place, not  
 only from the effects of general and stated periodical laws, but from a variety of revolutions occasioned by  
 particular and accidental causes. Thus the surface of the earth, which we look upon as the most per-  
 manent of all things, is subjected, like the rest of nature, to perpetual vicissitudes.”

SULIVAN'S VIEW OF NATURE.

† The present baronet has instituted here a charity of the most beautiful nature, useful, humane, and  
 unostentatious. He always keeps filled a great granary of oats, which he buys from all parts; but never  
 disposes of any while the markets are low; but the moment they rise above five shillings the Cumberland  
 bushel, or three Winchester measures, he instantly opens the stores to the poor colliers and artificers, and  
 sells it to them at five shillings, notwithstanding it might have cost him seven.—PENNANT'S TOUR.

“ northward

“ northward. I know something of this kind has been already observed in the  
 “ Philofophical Tranfactions of the Royal Society; but nothing fo remarkable.  
 “ Here is another odd turn in the fame veins :



“ D is a seam of coal or vein, which finks with the  
 “ furface, and afcends on the other fide, from E to  
 “ F. Thefe, I fancy, are ftrong indications of fome  
 “ terrible convulfions of our globe.

(Signed) “ JOHN CLERK.”

*Letter from Sir John Clerk to Mr. Gale, dated 19th Auguft, 1739.*

“ Amongft the extraordinary works of this place, I could not but admire thofe  
 “ on the fea fide to the weftward. The fink goes down perpendicularly eighty  
 “ fathoms below the fea, and many underneath it. Sir James’ riches in part fwim  
 “ over his head, for fhips pafs daily above the ground where his colliers work.  
 “ The coals are drawn up by an engine, moved by two horfes, which go a full trot  
 “ every eight hours, and three changes are employed in a day and a night. The  
 “ quantity drawn up, is about twenty corfs in an hour, each corf confifts of an  
 “ oblong fquare, thirty-two inches long, eighteen broad, and twenty-two deep,  
 “ which cofts  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Thus I found the greateft quantity of coals brought up in a  
 “ year (fundries excepted) amounted to the value of about 4200l. fterling; out of  
 “ which Sir James has the colliers to pay, and all the expences of that work, which  
 “ made me pofitively fure, that he could not clear above 500l. or 600l. of free  
 “ money yearly from this coal-work. It is true he has others, but nothing near  
 “ fo great and rich as this is. He draws water from his coal-works, by an engine  
 “ with four pumps and four lifts; one of the pumps goes down eighty fathoms,  
 “ which brings up the water to a ciftern fixty fathoms deep, from thence another  
 “ pump raifes it to a ciftern of forty fathoms deep, from the furface, or top of the  
 “ fink, a third pump brings it up to twenty, and a fourth quite up to the level of  
 “ the fea at high water. The cylinder, which gives life to this motion, is of brafs,  
 “ fourteen inches in diameter, fixed on a boiler of eleven feet diameter.

“ The coal, when brought up to the level of the fea, is put on flips, and con-  
 “ veyed into the cavity of a hill, whence it is drawn up by a fecond engine. The  
 “ ftrata of coal are five or fix in number, the greateft is about fix feet in thick-  
 “ nefs, and fometimes feven or eight: the next is about five feet, one is three feet,  
 “ and another about two feet thick.

“ The quantity yet left to work, is, in my opinion, no great matter, though they  
 “ talk of two miles under the fea, for a few years will exhaust it: and if the roof  
 “ gives way in any one place, the coal will not only be drowned in a moment, but  
 “ above two hundred people will lofe their lives.

“ Though the coal of Newcastle be much exhausted near the fea, the ftrata con-  
 “ tinue all the way to Corbridge and Hexham; it is quite otherwife at Whitehaven,  
 “ for the ftrata are almoft fpent to the length of Workington; at leaft no great  
 “ fields

“ fields of coal do remain. It is certain however that some seams stretch to-  
 “ wards Newcastle, and are the same, though broken and interrupted, sometimes  
 “ lying flat, sometimes on edge, sometimes three or four feet thick, sometimes  
 “ scarce an inch: all which alterations I have sufficiently observed here in  
 “ Scotland.

“ The copperas-works at Whitehaven is a curiosity deserves to be seen. The  
 “ copperas is made by boiling the water into a salt, which comes from the brassy  
 “ particles of Sir James’s coal; these particles, or lumps, are gathered from the rest  
 “ of the coal, when brought above ground, and sell at the same price: to this they  
 “ add pieces of rusty iron, without any other ingredient.”

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*Letter from Sir John Clerk to Mr. Gale, dated from Edinburgh, 8th Dec. 1739.*

“ I being a coal-master, of near forty years experience, our Philosophical Society  
 “ expects a dissertation from me on coals, with the best method of carrying up  
 “ levels, setting down sinks, conveying air, rectifying damps and bad air, with  
 “ such other things as are commonly observed about coal: this I am preparing,  
 “ but may be helped by you in the following particulars:—1st, As to the anti-  
 “ quity of digging coals about Newcastle?—2d, What counties in England do  
 “ most abound with it?—3d, If you think the strata of coal were as ancient as the  
 “ world, or if the strata of earth, by length of time, imbibed a sulphureous, bitu-  
 “ minous, combustible quality?—4th, If these strata are confined to certain la-  
 “ titudes of our globe?—5th, If it is not coal which the Chinese missionaries  
 “ mention as the common fuel in China?—6th, If there are any places near  
 “ London under discouragements about working coal, for the benefit of the New-  
 “ castle trade in coal?—7th, Is there any act or ordinance of parliament in  
 “ England about working coal, before King Henry V.’s days.

“ You will see that Dr. Stukely, in his Itinerary, says, that the strata of coal lie  
 “ east and west from sea to sea; so far indeed I believe, that the strata of coal at  
 “ Whitehaven are the same with those at Newcastle.

(Signed) “ J. CLERK.”

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*Mr. Gale’s Answer to the foregoing Letter.*

“ I am much rejoiced to hear we may expect something from you about coal  
 “ and coal-works. It is a subject scarcely yet touched, though so necessary to be  
 “ understood. I know no author that has expressly handled it: Dr. Plott indeed,  
 “ in his History of Staffordshire, and Mr. Robinson, in his Natural History of  
 “ Westmorland and Cumberland, have something of it, but superficial, with poor  
 “ reasoning in their philosophy. The best account that I have met with of this  
 “ nature, is given by Mr. Strachy, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 360 and  
 “ 391. I must confess myself very unfit to return an answer to your queries,  
 “ having never employed my thoughts that way, nor considered the subject, as I  
 “ accidentally

“ accidentally met with it in other reading: however I will venture to give the  
 “ best reply I can, your requests being always commands to me.

“ As to the antiquity of working coal about Newcastle.\* The intestine wars  
 “ among the Britons and Saxons, and afterwards of the Saxons among themselves,  
 “ which were almost continual, besides the invasions of the Danes, and the wars  
 “ with Scotland for three or four reigns after the Norman conquest, during which  
 “ time this country, as may be said, was always under fire and sword, together  
 “ with its never being mentioned in history, makes me think it was not followed  
 “ till about the time of King Henry III. The first mention I have seen of coal-  
 “ working there, is in a history of the town of Newcastle, published in the year 1736,  
 “ p. 158, where, it is said, they had a grant from King Henry III. to dig coals in  
 “ Castlefield and the Frith, dated in the 23d year of his reign, A. D. 1239. Carbo  
 “ Marinus is also mentioned by Matthew Paris, A. D. 1245. But the working  
 “ of coal may have been much earlier in other parts of this kingdom; a flint axe  
 “ having been found in some veins of coal exposed to sight in a rock called *Craigy*  
 “ *Park*, in Monmouthshire, which was then laid open to day, might be very  
 “ well discovered and wrought by the people that used such tools,—the ancient  
 “ Britons, as I suppose.

“ The counties in England producing coal, are Cumberland, Westmorland,  
 “ Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, (chiefly the west riding) Lancashire,  
 “ Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire,  
 “ Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, North Wales and South Wales.

“ As the strata of coal generally lie bedded between two other strata of stone,  
 “ and rise and dip in parallel lines with them, they seem to me coeval with the  
 “ texture of our globe; and to have undergone the same concussions, that it has  
 “ suffered; it being hard to conceive how soft earth, included between two such  
 “ solid bodies, should imbibe a sulphureous or bituminous matter from or through  
 “ them. There is indeed such a sulphureous matter found in coal-pits; but to me  
 “ it appears much more reasonable to think it was shut up at the same time with  
 “ other substances, than enter into the composition of coal.

“ The strata of coal seem to be within a very small compass on the globe. I  
 “ have met with an observation, that if a line is drawn from the mouth of Severn  
 “ to Newcastle, and so round the earth, that all coal will be found to lie within a  
 “ very small distance of it, on one side or other: the coal found in Europe, at least  
 “ the farthest distance eastward, is, I believe, about Liege; and westward, in the  
 “ mountains of Kilkenny, in Ireland, both within two hundred and fifty miles of  
 “ it. But I think there was no occasion to stretch the line round the world,  
 “ for all the coal we know of is contained within the latitudes of our own island,  
 “ except what I remember to have heard affirmed some years ago in the House of  
 “ Commons, upon the debate about the bill of commerce with France, should prove  
 “ me mistaken, by which the isle of Cape Breton was given up to that crown, and  
 “ said to abound with excellent coal; but as I could never since meet with a  
 “ confirmation of the assertion, I much question the truth of it.

\* Vide notes to p. 416, vol. II. View of Northumberland, and vol. III. History of Durham, under the head Natural History, p. 493, with various plates.—W. H.

“ I cannot

“ I cannot say any thing as to the coal being common fuel in China,\* not having the missionary letters by me. There is a tradition at London, that Blackheath, above Greenwich, is full of coal, but not permitted to be wrought for the encouragement of navigation, and the Newcastle trade, which, I dare say, is false: this I am sure of, that there is no law against it, and though the heath belongs to the crown, and no king ever gave leave to dig it, yet it is strange, that none of the neighbouring land-owners should ever be allured, by the vast profits it would bring them, to search for coal, and work it there, when found in their own estates, which they could not be debarred from, but by act of parliament, which would be such a deprivation of property, as, I believe, no House of Commons would consent to.

“ I suppose the act of Henry V. you hint at, is that in his 9th year, for ad. a chaldron of coals to be paid by such as are not enfranchised, and for the measurement of keels. The author of the Newcastle History says, that in the 1st of Edward III.'s statutes mention is made *De Carbonibus Maritimis*, which, I suppose, is Newcastle coal: but I cannot find it in any of our statute books, though I have the first that was ever printed.”

The reader, we doubt not, will pardon the prolixity of the foregoing Letters, as they contain several very curious particulars, not impertinent to our subject.

*The following Remarks were made in Consequence of a very attentive Enquiry amongst the Workmen, and Others, employed in these great Works.*

It would not be difficult to an observing man, to discover that there were coal here, as two bands, or seams, shew themselves in several places on the sloping surface, on the west side of the valley leading from Whitehaven to St. Bees. It appears that this valley was formerly an arm of the sea, which separated all the hilly ground betwixt that valley and the sea, at present containing above four miles in length, and above one mile in breadth, from the land, or ground, on the east side of the valley. The land along the valley, from Whitehaven harbour to St. Bees, about five miles in length, is at this time very nearly upon a level; and one half of the rivulet, called Powbeck, runs with a very easy current from about the middle way of the valley to the sea at St. Bees; and the other half, from about the same middle way, with a current equally gentle, to the sea at Whitehaven harbour. The whole valley might be cut through, so as to make it navigable for large vessels at a very moderate expence, which would be of great use to ships coming to Whitehaven, as they often get in behind St. Bees-head, and with certain winds cannot get round the heads, which they must do to gain Whitehaven harbour, by which means several vessels have suffered extremely; whereas, if the cut before pointed out was made, ships might pass in or out, to or from, Whitehaven harbour either way, and almost with any wind. The evidences of this valley being formerly occupied by the sea, are, First, the anchor of a ship was dug up out

\* “ Sir Hans Sloan says, in his voyage to Jamaica, that there is a kind of fine coal in Barbadoes, and in his return, that they took a French ship bound to Canada for coals.”

of the ground from a considerable depth, about half way along the valley:—Secondly, the hilly land before-mentioned, which lies to the eastward of the valley, and which reaches from Whitehaven to St. Bees, in old deeds is called Preston Isle:—Thirdly, the very small ascent of the ground through the whole valley and strata, which exhibit the appearance of the sea having flowed there. This valley has probably been filled up by the tide flowing in at both ends, and the two tides meeting, would naturally in that place deposit a sediment, which gradually, but perpetually increasing, would block up the middle part first, and the banks by degrees extending, the whole would in time be filled up, as we see it now is.

It appears, that at the first beginning to work the coal near Whitehaven, a level or water-course has been driven from the bottom of this valley, near the Powbeck before mentioned, to the south of the town, beginning near the copperas work.

This level was driven till it intersected the seam of coal, now called by the workmen, *the Bannock Band*: it drained a very considerable bed or field of coal, which has been drawn out of pits from twenty to sixty yards deep. After this a level has been driven from the Powbeck, near the farm-house called Thicket, farther towards the south than the first. By continuing this level to the westward, the seam now called the *Main Band* has been intersected. This level also effectually drained a large bed of coal. The coals were then drawn out of the pits by men with jack-rows, or windlasses, and were carried from the pits to the ships by galloways or small horses, upon their backs in packs, weighing about fourteen stone each, and measuring about three Winchester bushels, or twenty-four gallons. There is a print of Whitehaven extant, in which is exhibited a man driving some of these galloways, with packs of coals on their backs, towards the ships.

A later attempt to get coals here was made at a place, now called Gins, which is a little village or hamlet, near Whitehaven, towards the south-west, in the valley abovementioned, and near the Powbeck. In this place they drew the coals and water also from the pit, with horses and vertical gins. A few houses were erected near those gins or machines, which gradually increasing in number, became a considerable village, and is now called by the name of Gins. Drawing the water by these machines or gins with horses was very expensive, and took away much of the profit arising from the colliery. To remedy this, the late Sir James Lowther is said to have purchased the materials of a fire, or steam engine in London, which had been used there for raising water for the use of the city. Report says, that this was the second steam engine in England. It was sent by a ship from London to Whitehaven, and fixed upon a pit near the Gins, which pit is said to be near sixty yards deep.

As the number of pits increased, the water increased, which caused another more powerful engine to be erected. By these two engines, a considerable extent of coals were drained, from which the town and export market were several years supplied. A pit was then sunk about half a mile from the staith, which is close by the harbour. This pit was called *Parker Pit*, and from this pit the first waggon-way was laid in this county. On the west side of the town, adjoining to the harbour, is the coal staith, where five vessels of 300 tons burthen are frequently  
loaded.

loaden from the hurries at one time. By an easy and gentle descent, the loaden waggon runs by its own weight on the frame of the way, with above two tons of coals therein, from the pit to the staith, without any horse to draw it. Where the descent is so great, that the motion of the waggon becomes too rapid, a man who is mounted behind the waggon, by pressing down upon one of the wheels a piece of wood called the *convoy*, fixed to the waggon for that purpose, can restrain the motion, so as to moderate it sufficiently. The only use for a horse is to draw the empty waggon back again, to the pit along another road, laid at a small distance from the side of the road, down which the loaden waggons descend. By this contrivance, the loaden and empty waggons never interrupt or interfere with each other; and by this kind of waggon and road, one horse does as much work as twenty-four pack horses used to do.

When there are no ships ready to receive coals, they are deposited in the staith, which will hold about three thousand waggons. These coals are again put into waggons, and dropped through the hurries into ships, when there are more vessels than the usual daily supply will readily load: we were told, that there have been 200 waggons or 400 tons shipped thus in one day from the pits, and 200 waggons more from the staith, making in all, 400 waggons, or above 800 tons in one day.

The next attempt to get coals was made about eighty years ago, at a place called Saltom, near the sea, about a mile south-west of the town, as we were informed by those who conversed with an old man, lately dead, who remembered it. This was an expensive undertaking; a fire or steam engine was erected there, with a forty inch cylinder; the pumps were divided into four sets or lifts, the pit being said to be 150 yards deep. A few years after, a second fire engine was erected at Saltom of the same dimensions as the first, in order to assist in drawing the water, which was much increased by sinking several other pits. These two engines drained a very extensive field of coal. As pits are in time exhausted, it is deemed prudent now and then to drive what the workmen call *trial drifts*, in order to find proper places to put down new pits, when wanted.

About twelve years ago, these two engines being nearly worn out, a new one was erected at Saltom, capable of drawing more water than both the old ones.—It has two boilers, of fifteen feet diameter each, a seventy inch cylinder, and eleven and a half inches working barrel. It is said, that in summer it can draw all the water in eight hours, and in winter in sixteen, which is produced in the whole twenty-four hours. About three years ago this engine was repaired; there was a new cylinder, new regulating beam, and several other new parts. Its maximum in working is fifteen strokes, each six and a half feet long, in a minute. Twenty-seven gallons of water are drawn by each stroke, which is 405 gallons per minute, or 9240 hogsheds in twenty-four hours.

About 150 years ago, coals are supposed to have been first raised here. What the export trade has been at different periods, we cannot well ascertain, but by the best inquiry which we have been able to make at different times from the several waggoners, who are employed in carrying coals from the different pits, we may venture to assert, that within the last twenty years, the export trade has increased near one third part. There are two collieries near Whitehaven, one called How-

gill, which is in the Isle of Preston before mentioned, and lays to the south-west of the town; the other called Whingill, and lays to the south-east. From the colliery of Howgill alone, for a few years last past, above 50,000 waggons; or 100,000 tons, have been raised yearly, and above half that quantity from the Whingill colliery: and yet we have been assured by many of the workmen, that there is coal enough, not yet raised, to supply exportation at the present rate, for near two hundred years to come. Hence, the quantity raised yearly, seems to be about eighty thousand waggons; each waggon is equal to a chaldron and one quarter, London measure; it contains twenty-four Cumberland bushels, or seventy-two Winchester bushels, and weighs in general from forty-two to forty-four hundred weight.

The best coals are invariably the lightest. The workmen in Howgill colliery all agree, that the seam of coal, called the *Main Band*, is the best; and that about one third part which lay in the middle of the seam, if separated, would be as good as the best Newcastle coal, which several of them very well know. The workmen further say, that the sink or bottom of the seam is worse: however, the whole, when mixed, is allowed in Dublin to be the best and most useful of any coals which are exported from this county. In *Howgill* colliery, the workmen say, there are five workable seams of coal, besides several small ones, in a pit called *King Pit*, which the workmen say, is the deepest pit here, or in Great Britain: they call the first seam, the *Crow Coal*, which is about two feet thick, and about sixty yards deep. The second seam, they call the *Yard Band*, which is about four feet thick, and one hundred and sixty yards deep. The third seam, they call the *Bannock Band*, which is about eight feet thick, and two hundred yards deep. The fourth seam, they call the *Main Band*, which is about eleven feet thick, and two hundred and forty yards deep. The fifth or last seam, is about five feet thick, and three hundred and twenty yards deep. Our informers observed, that none of this fifth seam has ever yet been worked. To the southward of *Howgill* colliery, these seams of coal are thrown much nearer the surface by dykes, which are upcasts sometimes thirty or forty yards. This colliery abounds with such dykes, as they are called; they divide the seams of coal into separate tracts, called fillers of coal, not unlike the fields or inclosures of a farm. When a seam of coal is broken off by one of these dykes, the seam is thrown, as it is termed, considerably upwards or downwards: if it is to be found above, or upwards, then the dyke slopes from the perpendicular, and rises, inclining towards the horizon, from the end of the seam. Where it is to be found downwards, the dykes slope from the perpendicular, inclining the contrary way, or downwards, from the end of the seam: indeed the fact seems to be, that every seam in such a break, by some convulsion in the earth has been thrown upwards: accordingly, when the seam is found below the one which has been wrought, the wrought seam appears to have been broken off and thrown upwards from the one sought; but when the seam sought for is found upwards, then it appears to have been thrown upwards from the seam already wrought. Accordingly the slope always rises from the lower seam, inclining from the perpendicular towards the seam thrown upwards. The principal dykes run in a direction nearly east and west. It is very expensive to cut through these dykes, there

there being often a considerable thickness of stone between one field of coal and another: the workmen say, however, that these dykes are useful in preventing the water, or inflammable air, called the *Damp*, flowing from any adjoining fields of coal, in which are no works carrying on, into another where men are working, till it is found convenient to cut through, or work a new field. Without these dykes, it would be frequently very difficult to keep the works from being overcharged with water or inflammable air.

The workmen say, that the seams of coal keep always at equal distances from each other, and all dip or descend, sloping nearly due west, about one yard dip for ten in extent. They further say, that where the covers or metals, as they call them, are light, or of little thickness, which is where the coals rise towards the surface, there they leave pillars seven or eight yards square, and the workings are from three to four yards wide; so that about half the coal is taken away, and the other half is left to support the coverings. But where the seam lies very deep, or far below the surface, and especially where the coal is drawn from under the sea, as it is in some places to the distance of eight or nine hundred yards, the pillars are left about eighteen yards square; and so about one third part of the coal is taken, and two thirds are left.

Colliers who have wrought both at Whitehaven and Newcastle say, that the colliery at Whitehaven has much less water according to the extent of the works, than the collieries about Newcastle and other flat countries, where they cannot, by day levels, take away the top or surface springs or feeds, according to the practice in Whitehaven. The coal works here, however, laying at a greater depth below the level of the sea, produce greater quantities of inflammable air, or damp, than any other colliery. Both here, and about Newcastle, little or no inflammable air exists in the coal works above the level of the sea, except in the gut of the dykes before mentioned. The quantity of inflammable air is generally in proportion to the depth of the works below the level of the sea.

There are near Whitehaven, three holes, called Bear Mouths, through which the men and horses go down to the coal works: they are called, *Howgill Bear Mouth*, *Gins Bear Mouth*, and *Greenbank Bear Mouth*. Through these subterraneous passages, the men and horses go to the bottom. In collieries where there are no such *Bear Mouths*, no horses can be carried down to work, but the coals are drawn under the ground by men. In such places the workmen also are obliged to be let down the pits or shafts to their work, and to attend at the pit mouth at the hour appointed for that purpose, or to lose that day's work, if they stay after that time.

The late Sir James Lowther, who died in 1755, in order to improve the coal-works at Whitehaven, sent one *Carlyle Spedding* (who he knew to be a good engineer) to Newcastle, to make all the discoveries he could in the nature and management of the coal works there, in order to establish and pursue the same methods at Whitehaven. In order to effect this, Mr. Spedding went to Newcastle, where he got himself employed as a hewer (or hagger) of coals in the pits, under a fictitious name. Here he staid some time, making all the enquiries and discoveries which he possibly could, relative to the conducting and management of the coal

coal works there. After continuing in that capacity for a considerable time, he was unfortunately burnt by the fulminating damp there, which used to be so injurious in the collieries at Newcastle: when this happened, a message was sent to Newcastle to procure the best medical assistance possible for Mr. Spedding, then known there by the name of Dan, in order to recover him.

The extraordinary attention paid to a person in the apparent situation of Mr. Spedding, by such eminent medical practitioners, led to a discovery of Mr. Spedding's intention: he therefore, when recovered, returned to Whitehaven, but fortunately not before he had, in a great measure, accomplished the ends of his mission. When Mr. Spedding returned, he set himself in earnest, under the patronage and at the expence of Sir James Lowther, about improving the coal works at Whitehaven, both by what he had seen, and what he invented himself. \*

It is observed to us by an indulgent correspondent, that when Lord Lonsdale, the present proprietor, came into the possession of the estate at Whitehaven, in the year 1755, he seemed to be intent on extending the coal works, and promoting the trade and advantage of the inhabitants of the town of Whitehaven, by every means which he could devise. Under his special care, patronage, and protection, the town increased rapidly; new houses were erected, strangers came to it to reside from different parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; some to establish and carry on manufactures, or foreign commerce; others, to be employed as workmen and mechanics in the various works carried on there, and in the neighbourhood. There was also a considerable increase of inhabitants, by an afflux of gentlemen of independent fortunes, of merchants, shopkeepers, mechanics and labourers; and also, of learned men in the several professions, there being at that time employment and encouragement for every one; genteel and rational entertainment and amusement for gentlemen; commerce for the merchant, and plenty of work for the mechanic and labourer. The trade of Whitehaven was extended to Africa, America, and almost every commercial town in Europe. Nothing appeared to give more pleasure to the proprietor, than the flourishing state and prosperity of the town of Whitehaven: to promote this, he has expended several hundred thousand pounds in the coal works, and other works in and near the town. †

*Pedigree of the Family of Lowther of Lowther, in Westmorland.*

I. The first of the name of Lowther that we have met with, appears in a grant of lands at Kirkby Thore, by Liulf, son of Liulf of Kirkby Thore, to the abbey of Holm Cultram, in the reign of King Henry II. To which grant, amongst other persons of considerable note, are witnesses William de Lowther, and Thomas de Lowther.

And to a grant by W. Breton of a carucate of land at Colby to the Abbot Clement, and the fraternity of the abbey of St. Mary's, York: the witnesses are,

\* This was the same Mr. Spedding who was the inventor of the steel wheel and flints, &c.—This ingenious engineer lost his life above thirty years ago, by the explosion of one of these damps, whilst he was at the bottom surveying the works.

† We acknowledge our obligations to J. Fisher, M. D. for the above communications.

Roberr, Archdeacon of Carlisle, Murdac, Dean (rural) of Appleby, William de Lowther, Adam de Musgrave, Gospatric, son of Orme, Torphin de Wateby, Thomas de Hellebeck, Gamel de Sandford, Adam son of Uchtred de Botelton, Alan son of Torfin, Waldevc de Kirkby Thore, William de Apilby, and Copfi Maureward.—The said Clement was made abbot in the 32d year of King Henry II.

II. To a deed of lands at Slegill, without date; among others, are witnesses Sir Thomas de Lowther and Alan de Berwys; which Alan appears to have lived in the reign of King Henry III. So that it is not probable, that this Sir Thomas was the Thomas above mentioned, and son of the said William. And about the same time, Thomas de Lowther was witness to the foundation charter of a chantry in the chapel at Great Strickland hall: and to an agreement between the prior of Wetheral and Alexander de Windsor concerning Morland wood.\*

III. The next that we meet with, was Sir Gervase de Lowther, Knight, who lived in the reign of the same King Henry III. † About the same time, Gervase de Lowther, Archdeacon of Carlisle, often occurs.

IV. Next we come to a pedigree certified at an herald's visitation of Yorkshire in 1585, and at a visitation of Westmorland in 1627. § Both which pedigrees begin with Sir Hugh de Lowther, ‡ Knight, who was attorney general in the 20th Edward I. and knight of the shire, in the 28th Edw. I. and again in the parliament holden at Northampton in the 33d of King Edward I.

He married a daughter of Sir Peter de Tilliol, of the county of Cumberland, Knight; and by her had issue, 1. Hugh his son and heir. 2. Thomas, who was one of the jurors on the inquisition *post mortem* of Alexander, King of Scotland, in the 21st of King Edward I. who found, that he died seized of the manors of Penrith, Soureby, Languethby, Salkild, Carlatton, and Scotby; which he held of the King of England *in capite*, rendering for the same yearly one soar hawk at the castle of Carlisle, and doing to the King of England for the same homage and fealty: and that John de Balliol was his next heir, of the age of thirty years.

V. Sir Hugh de Lowther, || son of the last Sir Hugh, according to both the aforesaid pedigrees, married a daughter of Lucy, Lord of Cockermonth. In a pedigree

\* Regist. Wetheral. † Collin's Peerage. § Machel.

‡ The said Sir Hugh was afterwards justice itinerant and escheator on the north side of Trent; and in the 5th Edward III. was made one of the justices of the court of king's bench.

|| This Sir Hugh de Lowther, taking part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster and other nobles, who repented the haughtiness and pride of Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the great favourite of Edw. II. had the king's pardon with the said Earl of Lancaster and others of great quality, for taking arms, and being concerned in the death of the said Piers de Gaveston, or any others whatsoever, according to a special provision in the parliament held at Westminster in the 7th Edward II. whereby it was enacted, that none should be called to account for the death of the said Piers de Gaveston.

In the 17th Edward II. he was one of the knights of the shire for Cumberland; and the following year this Hugh de Louthre and Richard de Denton were commissioned to array and have ready all men at arms in the county of Cumberland, an invasion being threatened by the French king, who, with a great army, had entered the duchy of Gascony; and on the 17th of November, in the same year, he and John de Lancastre of Holgill were commissioned to array all men at arms in the county of Westmorland, and to be in readiness to attend the king, who determined at Easter to go in person against the French, who had taken several towns in his duchy of Guyenne.

gree of this family at Rydall-hall, it is said that he married Margaret, daughter and heir of William de Quale. Perhaps both may be right; as one of these two might be his second wife. It is certain, the Lowthers, next after their paternal coat, quarter the arms of Quale; viz. Ermin, a canton Azure, charged with a cross upon three stars Argent.

VI. The next in the aforesaid pedigree is Sir Robert de Lowther, Knight;\* who married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle.

At the same time was John de Lowther (younger brother, as it seemeth, of the said Robert) who, in the 50th Edward III. was returned one of the knights for the county of Westmorland, and in the indenture is styled John, son of Hugh de Louthre. He was also returned for the same county with James de Pickering to the parliament held at Gloucester in the 2d Richard II. and the year following with William de Threlkeld to the parliament held at Westminster.

There was also another brother William; who, in the 14th of King Richard II. with Sir Thomas Colville and Sir John Etton, Knights, William Selveyn, Henry Van-Croypole, and Simon Ward, obtained the king's licence to challenge certain persons of the kingdom of Scotland, to exercise feats of arms. And thereupon the king appointed John Lord Roos to fix a camp, and to be judge in the said exercise.

In the 13th Edward III. he was again commissioned to array all men at arms in the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, the king then going beyond the seas.

In the 14th Edward III. he served for the county of Westmorland, in the parliament held at Westminster.

In the 15th Edward III. he was again returned one of the knights for the county of Cumberland, to the parliament held at Woodstock, and, with Peter de Tilliol, the other knight, had a writ for 19l. 12s. to be levied on the county, for their expences in attending forty-nine days.

In the 17th Edward III. he served for the same county, with John de Cretton; and in the year following was elected with Henry de Malton.

He was Sheriff of the county of Cumberland in the 26th, 27th, and 28th Edward III. And in the 33d, and again in the 46th Edw. III. he was returned one of the knights for the county of Westmorland.

\* The said Robert de Lowther was one of the knights for the county of Cumberland, in the parliament held at Westminster in the 17th Richard II.

In the 2d Henry IV. he was again elected for Cumberland. And in the 5th Henry IV. he served for that county, together with his brother William.

In the 8th Henry IV. he was chosen, with John de Skelton, knight for Cumberland: and in the same year was in commission with William Osmonderlowe, William Stapilton, and the Sheriff of Cumberland, to levy an aid in the said county, for making the king's eldest son a knight, and the marriage of the king's eldest daughter, viz. 20s. out of each knight's fee, and 20s. for every 2cl. land held in socage, according to an act of parliament in the 21st Edward III.

In the 2d Henry V. he was chosen with Sir William de Leigh; and in the 5th Henry V. with Sir Peter de Tilliol, knight for Cumberland.

He died in the 9th Henry VI. and the following epitaph was inscribed on a brass plate in Lowther church to his memory:

*Moribus expertus, et miles honore repertus,  
Lowther Robertus jacet umbra mortis opertus.  
Aprilis mense decimante die, necis ense  
Transiit ad immenso celestis gaudia mense.  
Mille quadringentis ter denis, mens morientis,  
Annis, viventis oculos capit omnipotentis.*

In the 2d Henry IV. this William de Louthre was Sheriff of Cumberland, as also in the 11th year of the same king.

His widow survived him a considerable time. For in the 22d Henry VI. Margaret, who had been the wife of Robert Lowther, Knt. demanded against Isabella, who had been the wife of John Barton, the manor of Ormeshead, and lands in Great Alby. He had issue, 1. Hugh. 2. Ann, married to Sir Thomas Curwen, of Workington, Knight. 3. Mary, married to Sir James Pickering, of Killington, Knight. 4. Elizabeth, married to William Lancaster.

VII. Sir Hugh Lowther, Knight, son and heir of Robert, married Margaret, daughter of John de Derwentwater. He served in his father's life-time under that victorious monarch, King Henry V. and was in the famous battle of Agincourt, there being with him Geoffrey de Lowther and Richard de Louthre. He was Sheriff of Cumberland in the 18th Henry VI. and seems to have died not long after.

VIII. Sir Hugh Lowther, Knight, son and heir of Hugh, married Mabil, daughter of Sir William Lancaster, of Sockbridge. In the 27th Henry VI. he was representative in parliament of the county of Cumberland together with Sir Thomas Curwen.

In the 31st year of this king's reign, there was one Sir Robert Lowther, Knight, an arbitrator between the chantry priest of Appleby and the lord of the manor of Ormshead, concerning a watergate to Rutter beck. Which Sir Robert seems to have been brother or uncle of this Sir Hugh.

In the 34th Henry VI. the said Sir Hugh was Sheriff of Cumberland.

He died in the 15th Edward IV.

IX. Sir Hugh Lowther, Knight, son and heir of the last Sir Hugh, by his wife Mabil Lancaster, married Anne, daughter of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, by Margaret Bromflet, heiress of Vescy, and widow of John Lord Clifford.—And with this Hugh, and not before, comes in the pedigree certified by Sir John Lowther at Sir William Dugdale's visitation in 1664.

In the 22d Edward IV. dame Mabil Lowther, and Hugh Lowther her son, demised Newton Miln for twenty-one years to John Fleming, of Rydal, Esq.

In the 17th Henry VII. this Hugh was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of the said king.

He died about the second year of King Henry VIII. leaving issue, John, Lancelot, and Robert; and two daughters, Joan married to the said John Fleming, Esq. and Mabil married to John Leigh, Esq.

X. Sir John Lowther, Knight, married Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen of Workington.

In the 4th Henry VIII. he was arbitrator in a dispute between the abbot of Furness and the aforefaid John Fleming, of Rydal, Esq. He was Sheriff of Cumberland in the 7th Henry VIII. the 34th Henry VIII. and the 4th Edw. VI.

He had a son Hugh; and a daughter Mabil, married to Christopher Dalston, of Uldale, Esq.

XI. Sir Hugh Lowther, Knight, son and heir of Sir John, by his wife Lucy Curwen. He married Dorothy, daughter of Henry Lord Clifford; and by her had issue, 1. Richard. 2. Gerard, a bencher in Lincoln's-inn. 3. Margaret,

married John Richmond, of High-head castle, Esq. 4. Anne, married to Thomas Wybergh, of Clifton, Esq. 5. Frances, married to Sir Henry Goodyer, of Powlesworth, Knt. 6. Barbara, married to Thomas Carleton, of Carleton, Esq.

He died before his father, and his eldest son succeeded his grandfather Sir John; viz.

XII. Sir Richard Lowther, Knight.\* He married Frances, daughter of John Middleton, of Middleton-hall, Esq. He was several times Sheriff of Cumberland. He was also lord warden of the West Marches, and thrice commissioner in the great affairs between England and Scotland. In the 11th year of Queen Elizabeth, when Mary Queen of Scots fled into England, and arrived at Workington; Queen Elizabeth, on notice thereof, sent orders to this Sir Richard Lowther to convey her to Carlisle. But whilst that princess was in his custody in the castle of Carlisle, he incurred the queen's displeasure by permitting the Duke of Norfolk to visit her.

He had issue by his wife Frances Middleton 8 sons and 7 daughters, viz. 1. John, who died before his father, without issue. 2. Christopher. 3. George, who died without issue. 4. Gerard, who was chief justice of the common pleas in Ireland, and died without issue. 5. Hugh, a captain in the army, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James. 6. Richard, who died without issue. 7. Lancelot, one of the barons of the exchequer of Ireland. 8. William, who married Eleanor Welbery, of Ingleton, in Yorkshire; from whom descended the Lowthers of Ingleton. The daughters were, 1. Anne, married to Alexander Fetherstonhaugh of Northumberland, Esq. 2. Florence. 3. Frances, who died young. 4. Margaret, who died unmarried. 5. Dorothy, who died young. 6. Mabil, who also died young. 7. Frances, married to Thomas Clyburne, of Clyburne, Esq.

XIII. Sir Christopher Lowther, Knight, second son and heir of Sir Richard, by his wife Frances Middleton. When King James I. came into England, on his accession to the crown, he was waited on by Mr. Lowther with a large company from the borders of Scotland to Newcastle; where the king conferred upon him the order of knighthood.

In the 15th year of the same king, he was in a special commission with the Lord William Howard, Philip Lord Wharton, and others, for repressing all murders, robberies, and other disorders, on the borders of Scotland. He was also in all other commissions concerning the government of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Musgrave, of Hayton, in Cumberland; and by her had issue eight sons and four daughters, viz. 1. John, who succeeded him. 2. Gerard, a captain, slain in the wars against the Turks, in the

\* On a mural monument in the family burying place in Lowther church is the following inscription:

*Sir Richard Lowther, Knight, succeeded Henry Lord Scroop in the office of lord warden of the West Marches; and was thrice a commissioner in the great affairs between England and Scotland all the time of Queen Elizabeth. And after he had seen his children to the fourth degree, given them virtuous education and means to live, advanced his brothers and sisters out of his own patrimony, governed his family, and kept plentiful hospitality for 57 years together, he ended his life the 27th of January, A. D. 1607. Ætatis sue 77.*

King of Poland's service. 3. Richard, barrister at law. 4. Christopher, rector of the church of Lowther. 5. William, clerk of the warrants of the common pleas in Ireland. 6. Lancelot, rector of the church of Marton; who married Esther Pearce, of the city of Dublin, and by her had Christopher Lowther, of Colby Laithes; who had a son Gerard Lowther, rector of Bowness, father of Henry Lowther, rector of Aikton, whose son and heir apparent William Lowther, is the rector of Lowther. 7. Robert Lowther, alderman of London, who married to his first wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Cutler, of Steinburgh, in Yorkshire; his second wife's name was Holcroft, by whom he had two sons, first, Anthony, who had issue Sir William Lowther, of Marfk, Baronet, who by his wife Catharine, daughter and heir of Thomas Preston, of Holker, Esq. had issue Sir Thomas Lowther, of Holker, Baronet, who by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, had issue Sir William Lowther, of Holker and Whitehaven, Baronet, who died unmarried: the other son of Robert was John Lowther, who married the widow of George Preston, of Holker, Esq. and died in 1697. 8. George Lowther.—The daughters were, 1. Eleanor, married to Richard Fallowfield, of Strickland-hall, Esq. 2. Anne. 3. Frances, who died young. 4. Frances. Besides these, the said Sir Christopher had a natural son Sir Gerard Lowther, who was one of the judges in Ireland.

XIV. Sir John Lowther, Knight, eldest son of Sir Christopher. He was one of the knights for the county of Westmorland in the 21st year of King James I. as also in three parliaments in the reign of Charles I. in the last year of which, John Lowther, Esq. his eldest son was elected with him. He was one of his majesty's counsel at York for the northern parts.

He married Eleanor, daughter of William Fleming, of Rydal, Esq. and by her had issue three sons and two daughters. The sons were,

1. John, who succeeded him.

2. Christopher, who was created baronet in 1642. His father purchased for him the estate at St. Bees and Whitehaven. He married one of the coheiresses of the Lancasters of Sockbridge; and by her had issue Sir John Lowther of Sockbridge, afterwards of Whitehaven, who served in parliament as knight of the shire for Cumberland, from the 31st year of King Charles II. till that king's death.—He was one of the commissioners of the admiralty in the reign of King William. He married Jane, daughter of Webley Lee, Esq. and besides three daughters, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Jane, had issue Christopher, who had a daughter Frances married to Richard Lamplugh, of Ribton, Esq. and another son the late Sir James Lowther, of Whitehaven, Baronet, who died unmarried.

3. William, from whom are descended the Lowthers of Swillington.

The two daughters were, Agnes, married to Roger Kirkby, of Furness, in Lancashire, Esq. and Frances, married to John Dodsworth, of Thornton Watlafs, in the county of York, Esq.

This Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, died in 1637, and was succeeded by his son—

XV. Sir John Lowther, Knight, who in the year 1640 was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. He was a great sufferer for the royal cause in the reign of King

Charles I. and during the usurpation lived retired, but was one of the knights for Westmorland in that parliament which restored King Charles II.

He married to his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton, and by her had issue five sons and six daughters. The sons were, 1. John. 2. Richard, who died young. 3. Richard, grandfather of the present Earl of Londale, Baronet. 4. Christopher, a Turkey merchant in London. 5. Hugh, a merchant in London.—The daughters were, 1. Mary, who died young. 2. Eleanor, married to Sir Christopher Wandestford, of Kirklington, in the county of York, Baronet. 3. Barbara, married to John Beilby, of Grange, in the county York, Esq. 4. Anne. 5. Mary, married to Edward Trotter, of Skelton castle, in the county of York, Esq. 6. Frances, married to Sir Thomas Pennyman, of Ormesby, in the said county, Baronet.

To his second wife he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hare, of Stowe Bardolfe, in the county of Norfolk, Knight, and widow of Woolley Leigh, Esq. and by her had issue seven children, viz. Ralph, who was father of John Lowther, member for Pontefract in 1722; William, counsellor at law; Robert, the third son; and four daughters, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret, which last was married to Sir John Aubrey, of Llantrithid, in the county of Glamorgan, Baronet.

XVI. John Lowther, of Hackthorp, Esq. eldest son of the last Sir John, married to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Billingham, of Levins, Baronet; and by her had issue, 1. John, aged nine at Dugdale's visitation aforesaid, in 1664. 2. Mary, married first to George Preston, of Holker, gentleman; afterwards to John Lowther, Esq. one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland.

To his second wife he married Mary, daughter of William Withens, of Eltham, in the county of Kent, Esq. and by her had issue William Lowther, Esq. who was member for the city of Carlisle in the parliament holden in the 2d year of William and Mary, and died soon after unmarried.

This John Lowther, of Hackthorp, died in his father's life-time; and his elder son John afterwards succeeded to the family estate.

XVII. Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, Baronet, grandson and heir of the last Sir John, was born at Hackthorp-hall, and educated at Appleby school (to which he was a considerable benefactor) and afterwards at Queen's college in Oxford.

He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, sister of Thomas Viscount Weymouth.

He was chosen one of the knights for Westmorland, in the parliament that met at Westminster, on the 8th of March, 1678, which being dissolved in July, and a new one called to meet on the 17th day of October following, he was again elected for the said county. Which parliament, after several prorogations, did not sit to do business till the 21st of October, 1680, when, falling on the popish plot, and bringing in a bill for disabling James Duke of York from inheriting the crown, it was dissolved on the 18th of January the same year. The dissolution of these two last parliaments put the nation into some ferment, and obliged his majesty to call another to meet at Oxford the 21st of March in the same year: but this change of place

place very much displeas'd the major part of both houses, who apprehended some arbitrary designs in it; and Sir John Lowther, with most of the old members, being chosen, proceeded with the same zeal upon the bill of exclusion: whereupon they were dissolved seven days after their meeting. This was the last parliament called by King Charles. And in that called by King James, Sir John Lowther was again elected; as he was also in the convention parliament that settled the crown on the Prince and Princess of Orange, and in all other parliaments whilst he was a commoner. He had the courage to concert with his friends, the revolution brought about by King William; and, on his landing in the west, secured the city of Carlisle, and procured the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland to appear in his interest.

For all which services, on King William's accession, he was constituted vice-chamberlain of his majesty's household, and sworn of his privy council, five days after their majesties were proclaimed. Also on the king's appointing the lords lieutenants of the several counties, he made him lieutenant of the county of Westmorland in the year 1689. In the year following, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury. In 1696, he was advanced to the dignity of viscount and baron, by the stile and title of Baron Lowther of Lowther, and Viscount Lonsdale. In 1699, he was made lord privy seal, and was twice one of the lords justices for the government of the kingdom during his majesty's absence.

He died in the year 1700, of the age of forty-five years; leaving issue three sons and five daughters. The sons were, 1. Richard. 2. Henry. 3. Anthony, one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, chosen representative for Cocker-mouth in 1714, and afterwards knight of the shire for Westmorland: he died in 1741, unmarried.—The daughters were, 1. Mary, married to Sir John Wentworth of North Elm-fal, in the county of York, Baronet. 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir William Ramsden, of Byrom, in the same county, Baronet. 3. Jane, who died unmarried in 1752. 4. Margaret, married to Sir Joseph Pennington, of Muncaster, in the county of Cumberland, Baronet. 5. Barbara, married to Thomas Howard, of Corby, in the said county of Cumberland, Esq.

XVIII. Richard Lowther, second Viscount Lonsdale, died at Lowther of the small-pox, unmarried, in the year 1713, being the year in which he came of age.

XIX. Henry, third Viscount Lonsdale, succeeded his brother Richard. In the year 1715 he was constituted *custos rotulorum*, and afterwards lord lieutenant of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. In 1717 he was made one of the lords of the bedchamber. On the accession of King George II. he was appointed constable of the tower of London, and lord lieutenant of the hamlets thereof. He was afterwards lord privy seal. And having gone through several offices of state with dignity and honour, he died in the year 1750, unmarried, universally esteemed and lamented, being a nobleman of most eminent abilities, integrity, learning, piety, affability, benevolence, and every public and private virtue.

In him the title Viscount Lonsdale and Baron Lowther was extinct. But in that of baronet, and in the estate, he was succeeded by Sir James Lowther, Bart. (now Earl of Lonsdale, &c.) son of Robert, son of Richard, son of John, the common ancestor of them both.

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The said Richard, second son of John, the common ancestor, resided at Maul's Meburn, and was chosen member for Appleby in 1688 and 1690. He married Barbara, daughter of Robert Pricket, of Wrefal castle, in the county of York, Esq. and had issue Robert his son and heir; Christopher, who married Anne, only daughter of Sir John Cowper, cousin-german to the Lord Chancellor Cowper; Richard, a captain on the Irish establishment;—and a daughter Eleanor, married to Dr. Barnard, a physician at York.

Robert Lowther, of Maul's Meburn, Esq. eldest son of Richard, was some time storekeeper of the Tower, and in 1716 was appointed captain general and governor in chief of the island of Barbadoes. He married Catharine, only daughter of Sir Joseph Pennington, Baronet, by Margaret his wife, fourth daughter of John Viscount Lonsdale. He died in September, 1745; leaving issue, 1. James. 2. Robert, knight of the shire for Westmorland in 1763.—3. Margaret, married to Henry Earl of Darlington, whom she survives. 4. Catharine, married to Lord Henry Paulet, Duke of Bolton. 5. Barbara, unmarried.

XX. James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale,\* son and heir of Robert Lowther, of Maul's Meburn, Esq. by the death of his father, and of Henry Viscount Lonsdale, and of Sir William Lowther, Baronet, became possessed of the three great inheritances of Maul's Meburn, Lowther, and Whitehaven.

He was chosen knight of the shire for Westmorland in 1761; was elected for the same county, and also for Cumberland, in 1774.

In 1761, he married the Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Bute, by Mary Wortley Montague, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montague, Ambassador to Constantinople; and as yet hath no issue.†

The *arms* of Lowther, as certified by Sir John Lowther at Dugdale's visitation aforesaid, are; 1. Or, six annulets, 3, 2, and 1 Sable; by the name of Lowter. 2. Ermin, a canton Azure, charged with a cross upon three furs Argent; by the name of Quale. 3. Argent, a lion rampant Sable; by the name of Stapilton.— 4. Gules, three fishes Or; by the name of Lucy. 5. Sable, three escalops within a bordure engrailed Argent; by the name of Strickland. 6. Sable, three covered cups Argent; by the name of Warcop. 7. Sable, three martlets volant Argent. .... 8. Or, two bars, Gules, and on a canton Gules a mullet of the first; by the name of Lancaster.

The *Crest*: On a wreath, a griffin passant Argent.

\* James Lowther, in May 11th, 1784, was created Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount Lonsdale of Lonsdale, in the county of Westmorland, and county palatine of Lancaster; Viscount Lowther of Lowther, in the said county of Westmorland; Baron Lowther of Lowther, in the said county; Baron Kendal of Kendal, in the said county; Baron Burgh of Burgh, in the county of Cumberland; and Baronet; Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland; and Colonel of the Militia of both the said counties.

† The latter part of this pedigree is chiefly taken from the Baronetage, vol. I. p. 453. Edit. 1771.

*Further Particulars relating to Whitehaven.\**

Such a strain of rational piety seems to run through the following, that, we presume, it will not be unworthy of being transmitted to the public with other *notitia* included in this History.—In the original book of expences incurred in building St. Nicholas's chapel, in Whitehaven, is

“ A true copy of the instrument signed by Sir John Lowther, Bart. and the inhabitants of Whitehaven, for the building of a chapel there, as also of the agreement with Sir John Lowther, about the nomination of a minister.”

“ Being sensible of the great inconvenience which the inhabitants of the town of Whitehaven, and the strangers resorting thither, do daily suffer for want of a chapel sufficient to receive all persons to frequent divine service there,

“ We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, out of a just sense of our duty to ALMIGHTY GOD, and in all humble acknowledgment of his gracious blessings upon the industry of this place, to the great benefit of the adjacent country, do promise and engage to pay, towards the erecting of such a chapel as aforesaid, and for making the same parochial, the several sums hereafter mentioned.”——

—“ August 13th, 1687.—I do agree that, upon the settling of a sufficient stipend upon the minister, either by certain rates to be put upon the seats, or otherwise, that of the two persons to be named by the inhabitants, I and my heirs will constantly present one of the said two persons to the bishop, to be the minister.”

To the above is annexed the signature of Sir John Lowther, Bart. and his subscription is certified at two hundred pounds.—Then follow the names and subscriptions of sixty-three other persons.

The first item of charge for the building is dated the 29th of the same month, and the work appears to have been carried on with great spirit, the times and circumstances considered, to the 23d of November, in the following year, 1688; when, probably on account of the disturbances at that period, the business ceased; after (as the book of accounts expresses it) “ having completed the west gavel-end, and the steeple to the height of the same.”

After closing the accounts for so much of the work, we find the following memorandum:

“ In the year 1691, the book and papers kept by Mr. Roger Strickland, relating to the church, were put into my hands, after the building had stood some years exposed to all weathers, and many other inconveniences; and at the desire of the trustees, and many of my neighbours, I was prevailed with to carry on the work.—EBEN. GALE.”

Accordingly the next item of charge is dated the 12th of July, 1691, nearly four years after the building had been begun.—It was in a state proper to be consecrated on the 16th of July, 1693, at which date we find an item of account of “ six guineas paid to his Lordship the Bishop of Chester's secretary, at 21s. 8d. each; that is 6l. 16s.”—and of two guineas to his gentleman and servants, 2l. 3s. 4d.—But the business was not completed till some years afterwards.

\* Communicated to the Editor.

At that period, the wages of a carpenter were one shilling per day, and those of a labourer, sixpence.—The cartage of stones, *five farthings* per load, for what would now be charged *eight-pence*;—and, it is also said, that during the building of this church, the masters of vessels on their arrival from sea, after the necessary business of their ships was dispatched, sent their apprentices to assist at the work, as labourers, for which they were only to receive *one-penny* per day. Several of the seamen also, during such leisure, lent their aid;—but their recompence was only a moderate quantity of ale and *tobacco*; for which latter article several small charges appear in the accounts.—The whole expence was 1066l. 16s. 2¼d.—including 73l. incurred in soliciting a parish-bill, in which (it appears) the inhabitants had not been successful.

The just symmetry of this chapel is generally allowed; erections in this style were very rare in the north of England, at the time this was opened; and the inhabitants were probably flattered by the approbation which they frequently heard strangers bestow upon their labours. Hitherto they had only furnished the steeple with a bell and a clock; the former was brought from Dublin; the latter was the workmanship of one Andrew Pellin, an inhabitant of the town; and a very humble piece of mechanism. The inside of the church had then received no decoration. However it happened that a young artist from London, (Mr. *Matthias Reed*) who had been engaged by one of the captains in King William's fleet, after the disturbances were quelled in Ireland, returning from thence by way of Whitehaven, was retained by Sir John Lowther, to paint some historical pieces in the apartments of the Flat-Hall, or Castle.

His productions there excited a strong desire in the principal inhabitants to have his pencil employed in some suitable ornament for their new chapel: and, in the end, he was engaged to furnish it with an altar-piece: which he executed highly to their satisfaction. The subject is the *LAST SUPPER*; and it is no mean performance.

*Reed* became celebrated for his abilities, and business flowed in upon him so abundantly, that he was induced to settle in the town; and, in the course of a long life, he painted more, perhaps, than any other artist in his time, and in a style certainly something above mediocrity. Many respectable testimonies of his abilities as a *copyist* are to be seen in this town and the neighbouring houses of the principal families. It is worthy of observation, that he estimated his labours at merely thrice the rate of an ordinary mechanic,—was indefatigable in his profession,—and died *rich*.

Some years after the altar-piece had been placed in the chapel, the same artist was employed to furnish it with two companions, and he accordingly painted two very good figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*, each of them larger than the life; which were placed on each side of the altar-piece, under the galleries, to make the view from the principal entrance (by the west-door) more complete.

After some time, a little more ornament was thrown in, by suspending from the ceiling of the middle aisle two very handsome brass chandeliers: and, in the year 1756, the chapel was furnished with an excellent, fine-toned organ, built by that celebrated artist, *Snetzler*. The organ, contrary to the usual custom, is placed above  
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the altar; necessity obliging it to be fixed in that quarter, the owners of the pews on the opposite gallery refusing to part with their property on any terms that could be offered: but the instrument was no sooner up, than all eyes acknowledged the superior advantage of its situation; the view, on the entrance into the chapel, being greatly enriched by it:—indeed it is generally allowed, that the approach from the west-door, through the vestibule, is strikingly pleasing;—the chandeliers, the desks and pulpit, the altar, the ranging of the galleries, and the organ towering above all, form a *coup-d'oeil*, at once solemn and beautiful; and especially when the chandeliers are lighted, which is constantly done, with wax, during the Sunday evening-service in winter.

The opposite end presents, in the centre, a well-proportioned arched door-case, above which, in the front of the lower gallery, (for there are two galleries fronting the altar) is a handsome piece of carving, the *king's arms*, gilt; and at each extremity of the upper gallery, is a label, curtained; on one side, "*How awful is this place! surely this is none other than the house of God!*"—on the other side, "*Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste?*" This latter is said to allude to the desolate state of the chapel during the suspension above noticed.

There is a report, generally credited, that the king's arms, already mentioned, formerly belonged to the custom-house, and were *borrowed* to decorate the church on some occasion when it was visited by the bishop of the diocese:—but the chapel-wardens being changed about that time, the *new* officers were not acquainted with this transaction of their predecessors, and positively refused to part with any *fixture* of the church.

In this chapel, the ecclesiastical courts are held twice in the year, for the district; and the Bishop of Chester visits his clergy in it, holds confirmations, &c.—It was new-painted and beautified in 1786, the old clock replaced by a new one in 1787; a vestry-room was added to the building, and several other improvements were made in the church and burying-ground.

We have been the more particular in our description of this chapel, considering it as a monument of the great exertions and pious disposition of the early inhabitants of this town; whose spirit indeed has been great, if we consider the poor and insignificant state from whence their town was only then emerging, and the numerous difficulties they must have laboured under on account of their remoteness from any place where they could be supplied with artificers and various articles necessary for the prosecution of such a design: for, at that time, the employments of the resident inhabitants must have been almost wholly confined to the shipping. Whilst we offer this tribute of posthumous praise to the original settlers, (for, till about the period alluded to, Whitehaven\* could hardly rank as a town) it would be unjust to the character of their successors not to add that, in this respect, they prove themselves not unworthy their ancestry.—The three chapels of Whitehaven, built,

\* Mr. Gough, in his Additions to the last edition of Camden, speaking of Whitehaven, says,—“It contains 1200 inhabitants, and has 190 great ships, mostly employed in the coal trade, three chapels, four meeting-houses, and a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. The collieries lie at the foot of a hill eighty fathoms deep, by an easy descent, bricked and vaulted.” He then proceeds with a further account totally contradictory to the preceding paragraph, and then says—“Here are three strata of coal, at a considerable distance one above another, but not always regular, being interspersed with breaks of hard rock, called *djkes*.”

endowed, and supported solely by the respective seat-owners, are such as would do credit to any town.\*

A very large and commodious POOR-HOUSE was built here in the year 1743, which cost a considerable sum of money, borrowed upon tickets not exceeding 25*l.* each, bearing interest for thirty-one years; after which the payment of the principal-money commenced; which was fully discharged (by instalments) in the year 1780.

The town of Whitehaven is now (1795) *incorporated* as to all concerns relative to its poor, under the amended act of parliament;—and the building above mentioned is accordingly to be extended, and improved. The plan is already formed, and the work let off to different tradesmen, under the management of the visitor, committee, and guardian.

Here are two good BUTCHERS MARKETS, (the shambles occasionally locked up on the intermediate days) viz. the *New-Market*, to which there is a passage from King-street, at one end, and into Chapel-street, at the other:—on the opposite side of Chapel-street is a communication with *George's Market*; and, at the other end of that market, an opening has lately been made into Church-street.—This arrangement of the markets, and their communications with each side of the town, is a very great convenience.†

Here are three public BREWERIES in the town, and another at Parton, a distance of one mile.

There are three very large ROPERIES at Whitehaven, viz. one at Cortickle, belonging to John Hartley, Esq. which was built in 1767; another, at the same place, belonging to John Sarjeant, Esq. and Co. built in 1772; and another at Bransty, belonging to Mr. Daniel Brocklebank.—Until the opening of Mr. Hartley's

\* The present incumbents of these chapels are,—

St. Nicholas's, The Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston.

—————, Assistant-curate, The Rev. Timothy Martin.

Trinity, The Rev. Charles Cobbe Church.

St. James's, The Rev. Richard Armitstead.

The other principal ministers in the town are,—

At the dissenting-chapel, in James's-street, The Rev. James Kirkpatrick.

At the dissenting meeting-house, in High-street, The Rev. David Williamson.

At the Roman Catholic chapel, in Catherine-street, The Rev. John Johnson.

The preachers at the meeting-house in Michael-street, and at Mr. Hogarth's chapel, are in the connexion of the Rev. Dr. Coke, (late Mr. Wesley's) and are changed annually;—as are also those at the meeting-house in Duke-street, (a late erection) which is in that connexion formerly established by the Rev. Mr. Whitefield.‖—The Anabaptists and Glaslites are very small societies in this place.

† We shall briefly observe of the markets of this town, that they are plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions, which, upon the whole, are sold at reasonable prices.—The average price of beef may be fairly set down at 3*d.* halfpenny per pound; mutton the same; lamb at 4*d.*; and veal at 3*d.*—For some years past, the supply of fish has been very great, particularly during the last year.—Oysters (in the season) are always plentiful, and fine;—and the quantities of soles, plaice, rock-cod, with the more ordinary kinds of fish, frequently astonish strangers.—The turbot is not usually met with here, in any great abundance: but even of that fish a considerable supply has been had during the summer of 1795.—In short, there are very few places where people can live so well, and at the same time so cheap, as at Whitehaven.

‖ Page 46, we were led into an error, in saying this society was in the connexion of Dr. Coke.—THE EDITORS.

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ropery, there was a ropery, across the town, from north to south, in the place called *George-street*;—and the first manufactory of the kind was carried on in the place now called *Roper-street*, which extended from the market-place to where the street is intersected by *Queen-street*. A house, which at present encroaches upon Roper-street, and hurts the uniformity of it, at the corner of *Coates-Lane*, was formerly called the *rope-house*.—Considerably more than its value has lately been offered for it, in order to widen that part of the street, and to open a view from the market-place to Trinity church, which is intercepted by the projection of this building.

There are CARRIERS to and from Workington, Maryport, Cockermouth, and Egremont, three times a week; Carlisle and Wigton, once; Harrington, St. Bee's, Kefwick, Kendal, and Penrith, twice; Ulverston and Broughton, once.—By their correspondence in their different journeys, goods are received (by land) twice a week from London, Birmingham, &c.—And there is a diligence once a week between Carlisle and this place.

The CUMBERLAND PACQUET, a weekly newspaper, was begun on the 20th of Oct. 1774, and is continued with increasing credit, circulation, and correspondence.

The only PACKET-BOAT, employed by government between *Great Britain* and the *Isle of Mann*, sails from Whitehaven and Douglas, weekly.—It was established in 1766.—The packet is appointed to leave Whitehaven the first tide after the arrival of the Saturday's post from London, which is received on the Monday evening; is to remain two days in the port of Douglas, in the Isle of Mann, and then make her passage to Whitehaven as speedily as circumstances will permit.—There are frequently from 15 to 20 passengers weekly by this vessel; sometimes a much greater number.

The London post arrives at Whitehaven every evening at seven, (Tuesday excepted) and departs the same night at a quarter past ten.—But the general post arrives and departs every night, at the same hours.—The post from Ulverston, in Lancashire, was established about five years ago;—it arrives on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and returns on the mornings of Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday.

There are six SHIP-BUILDERS yards at Whitehaven; and it is not unusual to see ten, or twelve, new vessels upon the stocks. The reputation of the master-builders at this port is well known. If proof were wanting, one might refer to LIVERPOOL, where such numbers of the Whitehaven-built vessels are constantly upon freight, and especially selected for the transporting of *dry* cargoes. We have nothing to do with the comparative merit of any place, or any set of artificers; but we feel much satisfaction in paying a small tribute of respect to the acknowledged merits of this useful, this important class of mechanics, prosecuting their business at Whitehaven, with a zeal for improvement, and an industry seldom separated from real genius; and, we may add, with an approbation which cannot fail of promoting their interest and character, as the specimens of their art become more widely diffused.

It may be proper to observe, that the first characteristic of the Whitehaven ship-building is *strength*:—in this particular, the vessels are said to excel all others. The next is *burthen*, with a *small draft* of water; as the port is *dry* at low-water.—Perhaps, only within these twenty years, the less important circumstance of *shape*

was considered:—we presume, that *speed* is a desideratum in all specimens of naval architecture.—The art of happily combining *all* these properties, so as to produce a MACHINE the most useful in navigation, is undoubtedly the *ne plus ultra* of the science;—and, perhaps, the building-yards of Whitehaven (in proportion) furnish more instances of such combination than can elsewhere be met with.

It will appear somewhat extraordinary, that in a place of such great resort for *shipping*, there should not have been any manufactory for SAIL-CLOTH here.—One would suppose that the continual *failings* and *arrivals* of vessels at Whitehaven and its member-ports, viz. Harrington, Workington, and Maryport,\* (all within a small distance) would much earlier have prompted some qualified person, or company, to undertake the manufacture of an article for which there is so great a demand!—For in very few parts of *this* kingdom is there so great an accumulation of *tonnage* to be found, as between Whitehaven Old Quay, and the northern pier of Maryport; a range of coast not exceeding twelve miles.

No attempt of this kind was made till the year 1786, when a manufactory, on a very extensive scale, was begun by some gentlemen from Lancashire, experienced in that branch. At present (in 1795) the house of Messrs. HORNBY, BELL, and BIRLEY, is so well known as to render useless any particular notice from us, to point out its great importance to this part of the county. This company occupies a large range of buildings in Scotch-street, formerly used as a tobacco-manufactory. The undertakers have also erected another very extensive building at Cortickle, and improved and enlarged the buildings at Low-Mill, near Egremont, which were formerly an iron-manufactory.—At this latter place, the gentlemen concerned in this extensive business have constructed machinery of great variety and powers;

\* The following short extracts will shew the importance of this place in trade.

*Account of Receipts and Payments at the Custom-House, Whitehaven, from 17th June, 1794, to 5th Jan. 1795.*

Duties received, 19,832l. 17s. 8d. 3 farthings—Salaries and incidents paid, 1231l. 5s. 1d.—Debentures on goods exported, 185l. 14s. 10d. farthing—Bounties on ditto, 894l. 7s. 5d.—Certificates of over-entries, 35l. 16s. 11d.—Neat, 18,485l. 13s. 5d. halfpenny.

*Quantity of Coals exported in the following Years :*

	From Whitehaven.		From Workington, Maryport, and Harrington.		
	Chaldrons.	Waggons.	Chaldrons.	Waggons.	
1781,	69,500,	equal to 55,600	1781,	68,960, equal to 55,128	
1782,	71,740,	— 57,392	1782,	68,700, — 54,960	
1783,	76,420,	— 61,136	1783,	72,980, — 58,384	
1784,	74,600,	— 59,680	1784,	79,640, — 63,412	
1785,	90,860,	— 72,688	1785,	88,220, — 70,576	
1786,	80,28 ,	— 64,224	1786,	82,920, — 66,336	
1787,	92,257.	— 73,805	1787,	95,808, — 76,664	
1788,	98,828,	— 79,062	1788,	94,354,	— 75,483
1789,	94,542,	— 75,633	1789,	93,051,	— 74,440
1790,	84,011,	— 67,208	1790,	92,931,	— 74,344
1791,	68,333,	— 54,650	1791,	104,445,	— 83,556
1792,	69,966,	— 55,972	1792,	98,426,	— 78,740

One chaldron and a quarter is equal to one waggon Newcastle chaldron—A Newcastle chaldron is 36 Winchester bushels upheaped—A London chaldron is 30 Winchester bushels upheaped—A waggon is 72 Winchester bushels, streaked measured—A waggon weighs about 42 to 44 cwt.—Duty to Ireland, 1s. 2d. per chaldron—To foreign dominions, 5s.

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and the ruins of Low-Mill have, within these few years, sprung up into a populous village; the seat of ingenuity and industry.—From the knowledge, the spirit, and attention of this company, great numbers of labouring individuals receive their immediate support. Some hundreds of people are constantly employed, in the different departments of this manufactory; and the effects of the establishment spread into various channels, certainly advantageous, in a very considerable degree, to that commerce for which the genius and perseverance of this nation are so justly eminent. †

The SAIL-CLOTH MANUFACTORY at Whitehaven is the most prominent feature of its internal trade; as it is, essentially, the greatest acquisition to the staple concerns of the place that has been gained for almost half a century.—Many branches of business, the frequent attendants of a rising settlement, have gradually declined here, and some have become extinct: but those so closely connected with a mari-

† This port was greatly interested in the affairs of America, at the time when the disputes unhappily took place between that and the mother-country. With *Virginia* the connection was particularly intimate; the town of *Norfolk* was in a manner peopled from Whitehaven; the first mercantile house in it was that of Messrs. Eilbeck, Chambre, Rofs, and Co. whose trade was very extensive.||

It is worthy of some remark, that a vessel belonging to that house, called the *MALLY*, (and commanded by Mr. SAMUEL MITCHINSON, a native of Carlisle, or its neighbourhood) landed the last cargo in Virginia whilst that state remained a member of the British empire. She also brought off the first cargo under the *export* declaration and agreement of the association, and the last cargo within the time allowed for such exports.\*

In the course of this business, the *MALLY* (still under the command of Captain *Mitchinson*) crossed the Atlantic oftener within the same period than any vessel we have heard of.—In the year 1775, she failed from Whitehaven on the 6th day of April, and arrived safe at Norfolk; failed again, and arrived at Whitehaven on the 5th of July; failed from Whitehaven on the 12th of the same month; arrived safe at Norfolk;—failed again from thence, and arrived at Whitehaven on the 21st of November; making two complete American voyages, in the space of eight months and four days;—much time, of course, having been expended at the different ports, in discharging and loading.

Relative to this singular instance of quick, commercial navigation, we find the following paragraph in the *Cumberland Pacquet* of the 14th of December, 1775; which paper (the reader will also observe) became in some respects instrumental towards the clearing of the vessel; for (as Captain *Mitchinson* declared) “some of the members of the Association, at first, intimated that the custom-house dispatches “might be fabricated;—but all agreed, that the newspaper must have been printed at *Whitehaven*, and “therefore no doubt could remain of the vessel having *really been there*.”

#### EXTRACT.

“It may probably be mentioned many years hence, that the first ship which (agreeably to the laws of the American Association) was prevented discharging her cargo in the colonies, was also the last suffered to load by the same authority. Between the periods when the non-importation and non-exportation commenced, (after lying some time at Virginia) she came from thence to Whitehaven; landed her cargo, and returned to the same place; the whole of her voyage taking up only eleven weeks and three days. On her arrival there, the Committee of Norfolk visited her, and could not be persuaded that she had been at Whitehaven, till her clearance from the custom-house (and a newspaper, in which was inserted the particulars of her being sent back, &c.) was produced to them.”—*Cumb. Pacq.* 14th Dec. 1775.

|| Mr. *Chambre* resided at Whitehaven; Mr. *Rofs* (a native of Scotland, and of eminent mercantile talents) lived in America; and Mr. *Eilbeck* was occasionally at both places, and managed the department relating to their shipping; for which few men were, by education, practice, and perseverance, so well qualified.

\* There is a circumstance not unworthy of being recorded for its singularity.—When Lord *Dunmore*, the Governor of Virginia, found it necessary to abandon that office, he removed with his family and suite on board a very large fine vessel, belonging to Messrs. *Eilbeck*, *Rofs*, and *Chambre*, which had been built at Norfolk, was then fitted, and lying in the bay. Previous to his bombarding that town, a party of the military brought off the printing-presses and types, and a quantity of paper, belonging to Mr. *Holt*, together with two of the workmen; and the *Norfolk Gazette* was printed for three weeks, *at sea*!—Several of the governor's proclamations, and other papers, (remonstrating with the inhabitants) were also printed on board that vessel, which is probably the only floating printing-office that has been heard of.

time

time situation must be the companions of its fortune:—and the arts connected with naval architecture (various as such equipments are) must unavoidably flourish, in proportion to the general success.

The associations, known generally by the names of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, instituted for the mutual support of the members, and maintained by subscriptions, were not

On Thursday morning, the 23d of April, 1778, PAUL JONES landed here with about thirty armed men, from on board the American privateer, *Ranger*, mounting eighteen six-pounders and six swivels.—The vessel was equipped at Nantes, for *this* expedition.—He was a native of Galloway, and served his apprenticeship, as a seaman, to a merchantman in this town: and his particular acquaintance with the port, qualified him (it was presumed) to undertake its destruction.

He set fire to three ships; which took effect only in one: but this alone would probably have been sufficient to cause the destruction of nearly two hundred sail, had not one of his men, *David Freeman*, secretly withdrawn himself from his companions, and alarmed the inhabitants.

Before any force could be collected, *Jones* and his crew had re-embarked in two boats, and all the guns of the nearest battery were found *spiked*. Three of them were, however, soon cleared, and several shots were fired, a few of which were observed to fall between the two boats; but not to take effect.—The boats were afterwards seen to reach the ship, which, about nine o'clock, stood audaciously towards the harbour, with the flowing tide, and with the appearance of bombarding it; but, on a discharge from one of the fort-guns, she sheered off, and (as it afterwards proved) the crew landed upon the opposite shore of Galloway, where they plundered the house of the Earl of Selkirk.

The close of this man's existence may serve as a warning to those paricides who would plant a dagger in the bosom that nurtured them:—they escape not the hand of vindictive Providence,—that sooner or later overtakes them.

Every exertion was immediately made to put the port into a proper state of defence.—A subscription for this purpose, made in the space of four days, amounted to 857l. 5s. 3d.—The chief part of which sum was expended in putting the batteries into repair, for they had been strangely neglected.

There are four batteries for the protection of this port; and, on this occasion, an additional number of guns were received from Woolwich. The whole number of cannon is now 98, amongst which are 12 forty-two-pounders, and 18 of thirty-six.—At one of the forts, (commonly called *Old Fort*) the military guard is kept; and it is always the depot of the regiment. It is situated at the entrance to the *New Quay*, and commands the whole of the harbour, and the approach to it from the northward.—At about two hundred yards distance, nearer *St. Bee's Head*, is the *Half-Moon-Battery*, so situated as to command the whole bay.—On the opposite side of the harbour is the open battery on a place called *Jack-a-Dandy*, in which are mounted four of the heaviest pieces, and some smaller guns.—The fourth battery is upon the height, (or *brow*, as it is generally called) in front of the bowling-green, almost directly above the *Half-Moon-Battery*, and capable of commanding not only the whole bay, but the coast towards *Harrington* and *Workington*, and a great part of the road from *Whitehaven* to these places, by *Bransly-Brow*, &c.\*

To contrast the odious character of *Jones*, we call the reader's attention to worthy characters.—

JAMES SPEDDING, Esq. was many years principal engineer and steward to the late Sir William Lowther, Bart. and to his successor, the present Earl of Lonsdale. To the employment of an engineer, he was introduced at a very early age, and succeeded his father (*Carlisle Spedding, Esq.*) in the management of the *Whitehaven* collieries, in August, 1755. Afterwards, on the death of his uncle (*John Spedding, Esq.*) he was appointed steward; uniting two offices and duties of the greatest importance in this part of the kingdom. In his conduct as steward he displayed great integrity, prudence, and humanity. In his duty as an engineer, the many masterly productions of his genius, by which the *Whitehaven* coal-works have been improved and extended, will long remain a monument of his superior skill, and unwearied application. He was the last of a family who had rendered themselves eminent by equal industry and ingenuity, and of whose great attainments in philosophy, the most scientific men, in the course of the last seventy years, have given repeated and ample testimony. To that knowledge, the result of long experience and observation, (joined with the greatest personal intrepidity in the various dangers which frequently attend the practice) not only this port, but the coast in general, owes an indissoluble obligation.

\* To illustrate these descriptions, the places are accurately laid down in the plan.

not attended to in this place till the year 1781, when one was formed, under the title of the *Tradesmens Friendly Society*: for some years very little progress was made in them: but, at present, they are increased to eighteen; of which five are *female* societies.—The mens societies, for three years past, have joined in one anniversary festival, which is (by general agreement) holden upon the king's birth-day. They assemble in the morning at their respective club-rooms, from whence they repair to a place of general parade, and go in procession from thence, with music, flags, banners, &c. to such church as is chosen by the leading society for the time, (the choice being in rotation) where they hear divine service and an occasional sermon.—They afterwards dine, each club at its respective house,—parade the streets a short time in separate societies, and pass the day in great conviviality and friendship.—The spectacle and entertainments are much heightened by the public demonstrations of joy with which his majesty's birth-day is noticed;—such as the decoration

The character of the deceased, in this particular view, may not improperly be summed up in a short extract from the eulogium bestowed on his father and predecessor, by a writer who well knew how to appreciate the worth he described: “Nor did he waste his time in vain projects, or fruitless speculations; but heartily joined theory and practice, wholly applied his talents to serve the real purposes of life and business; and with so much industry, steadiness, and ingenuity, that, perhaps, he has scarce left his equal, in all respects, behind him.”—After a severe illness, which he supported with great fortitude and resignation, he departed this life, at his house in Roper-street, in the month of August, 1788, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.—*Cumb. Pacq. 27th Aug. 1788.*

The late ANTHONY BACON, Esq. of London, who was a native of this place, is one instance, among many that might be named in the commercial world, to shew how a man of good abilities may, by exertion and application, from almost any station, rise to distinction and eminence. When he was more than thirty years of age, with his great talents, and, we may add, great success, he was still but the master of a vessel employed in the tobacco trade from this port: and yet he lived to be, for many years, one of the first merchants in our modern Tyre, the city of London, (whose merchants, like those of Tyre of old, are literally princes) and had a seat in the House of Commons for three successive parliaments.

Mr. Bacon possessed an active, vigorous mind; but his forte seemed to lie in a certain resolute, though temperate, ardency of spirit, which aroused and called into action all his best faculties in moments of difficulty and danger, when men of ordinary minds are apt to despond and give up every thing for lost. Prosperity always threw him off his guard, and thence he seemed to lose all his strength; but no sooner was he beset with difficulties and distresses, as was frequently the case, than he rose with recruited vigour and extricated himself. Once at least, if not oftner, his creditors were called together and his books shewn; and he has been heard to declare, that several times, even in the apparent zenith of his prosperity, had the same thing then happened to him, he would have been found worse than nothing. This instance, among many others that might be produced, proves that, if the visionary project of some romantic politicians should take place, of obliging every man to disclose the true state of his affairs, that monied as well as landed property might be taxed, it would be highly injurious to commerce, and oftentimes fatal.—Mr. Bacon lived to get through all his pressing pecuniary difficulties; and died, four or five years ago, not only in high credit, but in the possession of a large fortune. A considerable part of this fortune consists in a colliery near Workington, and in some extensive iron-works in Glamorganshire. These are still carried on with great success; the manufacture of iron in this kingdom, as well as the importation of it from foreign countries, having lately increased to a degree which, a few years ago, would have been thought impossible.

That particular names, either christian or surnames, are at all material, or of moment, in life, has generally been set down as the playful idea only of a late humorous writer; yet matters of fact frequently occur in real life, which shew that it is not quite an indifferent circumstance. We are far from taking upon us to assert, that there never was, or is, an ordinary person of the name of Bacon; but we appeal to the History of England as a voucher, that there have been many extraordinary persons of that name. The above-mentioned Mr. Bacon had a brother whose character was as striking, and whose life was as eventful—as his own; both the one and the other possessed talents and abilities—and (truth compels us to add) indiscretions also, hardly inferior to their great namesake Lord Verulam.—*BIGG. CUMB.*

of the ships and public buildings with colours, the firing of the fort and artillery guns; and other marks of joy and gaiety which attend a public holiday.

A very handsome THEATRE was built at Whitehaven, by subscription, in 1769. The plan was copied from that of the Bath theatre.

Public LAMPS were put up in Whitehaven, in 1781.—The number is now about three hundred.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS were established there, in October, 1785.

In the year 1786, a BANK was opened here, under the firm of Hartley, Littledale, Hartley, and Potter.—Another BANK began in 1793, under the firm of Moore, Hamilton, Harrison, Serjeant, and Co.

About two o'clock, on Monday the 31st of January, 1791, in the afternoon, the ground suddenly sunk, in the garden of H. Littledale, Esq. behind his house, in Duke-street, and the noise of subterranean waters was heard on the spot, by a servant there at work.—Near the same time, the ground sunk in a garden behind the house once occupied for the Dispensary, in Scotch-street, and in the burial-ground behind the Anabaptists meeting-house, in Charles-street, all on the north side of the town.

This event created much alarm, as it was evident it proceeded from the falling in of some of the old coal-works; and it afterwards appeared, that a great discharge of water had flowed in upon the working pits, and two men and a woman, with five horses, were drowned in the works.—*Cumb. Pacq.*

On Wednesday evening, another plot of ground sunk, within a few yards of the former setting, in Mr. Littledale's garden; and other sinkings, though much more trivial, were observed in different places.—This accident was attributed to a workman in a new drift unfortunately striking into a drowned waste, or old working. Several workmen and horses were saved from the fate of the others, by remaining in their workings till the water ran off, which was in about two hours after its old lodgment had been pierced.—*Ibid. 9th Feb.*

The number of houses which were, in a manner, demolished by those sinkings, amounted to 18, among which was Mr. Littledale's elegant mansion;—and between 60 and 80 families deserted that part of the town.—The furniture was saved out of all the houses, except two.—The pavement in George-street was rent in many places.—*Ibid. 11th Feb.*

Skilful coal-viewers were immediately employed to inspect all the old workings which were accessible, and their report, that no further danger was to be apprehended, quieted the minds of the inhabitants, and brought them back to those deserted dwellings which were not smook by the alarming accident.—No further calamity has ensued.

#### PARISH OF ST. BEES.

EXTENT.] This parish extends along the coast, including the promontory of St. Bee's Head, about twelve miles; without noting the remote chapelries, it contains about fourteen square miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil, particularly towards the sea, is light; in some parts there is a wet, cold clay; with some mixture of gravel.—Some tracts of good corn land, but the chief part is in grass. Turnips and artificial grasses are totally neglected—a great error in the farmers.

CATTLE.] A good lize here, a few are bred for sale.—The commons are extensive, not many sheep are kept thereon.

STONE AND MINERALS.] Along the coast is plenty of fine freestone, some limestone, and abundance of coals.

RIVERS AND ROADS.] The Ebn bounds this parish on the south. There are several small brooks and fine springs.—The roads lead to and from Whitehaven.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The greatest part of the coast is very high and rocky, and dangerous for shipping. From St. Bee's Head, an extensive prospect opens on every hand. The land in general in this parish is high and rather bleak. Little wood is seen but in the valleys or the creeks; the hedges of the inclosures are made of earth, some few quicksets, but hurt by the sea air; the general appearance is naked.

There are several seat-houses of note in this parish—the first is the Castle at Whitehaven—Mr. Braddyll has a mansion-house at Catgill,—Mr. Benn, at Hentingham,—Mr. Steel, at Hollins,—Mr. Bragg, at Cross,—Mrs. Waters, at Linethwaite, now the residence of Samuel Harman, Esq.—Lord Londale is the principal proprietor.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

THE PARISH OF ARLOCHDEN  
(IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT)

CONSISTS of two mesne manors of the feignory of Beckermont, within the honour of Egremont. Arlochden is the property of Sir Michael le Fleming, of Rydal, in the county of Westmorland, Baronet; whose ancestor, Michael le Fleming, had it of the grant of William de Meschines.

“Arloghdon, now corruptly called Arlokenden, Arnadon and Arladen, is parcel of the feignory of Beckermont, a fee thereof. The place was so named by the Irish, and gives name to the parish town, and a family of gentlemen called Harlakenden, of whose issue male there are yet remaining some in the south parts. John le Fleming gave the patronage of the rectory to Jollan, abbot of Caldre, in 26th of Henry III. The lay fee was the inheritance of ....., whose three daughters and coheirs transferred their patrimony to the Harringtons, Lamplughs and ..... in King John’s time.”—DENTON’S MS.

FRISINGTON gave name to a resident family.—“Frisington was anciently a gentleman’s seat of that name, whose last heir male, in Henry IV’s time, left three daughters and coheirs, viz. Johan the wife of Richard Gatefald, Agnes the wife of John Lawson, and Mathe the wife of John Atkinson, who sold it to William Leigh, with whose posterity it continued till Henry, the son of Thomas, the son of William, sold the same to Anthony Patrickson, now owner thereof. It is a fee holden of Beckermont, and holden of Fleming.”—*Ibid.*

After passing through several sales, it was purchased, (save the parks only, which are the property of the Fletchers of Hutton, and came by purchase, from Thomas, grandson of Anthony Patrickson) by the ancestor of Lord Lonsdale.

The church\* was rectorial, and given by one of the Flemings, in the 26th year of King Henry III. to Calder Abbey. It was never appropriated thereto, but

\* ARLOCHDEN CURACY.

Certified value 10l.

EXTENT.] From E. to W four miles, in width two miles and a half.—About half of this parish is common, all of which is improveable.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is different; in some parts clay, in others mossy earth, and in others a red, cankering, poor soil—Every kind of grain is produced here in a tolerable degree. Of late this parish has undergone much improvement in the land, &c. particularly about Frisington.

RENT.] From ten to twenty shillings per acre on an average.

PRESENT POPULATION.] There are sixty-two families.

SCHOOLS.] Two small ones not endowed.

MINES AND MINERALS.] Freestone, iron ore, coal, and limestone are found and worked here.

TITHES.] Are here drawn in kind, except upon Lord Lonsdale’s estate.

TENURE.] Customary, under the Earl of Lonsdale and Mrs. Wilkinfon.

This parish, or the greatest part of it, belongs to several people of great property and consequence. It lies level, with little wood: the situation is rather cold and bleak.—No rivers or roads run through it of any note.—HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

on occasion of the appropriation of the church of Beckermont to that monastery, in compromise, we presume, with the Archdeacon of Richmond, who was deprived of the right of institution by such appropriation; the Archbishop of York appropriated this church to the archdeaconry; so that it is now become a perpetual curacy only: the advowson, impropriation, and right of patronage being in the archdeacon.

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THE PARISH OF MORESBY,  
( IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT. )

**T**HE church, a handsome and clean building, stands apart from the village, and within the limits of the old Roman station. " Moriceby or Mauriceby, now Moresby, took name first of one Maurice, who first seated himself there, the ruins of whose mansion-house, yet appearing, approves the same. In that time, when a gentleman placed his capital messuage, or mansion-house, forth of a town or an antient village, he named the same after his own name, as this Mauriceby, and such other in the county, viz. Gamelsby of Gamel, Etardby of Etard, Ormesby of Orme, so Crosby Canonby, Richardby, Botchardby, Scotby, Terryby, Huberby, Alanby, &c. one part of the word remembering their surnames, and the termination *bee* or *by*, their being or building there. And, as the said Maurice gave name to this place, so, in success of time, the same gave name to his successors there, who were called Moresbies, or Maurescebies, the eldest of which family that I have yet read of, was one Urknan, who gave land in Harrays and common, in Moriceby, to the Abbey of Holme Cultram."\*†

Camden says,‡—" From St. Bees the shore draws in by little and little; and as appears by the ruins, was fortified by the Romans, in all such places as were convenient for landing: for this was the utmost bounds of the Roman empire; and the Scots, when, like a deluge, they poured out of Ireland into our

\* Denton's MS.

† Moresby is now (1687) the capital seat of the chief family of the Fletchers, William Fletcher, Esq., being present lord thereof, as heir in the third or fourth descent to Henry Fletcher, of ..... who purchased the same of ..... A. D. .... The said Henry had three sons, from the eldest descended this present William Fletcher, from Lancelot his second son came George, and from him Lancelot, and from him came Henry now alive. They enjoyed Tallentyre (which they had by purchase, an. .... from Dame Ratcliffe) and other lands to a considerable value near Cockermouth, which were afterwards sold by George, to Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton, his cousin-german, but Tallentyre is still in their possession. And from Thomas, the youngest son of the said first Henry, the Fletchers of Hutton are descended; William Fletcher, present lord of Moresby, married ..... one of the daughters of Sir Henry Fletcher, of Hutton, Baronet.—GILPIN.

‡ " Proccedit hic Littus paulatim se subtrahendo, et ut ex rudetis apparet, ubique a Romanis permunitum fuit ultimus enim erat Romani imperii limes, et hanc oram Scoti imprimis infestam habuerunt, cum ex Hibernia in hanc insulam quasi belli diluvio inundarent. Moresby viculum ex his munimentis fuisse par est existimare. Multa inscriptorum lapidum fragmenta ibi eruuntur, quorum unus, LUCIUM SEVERINUM ORDINATUM; alter, Coh. VII. præse fert, sed nullus ad huc repertus MORBIUM fuisse docet, ubi Equites Cataphractarii meruerunt, quod nomen tamen, quodammodo subindicat."—CAMD. LAT. ED.

" island,

“ island, met with the greatest opposition on this coast. It is very probable that  
 “ the little village Morisby, where is now a harbour for ships, was one of those  
 “ forts. There are many ruins of antiquity about it, in the vaults and foundations  
 “ of buildings, several caverns which they call Picts holes, and several pieces of  
 “ stones dug up with inscriptions: but there has been no inscription yet found, to  
 “ encourage us to believe that this was the Morbium, where Equites Cataphractarii  
 “ quartered, though the present name seems to imply it. Several pieces of stones  
 “ have been dug up with inscriptions. Upon one of them is *Lucius Severinus*  
 “ *Ordinatus* Upon another Coh. VII. and I saw this altar (lately dug up there\*)  
 “ with a little horned image of Silvanus.

{ DEO SILVAN..... }  
 { COH. II. L'ING.. }  
 { CVI PRÆFS..... }  
 { G. POMPEIVSM.. }  
 { SATVRNIN,.... }

“ And also this fragment, which was copied out and sent me by J. Fletcher,  
 “ lord of that place.”

{ ..... }  
 { OB PROSPE. }  
 { RITATEM }  
 { CVLMINIS }  
 { INSTITVTI }

Mr. Horsley treats of this station in the following manner: “ At Moresby, about  
 “ ten miles south from Elenborough, and not far from Whitehaven, has been a  
 “ Roman station or fort, as appears by evident remains.† In a field which lies be-  
 “ tween

\* A: D. 1607.

† Mr. Horsley’s work contains the following particulars relative to this station—

D M SMERT O MAC MC °. HI HRAC oQoS.TII XVI CSIT X.XXQQV	}	Dis Manibus ..... Smerius Tomacius Miles Cohortis primæ (vel Secundæ) Thracum qui Stipendorum decem vixit annis triginta quinque. There is an original inscription yet remaining at a stile, in a field called Inelose, a little east of Moresby Hall, but pretty much effaced and broken. It is sepulchral, and has contained the name of the person deceased, with his age, and the years he had served in the army: for I take the last letters in the last line but two to have been STIP. for Stipendorum, and VICIIT in the following line to stand for vixit. “ This foldier may have had three names, the letter for the prænomen seems to have been defaced; the other two might be <i>Smerius Tomacius</i> , for <i>Smerius</i> is a family name in <i>Gruter</i> .” I think the fourth and fifth lines must have been <i>Miles Cohortis Secundæ Thracum</i> . I prefer <i>Secundæ</i> before <i>Primæ</i> , though only one letter appears, because there is room for another; and this second Cohort of Thracians, according to the <i>Notitia</i> , kept garrison at Gabrosentum: and though I do not imagine that Moresby was Gabrosentum, yet this may favour the opinion, that Gabrosentum was at the westren end of the wall. The head of the deceased is in the pediment at the top, and I believe, the inscription has been continued further at the bottom. The Q in the last line, I believe, stands for Que: and though it be placed before the V for quinque, yet I believe, it is designed to join it to the preceding numerals.
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There is another curious sculpture, though not executed with a fine taste. I know not whether it may  
 have been sepulchral, for there is no inscription upon the stone. The dress and scroll in the hand look  
 senatorial. The features of the face are become very obscure. I found this stone at a stile near the other.

“ tween that town and Barton, called the Crofts, they continually plough up stones  
 “ and cement, which have all the usual appearance of being Roman; and, besides  
 “ the Roman inscriptions mentioned in Camden, I saw two other monuments of  
 “ that nature myself, which I have described below; yet it is not easy now to discern  
 “ the limits of the station. There appeared, as I thought, somewhat like two sides of a  
 “ fort near the church. Perhaps the station or part of it has been destroyed, or washed  
 “ away by the sea; towards which there is a very large prospect. The order in  
 “ which *Arbeia* is mentioned in the *Notitia* suits very well with the supposition, that  
 “ this is the place; for Moresby is nine or ten computed miles from Elenborough,  
 “ which station, I take to be the last of these contained under the title *per lineam*  
 “ *valli*. The remains indeed are not so large and conspicuous, as might be expected in a  
 “ *Notitia* station; but those have different degrees as well as others. According to  
 “ the *Notitia*, the NUMERUS BARCARIORUM TIGRITENSIVM, were in garrison at  
 “ *Arbeia*.”

We cannot reconcile it, that Mr. Horsley should assert, “ it is not easy now to  
 “ discern the limits of the station.” Nothing can be better ascertained, for the  
 area lies to the west and south-west of the church, a square of one hundred and  
 twenty paces, with the usual obtuse angles; it consists of an elevated plain of  
 ground, close upon the brink of the sea banks; commanding a large tract of shore,  
 and many creeks now frequented by small craft. Some few paces from the west-  
 agger of this station, the sea banks being lofty, form a natural half-moon, and  
 descend precipitately to the beach. The west-agger is very conspicuous and lofty,  
 the southern one is on the edge of a high ridge, and distinct; the stones and mor-  
 tar in many parts breaking through the turf. The east-agger is but low, but very  
 observable; and the ditch is also discernable: the northern-agger is much defaced  
 by building the church and fencing in the burial ground. The interior part of the  
 station has long been cultivated, and forms a beautiful field; which has no other  
 fencing to the south, than what is formed by the agger.

It is observable, that the situation of Moresby and Elenborough, on the southern  
 banks of a bay for shipping, on the mouth of a little river, points out in a most

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

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

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

Mr. Horsley adds, “ *Arbeia* appears to me to have been the most northerly of the stations, which were  
 next to those *per lineam valli*; for after mention of the stations garrisoned by horse, which were in the  
 southern part of Yorkshire, the *Notitia* sets down those which were garrisoned by several *numeri*; and  
 of these *Arbeia* is the first. Camden, from affinity of names, takes this for Ireby in Cumberland; but  
 as there are no remains of a station at Ireby, so I could never learn upon enquiry, that there were any  
 other Roman antiquities found there: and the argument from affinity of names is of less force, because  
 there is another place of the same name in Lancashire. *Harby-brow*, or *Harby-burgh*, by the name  
 might bid as fair at least, as Ireby, from which it is distant about two or three miles.”

evident.

evident manner the intention the Romans had in such a chain of stations on the coast of the Irish sea.

This is a manor belonging to Lord Londale, who has the advowson and right of presentation to the rectorial church.\*

The most ancient family, of whom we have any account, resident here, had the local name of Moresby, as is noted by Denton, and they continued possessors for many generations. The male line determining in Sir Christopher, his heirs

\* MORESBY RECTORY.

Ded. St. Bridget.—Lord Londale patron.

King's books 6l. 2s. 3d. halfpenny.—Certified value 23l.

Title corn,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£12	0	0
Glebe,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Modus hay,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	0
Wool and lamb,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0
Prescriptive payment for demefnes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
Fees,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	0

MORESBY RECTOR ECCLIE.

Karolus Martingdale incumbens.

Rector p'dict.	Valet in Mansione cum Gleba per annum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£	s.	d.	
	Decim Granor 73s. 4d. Lan. et Agnell 13s. 4d. feni 9s.								0	5	6	
	Decim pisciu. marinor. 6s. 4d. minut. et privat decim. cum								6	0	0	
	oblac. ut in Libro paschal 18s.											
Repric. viz in.	Sinod. 13s. p'curac. 2s. 4d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	4	
									Et Valet Clare	6	2	2
									xma ps. inde	0	12	2
											3	f.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

INCUMBENTS.—Moresby R. Ra. Calvert, 28th Nov. 1668, p. W. Fletcher, Esq.—Fra. Yates, 10th May, 1711, pr. Jo. Yates—Peter Farrish, 7th Dec. 1720, pr. Francis Yates, clk.—Francis Yates, 13th Jan. 1728, pr. John Fletcher—Peter Richardfon, 7th July, 1735, pr. Fra. Yates—W. Watts, 7th June, 1754, pr. Sir Ja. Lowther—Henry Nicholson, 21th Sept. 1789, pr. Lord Londale.

EXTENT.] About three square miles, lies to the sea about half a mile in length, in which is Parton, a small, well built village, with a good quay and harbour, where formerly many coals were shipped, but the trade is now chiefly centered at Whitehaven and Harrington.—Much common land here was inclosed about twenty years ago.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Towards the sea the soil is good and fertile, part loam and part gravel; but towards Whillimoor, the land is cold and barren, much of it swampy, and scarcely improveable. Every kind of grain is produced, but in small quantities. The lands are used in grafs for the maintenance of horses employed in carriages, which are numerous.

MINES.] Coals in abundance.

QUARRIES.] One of fine freestone, where many excellent grindstones are made.—No limestone.

SCHOOL.] Not endowed.

TITHES.] The lands are tithe-free.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The greatest part of Moresby belongs to Lord Londale.—The lands incline to the west and north. The part adjoining the sea, though not level, is in a pleasant situation, and commands a fine sea view. The buildings are good.—Other parts high, bare and unpleasant.—No rivers water this parish.—The roads to Whitehaven and Cocker-mouth pass through it.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.  
married

married Sir James Pickering, of Killington, in the county of Westmorland,† whose daughter and heiress, together with Thomas Knevet her son, sold the estate to the family of Fletchers, of Cockermouth. It remained the inheritance of the Fletchers for many generations; and at length was sold to the Broughams, from whom it was purchased by Lord Lonsdale's ancestor.

There are several coal mines within the manor, which supply the little haven of Parton with the chief export.

### THE PARISH OF LAMPLUGH

( IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT )

**G**AVE name to the resident family,—“ Lamplugh in the fells, is that manor-  
 “ house and seignory in the barony of Egremont, which gave name to the  
 “ ancient family of Lamplughs; a race of valourous gentlemen successively, for  
 “ their worthyness knyghted in the field, all or most of them. They bear for  
 “ arms, a sable cross batany flurte, in a field d'Or. Their issue male enjoyed the  
 “ same from the conquest, or near that time, to this day. The first Lord of Lam-  
 “ plugh that I read of, was William de Lancastre, who exchanged Workington  
 “ and Lamplugh with Gospatric, the sone of Orme, Lord of Seaton, beneath Dar-  
 “ went, for Middleton in Lonsdale. This William de Lancastre was a great baron,  
 “ his lands lay about Kendale, in Westmoreland: he was a great commander  
 “ under Henry II. in the wars against David of Scotland; and Earl Henry, his  
 “ son, in these parts, and helped to recover the counties of Cumberland and Nor-  
 “ thumberland, from the Scots, which King Stephen had given them. By that  
 “ exchange, Lamplugh became the Lord of Seaton's lands. The said Gospatric  
 “ held it all his time; but after his death, his son Thomas gave it to one Robert  
 “ Lamplugh and his heirs, for paying yearly a pair of gilt spurs to the Lord of  
 “ Workington. This Robert held it in Henry II's, time, and when Richard I.  
 “ reigned. After Robert's death, it descended to Adam, his son, in King John's  
 “ time; to which Adam, Richard de Lucy, then Lord of Egremont, and all Cope-  
 “ land, as Lord Paramount of Lamplugh, confirmed the same and other things, as  
 “ Murton and Arlochden, unto him and his heirs, with divers immunities. After  
 “ Adam, it descended according to the following pedigree unto John Lamplugh,  
 “ Esq. now lord of the same:—William de Lancastre---Gospatric, the son of  
 “ Orme---Thomas, son of Gospatric---Robert de Lamplugh, temp. Hen. II. and  
 “ Rich. I. ---Adam de Lamplugh, temp. King John---Robert de Lamplugh,  
 “ temp. Henry III.---William de Lamplugh---Robert de Lamplugh---John de  
 “ Lamplugh---Radulph Lamplugh---Thomas Lamplugh---John Lamplugh---

† They had a daughter Anne, heir both to Morisbies and Pickerings: she was thrice married, first to Francis Westly, second to Sir Henry Knevet, third to John Vaughan, 35. Hen. VIII. Henry Knevet in right of Anne his wife, held the manor of Morisby of the king, as of his castle of Egremont, by knight's service: 52s. 7d. cornage, as appeared upon an inquisition of knight's fees then taken.

“ John



The demefne is extenfive, and in the eaftern parts is very mountainous, but affords fine fheep walks.

The little townfhips of *Kelton* and *Murton* are within this parifh. *Kelton* was anciently united to *Lamplugh*, but was fevered by *Ketel*, fon of *Ivo de Tailbois*, firft Baron of *Kendal*.

Mr. Denton's account is as follows: " *Kelton*, or *Ketleton*, *villa Ketelli*, was firft a parcel of *Lamplugh*, and made a village by *Ketellus*, the fon of *Eldred*, and *Saltre*, the capital meffuage and demefne there, was afterwards given by *Gofpatrick*, the fon of *Orme*, the fon of *Ketell*, to the abbey of *York*, in frank alms. The abbot made *Saltre* a part of the cell of ..... but *Kelton* continued always a lay-fee, and is the inheritance of one *Moorhoufe*, grandchild to ..... wife to *Moorhoufe*, fome time laundrefs to *Queen Mary*, excepting all bells, and all the lead in the premifes, (not in gutters or windows) and all advowfons, &c. who gave *Kelton* to them and their heirs male. It efcheated to the crown for want of iffue in the Lord Marquis of *Northampton*. *William Parr*, heir to the barons of *Kendale*, and to the *Harringtons* of *Harrington*; and *Adingham Parr* was heir to the Marquis of *Dorfet*; *Gray*, who had right thereunto, by *Cicely*, the Lord *William Boyvills* daughter, and heir: her grandmother was daughter and heir to the *Harringtons* of *Harrington*. *Kelton* was holden as a fee of *Beckermit*, until the lord paramount's heirs (three coparceners.) *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Multon*, transferred the feignory to *Robert Harrington*, and thereby extinguifhed the menalty of the lordfhip of *Beckermit*. At the fupreffion of abbies, *Dr. Lige* bought *Saltre*, and now *Thomas Salkeld*, brother to *Lancelot Salkeld*, of the *Whitehall*, doth enjoy the fame by purchase from *Henry Lige*, fon to *Thomas*, fon to *William*, brother to the Doctor."

The capital houfe of *Salter* was given by *Gofpatric*, fon of *Orme*, to the abbey of *St. Mary*, *York*, and it was configned to the cell of *St. Bees*. After the diffolution, it was granted to the *Leighs*, and by that family was fold to the *Salkelds* of *White-hall*: being given in dowry with *Catharine Salkeld*, to *Joseph Patrickfon*.

*Salter-hall* paffed from the *Patrickfons* to the family of *Robertfons* of *Cleater*, who, in 1633, fold the fame to *Mr. William Fryer*, from whom it defcended to *Parceners*, his two daughters. *Frances* married *Mr. John Dickenfon* of *Street-gate*, in *Lamplugh*; and *Mary* married the *Rev. John Baxter*, minifter of *Arleeden*, between whom partition was made, and the moiety, including the manfion-houfe, which was affigned to *Mrs. Dickinfon*, defcended to *Mr. Daniel Dickinfon* her eldeft fon, an attorney at law in *Ulverfton*; and *Mrs. Baxter* poffeffes the other moiety. The manfion-houfe was built by *Thomas Salkeld* in 1586, as appears by an infcription over the front door. The demefne is not in the parifh of *Lamplugh*, but is extraparochial.

*MURTON* is held of the honor of *Egremont*, and being united with the manor, remains the eftate of the *Lamplughs*. This place gave name to a resident family, who poffeffed it for feveral generations. It came into the poffeffion of the *Lamplughs* in the time of *King Edward II.* as appears by the efcheats of that reign.

" *Murton*, or *Moor Town*, *villa ad Ericetum*, is next unto *Lamplugh*, weftward, and is now the inheritance of *John Lamplugh*, *Efq.* Of old, his anceftors en-

*N. B.* In a few Impreffions in the Pedigree of the *Lamplughs*, on the foregoing Page, the \* at *Sir Adams* fhould be at *Sir Robert's Wife*, and the † at *Sir Robert's Wife*, fhould be at *Ralph's Wife*.

" joyed

“joyed the fame, and enjoyed great liberties thereby, as to arrest and hold plea of greater nature than debt or detinue. Sir John Lamplugh held the fame in Edward II.’s time, and before. I read of three of another family successively, grandfather, father, and son, Gerald, Roger, and Adam de Morton, which have taken their surname of the place. Morton is within the parish of Lamplugh, and is holden of Egremont immediately, but Lamplugh itself of Workington.”

The church of Lamplugh is rectorial,\* the advowson and right of presentation attending the manor: the yearly revenue is upwards of 100l.

We

\* LAMPLUGH RECTORY.

E. L. Irton, Esq. patron.

King’s books 10l. 4s. 7d.—Real value 100l.

LAMLOWGH RECTOR ECCLIE.

Robtus Layburne Incumbens.

	Valet in mansione cum gleba p. annu. — — — —	£0 10 0	
Rector p’dict.	{	Decim granor. et feni 60s —Lan. et Agnell 70s.—Minut.	} 10 2 0
		et privat. decim. cum oblac. ut in libro paschal. 72s.	} £10 12 0
Repric. viz. in sinod. 3s. 1d.—P’curac. 4s. 5d.			0 7 6
		Et valet clare	10 4 6
		Xma p’s. inde	0 20 5 h.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th HEN. VIII.

INCUMBENTS.—Galfrid. Wibergh, 30th November, 1700, pr. Thomas Lamplugh, Esq.—David King, 16th May, 1701, pr. ibid.—Thomas Jefferson, 2d June, 1730, pr. James Lowther, Esq. and Samuel Winder—Richard Dickenfon, 2d May, 1768, p. Thomas Lamplugh, clk.

EXTENT.] From east to west about six miles; in width about three miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Here are extensive commons; the waste land on the south side rises in lofty eminences covered with verdure; the other parts are nearly level with the cultivated lands: the soil various, some parts gravel, others loam, but in general it rises off limestone rock. About Lamplugh-Hall, and a little to the west, the soil is fertile and the surface level: some wheat and barley grown, but few turnips or potatoes: oats the principal crop, and sometimes remarkably heavy. The coldness of the situation renders harvest backward. The farmers have in a great measure left off the use of lime in ploughed lands, and lay it upon the turf.

SCHOOL.] Twelve poor children are put to school and paid for by six pounds a year, which issues out of Lamplugh-Hall estate.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Chiefly freehold.

MANUFACTURE.] Here is an iron forge.

QUARRIES, &c.] In the western part of the parish a little freestone is found.—Limestone abounds.

GAME.] Some grouse, and abundance of hares, partridges, &c.

RIVERS.] Brooks more properly, in which some few brandlings are taken.

ROADS.] None very public—all tolerably good—materials abounding.

FUEL.] In general coal, some turf.

ANTIQUITIES.] The hall is partly in ruins, over the gateway a shield of arms and date 1595.—The situation at the foot of a lofty green hill, commanding a view to the north and north-west; has been a large house.—The church is ancient, and stands near the principal gateway to the house: above the door is much Gothic carved ornament, with heads of animals.

SHEEP.] About 2500 are kept, their fleeces on an average about seven to a stone, which sells now at 7s. 6d.—Black cattle a good size.—Horses not of so good a stature as might be expected from the lands.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The southern part inclines a little to the north, the rest has irregular swells, and is in general much alike. The situation high, and the soil rather cold, the surface

We passed the little haven of PARTON, in a creek defended by a small mole; having a few tenements arranged along the beach. It affords great pleasure to the traveller, to observe the spirit of trade and industry giving life and business to every little creek and bay on this part of the coast: and, as our ships and seamen are the strength and bulwarks of the state, the increase of every branch of navigation affords sincere joy to the breast that entertains a love of its country.

THE PARISH OF DISSINGTON,  
( IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT. )

“**D**ISTINGTON, *villa ad pratum Dissing*, lies between Harrington and Moresby: it is so called of the low wet meadow grounds there, and was the inheritance of Sir Gilbert, the son of Gilbert de Dundraw, Knight, (who was son to Odard Lord of Wigton barony, called Odardus de Logis.) He lived in King Richard I. and King John’s time, and was Lord of Distington, Dundraw, and Crofton. He gave lands to the abbey of Holm Cultram and the priory of Carlisle in Distington and Crofton. He had issue Ifolda, wife to Adam de Tinmow. They gave the fourth part of Distington and the advowson of the rectory to Thomas, the son of Lambert de Multon, *ann.* 42d Henry III. And he had issue Ada, the wife of Stephen de Crofton, who gave their part of Distington to Thomas de Moresby and Margaret Lucy his wife, *ann.* 6th Edward I. Margaret did exchange it with her brother, Thomas Lucy, for lands in Thackthwaite; and Thomas the same in Moresbies for Brackenthwaite, in Lowfwater.”—DENTON’S MS.

This is a manor of Lord Lonsdale’s; he has the advowson and right of presentation of the rectorial church.

By the escheats in the reign of King Richard III. it appears that Dissington became vested in the family of Dykes;\* but when it was purchased by Lord Lonsdale’s family doth not appear. The mansion-house is in ruins; the remains bear the name of *Hayes Castle*. Camden says—“Nor must I omit the mention of Hay Castle, which I saw in the neighbourhood; very venerable for its antiquity; and which the inhabitants told me belonged formerly to the noble families of Moresby and Dissington.” This old mansion, by the appearance of its present remains, seems to be of antiquity equal to the time of *Gilbert de Dundraw*: a gloomy old tower, on an artificial mount, surrounded with an outward or curtain wall, supported by many heavy buttresses, and strengthened with a moat. It is pretty well ascertained,

is dry, the air sharp and healthful. Here is a little wood. The limestone rock shews itself through the turf in many places in level ground. The buildings in general are good. Some quickset fences, but many walls. The inclosures are chiefly meadow and pasture.—HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

\* 2d K. Richard III. 1484, William Dykes presented a rector.—35th K. Henry VI. Thomas Dykes held the manor of the king, as of his castle of Egremont, 10s. cornage, 11d. scawake, &c.—4th Philip and Mary, Leonard Dykes presented a vicar.

that this mansion was the place of residence of the Moresbies whilst they possessed Dissington. It has been severed from the manor, and is now, or was lately, the property of one Hartley, a merchant in Whitehaven. The demesne is extensive, and has some wood growing upon it.—There is a large common right on Whillimoor.

The church of Dissington is rectorial,\* and is worth upwards of 100l. per ann.

\* DISSINGTON RECTORY.

THE

K. books 7l. 1s. od. halfpenny—Cert. val. 67l. 12s. 2d.—Tenth 14s. 5d.—Synod. et acq. 1s. 5d.

Viz. glebe, &c.	—	—	£25	0	0
Tithe Corn of Dissington			16	5	0
Gilgarrin and Stubskils	—	—	13	0	0
Smith's Gill	—	—	5	0	0
Wool and lamb	—	—	3	0	0
Pr. hay and hemp	—	—	4	0	0
Fees	—	—	2	10	0

DISTINGTON RECTOR ECCLIE.

Willius Curwen Incumbens.

Valet in mansione cum gleba p. annum	—	—	£0	25	0	} £7 3 10
Decim granor. et feni 4l. 6s. 8d.—Decim Lan. et Agn.	}	0	118	10	}	
12s.—Pisciu. marinor. 3s.—Lini et canobi 2s. 2d.						
Repric. viz. in Synod. 13d.—Procurac. 22d.	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 11
						Et valet clare 7 0 11
						Xma p's inde 0 14 1 far.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th HEN. VIII.

INCUMBENTS.—Richard Armstead, 1st April, 1669, pr. W. Bateman, Esq.—Richard Tickell, 3d Sept. 1685, pr. Sir Jn. Lowther, Bart.—Lanc. Teafdale, 1st Nov. 1692, pr. Sir Jn. Lowther, Bart.—John Dalton, 4th August, 1712, pr. Js. Lowther, Esq.—W. Briscoe, 6th Oct. 1729, pr. ibid.—Thos. Sewell, 10th June, 1745, pr. Sir James Lowther, Bart.—Tho. Spedding, 30th Sept. 1747, pr. ibid.—W. Lowther, 14th Oct. 1753, pr. ibid.—Tho. Wilson Morley, 12th Jan. 1785, pr. Lord Londale.

EXTENT.] This is a small parish, and contains about three square miles; it is divided into two constablewicks. Here is no common land, and the limits of the parish do not reach to the sea, though they extend near to it.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is various, in some parts sandy, in others tending to clay; near the town loamy and fertile; further southward colder, wet, and more barren.

MINES AND QUARRIES.] Coal, limestone, and a white freestone.

AGRICULTURE.] Much neglected, the farmers are beneficially employed in carrying lime and coal to the ports, and therefore are anxious merely to get grass and oats for their cattle.

RENTS.] Average about 18s. per acre.

FARMS.] Small, few exceeding 30l. or 40l. per annum.

GAME.] Hares, partridges, &c.

POOR.] The money for the maintenance of the poor is collected by the purvey, and here amounts annually to about 80l.

SCHOOL.] One at Dissington, not endowed.

WOOD.] A small plot of woodland, chiefly underwood.

TENURE.] Freehold under Lord Londale.

LIME.] Great quantities burnt and shipped here for Scotland, &c.—The farmers spread their lime mostly upon the swarth, and plough it in next year.

THE PARISH OF HARRINGTON  
( IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT )

**E**XTENDS along the sea coast: on the land side, it is watered by the little river Wyre. This was part of the possessions of the family of Tailbois, and held by them of the fee of Workington. The resident family assumed a local name, and from that stock several considerable families were derived.

“Haverington, now Harrington, lies between Distington and Workington, and was at the conquest parcell of the inheritance of .. . . Lord of .. . . and is holden of Workington. This place gave name to the first of the ancient family of Harringtons, als. Haveringtons, of which house there sprung divers families, as that of Wetherlack, of Addingham, in Furness, in Lancashire, of Beamont, in Cumberland, and one in Rutlandshire. The eldest were Lords of Harrington, and married the heir general de Sanguine, of Seaton, and therefore confirmed Flemingby to the abbey of Holm Cultram; but he got not the lordship of Seaton, for his wife died in the grandfather's time, who gave the land to her uncle Patrick de Culwen. Afterwards he married Ellena, the sister and heir of William Cancepfield, whose father, Richard Cancepfield, married Alicia, the daughter and heir of William, and sister and heir of Michael Fleming, of Adingham, in King Henry III.'s time. And in King Edward III.'s time, they married with the third coheir of John de Multon, Lord of Egremont; and, at the last, a daughter transferred the inheritance to the Bonvills, whose daughter Cicily in like sort did the same with the Bonvills' lands to Thomas Gray, son of John Marquis of Dorset. They held it three descents; and, lastly, it fell to the crown by escheat from the death of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton.—Another Harrington married the daughter and one of the two coheirs of Bastingthwaite, whose last rebelled with Martin Thwarth. Another married the third coheir of Robert Brune, of Bothill, and had her purparty.”†

Adam de Haverington is a witness to the deed in Denton's Coll. p. 1. no. 1.

Michael de Haverington, also in Denton's Collec. p. 10. no. 10.

In the 3d and 4th years of Philip and Mary, the manor and demesne of Harrington were granted to the ancestor of the family of Curwen, of Workington.\*

ROADS.] The Cocker mouth and Whitehaven roads lie through this parish: in good repair.

ANTIQUITIES.] Hayes Cattle—not in a situation calculated for defence, in the present modes of attack, having rising grounds on each side.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The south part of the parish inclines to the north; the southern side the contrary. It is watered by a small brook, and abundant springs. The buildings in general good. The situation of the parish in general is rather high, and the whole appearance not the most pleafant.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

† Denton's MS.

\* All that the demesne and manor of Haverington, and also all and every messuages, &c. lands, &c. bond men, villains, with their followers, &c. all wood, &c. 18l. 14s. 8d. yearly value (all advowsons excepted.) To hold of the crown in capite, by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, for all services. The demesne is now inclosed within the wall of Workington park.

The

There are about two hundred houses in Harrington, and one thousand inhabitants; nearly sixty vessels belong to the port, of one hundred tons burthen upon an average. The chief trade is in exporting lime and coal to Ireland and Scotland. J. C. Curwen, Esq. is proprietor of almost the whole of this town. The church is an ancient edifice, but neat; and there is a handsome house for the incumbent.

PEDIGREE OF THE HARRINGTONS.

Harrington—the heiress of Seaton below Derwent.

Robert, temp K. Edw. I.—Agnes, Sister and heir of William de Cancefield.

Sir John, Knt. d. 21st Edw. III. summoned to parliament among the barons, 18th Edw. II.

Robert—Elizabeth, sister and coheirefs of John de Multon, of Egremont, ob. temp. patr.

John, d. 37th Edward III.

Sir Robert Knighted at the cor. of K. Rich. II.—Isabel, sister and coheirefs of Sir Nigel Loring.

Sir John, d. 1st. 5th K. Hen. IV. Sir William—Margaret d. of Sir Robert Nevil, of Hornby.

Elizabeth—William Lord Bonvill. § Possessed of the estates of Harrington, Cancefield, Fleming, a third part of the estates of Multons, and a moiety of the estate of Loring.

William, called Lord Harrington—Cath. d. of Rich. Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, of the York party, slain 39th Hen. VI. at Wakefield battle.\*

Cecile—Thomas Gray, Marquis of Dorset. \* His estate was not confiscated—the party soon after prevailing.

Thomas Gray, Marq of Dorset, d. 26th K. Hen. VIII.—Margaret, d. of Sir Robert Worton.

Henry Gray, Marq. of Dorset, created Duke—Frances, eldest d. of Cha. Brandon, D. of Suffolk, by of Suffolk, beheaded 2d Q. Mary. | his wife Mary Q. of France. Lady Frances's brother dying without issue, he was created Duke of Suffolk.

Jane, proclaimed Queen of England on the death of K. Edw. VI.—Beheaded. Catharine. Mary.

The church of Harrington is rectorial,† and was part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Mary, in York, being given thereto, together with Workington rectory,

† HARRINGTON RECTORY.

Abbey St. Mary's propr.—Mr. Curwen patron.

K. books 7l. 7s. 3d. halfp.—Cert. val. 37l.—Glebe 8l.—Tithes 25l.—Presc. for demesne 2l.—Fees 2l.

HAVERINGHAM RECTOR. ECCLIE.

Ricus Cowerfon incumbens.

Rector p'dict.	Valet in mansione cum gleba per annum, — — — — — Decim garbor 4l.—Feni 9s.—Pisciu. marinor. 2s.—Lan. et Agnell. 3s. 9d.—Minut. et privat. decim cu. oblac. ut in libro paschal. 45s. 10d. in toto	} 7 0 7 }	£ 7 10 7			
				Repric. viz. in synod. 13d.—Procurac. 2s. 3d.	— — — — —	0 3 4
					Et valet clare Xma inde	7 7 3 0 14 8 far.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. HEN. VIII.

INCUMBENTS.

rectory by Ketel. The advowson now belongs to John Christian Curwen, Esq. in right of his wife Isabella, the heirs of the family of Curwens.

### THE PARISH OF DEAN

( IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT. )

**L**IES to the south;\* the manor passed with the other possessions in the course of inheritance to the Lucies and Percies; and, by the sixth Earl of Northumberland, Dean was granted to Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight, who was his steward: under sale of the Wharton estate, it came to the Duke of Somerset; and is now the property of the Earl of Egremont.

There is a school at Dean, founded by John Fox, a goldsmith of London, who

**INCUMBENTS.**—Haveringham, als. Harrington, R. Chr. Mattinson, 22 Feb. 1661, pr. Sir Patrick Curwen, Bart.—Jerem. Topping, 20 Jan. 1662, pr. *ibid.*—John Proctor, 26 Dec. 1690, pr. Duke of Somerset—Thomas Orfeur, 27 Aug. 1695, pr. Hen. Curwen, Esq.—Cha. Richardson, 29 July, 1721, pr. university of Camb.—Cha. Richardson, 18 June, 1724, pr. the Bishop p. lapse—Cha. Noble, 22 June, 1734, pr. Eldred Curwen, Esq.—Darcy Otley, 17 Oct. 1753, pr. Henry Curwen, Esq.—John Bird, 11 Nov. 1780, pr. Isabella Curwen, spr.—Joseph Adderton, 19 Mar. 1785, John Christian, Esq. and his wife.—Peter Howe, 1794, pr. J. C. Curwen, Esq.

For further particulars touching this rectory, the reader is referred to Workington.

**EXTENT.]** Stretches along the sea shore about two miles and a half in length, and is about a mile in breadth.—Great part of this parish consisted of open common lands, which were inclosed about twenty years ago.

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.]** The soil of the inclosures near the town is light and sandy, here and there a little loam. The soil of the improved common lands is in general shallow and cold in culture, turning up a whitish poor clay, naturally barren; but by skilful management rendered tolerably productive. All sorts of grain is grown here, but principally oats. A large portion of land is kept in grassing for meadow and pasture, as many horses are employed in the carriages for conveying lime and coals to the harbour. This business makes the generality of the farmers neglect agriculture.

**MINES AND MINERALS.]** Coals are shipped here, wrought in the adjacent mines.—Ironstone is also got here, nearly 2000 tons annually exported, at about 11s. per ton.—Clay called fire clay is gotten here, of which 500 tons are yearly exported, at about 11s. per ton.—There was a salt boiler here some few years ago, but it is now discontinued.

**TITHES.]** Paid in kind through the chief part of this parish.

**TENURE OF LANDS.]** Most part freehold.

**RIVERS.]** A small brook discharges itself into the sea at this harbour, and divides the parish from Workington.

**ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** The land in general lies high and is pretty level, except about the town and harbour, where the ground sinks into narrow valleys or gills; the coast is high, prominent, and rocky. Scarce a tree is to be seen, so that the country has a bare appearance. The harbour is modern and well constructed. The buildings increase rapidly. Mr. Curwen is lord of the manor and chief proprietor of lands.—**HOUSMAN'S NOTES.**

\* It adjoins to the parish of Brigham and Lowswater on the N. and E. to Lamplugh and Aleeden on the S. and to Dissington, Workington, and the chapelry of Clifton, to the W. It consists of the villages of Dean, Deanseales, Pardsey, Ullock, and Braithwaite, containing in all about 136 families.

endowed

endowed it with 10l. a year arising out of lands purchased with money given by the goldsmith's company for that purpose. The goldsmith's company nominate thereto; but the inhabitants have the privilege of recommending a proper master. There is a money stock of 61l. also belongs to the school, and 49l. which belongs to the poor.

There are several hamlets in this parish, of which BRAITHWAITE is a manor, and passed by the grant of William de Mefchines to Waldeof, jointly with, or as an attendant on Dean; and Alan, son of Waldeof, granted it in dowry with his kinswoman to a person who assumed the name of Braithwaite; whose mail issue failing, the manor passed to the family of Skeltons by the marriage of the heiress. It was held by J. Skelton of the crown by knight's service 35th King Henry VIII. as of the manor of Dean, with a payment of 24s. cornage, and other services, as appears by inquisition. †—The late General Skelton, who died in 1757, devised Braithwaite by will to Captain Jones, whose son, Arnoldus Jones, Esq. took the name of Skelton ‡—The village of ULLOCK was then held of the manor of Dean in moieties; one moiety by the same John Skelton in knight's service, under the payment of 8½d. cornage, and a fee-farm of 2s. 8d. with service of witnessman within the five towns, homage and fealty: one Thompson held the other moiety.

PARDSEY, or BARDSHAW, another hamlet in this parish, we had occasion to mention before. Thomas Salkeld, of Corby, held of the king, as of the manor of Dean, by the service of a moiety of a knight's fee, 2s. 8d. cornage, purture of the serjeants, 8d. free-rent, homage and fealty.

DEANSCALES, or Shields in Dean, is a village in the township of Pardsey. The common hath of late years been inclosed and granted out into tenancies.

The church of Dean is rectorial,\* and dedicated to St. Oswald; it was rebuilt about the year 1447, and consecrated by the Bishop of Dromore. The advowson and

† By the aforefaid inquisition of knights' fees, 35th Henry VIII. it appears Thomas Salkeld held Pardshaw of the king, as of his manor of Dean, by the service of a moiety of a knight's fee, 2s. 8d. cornage, 8d. free-rent, and other services.

‡ The customary tenants of this manor were enfranchised by Henry Skelton, Esq. on payment of 80 years purchase, calculated on the customary rent.—The demefne is about 30cl. a year.

\* This parish is said to contain 136 families.

DEAN RECTORY.

Dedic. St. Oswald.—Rev. Mr. Miles Tarn patron.

K. books 19l. 3s. 1d. half.—Curt. val. 74l. 9s.—Tenths 11. 18s. 7d.—Syn. 2s. 5d.—Real. val. 156l.

DEAN RECTOR ECCLIE.

Christopherus Herryson Incumbens.

	Valet in mansione cum gleba p. an.	—	—	—	4	13	4	} £. s. d.			
Rector predict.	{ Decim granor. et feni 10l. 5s. 3d. Lanc. et Agnell. 20s. 4d. decim Lini et Canobi 2s. Minut et privat decim. cu. oblac. ut in libro paschal 68s. 8d.	}	14	16	3	}	19		9	7	
Repric. viz. in fyned.	2s. 1d. procurac.	4s. 5d.	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	6	
									19	3	1
									0	38	3¼

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. HEN. VIII.

INCUMBENTS.

and right of presentation was in Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in 1426, he then presenting thereto. It came into the Wharton family in the last century, and, by Philip Duke of Wharton, was granted to Mr. Matthew Smailes, who sold it: it is now the right of the incumbent, Mr. Miles Tarn, and is worth about 200l. a year.

### THE PARISH OF BRIGHAM,

( IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT. )

**T**HE manor of Brigham, where the parochial church stands, lies west of Cockermouth.—“ Brigham *villa ad Pontem* was one of the five towns which William Meschines, Lord of Copeland, gave to Waldeof, Lord of Allerdale, at the conquest. Waldeof gave Brigham to Dolfin, the son of Ailward (together with Little Crosby, Applethwaith, and Langrigg) in frank marriage with Mathilda his sister. After some few descents, it fell to sisters; for in the 40th year of Henry III. Beatrice de Lowther and Thomas de Huthwaite gave their part of the rectory of Brigham to Isabel, Countess of Albemarle, then lady paramount of Allerdale; who, in the 8th Edward I. impleaded Robert de Yenwith and Alice his wife for the rectory; but after they agreed, by a fine levied, that

INCUMBENTS.—Tho. Pickard, 10th June, 1664, pr. Philip Lord Wharton.—Daniel Pinner, 9th October, 1679, pr. *ibid.*—Anthony Proctor, 8th January, 1688, pr. *ibid.*—John Dalton, 24th August, 1705, pr. Tho. Lord Wharton—William Ponsonby, 4th August, 1712, pr. Lord Wharton—Miles Tarn, 4th August, 1750, pr. Richard Burn, clerk.

EXTENT, &c.] This parish contains about ten square miles, one-third of which is common or waste land, very improveable.—Not many sheep are kept; they have decreased greatly of late, and, it is conceived, not above 400 or 500 are remaining.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is various, but generally between a loam and a gravel, and is fertile in the production of all sorts of grain and roots.—Few turnips are grown, which, in this situation, is a great neglect in husbandry, as both soil and climate seem to favour that cultivation. Some wet, clay land lies distant from the town.

FUEL.] Coal.

MINES AND MINERALS.] Plenty of limestone at Dean, Deanscales, and Pardsey: quarries of white freestone at Braithwaite; and red freestone on the common called the Edge, where also are coal-pits.—At Braithwaite are pits of a black stone, called *cat'scalpe*, much used in the iron furnaces at Clifton and Seaton.—PHIL. TRANSACTIONS.

TITHES.] Some parcels of late inclosed common pay tithes in kind; the rest are under a prescriptive money payment in lieu.

SCHOOL.] Mr. Fox's foundation—the scholars pay 1s. 6d. a quarter by custom.

ANTIQUITIES.] At Parkhill, a field adjoining to Dean, are two artificial hillocks, covered with turf, 70 yards distant from each other, supposed to have been butts for archers.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] As to the adjacent parishes, Dean is in a low situation, and the land is level; it lies highest towards the confines. Although here is little wood, the hedge-row trees make a cheerful variety, the fields are regular, the roads and buildings are good, and on the whole this parish is much pleasanter than the surrounding ones. The husbandmen are in a great error in laying down their lands without manure and seeds; so that they continue long of little value, and are commonly covered with reddish moss, a bad herbage, and noxious weeds.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

the

“ the countess and the heirs of Isabel, the wife of Walter Twinham, the daughter of  
 “ the said Alice, the wife of Yenwith, should present *alternis vicibus*. In the 8th  
 “ Edward I. Gilbert Huthwaite held the moiety of Brigham; and after that the  
 “ Swinburns of Huthwaite ever enjoyed that part, and it is this day in the possession  
 “ of John Swinburn. The other moiety descended from Walter Twinham to Adam  
 “ Twinham his son, who died seized thereof 35th Edward I. And Walter, the  
 “ son of Adam Twinham, gave the rectory by fine unto John Harcla and his heirs  
 “ 13th Edward II. And by the attainder of Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, the  
 “ rectory was seized to the king, though he stood seized in trust to the use of Henry  
 “ Harcla, son and heir to John Harcla.”—DENTON’S MS.

After falling to coheireffes, in several divisions and changes of proprietors, one moiety was vested in the Swinburns, and the other in the Twinhams. One of this latter named family endowed a chantry, which he founded in Brigham church with his moiety; and, on the dissolution, it was granted out to the Fletchers of Moresby, who enfranchised the tenants. Swinburn’s moiety still remains of customary tenure, subject to arbitrary fines. § In the 13th year of King Edward II. the rectory being vested in Harcla Earl of Carlisle, on his attainder was seized by the crown, though it is said the earl only had it in trust. How the crown disposed of it, is not shewn by any evidence we have met with, but it appears that it was soon afterwards given to the collegiate church of Staindrop, in the county of Durham, and was made appropriate in the year 1439.

The church of Brigham was formerly rectorial, and is dedicated to St. Bridget. In 1544, the members of Staindrop college presented. † In 1579, the Bishop of Carlisle

§ In the 35th King Henry VIII. it was found, by inquisition, that John Swinburn held a moiety of the king, as of the honour of Cockermonth, by knights’ service, 2s. cornage, purture of the serjeants, and witnessman, with suit of court from three weeks to three weeks.

† BRIGHAM VICARAGE.

Dedic. St. Bridget.—Staindrop college propr.—Lord Lonsdale patron.

K. books 20l. 16s. od. half.—Cert. val. 44l. 15s. 11d.—Glebe 25l.—Pension out of the rectory 20l.—Surplice fee 2l.—Deducted Penf. Bp. Chester 2l.—Synodals 4s. 1d.—This is one of the livings in the archdeaconry of Richmond.

BRIGHAM VICAR. ECCLIE.

Radus Bowman Incumbens.

Rectoria appropriat. Colleg. de Staynthorppe.

Vicar predict.	{	Valet in mansione cum gleba. per an.	—	—	£0 26 8	}	21 6 8
		D. naris numerat eidm Vicar p Magrm et confocios collegij			20 0 0		
		de Staynthorppe p’dict. anti solut 2cl.					

Repric. viz. in finod. 4s. 1d. procurac. 6s. 8d.	—	—	—	—	0 10 9
				Et valet clare	20 15 11
				Xma ps. inde	2 1 7 far.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. HEN. VIII.

INCUMBENTS.—John Pierfon, 7th July, 1661, pr. Geo. Fletcher, gent.—John Martin, 1st March, 1665, pr. Sir Geo. Fletcher, Bart.—Henry Stephenson, 30th June, 1674, pr. Geo. Fletcher, Esq.—Roger Fleming, 10th May, 1705, pr. ibid.—Joseph Dixon, 29th July, 1736, pr. Henry Fletcher, Esq.—William Milner, 13th Sept. 1782, pr. Sir James Lowther, Bart.

Carlisle assumed the patronage; and, in 1618, Sir Richard Fletcher and one Hodgson presented. Lord Londale is the present impropiator, has the right of patronage and presentation, and pays the vicar a stipend of 20l. a year.

*Brigham, including Mosier Chapelry.*

EXTENT.] From north to south five miles and a half; from east to west four miles.

COMMON LANDS.] The greatest part of the lands in this parish is common or moor, two-third parts of which is improveable land; it bears a constant verdure, but being wet, does not suit sheep: by reason of the late rots, it is not easy to calculate the numbers: they are of the native breed unimproved; about six fleeces go to a stone, which is worth 8s. or 8s. 6d. Many young cattle are grazing constantly on these wastes.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is various. About Brigham and towards the river Derwent the land is loamy and fertile, producing all kinds of grain, particularly wheat. About Eaglesfield a limestone earth, chiefly in grass; and from thence towards Dean it is dry and gravelly, producing pretty good crops of barley and oats, also wheat and potatoes in a small degree. Though turnips might succeed here, I saw none growing. Mosier chapelry is part of it good soil; other parts cold and wet clay. Its situation is towards the mountains, part of Whinfield fell within its boundary; a good sheep heath.

FUEL.] Coal in general—some peats about Greyfouthern.

GAME.] Hares, partridge, &c.

MINES AND QUARRIES.] Coal, limestone, and freestone.

SCHOOLS.] One at Greyfouthern—one at Brigham—and one at Eaglesfield; but no endowment.

MEETING HOUSES.] Two Quaker meeting-houses, one at Greyfouthern and one at Eaglesfield.—The Quakers are opulent.

TITHES.] Part paid in kind, some prescriptive payments in lieu.

TENURE.] Freehold in general. Lord Egremont lord paramount.

LANDS.] In the greatest part occupied by their owners.

ANTIQUITY.] Near Eaglesfield lately was discovered in various places, a little below the surface, an old paved way, seven yards in width, leading north and south, formed of large flatstones, chiefly of freestone.

CARRIAGES.] In this part of the country, the carts, which are used generally, are tumble or clog-wheeled, and instead of bolkers and buels have only four wooden pins to keep the cart body upon the axle-tree: an ancient and rude form.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The lands have no general inclination, but the surface is uneven, though not hilly. No wood of any consequence. The buildings are good and inhabitants in easy circumstances, though none are very wealthy.—The Cocker mouth and Whitehaven roads lie through this parish.—HOUSEMAN'S NOTES.

STATE OF POPULATION.—*Brigham* village 220 inhabitants—30 of the age of 80 years and upwards—6 Quaker families—1 Roman Catholic family—the rest of the church of England.—*Greyfouthern* village 410 inhabitants—33 of the age of 80 and upwards—9 Quaker families—the rest of the church of England.—*Eaglesfield* village 280 inhabitants—36 of the age of 80 and upwards—8 Quaker families—2 Roman Catholic families—and the rest of the church of England.—*Blindbothel* quarter 76 inhabitants—7 of the age of 80 years and upwards—2 Quaker families—and the rest of the church of England.—*Mosier* quarter 93 inhabitants—11 of the age of 80 and upwards—7 Quaker families—the rest of the church of England.—*Whinfield* quarter 90 inhabitants—2 of the age of 80 and upwards—5 Quaker families—the rest of the church of England.

Baptisms in 1670, 1671, and 1672, 63	Burials same years 62
————— 1729, 1730, and 1731, 54	————— 53
————— 1788, 1789, and 1790, 81	————— 64

We are indebted to *John Brown*, parish clerk, and *Richard Calf*, for the above notes.—*The Editors.*

## COCKERMOUTH.

The eye, after having run over a variety of pleasing objects, now viewed this ancient town with no small degree of delight. The castle appeared on our approach, crowning an eminence on the left, the church on the right, between which lay the road into the town.—“Cokermuth, a market town, standing on the west side of Derwent, four or five miles from the se shore, and 20 from Carluel.”¶ Mr. Gough, in his Additions to Camden, says—“It is a large borough town, with broad streets, washed by the river Derwent, and divided by the Cocker, at whose mouth it stands; the inhabitants amount to 3 or 4000, the manufactory is shalloons, worsted stockings, and hats. The castle, built by Waltheof, first Lord of Allendale, and son of Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, temp. conq. or by William de Meschines, Lord of the honour of Cockermouth, stands on an artificial hill, is square, and has several towers. On each side the second gate two spacious dungeons. It was burnt in the civil war.\* The town gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Egremont, to whom the castle came by the Percies as to them from the Lucies and Pipards.†

On our first entrance, the town-house, with the adjoining buildings, prejudiced us with an immediate idea that here we should find no other than the marks of decayed grandeur: but we were agreeably disappointed.

“The Earl Randolph Meschines gave to Waldeof, the son of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, in Scotland, the great barony of *Allerdale*, which lies between the rivers of Darwent and Wampool, on the south and north parts, and on the west side is compassed by the sea, and a butting on the east side on Dalston barony and Seburgham, where it is from them divided by the brook called Shawk, which falleth down northward into Wathempole, or Wampool, from Caldbeck, and on the other side of the hill by Rowland beck, which falleth southward into Caldbeck-beck, then by the same rill running eastward until it fall into Caldey, which river, descending between it and Castle-Sowerby, and the barony of Greystock keeps them asunder there on the east side of the mountain Carrock and Gryfedale fells.

“It is called Allerdale of the river Alne. It was antiently writ *Aln-er-dale*, viz. the dale upon Aln; this syllable (er) being interposed betwixt Aln and dale, which signifies *ad* or *apud*, at or upon, as in other names of places in that country, as Miterdale, the dale upon Mite; Enyerdal, the dale upon Eyn; Ananderdale, contracted Ancerdale, the dale upon An; and Duddenerdale, corruptly Dunnerdale, the dale upon Dudden.

“The Lord William Meschines, Baron of Egremont, brother to the Earl Randolph, gave to the same Waldeof, son of Gospatric, all the lands between the rivers of Cocker and Darwent, and the five towns, Brigham, Eaglesfield, Crake-fothen, Dean, and Branthwaite, and the two Cliftons, and Stainburn, whereby they became united to Allerdale barony, and are commonly called Allerdale above

¶ Lcl. 7. 71.

\* Pennant 41. Grose.  
O 2

† Grose, Buck, Stukely, 11. 48.

“Darwent,

“ Darwent, (though they be within the barony of Egremont) as all the estate on  
 “ the other side of Darwent, for distinction sake, is commonly called Allerdale  
 “ beneath Darwent.

“ Waldeof, first Baron of Allerdale, seated himself first at Papcastle,\* where he  
 “ had a mansion-house, but afterwards he removed to Cockermouth. He gave  
 “ divers manors within Allerdale to his kinsmen and followers, viz. to Odard de  
 “ Logis he gave the barony of Wigton, which hath five manors within it, viz.  
 “ Wigton, Kirkbride and Ulton, Waverton, Dunbragh and Blencogo.

“ To Odard, the son of Lyolf, Tallentire and Castling, with the forest between  
 “ Greatey and Colter.—To Adam, the son of Lyold, Ulndale and Gilcruse.—To  
 “ Gamel Fitz Brun, Bothil.—To the priory of Gisborne, Appleton, and Bridekirk,  
 “ with the patronage of the church of Bridekirk.—To Melbeth his physician,  
 “ Bromfield town, excepting the patronage of the church there.—To Waldeof,  
 “ the son of Gilmyrn, with his sister Uchtreda, he gave Brochton, Ribton, Little  
 “ Brochton, and Bowalded *ad unam Logam*.—To Orme, the son of Ketell, he gave  
 “ Seaton, Camberton, Flemingby, and Cracksothen, with Gunhyld his sister.—  
 “ And to Dolphin, the son of Ailward, he gave Applethwaite, Little Crosby,  
 “ Langrigg and Brigham, with the patronage of Brigham.—This Waldeof Fitz  
 “ Gospatrick went to Jerusalem, and brought thence a piece of the holy cross.

“ Alan, second Baron of Allerdale, had issue a son, named Waldeof, who died  
 “ in his father’s life-time; and therefore he gave to the priory of Carlisle the  
 “ body of his said son Waldeof, and Crosby, now called Cross Canonby, with the  
 “ patronage of the church there, and the service of Uchtred, (to which Uchtred  
 “ the said Alan gave a carucat of land in Aspatrick to be summoner in Allerdale,  
 “ which is called at this day *Uchtredsfett*) the patronage of Aspatrick church, with  
 “ the services of Alan of Brayton, the patronage of the church of Ireby, with the  
 “ services of Waldeof de Langthwaite, and the piece of the holy cross which his  
 “ father Waldeof brought from Jerusalem.

“ He gave also to Henry II. the forest ground of Allerdale, now called West-  
 “ ward, and the Holm Cultrum.—To the priory of St. Begogh he gave, or  
 “ confirmed his father’s gift of, Stainburn.—To Randolph de Lindsey, with his  
 “ sister Uchtreda, he gave Blennerhasset and Uchmanby.—To Ughtred, the son of  
 “ Fergus Lord of Galloway, with his sister Gunhyld, he gave Torpenhow and the  
 “ rectory there.—To Gospatrick, the son of Orme afore said, his cousin-german,  
 “ he gave High Ireby *pro tertia parti unius ville*.—To Oard he gave Newton *cum*  
 “ *petin*.—To Radulph Engayne he gave Ishall *cum petin*. Blencrake, and the services  
 “ of Newton.—To Gospatrick, his bastard son, he gave Bolton, Bassenthwaite,  
 “ and Eastholm.—To Simon Skeftling half of Dereham.—To Dolfin, the son of  
 “ Gospatrick, the other half of Dereham.—To Waldeof, son of Dolfin, he gave  
 “ Brackenthwaite.—And to Herbert the third part of Thursby.—And to Dolfin  
 “ six oxgang of land in High Crosby, to be the king’s serjeant or bailiff in  
 “ Allerdale.—And he gave to his three huntsmen Seliff, and his fellows Hayton.—

\* “ This place, by a number of monuments, layeth claim to be a Roman antiquity. Here lieth the  
 “ carcase of an antient castle, which, it seems, was the first seat of Waldeof, first Baron of Allerdale.”

“ Finally

“ Finally he died without issue male, therefore his nephew, William Fitz Duncan,  
 “ Earl of Murray, succeeded him in his inheritance.—William Romley, (called  
 “ also William Fitz Duncan) Earl of Murray, who married Alice, the daughter  
 “ and heir of Robert Romley, Lord of Skipton in Craven, begotten by the said  
 “ Robert on his wife, the Lord William Meschines’s daughter and heir, Baron  
 “ of Egremont or Coupland, and the Earl Randolph Meschines’s brother was  
 “ the third Baron of Allerdale, and also of Egremont, and Lord of Skipton in  
 “ right of his wife. He had issue William, *first Lord* of Egremont, who died  
 “ under age, and three daughters; Sybill or Cicely married to William le Gros,  
 “ Earl of Albemarl, with the honour of Skipton for her purparty by King Henry  
 “ II.; Annabel married to Reginald Lucy, with the feignory of Egremont by the  
 “ same king; and Alice Romley first married to Gilbert Piperd, with the honour  
 “ of Cockermouth, Aspatrik, and Allerdale, by the said King Henry, and after-  
 “ wards to Robert Courtney by the queen. But because the Barony of Egremont  
 “ was lesser in value than Allerdale, Reginald Lucy had some part of the barony  
 “ of Allerdale, (after the death of William Fitz Duncan) but dame Alice Romley,  
 “ his wife’s sister, was the chief lady of the feignory.

“ Alice Romley, the third daughter and coheir of William Fitz Duncan, wa  
 “ therefore the fourth Lady of Allerdale: but having no children alive at her death  
 “ she gave away divers manors and lands to houses of religion, and to her friends  
 “ and kinsmen. She had a son, named William, who was drowned in Craven  
 “ coming home from hunting or hawking. His hound or spaniel being tied to  
 “ his girdle by a line, (as they crossed the water near Bardon Tower, in Craven)  
 “ pulled his master from off his horse and drowned him. When the report of the  
 “ mischance came to his mother, she answered, “ *Booteles bayl brings endles sor-*  
 “ *row.*” She had also three daughters, Alice, Avice, and Mavice, who died all  
 “ unmarried, and without children; wherefore the inheritance was after her death  
 “ parted between the house of Albemarl and Reginald Lucy, Baron of Egremont,  
 “ descending to her sister’s children and their posterity. A moiety of the barony  
 “ of Allerdale came to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarl, as son and heir  
 “ to Hawise, daughter and heir to Cybill or Cecill, the sister of dame Alice  
 “ Romley; and after his death, to William de Fortibus his son, whose sole  
 “ daughter and heir, Avelina (wife to Edward Crouchback, brother to King  
 “ Edward I.) dying without issue, that moiety thereupon came also to Thomas  
 “ Lucy and his heirs, in the right of Annabel, the second daughter of William  
 “ Fitz Duncan, and sister to Alice Romley. That moiety contained Cockermouth  
 “ and Papcastle, and the fees holden of them, viz. of Cockermouth, Brigham,  
 “ Eaglesfield, Dean, Clifton, Crakesothen, Huthwaite, Collundland, Ulake,  
 “ Brunthwaite, Embleton, Pardshaw, and other lands above Darwent; and of  
 “ Papcastle, Threapland, Holmes, Castlerigg, Tallentire, Broughton, Ribton,  
 “ Ireby, Bassenthwaite, Bolton, and Wigton, with their appurtenances.

“ The other moiety of this barony descended to Alice and Annabel Lucy,  
 “ daughters and coheirs to Reginald Lucy, and Annabel his wife, sister to the said  
 “ Alice Romley, whereby that moiety was subdivided. To Annabel Lucy  
 “ Lambert Multon, the son of Thomas, succeeded; Lambert had issue Thomas,  
 “ Thomas

“ Thomas had issue John Multon, Lord of Egremont, whose three daughters  
 “ parted his lands amongst them; Margaret, the youngest of them, was married  
 “ to the last Thomas Lucy, and united again the moiety of Allerdale. Alice Lucy,  
 “ the other daughter of Reginald Lucy, had issue Thomas Lucy, who had issue  
 “ another Lucy, to whom the other moiety of Allerdale descended by the death of  
 “ Avelina, Countess of Albemarle. Anthony Lord Lucy, brother and heir to the  
 “ last Thomas Lucy, succeeded in the inheritance: he married Elizabeth, the  
 “ daughter of Robert Tillioff, Lord of Scaleby. This Anthony Lucy was he who  
 “ arrested Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, in King Edward II.’s time, and gave  
 “ judgment upon him for his treason. He had issue Thomas and died. Thomas  
 “ married Margaret, one of the daughters of John Multon of Egremont, and by  
 “ her brought in again the fourth part of Allerdale. He died the 39th Edward III.  
 “ Anthony succeeded Thomas, who died.”—DENTON’S MS.

Cockermouth is a chapelry in the parish of Brigham. It stands at the mouth of the river Cocker, from whence the name is derived. The town lies upon both banks of the river, with a communication by a bridge. The river Derwent washes the western foot of the eminence on which the castle is built, and at its southern point receives the Cocker. Camden, describing this place, says†—  
 “ From thence (Kefwick) the Derwent, sometimes broad and sometimes narrow,  
 “ rolls on to the north in great haste, to receive the river Cocker, which two  
 “ rivers, at their meeting, do almost surround Cockermouth, a populous, well-  
 “ traded market-town, where is a castle (heretofore of the Earls of Northumber-  
 “ land, &c.) It is a town nearly built, but of a low situation, between two hills,  
 “ upon one is the church, and upon the other overagainst it (which is evidently  
 “ artificial) a very strong castle, on the gates whereof are the arms of Moltons,  
 “ Umframvills, Lucies, and Percies; and, for the better prospect of which, the  
 “ forementioned mount was raised.”

The houses form two streets, in an angular figure, from the bend of which runs out the short street that leads to the castle. One of these chief streets stands above the river Cocker, in which are the moot-hall, market-house, and shambles, which have a gloomy and antique appearance. These erections are in general great obstacles and disagreeable objects in our northern towns: they are without exception dirty and unwholesome. These at Cockermouth are not so great a nuisance as others we have seen, but yet are disgusting, and an annoyance as well to the

† “ Hinc Derventio modo ripis arctatus modo alveo laxatus in Septentriones maturare videtur, ut  
 “ Cockerum recipiat. Qui confluentes vero Cockerum forum copiosum, castrumque comitum  
 “ Northumbrie fere circumluunt, cui è regione objacet antiqui castri cadaver Papecastle vocant (ubi loci  
 “ Ptolemæus Epiacum constituit) cui Romanam vetustatem monumenta non pauca adstruunt. Hæc una  
 “ cum quarta parte baroniæ de Egremont, Wigton, Leusewater, Asparic, Uldal, &c. luculentissimo  
 “ patrimonio Matildis Lucy, quæ hæres Antonii Molton, sive de Lucy fratris sui, Henrico Percio  
 “ Northumbrie comiti conjugii dedit, et quamvis ex illo nullam susceperit prolem, Perciorum tamen fami-  
 “ liam sibi heredem scripsit, ea lege ut Luciorum insignia tres scilicet Lucios pisces in rubro cum ipso-  
 “ rum elypeo gentilitio conjungerent, vel ut ex autographo loquar sub conditione deferendi arma sua de  
 “ rubeo cum tribus Lucis, una cum armis de Percy aureis scilicet et leone azureo quateriatim per finem  
 “ levata. Adnatis postea aquis Derventio ad Wirkington piscatorium oppidum, et sedem antiquæ  
 “ equestris familiæ Curwennorum, oceano se submittit.”—CAMD. LAT. EDIT.

passenger as inhabitant. On the other side Cocker the corn market is held. The street on the other side of that river runs parallel with the Derwent; is spacious, open, and well built; and here the market for cattle is held.

This is a very ancient borough, and sent members to parliament in the 23d year of the reign of King Edward I.\* It discontinued this franchise for several centuries. The first regular returns we find in modern times proceed from the year 1640.† The election is by inhabitants having burgage tenure, who are about three hundred in number; and the bailiff of the borough is returning officer. He is chosen yearly at Michaelmas out of the burghers, by the jury of the *Leet*, which is composed of burghers, and forms a special jury for the government of the borough, at the court then held for the borough: and, being head officer within the town, he executes the duty of clerk of the market, which, by custom, is annexed to his bailiwick.

The Earl of Egremont holds his courts of AUDIT in the castle here; and, having many manors of customary tenure, he appoints the government thereof to be in commissioners, his steward being one, who preside at the audits, and pass the estates, according to their ancient tenure, by deed, surrender, and admittance: the several liberties of WIGTON and COCKERMOUTH baronies, the manors of the five towns, and of Derwent fells, Brathwaite, Coldale, Westdale, Aspatic, Bolton, and

\* William Balley and Peter Hall.—N. B. Prynne doth not notice this.

† According to Brown Wallis, it was at this period that, with several other boroughs which had long disused this franchise, Cockermonth was restored to the privilege of being represented in parliament; viz. Oketrampton, Honyton, Ashburton, Malton, and Northallerton.

BURGESSES.

KING EDWARD I.

24 William Balley—Peter del Hall.

KING CHARLES I.

16 Sir John Hippeley—Francis Allen.  
1659, John Stapleton—Wilfrid Lawfon.

KING CHARLES II.

12 Richard Tolson—Wilfrid Lawfon.  
13 Richard Tolson—Wilfrid Lawfon.  
31 Sir Richard Graham—Orlando Gee.  
32 Sir Richard Graham—Orlando Gee.  
33 Sir Richard Graham—Orlando Gee.

KING JAMES II.

1 Sir Daniel Fleming—Orlando Gee.

KING WILLIAM

1 Sir Henry Capel—William Fletcher.  
2 Sir Wilfrid Lawfon—Sir Orlando Gee.  
7 Sir Charles Gerrard—Hon. Goodwin Wharton.  
10 William Seymour—George Fletcher.  
13 Thomas Lamplugh—William Seymour.

QUEEN ANNE.

1 James Stanhope—Thomas Lamplugh.

4 James Stanhope—Thomas Lamplugh.  
7 James Stanhope—Hon. Albemarle Bertie.  
9 Joseph Mufgrave—Nicholas Lechemere.

KING GEORGE I.

1 Sir Thomas Pengelly—Nicholas Lechemere.  
8 Sir Thomas Pengelly—Sir Wilfrid Lawfon.

KING GEORGE II.

1 Sir Wilfrid Lawfon—William Finch.  
7 Eldred Curwen—William Finch.  
14 John Mordaunt—William Finch.  
21 John Mordaunt—Sir Charles Wyndham.  
28 Sir John Mordaunt—Percy Obrian Wyndham!

KING GEORGE III.

1 Sir John Mordaunt—Charles Jenkinson.  
8 Sir George Maccartney—Charles Jenkinson.  
— Sir James Lowther—George Johnstone.  
15 Fletcher Norton—George Johnstone.  
— James Adair—Ralph Gowland.  
20 John Lowther—J. B. Garforth.  
24 John Lowther—J. C. Satterthwaite.  
30 J. B. Garforth—John Anstruther.

Westward,

Westward, are all amenable to this court; and there the bailiffs and receivers of the several franchises, and lessees of demesnes and others who answer for the rights of the lord, attend to pay in their receipts and pass their respective accompts. §— Besides the court of audit, the steward holds a leet for the honour, to which the five towns and manor of Derwent fells are amenable, and separate juries are charged for the liberties of the borough, for the five towns jointly, and for Derwent fells.

The street ascending to the castle, although not commodious from its steepness, yet seems to be the favourite of people of fortune, containing many elegant houses.

### THE CASTLE,

now in ruins, except some apartments at the gate, stands at the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent, on a fine eminence; the whole fortress forms an irregular square: in former ages this was a place of great extent and strength; the entrance has been kept by a draw bridge and a deep ditch: the gateway tower is much more modern than any other part of the building; the gateway is vaulted with ribbed arches joining in the centre, and defended by massive gates and a portcullis. This tower is lofty, and commands a large prospect. By this gate, from the north, we entered a square area, each side being forty paces; from thence, by a much narrower gateway, we passed into an inner area, around which the principal parts of this fortress stand. The south-west front stands on the brink of a precipice above the river Derwent; by removing the rubbish on this side, the form of the ancient structures has in part been discovered, and shews that there had been a spacious piazza, lighted by several large windows towards the river, which was the approach to the state room and other apartments in the great tower. This piazza seems to have taken its form from the cliff, as it is almost semicircular. The angle which overlooks the confluence of the rivers is defended by a circular tower. The south wall rises from the brink of the eminence above the river Cocker; is defended at intervals by a large exploratory tower and a square bastion, which command the town: the extremities of the wall are fortified with the circular tower before mentioned, and a square tower which forms part of the defence of the northern part of the fortress. The north side is defended by a moat, the wall is lofty and strengthened with a square bastion. It is computed the walls are six hundred yards in compass. On each side of the gateway leading to the interior court, or area, is a dungeon, or vault, capable of containing forty or fifty persons each: a small aperture is left in the crown of the arch, to let down the unhappy wretches who were doomed to the horrid cell; on the side of each is a slip, or loophole, whereby the provisions were conveyed with a rope to the miserable inhabitants. Such severities as the captives in war suffered in ancient times, rendered the battles more bloody, as imprisonment was worse than death; or rather such a doom might be called a lingering execution.

This was assuredly the baronial seat of the Lords of Allerdale; but authors differ much about the original founder, though all seem to agree that its date is

§ There is an old survey book kept of the bounds of all these manors; and of all lands, tenements, farms, mills, mines, quarries, rents, customs, duties, and services arising from them.

but

but a few years posterior to the conquest. By some we are told that it owed its origin to Waldeof, first Lord of Allerdale below Derwent, and son of Gospatric, whose first residence was at Papcastle, but preferring this situation, removed hither. By others we are told that this castle was built soon after the conquest by William de Meschines, who had this part of Cumberland by the grant of Ranulph de Meschines. The possession of this great barony best appears in the foregoing table of descents, p. 27.

The gateway tower is ornamented with the arms of Umfrevills, Multons, Lucies, Percies, and Nevills. That arrangement of arms points out the age of this part of the fortress. Maud, or (by some authors) Matilda, succeeded to the baronial honours and estates of her brother Anthony in the time of King Edward III. whose daughter and heir was dead without issue. The centre coat armour is of the Lucies, on the dexter hand of which are Umfrevills and Multons, she being the lineal descendant of the Multons, and married Umfrevill to her first husband; the sinister arms are those of Percy, the lion of Brabant, and the arms of Nevill, Percy being her second husband, and the last coat was probably given in compliment to the family with whom Reginald her second brother had made a marriage alliance, or in compliment to Lord Percy, whose first wife was a daughter of Ralph Lord Nevill.\* Joceline, the last Earl of Northumberland of that line, left an only daughter Elizabeth, who married his Grace, Charles Seymore, Duke of Somerset, who, in her right, possessed the honour of Cockermouth.

The fine eminence on which the castle of Cockermouth stands, strongly fortified by nature, was a most eligible site for a baronial fortress and mansion. The most ancient part of the edifice is the ruined square tower to the north-west; under which is a spacious vault, thirty feet square, which you approach by a descent of twelve steps from the inner area; and this place is lighted by one small grated window, not large enough to permit the escape of any inhabitant. The vault is formed of groined and intersecting arches, supported by an octagonal centre pillar, and pilasters at the corners and sides. The pillar is perforated to contain a lead pipe, which conveyed water to those who were secured in the cell. This part of the castle may, with great probability, be attributed to the age in which Waldeof lived. To give a perfect idea of the magnificence and strength of this baronial seat, and of the taste in so early an era of the Normans, an inside view of the tower, exhibiting the remains of what was the ancient state, would be an agreeable attendant to this description. The vault was used for the chief retreat of the family, and place of security for their valuables, whenever the fortress was attempted to be stormed by an enemy.

In the year 1648, this castle being garrisoned for the king, was reduced by the parliamentary forces, burnt, or otherwise dismantled; and has lain totally in ruins

\* 47th Edw. III. Gilbertus de Umfraville comes de Angus et Matilda uxor ejus Antonii Lucii consanguinea et heres Joan. fil. et heres ejusdem auton. tenuerunt de rege in capite medietatem baroniæ de Allerdale vicesimam partem baroniæ de Egremont et tertiam partem residui ejusdem baroniæ de Egremont, &c. per servic. &c. Nec non castrum et honorem de Cockermouth cum pertin. ac manerium de Pap. Castr. cum pertin. in Allerdale quod ad dominicum cast. et honorem pertinent, per servitium unius feodi militis. Et ipse Henricus et Hærcdes sui masculi arma prædicti comitis Northum. quarteriunt cum armis de Lucii, &c.

ever since, except the gate-house, two rooms where the old stables were, and the court-house at the east angle, where the quarter sessions of the peace for Christmas quarter were annually held, before a court-house was built in the town. There is a bowling-green within the walls.\*

The

\* *Extract from a MS. in the Bodlean Library.*

Comitatus Cumbriæ et Westmorlandiæ et castra in iisdem commissa, ab ann. 23 Hen. 3. ad 26 Edw. 3. Ao. 32 Edw. 1. Castrum de Cokermouth Joh. de Kirkcby. Ramet de Scaccio T. R. apud Ebor. 9 Dec. F. M. 39.

Castrum de Kokermouth, Edm. de Malolacu. et mand. est Rob. de Leyburn T. R. apud Eb. 7 April. P. pti. 2. m. 16.

Ano. 8 Edw. 2. Castrum de Cokermouth et honor. Thom. de Richmond. T. R. apud Ebor 18 Julij F. M. 26.

Castrum de Kokermouth Rob. de Cliderhow et Mand. est Thom. de Richmund T. R. apud Westm. 19 Junij P. pti. 2. m. 9.

Ao. 10 Edw. 2. Castrum de Kokermouth Rob. de Leyburn T. R. apud Ebor. 20 Aug. F. M. 15.

Ao. 12 Edw. 2. Castrum de Kokermouth Anth. de Lucy et Mand. est Rob. de Leyburn T. R. apud Ebor. 10 Decem. F. M. 8.

Idm Castrum Andr. de Harela T. R. apud Kirkham 8. April Fin. M. 5.

Again, with exultation of heart, rejoicing in the cause of humanity, which prevails in the nation at this time, we observe the benevolence of the inhabitants of Cokermouth in support of the DISPENSARY there. The following is extracted from their public communication this year:—

#### OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1794.

QUARTERLY COMMITTEE, L. D. Ballantine, Esq—Wilson Pearson, Esq.--The Rev. J. Gilbanks—Mr. Isaac Smithson—Mr. John Fisher—Mr. John Hodgson.—TREASURER, Mr. James Wilson.—SECRETARY, Mr. Matthew Smith.—AUDITORS, The Rev. J. Gilbanks—Mr. M. Smith—Mr. J. Smithson.—PHYSICIAN, Joshua Dixon.—SURGEONS, Messrs. John Piell—Abr. Wife—Wm. Scott.

The directors of this CHARITY, with a grateful sensibility of that patronage and support long received from its liberal subscribers, earnestly hope that the preceding general state of its proceedings, funds, and events, will merit and obtain their entire approbation.—The primary motive to the establishment of this DISPENSARY, in anticipating, removing, or alleviating the distresses of the indigent sick, has been perfectly fulfilled; and every precaution and preventive exertion assiduously and successfully made, to mitigate the baneful virulency, and interrupt the alarming communication of contagious disease.—The utility of the several appendages will also be very obvious, especially the regular admission of *midwifery objects*, and the beneficial practice of *inoculation*:—whilst the numerous means of restoring *animation*, governed by the frequent instructions of the ingenious Register of the Royal Humane Society, can be occasionally employed.—To the neighbouring villages these salutary aids have been happily extended, and so far as a limited situation, and the unavoidable reduction of its annual subscriptions would permit, this Medical and Surgical Charity has been variously and effectually administered to the *succour of human woe*.

*Annual Report for 1793.*—Sick poor admitted from January 25th, 1791, to January 31st, 1794, 257—Patients recommended and registered, 187—Midwifery objects, 32—Trivial incidents, 38.

*State of the Register.*—Cured 161—Relieved 8—Incurable 1—Irregular 3—Dead 8—Remaining upon the books 6—Total 187—The total number of indigent sick, who have received the benefits of this Charity, since its institution, the 27th of January, 1793, 3271.

#### *Cokermouth and Secunrthy Chapelry.*

EXTENT.] From east to west five miles and a half; from north to south one mile and a half.

COMMON LANDS.] Nearly two-thirds of the lands in that state; whereon considerable numbers of sheep are kept.

SOIL

The market is held on Monday weekly, and every fortnight there are shews of cattle on the Wednesdays in the great street, from the beginning of May till Michaelmas. There are likewise two general fairs held in the market-place, on Whitfun Monday and Martinmas Monday, for hiring servants. Men's wages on an average

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] In Securmurthy the soil in general is coldish clay; the most fertile land lies towards Ousebridge, which produces every kind of grain in a middling degree. Much of the land is in grass.

MINES AND QUARRIES.] In the east part of Securmurthy is a blue slate quarry. Trials are making for copper ore.

MANUFACTURES.] Besides the manufactures before mentioned, there is a paper-mill at Cockermonth.

FUEL.] Coal.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The lands in the chapelries lie in long ridges, of pretty high hills; the Derwent bounds the north side, to which the greatest part of the land slopes rapidly. Some plots adjoining the river good land.—Securmurthy is very woody, and has a pretty pleasant appearance; the cultivated land lies towards the river. The old castle and church of Cockermonth are the bold figures in the appearance of that town, and have a fine effect on the landscape at some little distance.—The common or moor adjoins on the south-west.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

One of the most singular persons who hath lived in this neighbourhood the last hundred years, was *Salathiel Court*.

This eccentric genius was a writing master, and continued to exercise this profession, at intervals, through the whole of his singular life; at least as long as he lived in England. He was born at Papecastle, where he possessed a house; and, in the first part of his life, lived admired and respected. He had an extraordinary turn for wit and humour, which led him into company, and thence he fell into habits of intemperance. He was so much the master of his profession, that he always had a full school, till he became too negligent to attend to it. Before he had given himself up to improper habits, he lived in ease and abundance, and indulged himself even in extravagance of dress. He married into a respectable family in Ennerdale, who possessed a very handsome estate. Afterwards he abandoned himself to the lowest company, and passed through strange vicissitudes of life. He was accustomed to speak in rhyme upon most occasions, and to mix great wit and humour in his replies. Occasionally he performed a little painting; and monuments of his humble attainments in that art are preserved in almost all the country chapels in the west of Cumberland, and some of the signs of the public-houses and inns there. Once being employed to paint a sign, the innkeeper chose a lion, which Salathiel requested to be allowed to represent chained. The man inquiring if the chain would increase the expence, and being answered in the affirmative, ordered Salathiel not to pain any chain. He set to work, and painted the lion in water colours. Next time Salathiel visited the innkeeper, he accused him of unfair dealing, to which Salathiel answered,—That the lion had indeed *run away*, but it was what might be expected in a *wild beast*—*without a chain*.

Salathiel having at length become the companion of beggars, he had great employment in writing passies for them, which he did in a most humorous way; and as his employers could neither read nor write, they cheerfully exhibited the knave's jokes throughout the country. Salathiel was continually getting into debt, until his credit was quite gone, and he used to say, such was the mode he took of communicating and enforcing Christian principles—*faith* gave him credit, and *repentance* followed of course. In the last stage of his degeneracy, he cohabited with a low woman, whom he employed to beg for his and her own support. And when she died at Whitehaven, he collected money under pretence of the pious duty of burying an affectionate wife; which, having procured, he spent in liquor, and then told the overseer of the poor, that he would leave the remains to him as a legacy, and if he did not chuse to bury her, he might dispose of her as he thought best. When she was brought out to be conveyed to the church-yard, Salathiel so far sacrificed his humanity and good sense to his humour, that (alluding to the poor woman's having been accustomed to sing ballads) called on the clerk, to let her have a merry tune, for she liked singing all her life.

average 10l. a year, and women's wages 4l. a year.—There is a considerable manufactory carried on of hats, which employs about one hundred hands;—of coarse woollen cloths and shalloons, in which about three hundred hands are employed;—of checks and coarse linens, with about fifty hands;—and the leather trade, in various branches, employs about fifty hands. The whole place bears the countenance of opulence.

As was observed before, this is a chapelry in the parish of Brigham, and appears to have been appropriate to the collegiate church of Staindrop, in the county of Durham, together with the mother church.\* The church, dedicated to All-Saints, was rebuilt in 1711, and rendered very commodious for the large congregation which resorts to it: it is one hundred feet in length, and forty-five broad, and lined with galleries. The income of the curacy was certified at 34l. 13s. 4d. Lord Londsdale being impropiator, nominates the curate, and pays him a stipend of 26l. 13s. 4d. and the fees amount to about 8l. His lordship's ancestor purchased of the Fletchers of Hutton. A chantry in this chapel, was founded and endowed Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

There was a spacious park for deer appertaining to the baronial mansion here, extending from the town eastward about a mile; but being disparked, the lands have been brought into cultivation.

A school was founded in the town of Cockermouth by Philip Lord Wharton,

Amongst other unlawful practices in which Salathiel indulged himself, he frequently took upon him to marry those who either could not be admitted to marriage in a regular way, or who only used the ceremony as a mere pretence, to cover an illicit connection. This however, at last led poor Court into a scrape. He had married two persons who were within the degrees of affinity prohibited by the laws. They had given it out that they were married, and were taken before a magistrate, and called upon to produce a certificate, which the man being permitted to do, went immediately to procure one. Salathiel granted his request, and gave him the following certificate, alluding to their having a child previously to their marriage:—

“ Under yon hedge, in frosty weather,  
 “ I joined this w\*\*\*\* and r\*\*\*\* together;  
 “ Let none but Jove, who rules the thunder,  
 “ Then put this w\*\*\*\* and r\*\*\*\* afunder.—S. C.”

This certificate being produced, was afterwards made the ground of a prosecution against Salathiel at Carlisle, and the poor fellow was, in consequence, transported to America. When he arrived in America, he met with friends who gave him money to pay his passage, and Salathiel once more enjoyed his freedom in a land of liberty. His wit furnished him with schemes by which he there contrived to enjoy his pitcher and jest. He lived but a few years.

Such was the life of a man, whose sayings have furnished more witty phrases and droll maxims for the country people, than those of any man who ever lived in those parts. *It is a life not without instruction*—too much vivacity has led many a man of talents to improper company, and to the forming of wrong habits; and many, through their wish to gain admiration amongst the vulgar, have neglected that which alone can give weight and importance to superiority of mental accomplishments—*a virtuous conduct*. Bad company lays the foundation of every thing that can deprave the heart, or disgrace the man.

We are obliged to an unknown correspondent for this communication; the diction of which we did not presume to alter, as it bears strong traits of the character on which he so justly moralizes.

THE EDITORS.

\* A chantry founded in the chapel of All-Saints, Cockermouth, 18th King Richard II. by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. 20th Elizabeth, the lands with which it was endowed were granted out to one Gansou.

Sir George Fletcher, Sir Richard Graham, and others; the endowment produces 26l. a year and upwards, arising from various payments. †

The situation of this town is beautiful, in a country well cultivated, on the banks of two fine rivers, and in a climate tempered by the mountains which shelter the place from the north-east, and by a happy distance from the western ocean.—Beneath the castle, on the margin of the river Derwent, is a plain of considerable extent, in which is a public walk, almost a mile in length: the stream falls over a rough channel; the opposite banks are in tillage; whilst the plain is laid out in meadows, bounded by a gentle ascent covered with wood. This walk is beautifully terminated at each end; one by lofty cliffs scattered over with trees, the other by the ruins of the castle impending over the river, which is crossed by a bridge of two arches, forming a communication with the village of Derwent, seen hanging on the distant declivity.

An indulgent correspondent has furnished the Editor with the following remarks:—The chapelry is five miles in length from east to west, and two miles in breadth from north to south, at the northern extremity of the diocese of Chester, which is here bounded by the Derwent. That river separates Cockermouth chapelry from Isel and Bridekirk on the north, the lake of Bassenthwaite divides it from the parish of that name on the east, the parishes of Embleton and Lorton adjoin to it on the south, and on the west Brigham.

In the year 1785, an accurate calculation was made of the people of the town of Cockermouth, when we found that there were 663 families, and 2652 inhabitants. It is remarkable, that the average number of persons to a family was no more than four. Since that time there has been no material change in the population of this place.

	Bap.	Bur.	Mar.
The register began in 1632.—From 1636 to 1646	414	277	121
— 1781 to 1791	685	663	175
Increase	271	386	54

Under the year 1647, is a list of the persons who died of the plague, or, as it is there termed, *the visitation*, amounting to 190 souls, in the short space of four months. And under the year 1648, is an entry of the names of eleven persons killed at the siege of the castle.

The church is built of freestone, the ancient tower remaining; a set of six bells, with a clock and chime: no ailes. The altar-piece is ornamented with paintings of *Moses* and *Aaron*. There is a parochial library kept in a room over the free-school, founded by the associates of the late Dr. Bray, and to which Dr. Keene, when Bishop of Chester, was a considerable benefactor: it contains about 500 choice volumes, including the works of many of the most celebrated English divines.

† 10l. paid by Mr. Fletcher Vane, then impropiator—5l. Mrs Fletcher of Tallentire—5l. the Duke of Somerset—5l. rents of houses in the town—35s. interest of money.—Mr. Gilbanks, in his communications to the Editor, says the endowment is only 16l. a year.

Robert

Robert Rickarby, who was incumbent before the civil war, was suspended during the usurpation by George Larkham, an independent: at the restoration, Rickarby recovered his church, died in February, 1699, and was buried in Cockermouth. He was succeeded by Thomas Jefferson, A. M. of Queen's College, Oxford, who died in February, 1768, and was buried at Cockermouth. Since that time no one has been nominated to this church. It is remarkable, that there have been only two incumbents since the year 1640. This chapel has never received augmentation. Lord Lonsdale has both the great and small tithes, said to be worth about 100*l.* a year, out of which he pays the curate's stipend of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 10*l.* per annum to the master of the free-school.

There is one dissenting and one Quaker meeting-house here; the families of dissenters about 120 in number—the Quaker families about 30.

The free grammar school was founded soon after the reformation, and now contains about 30 scholars.—A charity school, instituted in 1784, and supported by a voluntary subscription of 21*l.* per annum, now contains 63 scholars; a Sunday school instituted in 1785, and supported by the offerings at the monthly communions, receives near 100 scholars; besides these there are several private schools, which receive upon an average about 25 scholars each.

Here is an hospital founded about twenty-five years ago, by the Rev. Thomas Leathes, Rector of Plumland, for six poor widows.

The annual value of lands and houses somewhat exceeds 4000*l.* a year: the poor rates annually amount to about 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound; in the workhouse there are about forty paupers; but several out-pensioners are added to that number.—There are four friendly societies, consisting of nearly five hundred members. These societies hold out an example to the rest of the kingdom; for, besides the comfortable relief they afford to their sick and reduced brethren, in Cockermouth they have relieved the poor rate so much, that, about ten years ago, the annual collection amounted to 4*s.* in the pound.

The situation of Cockermouth is low and warm, sometimes fogs in the evenings, yet very healthy, as appears by the register, as not above one person in forty dies annually. It is well watered, for, besides the two greater rivers, there are also two rivulets, which afford great accommodation to the manufacturers. The rivers abound with salmon, trout, brandling, pike, eels, and other smaller fish.

There are four bridges, which are supported by the public.

	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet
Derwent bridge in length	270,	in breadth	12,	of 2 arches, 48 wide.
Cocker bridge	160,	15,	1	54
Ifel bridge	200,	10,	2	40
Ouse bridge	200,	14,	2	50

The appearance of the country is picturesque, and pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, rocks, woodlands and water, inclosures and open grounds. The lands consist of about one half in cultivation, and the other half heath and wastes: near the rivers the soil is fertile, in other parts barren; the chief fuel is coal, sold at about three-pence the Winchester bushel. The great roads lead to Whitehaven, Workington, Keswick, and Hesketh.

By

By the return made to parliament, it appears that nearly the sum of 800l. given by different benefactors, belongs to this parish, the interest of which is distributed, partly in bread every Sunday, and partly in money, at the discretion of the churchwardens, to the relief of poor housekeepers.

The hills on the opposite side of the Derwent are esteemed a curiosity by the naturalist, being composed entirely of a calcareous stone, almost wholly composed of shells of the *anomia* genus.\*

Almost adjoining to the north side of the town, is a tumulus, or artificial mount, called *Toot-Hill*, which does not appear to have been examined; it perfectly resembles the larger barrows found in many parts of England; and we observe that, the same name of *Toot* or *Tent* is given to a tumulus lately opened near Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, and to another in Dorsetshire, in both of which the remains of human bodies were found. The rampart and ditch of a *fort*, or encampment, at a place called *Fitts-Wood*, lies one mile west of Cockermouth, and directly opposite to the Roman station at Papcastle; it is of triangular form, and about 750 feet in circuit: the people of the country have no tradition concerning it.†

To the east and north-east of Cockermouth lie three other districts, parcels of the parish of Brigham.

**HUGHTHWAITE**, a small manor, which was the ancient inheritance of a family of that name, and came to the Swinburns by intermarriage with the heiress. It was held by the service of homage and witnessman in Derwent fells; and two inclosures, called *Dunthwaite* and *Brunthwaite*, by the service of rendering a pair of gilt spurs at Easter yearly, and doing homage.

**SECMURTHOW**, or **SEATMURTHOW**, a village in which there is a small chapel, whose revenue was certified to the governors of Queen's Anne's bounty at 40s. yearly, which the inhabitants, by voluntary contribution paid to a reader.

This chapel has been augmented three times, and the income is now about 24l. a year, the present incumbent the Rev. W. Sewell. Before its augmentation, the reader of divine service had a precarious income, sometimes not exceeding twenty shillings a year in money payment; 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 to 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 persons now living. The holy man's conversation and offices amply repaid the benevolence of the family; by example and precept, he inculcated into the younger minds principles of religion and morality; and, by impartial counsel and advice, prevented many errors in the elders. Though the contrast of character blights the dignified, and makes the purple and scarlet blush that clothe the inactive, and also stirs up compassion in our contemplation; yet there is a question arises on the

\* Of the *vermes* class and *testacea* order, seven species in this kingdom, fossile.—1. *Gryphus*—2. *Pecten*—3. *Truncata*—4. *Crispa*—5. *Lacunosa*—6. *Terebratula*—7. *Spinosa*.

† We are indebted to the Rev. *J. Gilbanks*, for much valuable information touching this part of the country.—THE EDITORS.

moral mind,—Whether the parishioners will not be injured in process of time by the change of income of their preceptors?

EMBLETON, a village pleasantly situated. “Embleton above Derwent, *villa* “*Anabilie*, lies next unto Wythorpe and Seatmurthow, on the north-west side of “Wythorpe. In the time of King Richard I. it was part of the demefne of “Allerdale above Derwent. And then Robert Curtney, and dame Alice Romley “his wife, one of the three daughters and coheirs of William Fitz Duncan, (Lord “of Allerdale ward from Dudden to Shawk and Wampool) gave Embleton to “Orme de Ireby, (a youner fon of Gospatrick, the fon of Orme, the fon of Ketell, “Lord of Seaton and Workington) and free common of pasture in Dockray and “Wythorpe. This Orme de Ireby was seated at High Ireby, which his father “gave him. Of that place his posterity took their surnames, and were called “Irebies. The hamlet Embleton continued in their name and possession till the “time of King Edward III. according to the following pedigree:—Orme de Ireby “—Thomas—William—John—Thomas, who sold the land to Sir John Kirkby, “Knight. [This Thomas Ireby had issue William Ireby; but what became of “them afterwards appears not, nor doth it appear whether these Irebies are the “right heirs of the first Orme.] In the 39th year of King Edward III. Sir John “de Kirkby, Knight, held it in fee. And in the 22d year of King Richard II. one “Geoffrey Tilliol, in the right of Alice his then wife. In the 19th year of King “Henry VI. an assize of *novel disseizin* was brought by Eleanor, the daughter of “Robert Ross, Knight, and others, against James Kellome, and Catharine his wife, “for Embleton. And 32d Henry VI. the said James Kellome, and Catharine his “wife, recovered half the lands against the said Eleanor Ross. In the 12th year “of King Edward IV. John Powlett held the same of the Earl of Northumberland. “It is now the inheritance of Thomas Brathwaite, lawyer.”—DUNTON’S MS.

Here is a chapel under the mother church of Brigham, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, endowed with lands of the yearly value of 2l. 4s.—a stipend of 5l. paid by the impropriator—and 1l. 1s. yearly produce of a money stock.

## WHINLATER ROAD.

Led on in the progress of this work by the alluring objects on the sea coast, where trade and navigation interest the mind so greatly, we have left behind us a large tract of country within the limits of Allerdale ward above Derwent, where a multitude of scenes form a striking contrast to those we have lately traversed.

We shall therefore make our further progress from the *Whinlater road*, as the traveller passing from Bassenthwaite and Keswick is commonly directed thither in his way to Whitehaven, when he is led to visit the beauties of this country.

The steep and alpine passes of WHINLATER form an ascent of five miles, up stupendous heights, by a winding path, contrived in an excellent manner, passing round the foot of the mountains, and taking the course of every little valley, to render the advance more gradual. In some parts you catch the prospect of small recesses, where some cottages stand in a solitude romantic and highly pastoral: in  
other

other parts you look down from such tremendous precipices, on whose brink you are travelling, that, from the windows of a carriage, the aspect and situation are alarming. The lake of Bassenthwaite looks from thence like a gloomy abyss, and the vale above Keswick, with the lake of Derwentwater, appeared to us as enchanted ground; where the scene seemed realized, which was imagined by the ingenious author of the tale of the Prince of Abyssinia, in which the young hero of his narrative was held, secluded from the busy world, by encircling mountains.—Skiddaw, shrouded with vapours, appeared to nod his drowsy head; and innumerable eminences, one behind another, pushed their fronts to the view, and crowded the horizon with enormous objects. From this pass, where the road becomes more level, you are inclosed by mountains on each hand, at whose feet the path lies, and whose summits are not to be reached by the traveller's eye who passes so immediately under them, as they rise almost perpendicularly. A fine verdure covers most of them, and they afford excellent sheep-walks; others are barren, bleak, and shivery, sending down continued streams of sand, slates, and stones, with every shower of rain. The contrast makes these vast objects agreeable to the eye.

Suddenly you emerge from this gigantic scene into

#### THE VALE OF LORTON,

through which the river Cocker runs,—a theatre formed of stupendous heights, about three miles in diameter, beautified with rich meadows, eminences covered with wood, and scattered hamlets: whilst here and there perpendicular and lofty cliffs burst from the sides of the surrounding mountains.

Mr. Gilpin, speaking of this vale, says—“This vale, unlike all the past, presents us with a landscape intirely new. No lakes, no rocks are here to blend the ideas of dignity and grandeur with that of beauty. All is simplicity and repose.—Nature, in this scene, lays totally aside her majestic frown, and wears only a lovely smile.

“The vale of Lorton is of the extended kind, running a considerable way between mountains, which range at about a mile's distance. They are near enough to screen it from the storm; and yet not so impending as to exclude the sun.—Their sides, though not smooth, are not much diversified. A few knolls and hollows just give a little variety to the broad lights and shades, which overspread them.

“This vale, which enjoys a rich soil, is, in general, a rural, cultivated scene; though in many parts the ground is beautifully broken and abrupt. A bright stream, which might almost take the name of a river, pours along a rocky channel, and sparkles down numberless little cascades. Its banks are adorned with wood; and varied with different objects; a bridge, a mill, a hamlet; a glade overhung with wood; or some little sweet recess; or natural vista, through which the eye ranges, between irregular trees, along the windings of the stream.

“Except the mountains, nothing in all this scenery is great; but every part is

“ filled with those sweet engaging passages of nature, which tend to sooth the mind, and instil tranquillity :

——“ The passions to divine repose  
 “ Persuaded yield ; and love and joy alone  
 “ Are waking ;—love and joy such as await  
 “ An angel’s meditation.”——

“ We had to regret, that we saw the vale of Lorton only in half its beauty. It was at too late an hour ; and the evening besides was dark. The morning had been cloudy ; in some part it was rather tempestuous ; and we thought ourselves then very happy in the disposition of the weather ; for, as we had before seen the mountains in a clear atmosphere, it was a desirable variety to see the grand effects they produced in a storm. A mountain is an object of grandeur ; and its dignity receives new force by mixing with the clouds ; and arraying itself in the majesty of darkness.

“ The evening, which grew more tempestuous, began to close upon us, as we left the more beautiful parts of the vale of Lorton. We were still about six miles from Keswick, and had before us a very wild country, which probably would have afforded no great amusement, even in full day, &c.—In one part a view pleased us much ; though perhaps in a stronger light, it might have escaped notice. The road made a sudden dip into a little winding valley ; which, being too abrupt for a carriage, was eased by a bridge. The winding road, the wooded valley, and broken ground below ; the mountain beyond ; the form of the bridge, which gave a classic air to the scene, and the obscurity which melted the whole into one harmonious mass ; made altogether a very pleasing view.”†

Lorton is a member of the extensive parish of Brigham, and is a parochial chapelry under that church. It is parcel of the manor of Derwent fells, and subject to the honour of Cockermouth. In the reign of King Henry VIII. it was held in fealty by three persons, Winder, Sands, and Hudleston ; but we do not find how they derived their title. The dean and chapter of Carlisle have a small manor here.\*

† Gilpin’s Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty, vol. II.

\* A customary manor—a four-penny fine on change of tenant.—The tenants have the wood.

“ In the 35th year of King Henry VIII. Richard Winder held one-third part of the vill of Lorton of the king, as of his honour of Cockermouth, by homage, fealty, 3s. 4d. rent, service of witnessman in Derwent fells, and suit of court. William Sands and William Hudleston held the other two-thirds under the like service.

“ In the reign of King Richard I. one Radulphus de Lyndesay gave to the church of Carlisle lands in Lorton, with a mill and all its rights and appendages ; inter als. the miller, his wife and children.

“ To the dean and chapter’s court there, their tenants in other pleas in the neighbourhood are amenable. *The lord never dies.* so the fines are paid only on death and change of tenant.

“ Brackenthwaite is two miles from Lorton chapel, Wythorp three, and Buttermere five ; two of these divisions have chapels of their own, viz. Wythorp and Buttermere ; and hence it is that Lorton hath been esteemed a parish, and these two chapels of ease within that parish. But that matter amounts to no more than this, that within the chapelry at large two other chapels have been erected for convenience, the boundaries of the original chapelry continuing still the same : and this appears from the churchwardens being appointed regularly as aforesaid, from every of the four quarters.

“ There is a small school at Lorton, endowed with the interest of 100l. given by several persons.—The master is nominated by four feoffees.”

Adjoining

Adjoining to Lorton, on the west side of the fell, lies

### WHINFELL,

another parcel of the honour of Cockermouth. †—It was part of the possessions of the Duke of Wharton, was sold to the late Duke of Somerset, and descended, with the other estates, to the present Earl of Egremont.

There are in the chapelry of Lorton four districts, viz. Lorton, which is before mentioned, Wythorp, Brackenthwaite, and Buttermere.

The chapel of LORTON is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is presented to by Lord Lonsdale, who derives his title by purchase from the Fletchers of Hutton. ||—Stipend 20l. per annum.

WYTHORP lies to the north-east, and has a chapel of ease. ‡ It descends to the lake of Bassenthwaite, and was parcel of the waste of Allerdale above Derwent, and stands between Embleton and Thornthwaite.

“ Wythorpe,

† In the 35th King Henry VIII. it was held by three coparceners, Curwen, Eggesfield, and Middleton, by knights' service, 6s. 8d. cornage, homage and fealty, seawake, and pature of the serjeants.

|| There are four chapelwardens for the four districts in this parish, one for each.

‡ The chapel of Wythorp was certified at 2l. 7s. part voluntary contribution, other part derived from the wills of donors.—The name of Wythorp is supposed to be derived from the *wythes* or willows growing there. By the inquisition of knights' fees, 35th King Henry VIII. John Lowther held Wythorp by the third part of a knight's fee, as of the honour of Cockermouth. Free-rent 1d. or a red rose, homage, fealty, and suit of court at Cockermouth from three weeks to three weeks.—Stipend of the chapel 22l. per annum.

#### *Lorton, including the Chapelries of Buttermere and Wythorp.*

The tillable and inclosed lands here bear a small proportion to the mountainous part, the valley of Buttermere in particular is low, narrow, and crooked; the vale of Lorton is of considerable breadth, level and beautiful; in Wythorp it is neither extensive nor level.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] In Buttermere the soil is gravelly. It is also dry and gravelly in Brackenthwaite. About Lorton the soil is chiefly a light loam, deep and very fertile, producing all sorts of grain, turnips and potatoes. In Wythorp the soil is chiefly clay, and rather wet. The crops oats.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] In the places now under our notice, about 10,500 sheep are kept, of a heavier breed than some in the neighbourhood, particularly those at Lowwater. Horses are also in general of good stature; and black cattle weigh upon an average ten stone and a half per quarter.

LAKES.] In Buttermere lake are pike, trout, bass, eels and char. The lake about half a mile in breadth.

RIVERS.] The river Cocker bounds the west side of Buttermere and Lorton; it contains trout, and salmon in the spawning season. This river rises near the black-lead mines in Borrowdale, whence it supplies Buttermere lake, and from thence it flows through Crummock lake. The eastern part of Wythorp touches Bassenthwaite water. In these parts are several small brooks and springs.

ROADS.] No very public ones, except that which leads from Keswick to Cockermouth by Whinlatter, and that which passes through Wythorp.

QUARRIES.] No freestone, limestone, or coal.—Excellent slate quarries in Buttermere.

RENTS.] On an average at Lorton 16s. per acre; much less in Buttermere and Wythorp.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.] Proceeding from Buttermere, where the mountains are very high, steep, and rocky on every side, we pass through Brackenthwaite, there we find a mountain on the right, and the river Cocker on the left; and other mountains in succession. The ground is dry and gravelly, the road good, the lands slope towards the river. On the skirts of the mountains grow fern and brushwood; many trees in hedge-rows, and several small coppices scattered.

Arriving at LORTON, we find ourselves in the midst of a level and fertile vale; the mountains opening considerably, and not so high as those to the southward. The quickset hedges are good, and the fields

“ Wythorpe, *salium conwallis*, was a waste, parcel of Allerdale above Darwent,  
 “ and consequently within the barony of Egremont. It lies upon Darwent, where  
 “ it becomes a great lake, between Embelthwaite and Thornthwaite. Dame  
 “ Alice Lucy, the second daughter and coheir of Richard Lucy, and wife to Alan  
 “ de Multon, second son to Thomas Multon, who married the widow of Richard  
 “ Lucy, gave Wythorpe and half of Whinfell, now Lorton, the eighth part of  
 “ Broughton, and certain corn out of Aspatrick mill, and three messuages and  
 “ thirty acres of land in Caldbeck, unto John Lucy her son by the said Alan  
 “ Multon, whom she named Lucy, and not Multon, because that Lucy was the  
 “ greater family; and for that her elder sister, Annabel, who married Lambert  
 “ Multon, did continue the name and arms of Thomas Multon their father, in the  
 “ family of Egremont: she caused her children to be named Lucy, and gave the  
 “ Lucies’ coat to her posterity. She reserved of Wythorpe a penny rent service,  
 “ or a pair of spurs; and, after it was inhabited, it was worth 10l. per annum.—  
 “ The residue was worth 8l. 2s. 2d. and there she reserved a rent service of 3d.  
 “ per annum. The said John Lucy lived in the time of King Henry III. and  
 “ King Edward I. and died in the time of King Edward II. about the 8th year of  
 “ his reign. Hugh Lowther, the son of Hugh Lowther, enjoyed Wythorpe; for  
 “ in the 8th year of King Edward II. Christian, the widow of the said John  
 “ Lucy, sued him for her dower in Wythorpe. It descended in the issue male  
 “ of the Lowthers unto Sir Richard Lowther, now Knight, according to the fol-  
 “ lowing pedigree:—Hugh Lowther, who died 10th King Edward III.—Hugh  
 “ Lowther, Knt. son of Henry, died 44th King Edward III.—Hugh Lowther, son  
 “ of Sir Hugh and Margaret his wife, temp. King Edward III.—Robert Lowther  
 “ died 8th King Henry VI.—Hugh Lowther, who died 15th King Edward IV.  
 “ —John Lowther temp. King Henry VIII.

“ Sir Richard Lowther, temp. Elizabeth, who sold the same in the 4th year of  
 “ King James, A. D. 1606, unto Richard Fletcher of Cockermouth, chapman, (the  
 “ son of Thomas, the son of Henry Fletcher) who now enjoyeth the same to him  
 “ and his heirs for ever, and holdeth by the said services, of Henry now Earl of  
 “ Northumberland, as heir to Henry the first of that name Earl of Northumber-  
 “ land, to whom Maud Lucy his wife, and last heir of the Lucies’ lands of that  
 “ name, in the 20th year of Richard II. gave the feignory of Allerdale.”\*

“ Thomas Fletcher, the father of this Richard, who purchased Wythorpe, was a  
 “ tradesman in Cockermouth, and so was Richard his son after him, whereby they  
 “ gathered together a great estate. But Richard traded not long, being content

are regular and beautiful. Clumps of trees are here and there interspersed in the inclosures, and the skirts of the mountains are clothed with wood. The mountains here are not so awful, they bear a smoother, and more pleasing aspect. Here and there fine streams of water flow from the hills and feed the river. The yew tree delights in this situation; it is common even on the sides of the fells: in High Lorton there is one of a surprising size, spreading its branches on every side to a great distance, covering with its shade above three hundred feet in circuit.

The village of Lorton is well built, but the houses are too near to each other.

Wythorpe is situated higher and is colder; the lands very uneven and irregular: some considerable woodland lies in that district. In general the fields are fenced with good thriving quick-wood. The fells or commons in Wythorpe are neither very high nor rocky.

GAME.] Moor-game or grouse, hares and partridge.—HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

\* Denton’s MS.

“ with

“ with the acquests of his father.—He was afterwards knighted,|| and purchas-  
 “ ed divers lands besides Cockermouth of George Fletcher of Tallentire, his  
 “ cousin-german, (the son of Lancelot, the son of Henry their common grand-  
 “ father.) He also purchased Hutton of ..... and seated himself there, which,  
 “ after his death, descended to Henry Fletcher his son, who purchased a baronet’s  
 “ patent, An. Car. and was after slain at Chester fight, in the quarrel of that king,  
 “ leaving his estate and honour to Sir George Fletcher, Baronet, his son and heir,  
 “ who now (1687) enjoys the same, and hath made considerable additions to both.  
 “ His mother was a daughter of ..... Dalston, of Dalston. He married the lady  
 “ ..... daughter to ..... Lord Colraine, by whom he had issue Henry his eldest son;  
 “ and after her death, he married the Lady Mary, daughter to the Earl of  
 “ Annandale, in Scotland, and widow to George Graham, of Netherby, Baronet,  
 “ by whom he has issue George, his second son. Sir George Fletcher died 23d  
 “ July, 1700, was succeeded by Sir Henry Fletcher, Baronet, his eldest son.—  
 “ Sir Henry turned Papist, and died in a convent in Flanders. He settled his  
 “ estate upon Thomas Fletcher, of Moreby, for life; remainder to the issue of his  
 “ body; remainder to Henry Vane, second son of Mr. Vane, of Long Newton,  
 “ com. Durham, who enjoyed the same.”——GILPIN.

This was a mesne manor of the honour of Cockermouth. There are demesne lands, with a capital mansion or hall-house, called *Wythorp-Hall*, appertaining thereto.\* From this place southward, there is a continued range of high mountains as far as Blackcomb, near Millum, which extend south-east into the barony of Kendal and Furness.

BRACKENTHWAITE lies to the south, in the way which travellers take to the lakes of Buttermere and Lowfwater. It is said by some to derive its name from the brackens or fern that abound there. Being part of the possessions of the Morebys, was purchased by Thomas Multon, who took the name of Lucy, and in that family it continued, till it passed by the heiress to the Piercies. After the gift to the crown by the eighth Earl of Northumberland, it was granted to Lord Grey of Wilton, and another,§ from whom by sale it passed to one Richard Robinson, clerk; and, in the descriptions, Dale-howes and Thwaite are named, and all lands, &c. in Brackenthwaite, and all rents, &c. in the office or collection of the steward of Brackenthwaite. In the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, a licence issued to enable John Robinson to alienate to Thomas Stanley, Esq. and the Stanleys conveyed to the Fishers.

BUTTERMERE is another of the chapelries under Lorton.† The village is situated in a deep vale, which, by reason of the mountains environing it, is very crooked, affording a vast variety of pastoral scenes. The mountains are lofty, barren, and shaven; and as they spread, they form a gloomy theatre, in which two

|| This Richard Fletcher entertained Mary Queen of Scots with great hospitality at Cockermouth, on her road from Workington to Carlisle, for which, on the accession of her son James to the crown of England, he was created knight and baronet.—THE EDITORS.

\* A customary manor, the tenants pay arbitrary fines and heriots.

§ In the 3d King Edward VI. a licence issued to alienate.

† Certified at 1l. paid by contribution of the inhabitants; also this chapel and Wythorp were served by readers, except that the curate of Lorton officiated there three or four times in the year.—Now 26l. per annum.

great lakes are collected. In these waters char are taken, and most excellent trout. The river Cocker rises among the hills, and feeds these lakes.

This is parcel of the manor of Derwent fells, holden of the honour of Cocker-mouth, and was granted by the crown to Lord Grey, with Brackenthwaite, and passed therewith in the several subsequent sales.†

As the lake of Buttermere is one of the scenes which are so much admired, and has been described by public writers, we will present the reader with extracts from such works as have chiefly possessed the public attention.

Mr. West recommended the ride to Buttermere to be made by the vale of Newlands. He says, those "who visit the vale of Kewick, and view the lake " from Castlerigg, Latrigg, Swinside, and the vicarage, imagine inaccessible " mountains only remain beyond the line of that amazing tract. But whoever " takes a ride up Newlands vale, will be agreeably surprized with some of the finest " solemn pastoral scenes they have yet beheld."

We cannot proceed without noticing the ancient workings of a copper mine in the vale of Newlands, at a place called *Goldscope*; an old shaft is said to extend from the top of the hill to its base, where it reaches a level, cut through from side to side of the mount, and a stream of water from Bankbeck was conveyed to turn a drawing machine. There is a tradition here, that the mine was wrought in the reign of King Henry VIII. and for some time afterwards; but the ore producing gold, the mine was considered as a royal mine, and a dispute was agitated between the crown and the Duke of Somerset, lord of the manor, which occasioned the works to be discontinued. In the year 1757, some adventurers expended about 100*l.* and drained the works, but did not find the metal of that quality or of a quantity sufficient to encourage them to proceed.

These copper mines were discovered, as it is said, by two Germans from Augsberg, and a suit was depending between Queen Elizabeth and Thomas, then Earl of Northumberland, in whose lordship of Derwent fells the mines were situated. There being more gold and silver in value than copper or lead in the mines, they were adjudged to be the right of the crown, on an argument on the defendant's demurrer: and it was then pronounced as law, that where the gold and silver extracted from the copper or lead was of greater value than the copper or lead, the mine was a royal mine, and the property of the crown.

By the statute of 1st William and Mary, ch. 30, it was enacted, "That no mine " of tin, copper, iron, or lead, should thereafter be adjudged, reputed, or taken to " be a royal mine, although gold or silver may be extracted out of the same," provided that all gold or silver that should be extracted be disposed of at the mint within the Tower of London. That law not proving effectual in some cases to quiet the subject, another statute was made in the 5th year of William and Mary, ch. 6, intituled "An act to prevent disputes and controversies concerning royal " mines," whereby it is enacted, that the proprietors of mines shall hold and enjoy them, "Provided that their majesties, their heirs and successors, and all " claiming any royal mines under them, shall or may have the ore of any such

† In the several licences of alienation, the lands are thus described:—All the lands called Birkmesfield and Gatefeath, with the appurtenances in Gatefeath and Buttermere *Dubbs.*

“ mine

“ mine or mines in any part of the said kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, (other than tin ore in the counties of Devon and Cornwall) paying to the proprietors or owners of the said mine or mines, wherein such ore is or shall be found, *within thirty days* after the said ore is or shall be raised and laid upon the banks of the said mine or mines, and before the same be removed from thence, the rates following; that is to say, for all ore washed, made clean, and merchantable, wherein is *copper*, the rate of 16s. per ton,—and for all ore, &c. wherein there is *tin*, the rate of 40s. per ton,—and for all ore, &c. wherein there is *iron*, the rate of 40s. per ton,—and for all ore washed, made clean, and merchantable, wherein there is *lead*, the rate of 9l. per ton: and in default of payment as aforesaid, the owner may dispose of his ore.”

The mine in Newlands was said to serve not only all England, but an extensive foreign market, until the smelting-houses and works were destroyed, and most of the miners slain in the civil wars. Since that event, the works have never been revived to any account.

To return to Mr. West—He guides you down Swin side, and points out a pleasing view, though down a narrow vale, from the gate on the right, after the traveller has passed the first houses.—“ The road continues winding through a glade, along the side of a rapid brook: at the hedge-row tree under Rawling-end, you have a new and pleasant view of the Keswick vale. About Kescadale; the last houses in Newlands, no traces of human industry appear,—*all is naked solitude and simple nature*. The vale now becomes a dull road or path. The lower parts *are pastured* with a motley herd, the middle tract *is assumed* by the flocks, the upper regions, to man inaccessible, are abandoned to the birds of Jove.”—We forbear to follow Mr. West’s high painting: speaking of the approach to Newlands hawse,—“ A mountain presents itself in front; and, among the variety of waterfalls that distinguishes this awful boundary, one catches the eye at a distance, that exceeds Lodore in height of rock and unity of fall.”—He then describes four mountains of a spiral form, “ the more southern called by the dalemen *Hayrick*, another *Highbcrag*, a third *Highbstile*, and the fourth, from its colour, *Redpike*. Between the second and third there is a large crater, which appears to have been the focus of a volcano in some distant period of time. At present it is the reservoir of water that feeds the cataract near Buttermere.—Here all is barrenness, solitude, and silence, interrupted only by the murmurs of a rill that runs unseen in the bottom of a deep dell. The smooth verdant sides of the vast hills on the right have many furrows engraven in their sides by the winter rains; and the fable mountains in front present all the horrors of cloven rock, broken cliff, and mountain streams tumbling headlong.

“ You now approach the village of Buttermere, which is situated between the lakes, and consists of sixteen houses. The chapel here is very small, the stipend *not large*; for, though twice augmented with the queen’s bounty, it exceeds not twenty pounds per annum.”

Mr. West had an unhappy talent of speaking in the language of censure or ridicule of the writings of noted authors; of which we find an instance here, as well as in the sequel. He says—“ This is one of the cures Mr. Pennant mentions; “ but

“ but the perquisites of the *clog-shoes, barn-fark, whittle-gate, and goose-gate*, have  
 “ no better support than in some ancient, and, probably, *idle tale*.

“ The life of the inhabitants is purely pastoral. A few hands are employed in  
 “ the slate quarries; the women spin woollen yarn,—*and drink tea*. Above the  
 “ village you have a view of THE UPPER LAKE, two miles in length, and  
 “ short of one in breadth. It is terminated on the western side by the *ferruginous*  
 “ mountain. A stripe of cultivated ground adorns the eastern shore. A group  
 “ of houses, called *Gatefgarth*, is seated on the southern extremity, under the most  
 “ extraordinary amphitheatre of mountainous rocks *that ever eye beheld*. Here  
 “ we see *Honifler-crag* rise to an immense height, flanked by two conic mountains,  
 “ *Fleetwith* to the eastern, and *Scarf* on the western side; *a hundred mountain*  
 “ *torrents* form never-failing cataracts, that thunder and foam down the centre of  
 “ the rock, and form the lake below. Here the rocky scenes and mountain land-  
 “ scapes are diversified and contrasted *with all that aggrandizes the object in the*  
 “ *most sublime stile*.

“ Mr. Gray’s account of Barrowside, and his relation of Borrowdale, are  
 “ *hyperboles; the sport of fancy he was pleased to indulge himself in*. A person that  
 “ has crossed the Alps or Appenines, *will meet here only miniatures of the huge*  
 “ *rocks and precipices, the vast hills and snow-topped mountains he saw there.*† And  
 “ though he may observe such similarity in the stile, there is none in the danger.  
 “ Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and Cachi-decam, are but *dwarfs* when compared with  
 “ mount Maudite, above the lake of Geneva, and the guardian mountains on the  
 “ Rhone. Here, if the roads in some places be narrow and difficult, they are at least  
 “ safe. No villainous banditti haunt the mountains; innocent people live in the  
 “ dells. Every cottager is narrative of all he knows; and mountain virtue and  
 “ pastoral hospitality are found at every farm. This constitutes a pleasing difference  
 “ betwixt travelling here and on the continent, where every innholder is an extor-  
 “ tioner, and every voiturin an imposing rogue.”

The next traveller who describes these scenes is Mr. Gilpin, from whose work we will make some extracts.

“ From Keswick we mounted the hills on the north-west of the lake; and, on  
 “ the other side, fell into the valley of Newlands, which we traversed from end to  
 “ end. It was a lovely scene, totally different from the rude valleys we had yet  
 “ met with. The mountains in general on this side of the lake wear a smoother  
 “ form than those either on the east or on the south. Of this smoothness of  
 “ feature in the higher grounds, the lower participate. The mountain valleys  
 “ we had hitherto seen, were rocky, wild, and desolate; but here the idea of terror  
 “ was excluded. The valley of Newlands was even adorned with the beauties of  
 “ luxuriant nature. We travelled through groves which were sometimes open  
 “ and sometimes close, with a sparkling stream, the common attendant of these  
 “ valleys, accompanying us through the whole scene.

“ Having been amused with this delightful scenery through the space of three  
 “ miles, we entered another valley, or rather a mountain recess, called the valley  
 “ of *Gafcadale*. I call it a recess, because it is soon terminated by a mountain  
 “ running athwart, which denies any further passage. Instead, therefore, of

† We cannot avoid noting these inconsistencies in a popular writer.

“ entering Gascadale,† we were obliged to climb the hill which forms one of its sides: and from the summit we had a view not only of Gascadale, but of many other mountain recesses, all which participate more or less of the smoothness of the high grounds in their neighbourhood. Some of them were scooped and hollowed into beautiful forms; in which wood only was wanting.

“ The valley of Gascadale had nothing to recommend it but novelty; a dead mountain recess, environed on every side, except the entrance, by smooth sloping hills which are adorned neither with wood, nor rock, nor broken ground, but sweep down from side to side, with the greatest regularity. At the head of this recess is a grand cascade.”—We have no description of this waterfall, the fogs intersected the traveller’s view.

“ The mountain over which we passed is called the *Hawse*, or stoppage, the valley being closed, and no other way left. This *Hawse*, though not so steep as the mountain which led us to Watenlath, was of much longer continuance, and in some parts carried us very near the edges of the precipices.

“ As we began to descend, we breathed a purer air, and got a sight of the landscape before us. It was a scene unlike what we had just passed.—Three broad mountains, sloping into each other, formed a tripartite valley, centring in one point. The surface of each mountain was smooth to its summit; through two of the divisions of the valley ran different streams, each of them as unfringed and simple as the mountains they severed. These streams, uniting in the centre, formed a third. These smooth coated mountains are great sources of plenty; they are the nurseries of sheep, which are bred here and fatted in the valleys.

“ The life of a shepherd in this country is not an Arcadian life. His occupation subjects him to many difficulties, in the winter especially, when he is often obliged to attend his flock on the bleak side of a mountain, which engages him in many a painful vigil. And when the mountains are covered with snow, which is frequently the case, his employment becomes a dangerous one. It seldom happens but that some part of his flock is snowed up; and in preserving their lives, he must often expose his own.

“ After winding about two miles along the edge of one of these smooth mountains, we dropped at once into a beautiful vale, called

#### THE VALE OF BUTTERMERE,

“ the bottom of which was adorned by a lake of the same name. This lake is small; about a mile and a half in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth; of an oblong form, sweeping at one end round a woody promontory. The scenery about it is grand and beautiful. On the western side a long range of mountainous declivity stretches from end to end; falling every where precipitately into the water, at least it had that appearance to the eye, though on the spot probably a margin of meadow might extend from the bottom of the mountain. The eastern side of the lake is woody, and contrasts happily with the western. Near the bottom of this lake, is the loftiest cascade we had ever seen. It hardly, I

† *Vallis Capræarum*.—Many of the places among the mountains retain names allusive to the goats which were depastured thereon.—THE EDITORS.

“ think, falls through a less descent than three or four hundred yards, appearing  
 “ at a distance like a white ribband bisecting the mountain. The people of the  
 “ country, alluding to the whiteness of its foam, call it *Sour-milk-force*.

“ The vale of Buttermere is rather confined in that part which the lake occupies.  
 “ Below it extends a considerable way. *Gasgarthdale* opens at the head of the  
 “ lake. Here we found two valleys formed by a mountain on each side and one  
 “ in the middle. The right hand valley was closed by a *barfse*: the left led to  
 “ the scenes we sought after. The transition here is abrupt. We had been  
 “ travelling all the morning among mountains perfectly smooth, covered with  
 “ herbage; and now found ourselves suddenly among crags and rocks and precipi-  
 “ cices, as wild and hideous as any we had seen.

“ *GATESGARTHDALE*, into which we soon entered, is indeed a very tremendous  
 “ scene. It had a peculiar character. Its features were its own. It was not a  
 “ vista like the valley of Watenlath, nor had it any of the sudden turns of the  
 “ valley of Borrowdale, but it wound slowly and solemnly in one large segment.  
 “ It was wider also than either of those valleys; being at least half a quarter of a  
 “ mile from side to side. The area of this valley is in general concave; the sides  
 “ almost perpendicular, composed of a kind of broken craggy rock, the ruins of  
 “ which every where strew the valley; and give it still more the image of desolation.  
 “ The river also which runs through it, and is the principal supply of the lake, is  
 “ as wild as the valley itself.

“ As we proceeded, the grandeur of the valley increased. But we found the  
 “ mountains so overhung with clouds, that we could form little judgment of their  
 “ height. Our guide told us they were twice as high as we could see. The middle  
 “ of the valley is adorned, as these valleys in some part often are, by a craggy hill;  
 “ on the top of which stands the fragment of a rock, that looks, in *Ossian's* language,  
 “ like *the stone of Power*, the rude deity of desolation, to which the scene is sacred.

“ The vale of Buttermere, which extends many miles below the lake, is a wide  
 “ variegated scene, full of rising and falling grounds, woody in many parts; well  
 “ inhabited in some; fruitful and luxuriant in all. In the cheerful and healthy  
 “ looks of the inhabitants, we met new proofs of the narrow limits in which all  
 “ the real wants of life are comprized.”

It would only embarrass the reader's mind, to furnish more description than he will derive from the extracts presented to him. The one with the other comprehends every material object which will strike his eye on a view. It must suffice for us to add, that these dales do not afford any peculiar or singular history. Pastoral life is smooth and full of sameness.

The under lake, called

#### CRUMMOCK-WATER,

is distant from the other near a mile; the intermediate ground cultivated. It is three miles in length, and about one mile in breadth. The sides of this lake also form a high contrast to each other; the one consisting of an indented margin of cultivated grounds and little coppices, shooting out into various promontories, over which a rich scene of woodland impends from the superior eminences in a beautiful manner. The opposite shore consists of rocks, which arise from the water's

water's brink with a bold front, but have not a very rugged aspect: the morning sun shining upon them has a fine effect. The terminating objects are singularly beautiful; an eminence, scattered over with a few trees, and thrown into inclosures in irregular figures, is in the front; over which stand several tenements, with the chapel of Lowfwater: the back-ground consisting of the eminences of Lowfell, opposing a warm brown colouring to the verdant margin of the lake, closes the landscape beautifully.

There is a fine waterfall here, worthy the traveller's attention.

These scenes are extremely picturesque; and, in their narrower scale, afford the painter finer lessons than the larger lakes, as they comprehend greater variety of objects, drawn within the compass of the eye without shifting;—a circumstance necessary to the painter. This lake has been lately much visited by tourists.

We have attempted to say so much of this lake, as Mr. West and Mr. Gilpin have not given so perfect a description of these scenes, as of others which they had visited.

Mr. West's account of Crummock-Water is to the following purport:—  
 "CRUMMOCK-WATER soon opens after you leave the village, and pass through an oaken grove. A fine expanse of water sweeps away to the right under a rocky promontory, Randon-knot, or Butterniere-hawse. The road serpentine round the rock, and under a rugged pyramidal craggy mountain. From the crest of this rock, the whole extent of lake is discovered. On the western side, the mountains rise immediately from the water's edge, bold and abrupt. Just in front, between Bleacrag and Mellbreack, are two spiral hills; the hoarse resounding noise of a water-fall is heard across the lake, concealed within the bosom of the cliff, through which it has forced its way, and when viewed from the foot of the fall, is a most astonishing phenomenon.

"The lake is beautified with three small isles; one of rock lies just before you. The whole eastern shore is diversified with bays, the banks with scattered trees, and a few inclosures, terminated by a hanging wood. At the foot of the lake a high crowned hill pushes forward, fringed with trees, and sweetly laid out with inclosures; and above it, on a cultivated slope, is the chapel of Lowes-Water, surrounded with scattered farms; behind all, Lowfell swells his verdant front, a sweet contrast to his murky neighbours, and a pleasing termination, seen from the top of this rock, or from the bosom of the lake.

"The chain of pyramidal mountains, on each side of this narrow vale, are extremely picturesque; they rise from distinct bases, and swell into the most grotesque forms, and burst into rocky heads, serrated here, and broken there.

"These lakes are of a much greater depth than Derwent, and may be the only reason why they hold char, and the other does not. The char in the summer months retire to the deeps, probably to avoid the heat. The water here is clear, but not so transparent as the Derwent. The outlet is at the north-east corner, by the river Cocker, over which is a handsome stone bridge of four arches."

Mr. Gilpin proceeds thus—"Following the course of the river, as far as the inequalities of the ground would admit, we soon came to another lake, still more beautiful than that we had left above. The two lakes bear a great resemblance

“ to each other. Both are oblong: both wind round promontories, and both are  
 “ furrounded by mountains. But the lower lake is near a mile longer than the  
 “ upper one; the lines it forms are much easier; and though it has less wood on  
 “ its banks, the loss is compensated by a richer display of rocky scenery. The  
 “ forms of these rocks are in general beautiful, most of them being broken into  
 “ grand square surfaces.

“ With this rocky scenery much hilly ground is intermixed. Patches of meadow  
 “ also, here and there, on the banks of the lake, improve the variety. Nothing is  
 “ wanting but a little more wood, to make this lake, and the vale in which it lies,  
 “ a very enchanting scene, or rather a succession of enchanting scenes; for the hills  
 “ and rising grounds, into which it every where swells, acting in due subordination  
 “ to the grand mountains, which environ the whole vale, break and separate the  
 “ area of it into smaller parts. Many of these form little valleys and other re-  
 “ cesses, which are very picturesque.

“ Not far from this lake, the mountain of Grafmer appears rising above all the  
 “ mountains in its neighbourhood. A lake of this name we had already seen in  
 “ our road between Ambleside and Keswick; but there is no connection between  
 “ the lake and the mountain. This mountain forms rather a vast ridge than a  
 “ pointed summit; and is connected with two or three other mountains of in-  
 “ ferior dignity: itself is said to be equal to Skiddaw. Grafmer, and the  
 “ mountains in its neighbourhood, form the eastern boundary of the vale, which  
 “ we now traversed; a vale at least five miles in length, and one-third of that  
 “ space in breadth. Our road carried us near the village of Brackenthwaite,  
 “ which lies at the bottom of Grafmer.”\*

LOWS-

\* “ Here we had an account of an inundation, occasioned by the bursting of a waterspout. In that  
 part where Grafmer is connected with other high lands in its neighbourhood, three little streams take  
 their origin; of which the *Liffa* is the least inconsiderable. The course of this stream down the moun-  
 tain is very steep, and about a mile in length. Its bed, and the sides of the mountain all around, are  
 profusely scattered with loose stones and gravel. On leaving the mountain, the Liffa divides the vale  
 through which we now passed; and, after a course of four or five miles, falls into the Cocker.

“ On the 9th of September, 1760, about midnight, the waterspout fell upon Grafmer, nearly, as was  
 conjectured, where the three little streams, just mentioned, issue from their fountains. At first it swept  
 the whole side of the mountain, and charging itself with all the rubbish it found there, made its way  
 into the vale, following chiefly the direction of the Liffa. At the foot of the mountain it was received  
 by a piece of arable ground, on which its violence first broke. Here it tore away trees, soil, and gravel,  
 and laid all bare many feet in depth to the naked rock. Over the next ten acres it seems to have made  
 an immense roll; covering them with so vast a bed of stones, that no human art can ever again restore  
 the soil.

“ When we saw the place, though twelve years after the event, many marks remained, still flagrant,  
 of this scene of ruin. We saw the natural bed of the Liffa, a mere contracted rivulet, and on its banks  
 the vestiges of a stony channel, spreading far and wide, almost enough to contain the waters of the Rhine  
 or the Danube. It was computed, from the flood marks, that in many parts the stream must have been  
 five or six yards deep, and near an hundred broad; and if its great velocity be added to its weight of  
 water, its force will be found equal to almost any effect.

“ On the banks of this stony channel, we saw a few scattered houses, a part of the village of  
 Brackenthwaite, which had a wonderful escape. They stood at the bottom of Grafmer, rather on a  
 rising ground; and the current taking its first direction towards them, would have undermined them in

a few

## LOWSWATER

next attracted our attention.—“ Lowfwater, *locus in valle vel profundo*, is the name  
 “ of a great lake in the vale next to Lamplugh, on the east side. It gives name  
 “ to the town and parish church adjoining, and was the lands of Randal Lindsey  
 “ in King Henry II.’s time. In the 4th of King Richard I. William Lindsey  
 “ sued a writ of right against Henry Clerk of Apulby, the Countess of Albemarle,  
 “ and Nicholas Stuteville, for Lowfwater and other lands. And in the 16th King  
 “ Edward I. it was ancient demesne of Egremont; and, by the partition between  
 “ the two daughters and coheirs of Richard Lucy, it was allotted to the moiety  
 “ of Alan Multon and Alice his wife, as the twentieth part of the barony of  
 “ Egremont. Thomas Multon, calling himself Lucy after his mother’s name,  
 “ seated himself there, and bought of the Moresbies Brackenthwaite in exchange  
 “ of the moiety of Distington, and also Thackthwaite of one Agnes Dundraw, the  
 “ wife of Roger Lindby, which he gave in marriage to his sister Margaret, the  
 “ wife of Thomas Stanley, and her heirs. Howbeit, it reverted to the heirs of  
 “ Thomas Lucy, and descended to Maud Lucy, who gave it and the rest of her  
 “ patrimony to her second husband, the Earl of Northumberland, in whose blood  
 “ it continued, till his posterity gave the same to King Henry VIII. who sold it  
 “ to one Robinson, a priest, whose heir did alien to ..... Stanley, master of the  
 “ mint. Sir Edward Herbert and his wife, daughter and heir to Stanley, sold it  
 “ to Anthony Patrickson.”\*—DENTON’S MS.

This district is parcel of the parish of St. Bees, under which church there is a chapel here, whence issues a yearly payment of three shillings and eight-pence to the mother church, from which it is distant about eleven miles. †

The

a few moments, for the soil was instantly laid bare, had not a projection of native rock, the interior stratum, on which the houses had unknowingly been founded, resisted the current, and given it a new direction. Unless this had intervened, it is probable the houses and all their inhabitants, so instantaneous was the ruin, had been swept away together.

“ In passing further along the vale, we saw other marks of the fury of this inundation; bridges had been thrown down, houses carried off, and woods rooted up. But its effects on a stone causeway were thought the most surprising. This fabric was of great thickness, and supported on each side by an enormous bank of earth. The memory of man could trace it, unaltered in any particular, near one hundred years: but, by the soundness and firmness of its parts and texture, it seemed as if it had stood for ages. It was almost a doubt whether it was a work of nature or of art. This massy mole the deluge not only carried off, but, as if it turned it into sport, made its very foundations the channel of its own stream. Having done all this mischief, not only here, but in many other parts, the Liffa threw all its waters into the Cocker, where an end was put to its devastation: for though the Cocker was unable to contain so immense an increase; yet, as it flows through a level country, the deluge spread far and wide, and wasted its strength, in one vast stagnant inundation.”—GILPIN, vol. II. *See Gent. Mag.* 1760.

\* It was purchased by Gilfrid Lawson, Esq. of Patrickson, and is part of the possessions of that family.

† It appears that the priory of St. Bees had possessions here, and perhaps built the chapel.

After the dissolution of monasteries certain lands were granted to Lord Grey of Wilton, and John Bannister, Esq. and in the 3d year of the reign of King Edward VI. there is a licence for them to alienate unto Richard Robinson, clerk, a cottage called Kirkstall, and two closes called Kirkerost and Michilowc.

The lake of Lowswater is a long canal, not a quarter of a mile in breadth in any part. The margin of this lake is chiefly cultivated; the rest cloathed with fine herbage, crowded with coppices of young trees. The land ascends on every side and

Michilowe, in Lowswater, and pasture of 300 sheep in Lowswater moor, late parcel of the possessions of the cell of St. Bees, belonging to the abbey of St. Mary's, York. In the 3d and 4th Philip and Mary, Robinson by fine conveyed to Thomas Stanley, Esq.

Here is a demesne, and the tenants pay a two-penny fine. In the reign of King James I. many disputes being fomented, the lord and tenants, by indenture of 1619, settled the mode now remaining touching the payment of fines.

The chapel was certified at 4l. 10s. part arising by interest of money given by will, and the rest made up by the inhabitants. A. D. 1723, it was augmented by lot. It is now above 30l. per annum.—T. Cowper, incumbent, a very respectable character, to whom Goldsmith's description of the village curate is very applicable.

Fifty pounds was given by one William Woodvill of Carlisle. The interest is distributed to the poor yearly on St. Thomas' day.

*Chapelry of Lowswater.*

**EXTENT.]** About seven miles from north to south; and from east to west three miles and a half.

This chapelry contains many high and rocky mountains, yet has fertile vales, with several woodlands and rivers.

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.]** The mountains are in general rocky and dry, the inclosed land is light and gravelly, and is fertile in the production of oats and potatoes; a little barley and some wheat is grown, but few turnips, although the soil seems proper for the latter; for, notwithstanding the wild and mountainous situation, the tillage land lying low and warm, sheltered on every side by high hills which reflect the sun's rays, the climate is rendered very temperate. A great part of the inclosures are in grass; and much butter and cheese are made.

**RENTS.]** The average per acre is about 14s.

**SHEEP AND CATTLE.]** About 5700 sheep are kept in this chapelry, six of the fleeces will weigh a stone, which sells for 7s. 6d.—Horses are fourteen hands and a half high.—Black cattle bred here weigh about ten stone a quarter.

**LAKES.]** Lowswater and Crummock; the former about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth; and has pike, trout, bafs, and eels.—The latter lies about a mile to the south, and is nearly two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth; and has pike, trout, bafs, eels, and char.

**GAME, &c.]** Grouse, hares, and partridge; many wild ducks in the lakes in winter.—On the fells marts, foxes, and wild cats. About six years ago there were red deer on the hills, which probably had bred there for ages.

**RIVERS, &c.]** The river Cocker divides this parish from Lorton.—There are several small streams of very pure water. At a place called *Scaleforce* or *Highforce*, a brook descends from a rocky mountain in one fall near 180 feet perpendicular. It is truly picturesque.—The lands of part of the chapelry are held under the Earl of Egremont as lord of the manor, and other part under Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

**SCHOOLS.]** One near the church unendowed.—At Mockerton, Mary Moorhouse, widow, a lady of an ancient and respectable family, built and endowed a school in the year 1782, for ten poor children. The stipend arises from the interest of 200l. invested in trust for that purpose.

**ROAD.]** From Egremont to Kefwick, very dry and good.

**ESTATES.]** In this chapelry generally small, from 20l. to 40l. a year; two or three about 100l. a year. They are occupied by the owners.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** The mountains are very high and rocky, several of them in some points of view appear conical, and rise from their base so rapidly, that on some sides they cannot be ascended. On the sides and skirts of these fells grow several trees and much brushwood, which afford great ornament to the landscape. The arable land is pretty level, and runs close up to the feet of the mountains. The fences are chiefly of quickwood and earth mounds, wherein many trees grow, of different kinds. The inclosures are pretty regular, and buildings are uncommonly good. Upon the whole, much of this tract affords as beautiful and romantic retirements as any part of Cumberland, or the north of England.

and swells into mountains, of which Carlingknot is the most beautiful, rising with grassy sides, spotted here and there with some scattered shrubs; and terminating in a crown of naked cliffs.

Mr. West describes Lowswater:—"Proceed from the bridge by *High-cross* to the lake. Having passed through a gate that leads to the common, the lake spreads out before you a mile in length, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth. The extremities are rivals in beauty of hanging woods, little groves, and waving inclosures, with farms seated in the sweetest points of view. The south is overlooked by lofty Mellbreack, at whose foot a white house, within some grass

MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS.] Many of the natives are people of property, of course have received a tolerable education, and have been somewhat from home; but I found a number who had been debarred that enjoyment, and who had seldom travelled beyond their sheep-heafs, had seen no people but their neighbours, and no country but their vales and surrounding mountains.—Their ideas are simple, and their notions confined to narrow rules of nature: yet honesty, integrity, and heart-felt happiness are no strangers to this sequestered land. The people live in harmony, and they express contentment. The peasantry have one enjoyment here, which is prohibited to most men of their class. Through the liberality of their lords, a hound is kept in almost every house; two or three qualified inhabitants take licence to kill game, and command the pack. As soon as harvest is in, an honest cobbler shifts his garb and becomes huntman, and every second or third morning collects the dogs, and calls the sportsmen to the field: the cottagers climb the mountain's side, where they can view the chase, and, without much exertion, enjoy the pleasure of the hunt: after which they retire with cheerful minds and invigorated constitutions to their peaceful homes, and do not end the days of sport in revelling and riot, like the sportsmen of the plains. How odious do the game laws appear when held up to this picture of nature!—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

At Crabtreebeck, in this chapelry, was born, in the year 1631, *John Burnyeat*, a person well qualified for disseminating the principles and practices of the people called *Quakers*, and who had been excelled by few in the pains he took in travelling in the service of the gospel: he visited Great-Britain and Ireland several times, was twice upon the American continent, and on several of the West India islands; was a person of great religious experience; and though he had no peculiar literary advantage above others, his gospel labours commanded reverence, being in doctrine clear, elegant, and pathetic, yet far from thinking highly of himself, to exalt the minister, knowing that to him belonged blushing and confusion of face; but he magnified his office, and the power of him who had seen meet to employ him therein. About the year 1683, he married and settled in Dublin; and in the year 1690, as he was again visiting that nation, he was taken ill at New Garden, where he died, and left behind him a journal of his gospel labours in a large quarto volume, which was printed at London the year following.—Q.

*James Dickinson* was born at Low Moorhouse, in the parish of Dean, in this neighbourhood, in the year 1659; and, in the eighteenth year of his age, he was called to the work of the ministry amongst the people called *Quakers*: it was supposed, more people were convinced through his ministry, than by any other person whatever, excepting George Fox's. He was an able minister of the gospel, an zealous promoter of the cause of righteousness, and laboured faithfully therein. He visited Ireland twelve times, America thrice, Holland and Germany once, and laboured much in his native county and nation of Great-Britain. He handled not the word of God deceitfully, but was a workman that needed not to be ashamed; he was willing to spend and be spent disinterestedly, so as he but gathered souls to God: he preached not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind, for the love of Christ constrained him, which is the proper foundation of all gospel ministry. In his last illness, he often said, "Though he was weak he was well, and had nothing but peace on every hand," expressing his care and concern for the growth and preservation of the church. He died in the year 1741, was buried at Eaglesfield, near Cockermonth, aged eighty-two, a minister sixty-four years; and, some years after his death, was published in London, a book, entitled "A Journal of his Life, Travels, and Labours of Love, in the Work of the Ministry."—Q.

"inclosures,

“ inclosures, under a few trees, stands in the point of beauty; the eastern shore is open, and indented with small bays; the opposite side is more pleasing.— Carlingknot presents a broad pyramidal front of swift ascent, covered with soft vegetation, and sprinkled with many aged solitary thorns.

“ This lake, in opposition to all the other lakes, and the fall of the mountains, has its course from north to south, and under Mellbreack falls into the Crummock-Water.

“ This lake is of no great depth, and without char; but it abounds, as all the others do, in fine trout, &c.

“ An evening view of both lakes, is from the side of Mellbreack, at the gate, under a coppice of oak, in the road to Ennerdale. Nothing exceeds, in composition, the parts of this landscape; they are all great, and lie in fine order of perspective. If the view be taken from the round knoll at the lower end of the lake, the appearance of the mountains that bound it is astonishing. Mellbreack on the right, and Grasmere on the left, are in the points of distance on the near fore-ground of this landscape, and betwixt them a stupendous amphitheatre of mountains, their heads all broken and dissimilar, and of different hues; their bases are skirted with wood, or cloathed with verdure. In the centre point of this amphitheatre, is a huge pyramidal broken rock, that seems with its figure to change place as you move across the fore-ground, and gives much variety to the scenes, and changes the picture at every pace. The picturesque views here are many; the scenes, some mixt, others purely sublime, all surprise and please. The genius of the greatest adepts in landscape might there improve in taste and judgment; and the most enthusiastic ardour for pastoral poetry, and painting, will here find an inexhaustible source of studies, and magical scenes.”

It is necessary for us to observe, that BORROWDALE is a township in this ward; but as the ride up to the Grange is the favourite of almost every traveller, and the wad or black-lead mine is a subject of great importance to the curious, we defer our account of that township till we treat of Kefwick.

A part of CROSTHWAITE parish also lies in this ward; and that we may not mutilate the subject, we refer the reader to the account which we shall give of the parish at large, in which the portions will be duly distinguished.

When we treated of

## ENNERDALE

in the preceding pages, we merely noticed the lough or lake there. The passage, winding round the base of mountains, has a variety of narrow pastoral scenes, overlooked by scowling rocks and precipices, of which that called the *Pillar* is remarkable. The lake has no very singular features; yet, in the newspaper of this county, an enraptured traveller, describing the scene, said,—“ It forms a picture such as the canvases never represented; it embraces a variety so distributed, as no pencil can ever imitate. No designer in romance ever allotted such a residence to his fairy inhabitants:—I had almost said no recluse ever wooed religion in such a blessed retirement.”—“ The genius of Ovid would have transformed the most favoured of his heroes into a river, and poured his waters into the channel of

“ the

PLAN

of the

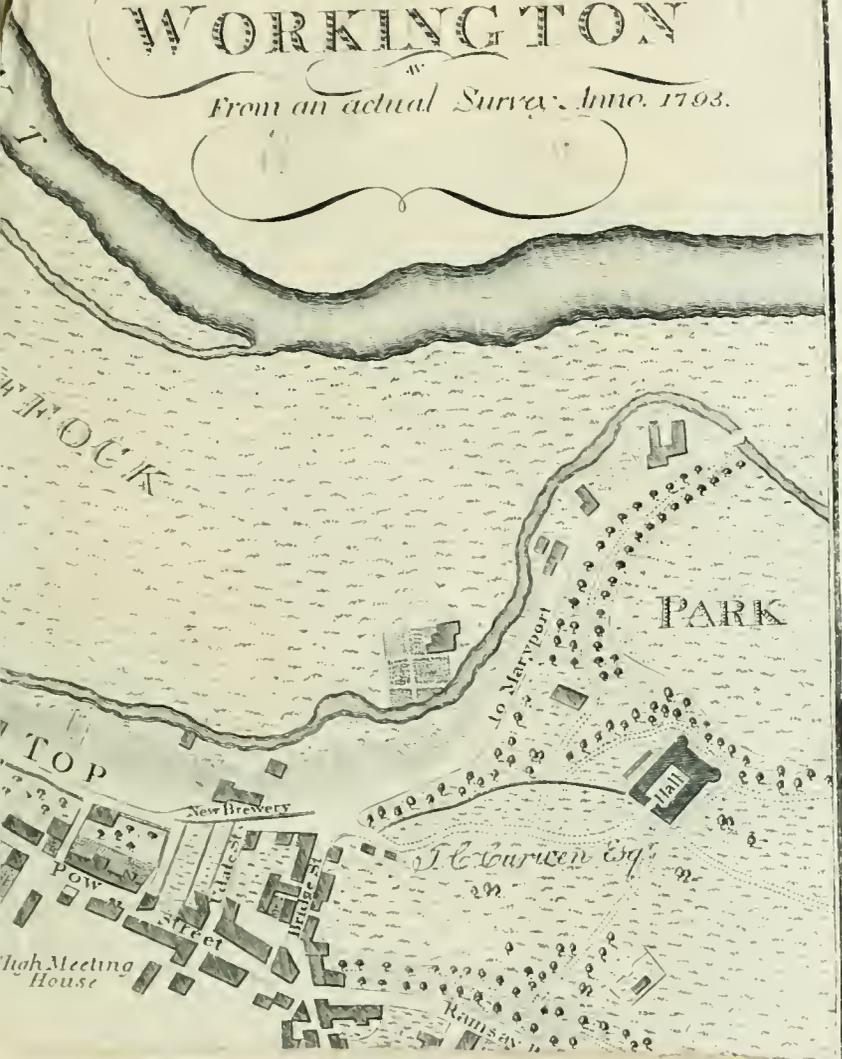


TOWN & HARBOUR

of

WORKINGTON

From an actual Survey, Anno. 1793.



PLAN  
of the  
**TOWN & HARBOUR**  
of  
**WORKINGTON**  
From an actual Survey, June 1763.

Scale of Yards  
0 100 200 300



*SE View of the Hall.*



*SE View of the Hall.*

“ the Liffa, there to wander by the verdant bounds of *Gillertbwaite*, the sweet “ reward of patriotism and virtue.”—How happy that man’s state of mind!

Stye-head, Honister-crag, Wafdale, the Pillar, and Redpike, are the great landmarks of this tract.

GILLERTHWAITE is a narrow tract of cultivated land, a peninsula on the lake or lough, whose verdure receives additional beauties from the stony desert with which it is environed, where the mountains are barren in the extreme. This little spot has two cottages upon it, and has no neighbouring habitations to alleviate the gloom of its situation. As you advance, some woodlands creep up the sides of Coldfell, from the opposite side of the lough; an abrupt turn to the right opens the whole to the view, where the herd’s house is no insignificant object.—On the eastern side, several little farmholds are spread out, and make a contrast with the opposite mountains, which, in serene weather, are reflected in softened colouring in the water.

On the whole, there is something melancholy in this scenery, and the mind is apt to be depressed, rather than enlivened and touched with pleasure, at the view of human habitations, sequestered and shut out for many seasons even from the comfortable rays of the sun.

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## THE PARISH OF WORKINGTON

( IN ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT. )

**I**N the next place demands our attention. This, like most of the small seaport towns, has not been laid out upon a plan of elegance, or for pleasure, but merely for the advantage of those concerned in trade. It is mentioned to us to be the place from whence a number of unreclaimable moss-troopers were shipped for their voluntary banishment, in which few, and those very small barks, were employed. “ Here the imprudent Mary Stuart landed, after her flight from “ Dunderannon, in Galloway, credulously trusting to the protection of the insidious “ Elizabeth.”† Notwithstanding those circumstances, which shew it was a port of some note in antiquity, and in fact the chief haven of the county of Cumberland, the reader will recollect that, in the opening of this work, we stated that, in 1566, there was only one vessel appertaining to this now opulent county, of so great a burthen as ten tons; and, on a survey taken of the maritime strength of the county, about twenty years after that period, when England commanded the seas, all the vessels which Cumberland could put to sea, amounted only to ten in number, and their mariners to an hundred and ninety-eight.

Camden says—“ After these rivers are united, the Derwent falls into the sea at “ Workington, famous for the salmon fishery. It is now the seat of the ancient, “ knightly family of the Curwens, descended from Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, who took that name by covenant from Culwen, a family of Galloway, “ the heir whereof they had married. They have a stately, castle-like seat; and “ from this family (*excuse the vanity*) I myself am descended by the mother’s “ side.”

† Pennant.

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Leland's description (vol. VII. Itin. fo. 71) is—"Also on the west syde of Darwent is a prety croke, wher as shyppes cum to, wher ys a lytle prety fyfsher town, cawled *Wyrkenton*, and ther is the chefe howse of Sir Thomas Curwyn."

From these and other testimonies, it is certain this town cannot boast much importance in antiquity, and that it has arisen from an inferior degree within a century. Some authors have asserted, that formerly the bay or creek was chiefly resorted to by persons carrying on an illegal trade: its improvement is most judiciously described by Mr. Pennant:—"The town extends from the castle to the sea; it consists of two clusters, one, the more ancient, near the castle, the other nearer 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 burthens, some even of two hundred and fifty tons, belong to this port."—Such is the account given by that celebrated traveller.

The increase of this place has been very rapid of late years, and many of the new buildings are handsome: in the old part 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 burthen. 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 1500l. and so in proportion. The chief trade in export is in coals for Ireland, but some few are taken up here for the east country service. The imports, timber, bar-iron, and flax. During the summer season the situation of the place is delightful; but the town cannot boast of many elegant buildings, or the streets of being well paved. The number of inhabitants is computed to exceed six thousand; many are wealthy, and in general the people are affable and open hearted.

The hall has been almost entirely rebuilt by the present possessors, and the grounds greatly extended and beautified. The building was erected by Mr. Carr, architect, of York: the grounds planned by Mr. White of Retford.

The harbour is esteemed one of the safest upon this coast; the vessels lie secure from the winds of every quarter. Great improvements in the quays have been lately made; much yet remains to be done, to give it all the advantages the situation is so eminently capable of; and, it is to be hoped, for the sake of the public, spirited exertions will not be wanting.—At a bar at the entrance of the harbour the sand is sometimes troublesome, but much lessened of late years.

The public manufactories carried on here are of sail-cloth and cordage. An additional ropery is preparing, on a very extended scale. An iron-foundry, which is carried on at a little distance, is mentioned in the sequel.

The public buildings are modern; the church is a handsome structure, with a tower, or steeple, in the Gothic order. The inside of the church is neatly finished, and the altar is ornamented with a painting of our Saviour taken down from the cross.

cross. The living, which is one of the best in the county, is in the gift of the Curwen family. About half a mile westward from the town is a spacious work-house, which, with the easements and out-buildings, cost the inhabitants 1600*l.* and upwards: it is calculated to take in one hundred and fifty persons, though the number now received there does not exceed twenty, including paupers from Harington, who are taken as boarders. The poor rate is collected by poundage money, at or about the rate of six-pence in the pound. The keeper of the poor-house is collector of all taxes and assessments, for which he has a yearly salary.—The savings from the poorhouse have amounted in the first year to upwards of two hundred pounds. Too much credit cannot be given to the committee who conduct this business, for their care of the poor, and their attention to the interest of the town.

There is a small but neat assembly-room, which was built at the expence of the present Mr. Curwen; it is well attended during the winter season. Here is also a playhouse, to which Mr. Stordy, who is the head of a company of comedians, gave a handsome subscription. Among the improvements that have taken place within the last twenty years, are the following:—First, A new square in the upper town, consisting of about twenty neat houses. Here the corn market is held.—At no great distance is the butchers' market, where every person has a separate apartment and stall, in the front of which the occupier's name is put up. The bridge leading from the north was erected within the last forty years. The quays have been widened and lengthened considerably, and the bankings increased, within twenty years last past.

Several of those laudable institutions, called FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, are held here, one particularly of women, consisting of upwards of two hundred persons: Mrs. Curwen presides as a member, as well as several other very respectable characters. Very bountiful subscriptions were made to encourage this institution: an annual dinner is served up on New-year's-day, when the yearly account is settled, and new regulations are made. The members, when sick, receive a weekly subsistence; and ten shillings and six-pence is allowed out of the fund to every married woman, for child-bed money. All workmen of every description, employed under Mr. Curwen, pay to the steward *three-pence* each every fortnight, at the general pay-day, as a fund to support the sick, or those who happen misfortunes; to every ten pounds raised by this contribution, Mr. Curwen adds three pounds; the allowance to each sick and disabled man is five shillings a week: as an additional bounty, Mr. Curwen pays their doctor. Here are also the FRIENDLY, HONOURABLE, and SAILORS' SOCIETIES, the advantages derived from which have been very beneficial.

The markets are in general well supplied, but provisions bear a greater price than in many other parts of Cumberland; shambles meat is seldom under four-pence a pound—salmon from four-pence to two-pence a pound. Cod is plentiful, some years selling at a halfpenny a pound. Herrings are brought from the Isle of Man, and frequently from Whitehaven, when that market is overstocked.

The coal trade is of the greatest importance. There are two sets of workings almost contiguous to Workington; nine pits belong to Mr. Curwen, and five to

Mr. Walker, as agent to the trustees of Anthony Bacon, Esq. M. P. London; they generally ship, on account of both parties, about an hundred and fifty waggon loads per day, (Sunday excepted) of which Mr. Curwen ships near an hundred loads: each waggon contains three English tons of coals, for which the owner of the vessel is charged ten shillings and six-pence. The three English tons exceed in some small degree two Irish tons; the prices at the Irish markets vary. The profits to the shipping are very uncertain, no capital of such extent makes so poor a return; it barely affords a living profit to the industrious and careful. The shares are divided into small parts, and are generally taken to oblige some individual, rather than with the view of much advantage. The collieries here have their obstructions, or *troubles*, as the miners call them, equally with those at Whitehaven, and other places on this coast. The pits are from forty to ninety fathoms in depth, having generally two or three workable bands; the first, three feet—the second, four feet—and the third from ten to eleven feet: the roofs of the two former vary; that of the main coal is of the finest white freestone, generally twenty yards in thickness. Mr. Curwen is at this time employed in endeavouring to open the Chapel-bank colliery: the shaft now sinking is upwards of twelve feet diameter. There are two fire-engines upon it; the pumping-engine one of the most powerful ever erected in Cumberland. Should this work be crowned with success, the advantage to the town cannot fail of being very great, both from the quality and extent of the coal: that heretofore worked has been nothing but the out-burst. Fewer difficulties in these new works may reasonably be expected, being clear of *troubles*, and the coal of a very superior quality.—Within these few years Mr. Curwen has erected six fire-engines, which are employed both in winding up coals and pumping water. Infinite are the advantages resulting from Messrs. Bolton and Watts' improvements in the fire-engine, which can no where be better seen than by these erected here.

In the coal-works are between five and six hundred persons employed. The fire-engines have greatly lessened the number of horses used, which is a matter of much advantage both to the public and the proprietor; and, we may venture to say, in a very few years fire-engines alone will be used in the drawing up of coals. An engine sufficient to draw coals from ninety fathoms may be erected for 600l.:—more than half that sum would in the first instance be required to purchase horses necessary for the drawing up of coal.

The road from the collieries to the haven belongs to Mr. Curwen, and he receives a yearly payment from Mr. Walker for his accommodation. The coal in general is of a good quality, and is sold to the inhabitants at the rate of two shillings for a single horse cart load, containing four customary bushels: the kennal coals for one shilling and four-pence, of the like measure. Mr. Curwen's pits being most contiguous, supply the inhabitants chiefly.

Lord Londale's estate adjoins upon the estate of Mr. Curwen, on the north and east of Workington.

Stone for building (few bricks being used) is got within a mile of the town, the stratum lies near the surface, and is easily wrought: it is of a bluish white, and very durable. Lime is also got in great abundance within two miles of the place.

Timber

Timber is imported. Masons and carpenters have 2s. 2d. per day, and labourers 1s. 4d. without other allowance. §

The salmon fishery in the river Derwent is considerable. Mr. Curwen's tenant has the draught from the High Pier and on the Quay; Lord Lonsdale's tenant draws from the Merchants' Quay up to Cammerton, about four miles in length. The sea coast fishery is farmed of Mr. Curwen by Richard Graham, who gives us the following account of his method of taking salmon, which he calls *salmon hunting*:—"The salmon hunter is armed with a spear of three points, barbed, having a shaft fifteen feet in length. When the fish is left by the tide, intercepted by shallows, or sand banks, near the mouth of the river, or at any inlets on the shore, where the water remains from one foot to four feet in depth, or when their passage is obstructed by nets, they shew where they lie by the agitation of the pool: when my horse is going at a swift trot, or a moderate gallop, belly deep in the water, I make ready my spear with both hands, and at the same time hold the bridle: when I overtake the salmon, I let go one hand, and with the other strike with the spear, and seldom miss my stroke, but kill my fish; then with a turn of my hand I raise the salmon to the surface of the water, turn my horse's head the readiest way to shore, and so run the salmon on to dry land without dismounting. In the fishery I am establishing at Workington, in the proper season, by different modes, I can kill, one day with another, one hundred salmon a day; methods of my own invention I intend to put in practice, which never were practised before in any part of the world; I have tried them, and they answer, and when known, they may become a public good. I can take the fish up at sea in ten fathom water. A man, in the ordinary way of salmon hunting, well mounted, may kill forty or fifty in a day; ten salmon is not a despicable day's work for a man and a horse. My father was the first man, I ever heard of, who could kill salmon on horseback." Our correspondent then offers a wager of one hundred guineas that, at this time, he will kill more salmon on horseback in one day, than any three men in England.—He adds—"The most noted places for killing salmon on horseback, are the rivers Eden and Esk, from Sandsfield to Bowness, and sometimes as far to the west as Skinburness. The seasons for killing salmon at Workington are in August, September, October, and sometimes in February."

Mr. Pennant, to whose judicious observations we have such frequent occasions to refer, says—"Near the town is an iron furnace and foundry; the ore is brought from Furness, and the ironstone dug near Harrington. A fine water wheel and its rods, extending near a mile, are very well worth visiting." Our correspondent has favoured us with the following notes:—"Between Workington and Seaton, on the banks of the Derwent, are considerable iron-works, called SEATON WORKS, † planned and built under the direction of that eminent engineer, the late *Thomas Spedding*, Esq. of Whitehaven, in the year 1763. They have two blast furnaces for the melting of iron ore, a mill for slitting and rolling of bar-iron, a double forge for refining and drawing of bar-iron, a foundry, with several small furnaces, wherein they make cannon and cast iron-work of all

§ We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. *Robert Lengrigg*, for much information relative to Workington.—THE EDITORS.

\* Mr. J. Walker of Seaton works.

† Seaton is in the parish of Cammerton.

“ forts; a boring-mill for boring cannon cylinders, &c. a grinding-house and turning-house, and many other conveniences fuitable for carrying on a very extensive iron manufactory. The whole gives bread to several hundreds of the industrious and laborious part of mankind.” These works are carried on under the firm of Spedding, Hicks, and company.

Camden says—“ From hence some have supposed a wall was carried for near four miles, at proper places, to defend the coast, by Stilico, in the reign of Honorius and Arcadius, when the Scots from Ireland infested this shore. For thus Britain speaks of herself in Claudian (*de laudib. Stilic. b. II. l. 250*)

“ *Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit*  
 “ *Munivit Stilico, totam cum Scotus Hibernam*  
 “ *Movit, et infesto spumavit remige Thetis.*”

Ruins of walls still remain at the mouth of the Elen or Elne.

Mr. Horsley, speaking of the ancient remains of fortifications near Workington, says—“ I met with a disappointment at Workington, where some have said that there must have been a Roman station; for I could discover no appearance of it, nor hear of any Roman coins, inscriptions, or other antiquities found thereabout: the **BOROUGH WALLS**, where the station is supposed to have been, is about a mile from the town, and not much less from the river, but on the opposite side: a good part of the walls are yet standing; by which it appears to have been only one of those old towns which we so frequently see in the north, and which sometimes bear the name of Burgh or Brugh. I saw no appearance of a ditch, no remains of other buildings about it, or near it; and, in short, nothing that looked like a Roman station or town: if it has ever been a Roman fort of any kind, I think it must only have been one of those small exploratory castella, which some observe to have been placed along the coast: it has a large prospect into the sea, but little towards the land.”§

“ We have before seen that Horsley removes Arbeia to Moresby, which others had placed at Workington, on no better authority than the *Burrough Walls*, about a mile from the town, which are still standing, though no more than one of those old towers, so common in the north, and sometimes called *Burgh* or *Brugh*; but it has no other evidences of its having been a Roman station.”†

The manor-house of the family of Curwens, called **WORKINGTON-HALL**, stands upon a fine eminence on the banks of the river Derwent. It is an elegant mansion, surrounded with excellent lands: the house commands a prospect of the town, the river and its northern banks, and the western ocean for a considerable tract. Here is a park, with beautiful cattle.

Mr. Gough, in his Additions to Camden, says—“ The mansion-house is a large quadrangular building, which still bears marks of great antiquity, notwithstanding various alterations and improvements which have been made during the last thirty years. The walls are so remarkably thick, that they were able a few years since, in making some improvements, to excavate a passage sufficiently wide lengthways through one of the walls, leaving a proper thickness on each side of the passage, to answer every purpose of strength.

§ These are supposed to be the remains of Seaton, the mansion of Orme.—THE EDITORS.

† Gough's Additions to Camden.

“ Mary Queen of Scots took refuge at this house, and was hospitably entertained by Sir Henry Curwen, till the pleasure of Elizabeth was known, when she was removed, first to Cockermouth castle, and then to Carlisle. The chamber in which she slept at Workington-Hall, is still called the queen’s chamber.”

The family of Curwens settled here is of great ancestry, the name is local, derived, as before observed, from Culwen, and by a corruption, which first appeared in the public records in the reign of King Henry VI. the family name was changed to Curwen, one of them being returned in the sixth year of that king’s reign, as sheriff for the county, by that name.

*Genealogical Table of the Curwens of Workington.*

John de Tailbois, brother of Fulk, Earl of Anjou, = Elgiva, daughter of Ethelred, King of England.\* and King of Jerusalem.

\* He was first Lord of the Barony of Kendal.  
† Was second Baron of Kendal.

Elred, or Ethelred† = Adgitha.  
Kitel = Christiana.

Gilbert. Orme = Gunilda, sister of Waldeof, first Lord of Allerdale. § William.  
§ Son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar.

William de Lancastre. Gospatric. † † Called after the name of Gunild’s father.

William de Lancastre, from whom descended the Barons of Kendal. Thomas Gilbert. Adam. Orme. Alex. died 7th Dec. 1152, and bur. at Shap.

Thomas = Joan, d. of Rob. de Veteripont. Patric was called Patric de Culwen of Workington. Allan.

A daughter = Harrington of Harrington. Thomas d. f. iff. Gilbert.

¶ Was memb. for the county 47th, 48th, and 5th King Edw. III.

|| On a pillar at the south-east end of the minster at Lincoln, is fixed a small square marble slab, with this inscription—

“ Here lieth Anne Curwen, daughter of Sir Nicholas Curwen, of Workington, in the County of Cumberland, Knight, who died XIII of April. 1606, æt. 21.”

*Gough’s Adds. to Camden.*

Gilbert died 3d Edw. III.  
Sir Gilbert, Knt. died 7th K. Rich. II. ¶  
Sir Christopher.  
Sir Thomas died 3d Edw. IV.  
Sir Christopher died 7th K. Hen. VII.  
Sir Thomas died 34th K. Hen. VIII.

1st m. Mary, d. of Sir Nicholas Fairfax = Sir Henry = 2d m. Jane Crosby.

1st m. Anne, d. of Sir Simon = Sir Nicholas || d. 2d K. Ja. I. = 2d m. Eliz. d. of George Thomas. Musgrave f. iff. Judge Carus. d. f. iff.

1st m. Catharine, d. of Sir Henry died, 2d m. Margaret Wharton.

Sir John Dalston | 2 1st K. Ja. I. | Darcy. Thomas. Patric.

Sir Patrick d. f. iff. Tho. d. f. iff. K. Cha. II. Eldred died 3d  
13th K. Cha. II. 2d K. Ch. II. | Henry died f. ff. Wilfrid, Henry d. f. iff. Elred died 18th  
Thomas, K. Geo. II.

ARMS,—A Chief Argent, Frette Gules.

Darcy, Patrick, Henry = Isabel, d. of Wm. Gale. all died young.

Isabella, an only surviving child, John Christian, Esq. who took the name of Curwen—see his pedigree.

To illustrate the foregoing genealogical table, we introduce the following observations:—

CULDEES.—“ Here is another critical remark made by Mr. Toland, where-  
 “ with I am not altogether satisfied; notwithstanding that he has assured me, that  
 “ the Irish notes on his gospel were as easy to him as a *paternoster* could be to father  
 “ Simon. He says that the old Culdees were a sort of lay-religious, who had the  
 “ power of electing their own bishops or superintendants; and that they were so  
 “ named from the original Irish or antient Scottish word, *ceilde*, signifying  
 “ separated or espoused to God. He acknowledges that George Buchanan had  
 “ the advantage over other historians of his country, in understanding the antient  
 “ Irish language; and yet this great master of the Irish tongue explains the word  
 “ Culdees by *Dei Cultores*, just as his informer, Hector Boetius, had done before  
 “ him: whereas Nazarenus himself assures us, that his foresaid etymology cannot  
 “ be denied by any man who is tolerably versed in the language of the Irish, or in  
 “ their books; one of which, a chronicle mostly in verse, entitled *Psalter Na'rran*,  
 “ was written by a *Keldee*, *Aonghus Ceilde*, latinized *Eneas Colideus*, about the year  
 “ 800.—To give a full history of the Culdees, would take up more room than this  
 “ preface can afford.—I will only say, that Mr. Toland's justification of these  
 “ primitive lay-elders from the practice of the Alexandrian church in the choice of  
 “ their prior or president, may be as pertinently alledged for the countenancing of  
 “ English deans and chapters in the execution of their *conge d'eslires*; and all that  
 “ Sir James Dalrymple had made evident, from incontestible authorities, is, that  
 “ the Scottish Culdees had lands and churches appropriated to them. And who-  
 “ ever denied this?

“ The short story of these monks is, that they were of the Irish rule, carried into  
 “ Scotland by St. Columb, and thence dispersed into the northern parts of England.  
 “ They were so named from the black habit which they wore: for *culdee* signifies  
 “ as plainly a black monk (from the colour of his hood or coul) as *culwen* signifies  
 “ a white one. John Leland mentions two rivers, *Clarduy*, or black *Clar*, and  
 “ *Clarwen*, or white *Clar*; which unite into one stream in either Cardiganshire or  
 “ Carmarthenshire: and there is a famous lake on the confines of my diocese,  
 “ whereinto fall two rivers of the name of *Blackwater*; and out of which a larger  
 “ than both those descends, by that of the *Bann* or white. In Mr. Edward  
 “ Lhuyd's Catalogue of Welsh MSS. which he left behind him collected and  
 “ transcribed in his travels, the first book is a large collection of poems; whereof  
 “ the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth bear the title *Cywyb i erchi Milchi du*, and  
 “ *Cywydb i erchi Milast wen*, i. e. Symtchral Eligies on a Black Greyhound Dog,  
 “ and a White Greyhound Bitch.—To bring all this home to our present purpose,  
 “ I am further to acquaint the reader, that in a cartulary of St. Begh's, in the Earl of  
 “ Oxford's library, Thomas, son of Gospatrick, gives (amongst other benefactions)  
 “ *Salinum in Culwen*. This Culwen is on the sea coast in Galloway; and had its  
 “ name from a neighbouring rock, which was thought to resemble a white monk.  
 “ It was given by the said Thomas to Patrick his son, who (upon the death of his  
 “ elder brother Thomas) succeeded to his father's estate in England, and seated  
 “ himself at Workington, in Cumberland; but retained the surname of Culwen:

“ which

“ which his posterity (Lords of Workington to this day) have changed into  
 “ Curwen. It was at first changed by Sir Christopher de Culwen, who was twice  
 “ sheriff of the county, by the name of Culwen, and a third time (in the same  
 “ reign) by that of Curwen. Of this family was Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of  
 “ Dublin; who, having sat twelve years, and (in the mean time being constituted  
 “ one of the lords justices of Ireland) old age growing heavy upon him, he took  
 “ care to be translated to Oxford; and, lingering one year in that see, he died at  
 “ Suinbroch, near Burford, and was there buried in the parish church, the 1st of  
 “ November, 1668.”†

Ketel granted the church of Morland to the abbey of St. Mary, York, to which grant Christiana his wife was a witness. His eldest son was Gilbert, father of William de Lancaster the first, father of William de Lancaster the second, from whom descended in a direct line the Barons of Kendal. Waldieve, the brother of Gunilda, the wife of Orme, gave to Orme with her in frank marriage the manor of Seaton below Derwent, parcel of the barony of Allerdale; as also the towns of Camberton, Crayksothen, and Flemingby. And thereupon Orme was settled at Seaton. The walls and ruins of his house were to be seen, as Mr. Denton reports, in his time.

To Gospatric, son of Orme, his cousin-german by the mother's side, Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, heir of Waldieve, gave High Ireby, which continued to be the possession of the Curwens, in a younger branch, till it ended in female issue.

Gospatric was the first of his house that was Lord of Workington, by an exchange made with William de Lancaster, who took Middleton, in Westmorland, for Lamplugh and Workington, reserving to himself and his heirs a yearly rent of 6d. payable at Carlisle fair, or a pair of gilt spurs, with homage and foreign service, as of the barony and castle of Egremont. Gospatric gave two parts of the fishery in Derwent to the abbey of Holm Cultram, except Waycroft, which he gave to the priory of Carlisle; which was granted over by the priory to Thomas, the son of Gospatric, upon a reserved rent of 7s.

To the above-named Thomas, one Rowland, son of Ughtred, son of Fergus; gave the lordship of Culwen in Galloway. Thomas confirmed the grant of Flemingby, made by his father to the convent of Holm Cultram, and gave to that house the whole fishings of Derwent. He gave Lamplugh to Robert de Lamplugh and his heirs, to be holden by the yearly presentment of a pair of gilt spurs. He gave to his second son, Patric, Culwen in Galloway. On failure of surviving issue, on the death of his eldest son, he gave all his possessions to Patric. Patric thenceforth became resident at Workington, and was called *Culwen of Workington*. He gave Camerton to his brother Alan, from whom descended the Camertons.

In the 34th year of King Henry VIII. by an inquisition taken of knights' fees in Cumberland, it is stated, that Thomas Curwen, Knight, held the manor of Workington of the king by knights' service, as of his castle of Egremont, by the service of one knight's fee, 45s. 3d. cornage, 4s. seawake, and puture of two serjeants. He also held the manor of Thornthwaite, one-third of the manor of Bothill, the manors of Seaton and Camerton, and divers tenements in Gilcrouse, Great Broughton, and Derham.

† Extract from Bishop Nicholson's Irish Historical Library, pref. xiii.

*Genealogical Table of the Family of Christian.*

William M<sup>c</sup>Christen, of the Isle of Man, was a member of the House of Keys at the Tinwold court, held in that island, Tuesday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew, 1422, as per record. =

John M<sup>c</sup>Christen, son of William, was seated at Altdale, in the parish of St. Trinity, in the Isle of Man.

John M<sup>c</sup>Christen of Altdale, son of John, was Deemster of that island, and Justiciarius Regis cum Johanne Moore, 1500, 1502, 1505, and 1509, as per record. =

John M<sup>c</sup>Christen of Miltoyn, in the parish of Kirk Maughold, in the Isle = ..... daughter of Daniel M<sup>c</sup>Christen of ..... a daughter, of Man, which he purchased of ..... Thwaites, was Deemster of the ..... Skillicombe of Balldroma, in the par. .... mar. .... Garret island with Thomas Norris, 1511, 1516, 1517, 1520, 1521, and Pines-Hall, com. of Kirk Maughold. — the parish of Kirk first put the monks' laws in writing. He was entered by the Homage Lanc. 2d son. Christ. July on the manerial records for the estate at Miltoyn, 1511, probably on purchasing it. Living also cum Willo fil. suo 1524, ut per lib. assed.

Six other daughters.

John M<sup>c</sup>Christen, 2d son, was Water = Robert M<sup>c</sup>Christen, ..... mar. .... William M<sup>c</sup>Christen of Miltoyn aforesaid, Deemster at Bailiff of the Isle of Man, had the 3d son, a merchant of Ballaugh. the same time with his father, mentioned with his fa- granting of leases and the ordinance in Bristol, ob. s. p. ther in the lib. assed. 1512, and was entered on the of Peel castle by gift of Hen. VIII. in the Isle of Man. manerial records for the estate of Miltoyn, 1527; probably on the death of his father, ob. circ. 1535.

..... eldest d. and coh. mar. William, ..... 2d d. and coheir mar, ..... mar. .... Kelly Ewan M<sup>c</sup>Christen, = eldest son of Thomas Sansbury of Daniel Caine of Jurby. of Kirk Andrews. fourth son. =

Ewan or Huan M<sup>c</sup>Christen of Miltoyn, son and heir = ..... d. of ..... mentioned of William, was a member of the House of Keys, in the lib. assed. taken at 1532; mentioned with his father in the manerial Peel, with William her records, 1535, and succeeded his father in the estate son, in the years 1539 that year, ob. circ. 1539. and 1554.

William M<sup>c</sup>Christen of Miltoyn, son and heir, was entered by the Homage Jury on the manerial records in 1559; mentioned with his mother in the lib. assed in that year and 1554. Ob. 1568. =

William M<sup>c</sup>Christen of Miltoyn, son and heir of William, is entered by the Homage Jury on the = ..... d. of ..... Culven of Clifton, in manerial records, 1568; probably on the death of his father. Entered also in the lib. assed. co. Cumberland. taken at Peel in 1569. 1575. and 1577, ob. 1593.

A B C

**A** Ewan Christian of Milntown aforesaid, Esq. only surviv. son and heir, born 1579. Made Deemster of the Isle of Man when 26 years of age, 1605, and enjoyed the office 48 years. Was Deputy Captain of Peel castle, 1640, under Sir Youlke Hounceks, Knt. Succeeded William his father in 1593, as per return of the Homage Jury. Ob. cir. 1653. This Ewan appears by the lib. ailed. to be the first of the family who omitted the adjunct *maie* in their surname.

2. Ewan, 2d son, 3. Will. Christian, 4. Edw. Christian, 1. John Christian of Milntown, Esq. = Margaret, d. of John Parker ob. 20th Oct. 3d son, born 14th ..... Lieut. Gov. of of Bradkirk, in the parish of 1613, æt. 7 an. Apr. 1608. ..... the Isle of Man, Kirkham, co. Lanc. Ob. 1629. ..... 1602, mar. 31st Aug. 1622. Con- 10th Feb. 1661-2, at Pref- stituted assitant Deemster to his ton, co. Lanc. æt. 53, bur. father in his absence, by special warrant of the Lord Proprietor. — at Kirkham. M. I. Living 1643.

1. Ewan, 5. John, Mary, only daughter.  
 2. George, 6. Charles,  
 3. James, 7. William,  
 4. Ewan. 8. Patricius.

1. Mabel mar. John Curghey 2. Margery m. Salvester Ratcliffe of Knoekal6, 3. Margaret born in 1617, of Ballakillingham, æt. 16, and had one only d. who m. Will. Huddifston John Curghey of Balla- July 17th, 1615. Ob. f. p. of Ballashot. Born 6th June, 1604. killingham.

1. Ewan, eldest son, born 8th Mareh, 1626. Ob. vita patris.  
 4. William born 18th April, 1632.  
 5. James born 22d April, 1633.  
 6. Robert born 7th April, 1636.  
 7. Charles born 5th June, 1644.  
 8. Ewan. 4. Anne born 26th Sept. 1641.  
 5. Henrietta. Edw. Christian of Lough- molla, a descendant of the Milntown family.

2. Edward Christian of Milntown, Esq. Deemst. of the island. Aug. 1628. Ob. cir. 1693.  
 3. Dorothy, 3d d. of Tho. Wilson of Haverham, com. Westm. sister of Edw. Wilson of Dallam Tower, Esq. Buried at Dearham, 27th Feb. 1694.  
 1. Isabel, wife of Major Rich. Stevenon of Balladoolc, in the Isle of Man. Born 24th Aug. 1630. Had 3 sons and 1 daughter.  
 2. Alice, wife of Tho. Skelton of Branthwaite, com. Cumb. Born 1st May, 1630.  
 3. Mabel, wife of Roger Crimble of Donaghadee, in Irel. Born 21st Aug. 1639.

4 daughters. 2. Edw. 3. John. 1. Ewan Christian of Milntown and Mary, eldest d. of John Cuine of St. Mary Whitechapel, co. Cumb. Esq. Barrister at Law, Middlesex, Esq. Mar. 12th  
 4. Will. 5. Valentine. 6. James.

**B** Jane, eldest d. mar. Tho. Samsbury of Ranaldway. Ob. cir. 1653.

**C** Mary, 2d d. married John Quale of Ballaquale, Water Bailiff, and had issue.

(the first who settled at Unerigg) | Feb. 1677, ob. 26th Feb.  
ob. 10th Sept. 1719. Buried at | 1728, æt. 71, bur. at Dearh.  
Dearh. 13th of fame month, æt. 68. | 2d March following. M. I.

M. I.

1. Ewan born 23d  
March, 1679, ob.  
18th May, 1680,  
and bur. at Ep-  
fom, Surrey.

2. Edw. born 8th  
Dec. 1681, ob.  
20th Jan. 1682,  
and bur. at Dear-  
ham.

4. William born  
3d Feb. 1690,  
bapt. at Dear-  
ham 8th of said  
month. Ob. 2d  
Feb. 1721, æt.  
31, and bur. at  
Dearh. the 15th.  
M. I.

5. Tho. Christian, A. B.  
Vicar of Croftwaite, co.  
Cumberland, so appointed  
1728. Bapt. at Dearh.  
29th March, 1697, ob.  
1770.

3. John Christian of Miln-  
town and Unerigg, born  
14th May, 1688, & bapt.  
at Dearham 24th of fame  
month, & bur. there 25th  
Sept. 1745.

6. Anne born 8th  
and baptized at  
Dearham, 11th  
Sept. 1692, ob.  
12th Jan. follow-  
ing, & bur. there.

1. Elizabeth born 10th  
June, 1680, ob. 8th  
Dec. 1696, and bur.  
at St. Mary, White-  
chapel.

2. Sarah born —  
Sept. 1683, ob.  
Aug. 1684, and  
bur. at White-  
chapel.

3. Dorothy born  
3d July, 1685,  
ob. 24th Aug.  
and buried at  
Dearham.

4. Mary, wife of John  
Fletcher of Clea, Esq.  
born 26th Apr. 1687,  
bapt. at Dearham 1st  
May following, mar.  
there 7th Feb. 1710.

5. Margaret, wife of  
Tho. Crakeplace of  
Crakeplace-Hall, b.  
2d and baptized at  
Dearham 3d Nov.  
1689.

7. Ifabel, born 13th and bapt.  
at Dearh. 28th Dec. 1693.  
Died young.

8. Jane, born 18th Feb. 1695, bapt.  
at Dearh. 1st Mar. following, mar.  
there 8th June, 1719, to Wilfrid  
Clarke of Standingstone.

9. Martha, bapt. at Dearh.  
27th Aug. 1698. Mar.  
Rob. Tubman of Cock-  
ermouth.

10. Alice, born and bapt. at Dearh.  
25th May 1702. Mar. Quayle  
Curphy of the Isle of Man.

2. Humphrey Christian, 3d  
son, born 4th October and  
bapt. at Dearh. 1st Nov. 1791.  
1720, a divine, and living  
in 1787.

1. Ewan Christian of  
Milntown & Une-  
rigg, Esquire, born  
28th July and bapt.  
at Dearh. 3d Aug.  
1718, ob. cæl. and  
bur. at Dearh. 16th  
Aug. 1752.

1. Mary, born 19th  
and bapt. at Dearh.  
27th Mar. 1721-2.  
Mar. at Dearh. 24th  
Jun. 1740, to Edm.  
Law, D. D. after-  
wards Bp. of Carl.

2. John Christian of Milntown=  
and Unerigg, Esq. High Sh.  
of co. Cumb. a<sup>o</sup>. 1766. Born  
5th & bapt. 14th Oct. 1719,  
ob at Petty France, on his  
return from Bath, 23d Nov.  
1757, and bur. at Dearh. 6th  
Dec. following.

Jane, eldest d. of  
Eldred Curwen  
of Worlington,  
Esquire, sister of  
Henry. Ob. ....  
1762, and bur.  
at Dearh. 27th  
April, 1762.

B

4. Joseph, born 17th and bapt. at Dearham 26th May, 1723. Ob. 12th and bur. at Dearh. 14th March, 1734.

5. Edw. born 15th July, and bapt. at Dearh. 5th Aug. 1725: a captain in the navy. Ob. 12th church, Cambridge. M. I. and bur. in ..... Nov. 1731.

7. Geo. born 3d and bapt. at Dearh. 23d Jan. 1730. Ob. 29th and bur. at Dearh. 31st March, 1728.

3. Bridget, born 30th Oct. and bapt. at Dearh. 5th Nov. 1732.

4. Dorothy, born 1st Dec. 1737, and bapt. at Dearh. 23d Dec. 1729, was an attorney at law, and lived at Moreland Clofe, in the parish of Brigham, com. Cumb. Ob. March, 1768, and bur. at Brigham. co. Cumb.

6. Charles Christian, born 12th and bapt. at Dearh. = Anne, d. and coh. of Jacob Dixon of Moreland Clofe, com. Cumb.

1. John, bapt. at Dearh. 31st Oct. 1753, and bur. there 2d Oct. 1754.

2. Hen. bapt. at Dearh. 9th Mar. 1755. Bur. there 16th Nov. 1760.

4. Hen. Curwen Christian, bapt. at Dearham 21st April, 1761.

Margaret, d. of John Tubman and Workington, Esq. bapt. 13th July, 1756. M. P. for the city of Carlisle in two parls. Assumed the surname and arms of Curwen, by virtue of the king's sign manual, dated 1st March, 1790.

John Christian of Milntown, Unerigg, Ifabella, d. & sole heir of Hen. Curwen of Workington, Esq. Knt. of the Shire for co. Cumb. Mar. at Edinb. 5th Oct. 1782. Born 2d Oct. 1765.

John Christian, eldest son and heir apparent, born 12th July, 1776.

1. Bridget, unmar. 1789.

2. Julia, mar. at Dearham 11th Nov. 1769, to Edw. Stanley of Workington, 1st cousin of Geo. Edw. Stanley of Pontonby, Esq. living 1794, having issue two daughters and a son.

3. Jane, wife of Wm. Blamire of Hollingbush, in the parish of Dalston, a surgeon. Both living 1794, having issue two daughters and a son.

4. Frances, wife of Edw. Christian of Brancaster, com. Norfolk. Died at there 20th Nov. 1757. Mar. Unerigg, and buried at Dearh. 29th Oct. 1787.

5. Doro. born 23d Oct. and bapt. at Dearham 20th Nov. 1757. Mar. there 20th Dec. 1774. John Tubman of Nunery, in the parish of Malew, Isle of Man.

Henry Christian Curwen, eldest son by 2d venture, born at Workington, 5th Dec. 1783, bapt. there same day.

Ifabella, born ..... and bapt. at Dearham 17th April, 1787.

Curwen born 29th and bapt. at Dearh. 30th Sept. 1785. Bur. at Workington 8th Nov. following.

Bridget, bapt. at Dearham 22d March, 1788.

Mr.

Mr. Pennant says—"Observed to the south, on an eminence near the sea, a small tower, called *Holme Chapel*, said to have been built as a watch-tower, to mark the motions of the Scots in their naval inroads."—Mr. Housman observes, on this hill the light-house stands: the land side is low and marshy. The people have a tradition, that formerly the sea flowed round it.

STAINBURN, a village in this parish, a mile east from Workington, had a chapel or oratory built therein, by a prior of St. Bees; Waldeof having given three carucates of land here to the abbey of St. Mary, in York, for the use of the cell of St. Bees. King Henry IV. interfered in the nomination of a chaplain; but, on due remonstrance from Sr. Bees, he disclaimed the right of the crown.

CLIFTON† is a chapelry in this parish, belonging to Lord Lonsdale. The vill of Clifton was given by William de Mefchines to Waldeof, and was part of the possessions of the Lucies; from whom the estate passed to the family of Eggesfield; whose heiress, marrying a Berdsey,\* transferred the possession to that house: after some generations, male issue failing in the Berdseys, Salkeld of Whitehall married the heiress; and from that family sale was made to Sir James Lowther.§

The church of WORKINGTON is rectorial. It was given by Ketel, son of Aldred, with two carucates of land and a mill there, to the abbey of St. Mary, York; and pays

† *Magna et Parva.*

\* In the 35th King Henry VIII. by inquisition, it was found that William de Berdsey held the vill of Clifton by knights' service, 2s. 10d. cornage, 17s. 1d. free-rent, suit of court, homage, and witnessman in the five towns; and Kirk Clifton 3s. 4d. cornage, suit of court, witnessman, and puture of the serjeants.

§ The chapel was certified at 3l. a year. But in 1717, it was certified that there was then no maintenance for a curate, or any divine service performed: that formerly every family (forty in number) paid 6d. to one that read prayers and taught the children to read; and the rector gave 2l. a year, and officiated there every sixth Sunday: but that these had then ceased above forty years.

This parish lies from Harrington harbour along the sea coast to the foot of Derwent, from thence up the river about four miles and a half. The average breadth is about two miles; in all nearly nine square miles.

COMMONS.] About one-fifth of the whole land, all improveable, rather wet and improper for sheep, so that the stock kept thereon does not exceed 500. Many young cattle are grazed on the commons.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Along the coast, a tract of light sandy land, about three furlongs in breadth: the rest various in quality, some parts a fertile, light loam; other parts inclined to moss, holding a bluish clay. The light soil produces barley, potatoes, and fine oats; the other some small quantities of wheat and other grain. The principal parts are in meadow and pasture.

RABBIT WARREN.] A considerable one along the shore.

As large tracts of poor, light soil may be employed with great advantage to individuals, as well as the community at large, for both the flesh and fur of these little animals are of considerable value, we here present the reader with an extract from Mr. Marshall's Rural Œconomy of Yorkshire:—"There are various modes of taking rabbits, but the trap or pit-fall is by far the most eligible.—The trap consists of a large pit or cistern, formed within the ground, and covered with a floor, or with one large falling door, with a small trap-door towards its centre, into which the rabbits are led by a narrow muce.

"This trap, on its first introduction, was set mostly by a hay-stack—hay being at that time the chief winter-food of rabbits; or, on the outside of the warren-wall, where the rabbits were observed to scratch much in order to make their escape. Since the cultivation of turnips as a winter-food for this species of stock has become a practice, the situation of the trap has been changed.

"Turnips being cultivated in an inclosure within the warren, a trap is placed within the wall of this inclosure. For a night or two, the muce is left open, and the trap kept covered, (with a board or triangular

pays a pension of 2l. 15s. 4d. to St. Bees. After the dissolution, King Henry VIII. in the 36th year of his reign, granted the advowsons and right of patronage of the rectorial churches of Workington and Harrington to Brocklesby and Dyer; from whom they came in the same year by sale to the Dalstons, and by John Dalston, Esq. of that family, A. D. 1563, and in the 6th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, they were sold to the ancestor of Mrs. Curwen, who now possesses those rights.\*

There appears to have been a chantry at Workington. Queen Elizabeth, in the 17th year of her reign, granting to Gunson and Suckly lands called *Chapelstat*, † and

angular rail) in order to give the rabbits the requisite haunt of the turnips; which, having got, the trap is bared, and the required number taken.

"In emptying the cistern, the rabbits are *sorted*; those which are fat and in season are slaughtered; those which are lean or out of condition, are turned upon the turnips to improve.

"At the close of the season the bucks and the does are sorted in a similar way; the bucks are slaughtered; the does turned loose to breed. One male, I understand, is considered as sufficient for six or seven females; and the nearer they can be brought to this proportion, the greater stock of young ones may be expected: it being the nature of the males (*unnatural* as it may appear) to destroy their young, more especially, perhaps, when their proportional number is too great.

"Great precaution is requisite in the use of these traps. If too many rabbits be admitted at once, and the cistern be kept close covered only for a few hours, suffocation and inordinate heat take place, and the carcases, at least, are spoiled.—Many thousand carcases have been wasted through this means.—The traps are therefore watched; and when the required number are caught, the muce is stopped, or the trap covered"

FISHERIES.] For salmon considerable.

POPULATION.] Computed about 6000.

HARBOUR.] Is a very good one, but the shipping lie at an inconvenient distance from the town.

SCHOOLS.] One at Workington endowed; several others not endowed.

QUARRIES, &c.] Of white freestone;—mines of coal.

TITHES.] Corn, wool, lamb, &c. in kind.

TENURES.] Part freehold, other part customary, with a fine certain. Mr. Curwen lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The lands of this parish incline a little to the north-west, are rather high, containing few plots of level land. The coast is prominent, but not rocky. *Stony Haugh* is a good house, belonging to Mr. Curwen. About Workington-Hall great improvements are making in the gardens and adjacent grounds. Clumps of trees are forming on different points of view, so that in a few years the place will be much beautified. Workington park contains the whole demefne of Harrington, rich land, and well replenished with deer.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

\* There was some confusion relative to this church, King Henry VIII. having made a second grant of it to John Bird, Bishop of Chester, in exchange for temporalities, but the prior grant was established. It had again been exchanged with Queen Mary for Childwall and other places.

† These are supposed to be the lands given by Ketel to St. Mary's, York.

WORKINGTON RECOTRY.

Abb. and conv. St. Mary's, propr.—Mr. Curwen patron—K. books 23l. 5s. (pays to St. Bees 2l. 14s. 6d.)—Real val. 100l.

WYRKINGTON RECTOR ECCLIE.

Edmund Whalley Incumbens.

Rector p'dict.	Valet in masone cum. gleba p. ann.	— — — —	£ 0 60 0	} £ 26 10 0
	Decim. granor. et feni 16l. 10s.—Lanc. et Agnell. 26s. 8d.		} 23 10 0	
	—Pisciu. marinor. 40s.—Minut. et privat. decim. cum. oblac. ut in libro paschal. 73s. 4d.	— — — —		

Repric.

and a chapel, with one acre of land, there. In the 15th year of her reign, she granted to the same persons divers lands and tenements in Workington and in Clifton, then late belonging to the monastery of St. Mary, York.

There is a school at Workington, founded and endowed by the Curwen family with a stipend of 8l. a year. Also, several Sunday schools, well attended.

*An Account of the Rejoicing on the Opening of Chapel-bank Colliery,\* extracted from THE CUMBERLAND PACQUET of the 18th and 25th of Nov. 1794.*

“ We lately mentioned the discovery of a band of coals at Chapel-bank, near Workington, on the 25th ult.—To celebrate an event, which is considered of vast importance to that town and neighbourhood, Mr. Curwen has given great entertainments, of which we have learned the following particulars:—On Friday, about noon, the *Sisterly Society* (of which Mrs. Curwen is Lady Patroness) went in procession to the pit. These were followed by the miners, dressed in white flannel suits,—the Honourable Society,—the Friendly Society,—the seamen,—Mrs. Curwen and another lady in a phaeton,—nine other carriages; several post-chaises also attended.—Two marquees were pitched, and wine and cake were provided for all who chose to partake; several barrels of ale were also broached, and given to the populace.—The procession surrounded the pit, which was then named LADIES’ PIT, in the presence of several thousands, who rent the air with three times three huzzas.—A waggon of coals was filled, and drawn by a number of men to the shipping, the procession following. The coals were put on board the Thompson, Captain Henry Tiffin.—The bells were rung, guns fired, the ships were clothed with colours, and several beautiful flags, provided by Mr. Curwen, were displayed by the societies, &c.—All the workmen, seamen, &c. had dinners provided at different public-houses.—At night, there was a general illumination; a ball was given at the assembly-room, and a supper at the hall, at which, it is said, upwards of one hundred and sixty ladies and gentlemen were present.—The greatest harmony pervaded the whole of this celebration.”

“ Mr. Curwen’s entertainments, on the occasion mentioned in our last, were of the most liberal kind; seventy-five ladies and gentlemen dined at Workington-Hall, (they were from all parts of the county) on the 14th instant.—The company at supper amounted to one hundred and seventy.—At the dinner in the assembly-room, on the 17th, there were nearly two hundred guests;—and the next day, upwards of one hundred (consisting chiefly of the inhabitants of Maryport and its vicinity) dined at Ewanrigg-Hall.—Mr. Curwen made a present of fifty pounds to the seamen of Workington, for the purpose of forming a Friendly Society of Mariners; and subscribed five guineas per annum, for the support of the Sunday schools at Maryport.”

Repric. viz. in finod. 3s. 1d.—P’curac 6s. 8d.—Annual penc. monast. See } 0 65 1 } £0 65 1

Begx 55s. 1d. — — — — —

Et valet clare 23 4 11

Xma p’s. inde 0 46 6

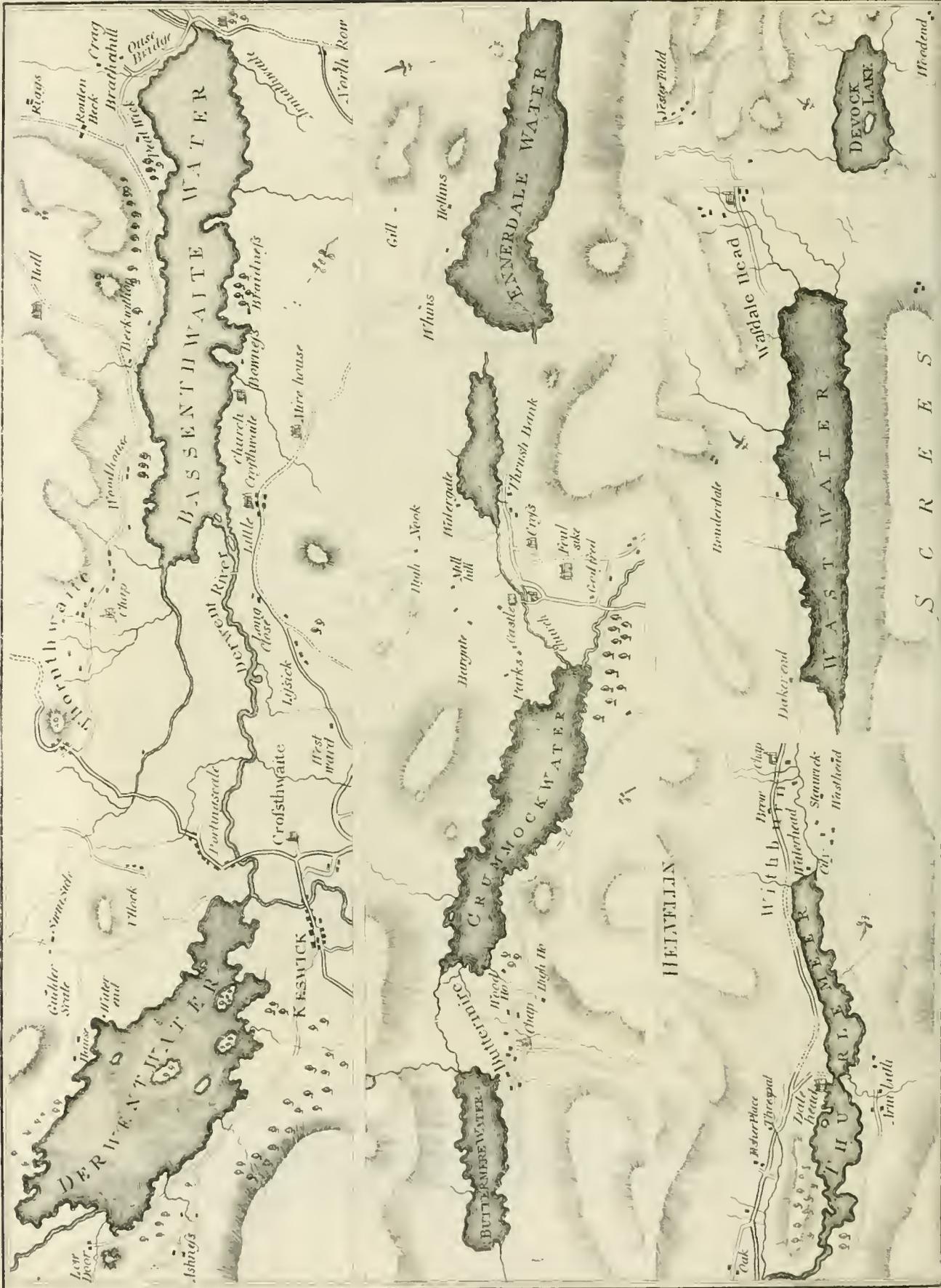
ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. HEN. VIII.

In 1534, the abbot of St. Mary’s presented to this church.—In 1556, John Dalton, Esq. presented.

INCUMBENTS.—Chr. Mattenson, Oct. 1662, pr. Sir Patric Curwen, Bart.—John Bolton, 20th Aug. 1679, pr. Henry Curwen, Esq.—Robert Loxam, 3d Dec. 1724, pr. Clement Nicholson of Whitehaven, gent.—John Stanley, 7th Aug. 1726 pr. Henry Curwen, Esq.—William Tho. Addison, 28th March, 1753, pr. ibid.—Edward Christian, 16th June, 1792, pr. Isabella Curwen.

For an account of this colliery, see p. 140.





S C R E E S

Woodend

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 THE PARISH OF CROSTHWAITE.

FOR the sake of connection, and to conclude our account of the western side of Allerdale above Derwent, we passed to Workington.—We now conduct our readers to Crosthwaite parish, which, in part, lies in Allerdale above Derwent, as before observed; and we reserved the account of Borrowdale until we might introduce it with Kefwick, from which place travellers in general make their excursion to visit the mines, and view the beauties of the vale.

At the head of Bassenthwaite lake, on the west side of the river, lies THORNTHWAITE, the most northern part of this parish,\* where there is a chapel of ease, distant from the mother church about six miles. There is a stipend, or ancient salary, belonging to it of 4l. 4s. a year. It was certified at 4l. 16s. per annum. Two augmentations by lot have been had, one in 1746, another in 1754; and afterwards, in consequence of 200l. obtained of Lady Gower's donation, it received 200l. more from the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, about the year 1762; by all which means, lands have been purchased of the yearly value of 30l.—The vicar of Crosthwaite has the nomination of the curate.—This district is mountainous, but affords fine sheep-walks, and some fertile, though narrow, vales.

We now entered the beautiful

## VALE OF KESWICK,

but in the road we passed, by intercepting hedges and trees, we were greatly deprived of the prospects; the mountains Skiddaw and Saddleback were close upon our left, and the lofty steeps of Whinlatter were to the right. The church of Crosthwaite is a spacious and handsome edifice, with a good tower, a centre aisle and two side aisles, well pewed, and kept in good order: the whole structure is friezed, or roughcast, (as the workman's term is) and whitewashed. The road from thence to Kefwick is spacious and well kept; in so much doth it flatter the traveller's hopes of its leading to a town of equal appearance, that the disappointment is not very easily reconciled when you enter the place, to find most of the houses low and meanly built: the best part of the town is obstructed by gloomy and ugly shambles and a town-house; and there is little appearance of trade or manufactory. The situation of the vicarage-house, to the north of the town, is beautiful, and the view from thence, being one of those pointed out by Mr. Gray, will be noticed in its course.

The town of Kefwick stands upon a small river called *Bure*; it holds a considerable weekly market, in which is exposed to sale a variety of fresh-water fish, as salmon, pike, eels, perch, and trout,—and the finest mutton in the island of Great Britain—Here is a manufactory of coarse woollen goods, carpets, blankets, kerseys, happings, and some linen, which occasions a great resort on the market-day.—The trade in leather, which used to be considerable, is much declined.—A cotton-mill is lately erected on the river Grecta.

\* A customary manor, belonging to Lord Egremont. The tenants pay arbitrary fines and heriots.

There are three annual fairs held at Keswick, the chief of which is on the 2d day of August, called *Morlan fair*, in the language of the country. The inhabitants have a saying, "*Morlan fluid ne'er did guid,*" it being a rainy season of the year, and they expect a flood.

From its romantic situation, a vast concourse of people resort hither on pleasure parties in the summer; Mr. Crosthwaite, who has a museum, or repository of curiosities, which is visited by almost every traveller, keeps a register of the names of such persons as he has the honour of exhibiting his rooms to, and no less than 1540 persons of rank and fashion were there in the year 1793, being the greatest number in any one year since its institution. It is to be lamented for this part of the county, that the lands are chiefly held under Greenwich Hospital, which discourages purchasers, or the examples of Lord William Gordon and Joseph Pocklington, Esq. would, perhaps, be followed by many people of fortune, and consequently the country would be considerably improved and enriched.\*

Here

\* The parish register of Crosthwaite is very imperfect.—In 1567, there were 90 children baptized—in 1652, 80 children—and in 1790, they had begun to baptize at the chapels of ease—48 were baptized at the mother church—at Borrowdale chapel 12—Newlands chapel 5—Thorntwait 9—St. Johns 13—and at Wythburn 5—Total 92. The parish is computed to be 12 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; and, on the 10th of August, 1793, on taking the number of inhabitants, they were found to be 3020, Keswick numbering 1093, and Borrowdale 361. The greatest mortality that appears in the register was in 1623, when 258 were interred. The register is imperfect in the years of the plague; there is no register for the year 1665, and for 3 or 4 years about that period, when such numbers died at London. Of the above number of inhabitants, 2971 are of the established church, 45 Presbyterians, and 4 Quakers.

This is a rainy climate; the average quantity of rain fallen at Keswick for the last five years, is 68 inches per year;—in the year 1789, 72 inches and a quarter; in 1790, 73 inches and three quarters; and in 1791, 72 inches and a half; whereas the average fall at London for 40 years together was only 22 inches.—The modes of agriculture are much improved within the last 40 years: the increase of product in grain is fivefold; in turnips and potatoes near twentyfold.—Eighty pair of looms are generally kept at work in Keswick.—The date upon the bell at Keswick market-house is 1001: there is a tradition that it was brought from Stable-Hill, or Lord's Island.

An account was taken of the number of sheep kept in this parish, on an average for the last three years, when it appeared that they exceeded 30,000, of which Borrowdale had 9000.

There are five strongholds within five or six miles of Keswick, which have the names of castles:

**CASTLE CRAG**, three quarters of a mile south of Southwaite, in Naddle, S. E. by S. from Keswick three miles. Freestone is found, which has been got at some distance, the same sorts not being found within ten miles. A well was discovered lately, and heaps of wood ashes. The south side being most accessible, is fortified with three trenches, tier above tier. To the north side is a precipice, called *Iron Crag*.

**CASTLE**, S. S. E. from Keswick market-place, distant about half a mile. Wood ashes found on digging. The whole eminence is now covered with a plantation, except a small part of its summit.

**REE-CASTLE**, on the east side of the road leading from Keswick to Watenlath, in Borrowdale, S. by W. from Alhnes three quarters of a mile, and S. by E. from Keswick, distant three miles. A place of defence to guard the pass.

**CASTLE CRAG**, about a mile S. by W. of Grange, and five miles S. by W. from Keswick. In height 169 yards. Two wells have been discovered, several kinds of freestone, leaden vessels, an iron pot, and the iron head of very large halbert, with a date of 1684, now in Mr. Crosthwaite's museum. A great quantity of pebbles were found about six years ago, supposed to be deposited there to annoy an enemy.

**CASTLE HOW**, upon the margin of Bessenthwaite lake, is about 50 yards in height, and has trenches cast up in the most accessible parts. It is at present covered with wood. North-west from Keswick seven miles.

Part

Here is a school, founded by the parishioners, with an endowment of about 40l. a year. †

The

Of ANTIQUITIES found in this neighbourhood, we have the following account :

Part of a Roman lachrymal, found under a barrow of stones on Kefwick fell.

Four flint battle-axes ; one found on the side of Langstreth, in Borrowdale ; another at Gafgarth, in Buttermere ; another near Birkby ; and the fourth on ploughing in Bassenthwaite common.

Celtic brass instruments ; one found on St. Herbert's Island ; another on Berrier Kuettles ; and another in a peatmoss in St. John's vale.

Several pieces of Roman pavement, which led along the north side of St. John's to Petriana.

A Roman mill, ploughed up in a field near Bassenthwaite.

A millstone of uncommon materials, found at some little distance from Castle Crag.

A fossil, resembling lava, dug out of the side of Latrig, with some wood ashes, taken from under a tumulus of earth. There are about 40 tumuli on the sides of Latrig, many on Swineside and the lower parts of Skiddaw. No human remains have been discovered therein.

Three teeth of the buffalo, found in Bassenthwaite park, and two found near Kefwick.

These curiosities are lodged in Mr. P. Crosthwaite's museum, to whom the Editors owe acknowledgments for his communications relative to Kefwick ; who gives the following account of himself and productions :—

A short account of some of the works and inventions of Mr. *Peter Crosthwaite*, a native of the parish of Crosthwaite, who, after having served his country twenty years, as a naval commander in the Indies, retired to his native place upon a small pension. In the year 1779, he began to collect curiosities (to add to those he had brought from India) for a public museum. The better to enable him to carry on this project, he surveyed the lakes with much accuracy, got them engraved, and has employed the profits arising from the sale of the maps in purchasing curiosities, and in search of fossils, plants, antiques, &c. making and repairing roads for the benefit of the tourist ; studying useful inventions, and making models of them : and, by the help of many valuable donations of curious articles from public-spirited friends, he has brought together, in the space of twelve years, a valuable collection. Of his useful inventions, the following are specimens :—the first is a machine with which he actually measures inaccessible distances from one station, and which has always been looked upon as impossible to accomplish. Second, He has gathered in the neighbourhood of Kefwick twelve musical stones, on which he plays tunes. Third, He has discovered a method of procuring good and wholesome water for man and beast, in many situations where it is much wanted. Fourth, A machine for saving people from fires in great towns, and other situations. Fifth, A method of curing near half the smokey chimneys in England. Sixth, A machine for taking landscapes by rule. Seventh, A swinging machine for the benefit of health. Eighth, A portable bathing machine. Ninth, A ready and very useful roasting machine. Tenth, A machine for saving ships and men in tempestuous weather, and in case of springing a leak at sea.

We are sorry to observe that, in so small a place as Kefwick, there is a rivalry between Mr. Crosthwaite and Mr. Hutton, the latter also exhibiting a museum. A division of the rarities, curiosities, and antiques, gathered in this country, is a great disappointment to the traveller, whose leisure perhaps will not permit him to visit both repositories, or whose particular pursuits are disappointed by not finding the objects of his taste and curiosity arranged together and in order. These gentlemen have been equally generous to us, in permitting inscriptions to be copied and drawings taken, and presenting us with a valuable collection of Cumbrian fossils, which are under the inspection of Dr. Walker, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, who has already favoured us with an analysis of some sent to us by Mr. Crosthwaite, which shall be hereafter inserted.—Mr. Hutton has collected many *rare* plants, with which, and fossils, &c. &c. he furnishes the inquisitive naturalist. He has found *Epimedium Alpinum*, a plant not before this discovered in Great Britain. They appear to us industrious and obliging men, and both meriting encouragement, which makes us the more heartily lament the seeming opposition of the parties.—THE EDITORS.

† On a cause for charitable uses, a decree was had touching this school, it was settled, that eighteen select committee men of the parish had authority to appoint a schoolmaster and govern the school.

One Thomas Grave gave money, which purchased lands of 10l. a year value, which is distributed to the poor on Good Friday.

The church of Crosthwaite was rectorial: it is dedicated to St. Kentigern, and was given to the abbey of Fountains, in Yorkshire, by Alice de Romely, and soon

One Peter Uldale gave a rent charge of 4l. 11s. 4d. out of lands in Essex, to be distributed to the poor of several townships in this parish. To this is added a saving of 3cl. 10s. which increases the dole.

Thomas Williamson and Agnes Williamson gave 20l. the interest to buy flesh-meat, pickled, hanged, and dried, to be given to the poor of St. John's and Castlerigg, for their relief on stormy days in winter, that they may not in such weather be forced to hazard their lives in seeking of a daily support.

In some part of the interval between the years 1745 and 1750, and in the reign of King George II. was seen by some boys, &c. in their return from school, about five or six o'clock in the evening, at Portinscale, near Keswick, the extraordinary phenomenon of several *parhelia*, or mock suns. There must have been six at least in their count with the *real* sun; but there might have been seven, including *the sun* in that number; for less than six could not have been to answer the circular form or figure they made, which is well remembered, the sun in the middle, as supposed; for the *parhelia* could not easily be distinguished from the sun itself, in point of *brightness*, or otherwise, than by the time of the day.

The *parhelia* were not accompanied by any *coronæ*, or luminous circles, so far as I can at present well recollect; neither, certainly, had they any luminous cones at all, in any direction whatsoever.

The several *parhelia* were all clearly and distinctly seen, (as was the sun, or that in the middle) at the same time, above the horizon, at a considerable and apparently equal distance from the sun in the centre, and equidistant from each other, to all appearance.

A certain young woman passing by at the time, with a mixture of surprize and awe in her countenance, beckoned to us in a shoemaker's shop, exclaiming, "*Such a sight as never was seen!*"—Both master and man immediately throwing aside their straps, last, and awl, were followed by the boys, in eager hurry to see the wonderful sight.

We stood gazing at this grand display of the mimic sport of nature for some time, it might be for several minutes, (to speak within compass) till the *parhelia* began to fade, and presently after vanished, leaving the real sun without a competitor, the unrivalled monarch of the skies.

Some packs of clouds, and black as those we usually call *thunder-clouds*, were towards the north. The edge of these must have been nearly over our heads, as the scenery was accompanied by the gentlest fall of a few glistening drops of rain; but these were quickly over, the air being warm, still, and calm.

The authenticity of the above account may with certainty be depended on, from the testimony of

ENATIS CUMBRÆ.

AUTOPTES.

Dated 10th April, 1793, from the vicinity of Manchester.

A passage in the *Acta Eruditorum* anno 1694 publicata. *Lipshæ.—Calendis Julii.*

*Descriptio Phenomeni Trium Solium eodem tempore visorum a Dn. Cassini.—D. 18 Januar. A. 1693.*

Upon a comparison, the difference between these two phenomena at different times stands as follows:

Cassini's came on with the rising sun; this was towards the setting of the sun, about five or six o'clock: Cassini's was in January; this in some of the warmer months and longer days: the two *parhelia* of Cassini had each a luminous cone, *sursum et deorsum*, that is, in opposite directions, *in eadem linea verticali*. These had no cones at all.

¶ This parish, in 1740, was certified to contain 556 families, 6 Quakers, 15 Presbyterians.

#### DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. N. V.		K. Edw. II.		K. Hen. VIII.
Eeccl. de Crosthwaite	£30 13 4	£10 0 0	}	Crosthwaite vicaria - - - £50 8 11 f.
Vicaria ejusdem - - -	20 0 0	4 0 0		Cant. B. Mariæ Mag. de Kes. 4 19 7

#### CROSTHWAITE VICARAGE.

Dedic. St. Kentigern—Priory and conv. Fountain's abbey propr.—Bp. Carlisle patron.

King's books 50l. 8s. 11d. half.—Real val. 140l.

VICARIA



ed with lands and tenements, which, after the dissolution, were granted in the reign of King Edward VI. to one Brende. §

The corn tithes, after the dissolution of Fountain's abbey, were granted to a purchaser, in trust for the owners of the lands. ||

There are five dependent chapelries in this parish, four of which are nominated to by the vicar; one of which latter number, Thornthwaite, we have already mentioned; the fifth was also anciently presented to in like manner, but, on a donation of 200l. by Dr. Gafgarth, and 100l. by the inhabitants, the vicar, with the consent of the bishop, gave up his right, that the doctor and his heirs should thereafter present a curate of his own choice and that of the inhabitants alternately. Lord Lonsdale has lately purchased Mr. Gafgarth's right of nomination.

The several townships of Portenscales, Braythwaite, Stanger and Stare, and Newlands, are in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, and within this parish.—PORTENSCALES,\* belonging to Coldale and Brathwaite, lies a mile east from Kefwick, in the middle of the vale between Brathwaite and Kefwick, and is parcel

the canopies which hanged and that which was carried over the sacrament—two brazen or latyne chrismatories—the vail cloth—the sepulchral cloths and the painted cloths, with the pictures of Peter and Paul, and the Trinity—four vestments—three tunicles—five chestables—and all other vestments, to be defaced and cut—the albes and amysses to be fold. None shall pray on any beads, knots, portasses, and Latin primiers: and that there be no communion at the burial of any dead, nor any month's minds, anniversaries, or such ceremonies, used.

§ *Cantaria Beate Marie Magdalene de Kefwyke.*

Johes Steyle capellan. Cantarista Cantarie B'te Marie Magdalene de Kefwyke infra p'ochiam }  
de Crothuate que valet coibus annis p. Juramentum Cantarist. — — — } £4 19 7

Sma valor. £4 19 7

Xma inde 0 9 11 halfp.

ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

|| Other possessions belonging to Fountain's abbey here, were also granted out to one John Williamson: amongst which was *the wood, containing one acre, called the Vicar Isle, in the water of Derwent.*

In the town of Kefwick was born Sir *John Banks*. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, was a student in Gray's Inn, attorney to Prince Charles, and, A. D. 1640, made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. 1640, he was with the king at Oxford, and made one of the Privy Council. He died at Oxford 1644, and was interred in the cathedral there. By his will, he gave 200l. in money, and a yearly rent charge of 30l. out of his lands at Crothwaite, to build a manufactory house, and raise a stock for the employment of the poor.

\* In this village is now living *Mary Wilson*, in her 84th year. She has been 23 years a widow. Her husband left to her a cow, which she sold for 5l. but lost 2l. 18s. of it by a bad debt; the remaining two guineas she has locked up in her box, with a firm determination to save it to defray her funeral expences. House rent is 15s. a year, and coals cost her 5s. more. Her whole earnings is 2s. 6d. a month, which she receives for carding and spinning 8lb. of wool. She goes to Kefwick regularly every four weeks, with 8lb. of yarn on her back, and returns with 8lb. of wool: this she has done regularly for many years past. Her time is thus employed, or in gathering fuel, viz. fern, whins, &c. She has nothing to support nature but this scanty earning. Her dress is not expensive: her market-going hat has served her thirty years, and her petticoat sixty-five. Her pewter dishes are bright as when new, her house neat and clean. She hears, sees, and walks as well as most people of fifty; is always chearful, and never was heard to utter a complaint. She has frequently been advised to live comfortably on the little she had, and then to apply to the parish officers for relief—Her answer has always been, “Nay, nay, I'll not be troublesome so long as I can work.” She has never till last year received any charity, when some humane people left her about 4s.—How little is absolutely necessary to support nature!—W. R.

of the manor of Derwent fells. The estates here are chiefly customary, and pay arbitrary fines and heriots.—BRATHWAITE lies a mile to the south-west of Portencales: all the tenements are customary, except one, and pay arbitrary fines.—STANGER and STARE lie a mile further south, upon the west side of Derwent lake: all the tenements are customary, and pay arbitrary fines, except a small estate belonging to the late General Stanwix, which is freehold.—NEWLANDS we had occasion to mention before.

From a short description of the beauties of Keswick, written by the late Dr. Brown, which we had before us on our first visit to this place, we were impatient to view the beauties of the scene.\*

From

\* *Dr. Brown's Letter, printed at Newcastle in the Year 1767.*

“ In my way to the north from Hagley, I passed through Dovedale; and, to say the truth, was disappointed in it. When I came to Buxton, I visited another or two of their romantic scenes; but these are inferior to Dovedale. They are but poor miniatures of Keswick; which exceeds them more in grandeur than I can give you to imagine, and more, if possible, in beauty than in grandeur.

“ Instead of a narrow slip of valley, which is seen at Dovedale, you have at Keswick a vast amphitheatre, in circumference about twenty miles; instead of a meagre rivulet, a noble living lake, ten miles round, of an oblong form, adorned with variety of wooded islands. The rocks indeed of Dovedale are finely wild, pointed and irregular; but the hills are both little and unanimated; and the margin of the brook is poorly edged with weeds, morafs, and brushwood. But at Keswick you will on one side of the lake see a rich and beautiful landscape of cultivated fields, rising to the eye in fine inequalities, with noble groves of oak, happily dispersed; and climbing the adjacent hills, shade above shade, in the most various and picturesque forms. On the most opposite shore, you will find rocks and cliffs of stupendous height, hanging broken over the lake in horrible grandeur, some of them a thousand feet high, the woods climbing up their steep and shaggy sides, where mortal foot never yet approached. On these dreadful heights the eagles build their nests: a variety of waterfalls are seen pouring from their summits, and tumbling in vast sheets from rock to rock in rude and terrible magnificence: while on all sides of this immense amphitheatre the lofty mountains rise round, piercing the clouds in shapes as spiry and fantastic as the very rocks of Dovedale. To this I must add the frequent and bold projection of the cliffs into the lake, forming noble bays and promontories: in other parts they finely retire from it, and open in abrupt chafms or cliffs, through which at hand, you see rich and cultivated vales, and beyond these, at various distances, mountains rising over mountains; among which new prospects present themselves in mist, till the eye is lost in an agreeable perplexity:

“ Where active fancy travels beyond sense,  
“ And pictures things unseen.—

“ Were I to analyse the two places into their constituent principles, I should tell you that the full perfection of Keswick consists of three circumstances, beauty, horror, and immensity united; the second of which is alone found in Dovedale. Of beauty it hath little; nature having left it almost a desert: neither its small extent nor the diminutive and lifeless form of the hills admit magnificence. But to give you a complete idea of these three perfections, as they are joined in Keswick, would require the united powers of Claude, Salvator, and Pouffin. The first should throw his delicate sunshine over the cultivated vales, the scattered cots, the groves, the lake, and wooded islands. The second should dash out the horror of the rugged cliffs, the steep, the hanging woods, and foaming waterfalls; while the grand pencil of Pouffin should crown the whole with the majesty of the impending mountains.

“ So much for what I would call the permanent beauties of this astonishing scene. Were I not afraid of being tiresome, I could now dwell as long on its varying or accidental beauties. I would sail round the lake, anchor in every bay, and land you on every promontory and island. I would point the perpetual change of prospect; the woods, rocks, cliffs, and mountains, by turns vanishing or rising into view: now gaining on the sight, hanging over our heads in their full dimensions, beautifully dreadful; and now, by a change of situation, assuming new romantic shapes, retiring and lessening on the eye,  
“ insensibly

From Cock-shoot-hill, we had our first prospect of the lake, which, though inferior in size to Ullswater, is yet very different in the general features of its

“ insensibly losing themselves in an azure mist. I would remark the contrast of light and shade produced  
 “ by the morning and evening sun; the one gilding the western, and the other the eastern side of this  
 “ immense amphitheatre; while the vast shadow, projected by the mountains, buries the opposite part in  
 “ a deep and purple gloom, which the eye can hardly penetrate. The natural variety of colouring which  
 “ the several objects produce is no less wonderful and pleasing: the ruling tints in the valley being those  
 “ of azure, green, and gold, yet ever various, arising from an intermixture of the lake, the woods, the  
 “ grass and corn fields: these are finely contrasted by the grey rocks and cliffs; and the whole heightened  
 “ by the yellow streams of light, the purple hues, and misty azure of the mountains. Sometimes a serene  
 “ air and clear sky disclose the tops of the highest hills; at others, you see clouds involving their summits,  
 “ resting on their sides, or descending to their base, and rolling among the valleys, as in a vast furnace.  
 “ When the winds are high, they roar among the cliffs and caverns like peals of thunder; then, too,  
 “ the clouds are seen in vast bodies sweeping along the hills in gloomy greatness, while the lake joins the  
 “ tumult, and tosses like a sea: but in calm weather the whole scene becomes new; the lake is a perfect  
 “ mirror; and the landscape in all its beauty, islands, fields, woods, rocks, and mountains, are seen  
 “ inverted, and floating on its surface. I will now carry you to the top of a cliff, where, if you dare  
 “ approach the ridge, a new scene of astonishment presents itself; where this valley, lake, and islands,  
 “ seem lying at your feet; where the expanse of water appears diminished to a little pool, amidst the vast  
 “ immeasurable objects that surround it; for here the summits of more distant hills appear above those  
 “ you have already seen, and rising behind each other in successive ranges, and azure groups of craggy  
 “ and broken steeps, form an immense and awful picture, which can only be expressed by the image of a  
 “ tempestuous sea of mountains.—Let me now conduct you down again to the valley, and conclude with  
 “ one circumstance more; which is, that a walk by still moon light (at which time the distant waterfalls  
 “ are heard in all their variety of sound) among these enchanting dales, opens a scene of such delicate  
 “ beauty, repose, and solemnity, as exceeds all description.”

Mr. Gough, in his Additions to Camden, quotes Leland.—“ *On the east side of the isle where as the  
 “ water of Darguent riseth, is a little poor market town called Keswike, and yt is a mile from St. Hereberte’s  
 “ Isle, that Bede speaketh of; divers springs cometh out of Borrowdale, and so make a great lough that we call  
 “ a pool, and therein be three isles. In the one is the head places of the M. Radclif, another is called St.  
 “ Herebert’s Isle, and the 3d is Vicar Isle, full of trees like a wilderness.*” He adds—“ Keswic is placed  
 “ in a narrow bottom, under vast mountains, full of mines. Its vale a circle, between land and water, of  
 “ about twenty miles, is the elysium of the north. The form of the lake is irregular, extending about  
 “ three miles and a half from north to south, and about one mile and a half broad: its greatest depth  
 “ twenty feet. The southern extremity is a composition of all that is horrible. An immense chasm opens in  
 “ the midst, whose entrance is divided by a rude conic hill, once topt by a castle, beyond a chain of crags  
 “ patched with snow, and containing various minerals, overhanging the dark winding deeps of Borrow-  
 “ dale.”—One cannot forbear a smile, when one thus contrasts *the ideas of men of taste* :—

“ With equal reason, Keswick’s favour’d pool  
 “ Is made the theme of ev’ry wond’ring fool;  
 “ With bogs and barrenness here compals’d round,  
 “ With square inclosures there, and fallow’d ground;  
 “ O’er its deep waves no promontories tow’r,  
 “ No lofty trees, high overarch’d, imbower;  
 “ No winding creek, or solitary bay,  
 “ Midst pendant rocks, or woods, is seen to stray:  
 “ But small prim stands, with blue fir-trees crown’d,  
 “ Spread their cold shadows regularly round;  
 “ Whilst over all vast crumbling mountains rise,  
 “ Mean in their forms, tho’ of gigantic size.”

*The Landscape, a Poem, by R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Such are the effusions of fine poets.

environs,

environs, and the countenance of the whole. The water, which bears the name of Derwentwater, though embodied in so large a lake, said to be ten miles in circumference, was transparent as chrystal, and shining as a mirror; over whose surface five fine islands are dispersed: the nearest in view was then covered with yellow corn; the rest clothed with wood. The hills are lofty, rising on every side from the margin of the lake. Here the mountains were in some parts covered with grafs, in others with heath; there the rocks were grown with shrubs and brushwood, which hung in their apertures, and on their summits. Little valleys of cultivated land presented themselves in the openings and windings of the mountains; and small inclosures and groves of oaks stretched up the steep skirts of several hills from the brink of the water. At the head of the basin, the mountains appeared more rugged and romantic. †

To

† The following VERSES are taken from Dr. Dalton's Descriptive Poem, in the Continuation of Doddsley's Collection, vol. I.—

———“ To nature's pride,  
 “ Sweet Keswick's vale, the muse will guide;  
 “ The muse who trod th' enchanted ground,  
 “ Who sail'd the wond'rous lake around;  
 “ With you will haste, once more to hail  
 “ The beauteous brook of Borrowdale.  
 “ From savage parent, gentle stream!  
 “ Be thou the muses' favourite theme;  
 “ O soft, insinuating glide,  
 “ Silent along the meadow's side;  
 “ Smooth o'er the sandy bottom pass,  
 “ Resplendent all through fluid glass;  
 “ Unless upon thy yielding breast,  
 “ Their heads the painted lilies rest,  
 “ To where, in deep capacious bed,  
 “ The widely liquid lake is spread.  
 “ Let other streams rejoice to roar  
 “ Down the rough rocks of dread Lodore;  
 “ Rush raving on with boist'rous sweep,  
 “ And, foaming, rend the frightened deep.  
 “ Thy gentle genius shrinks away  
 “ From such a rude unequal fray;  
 “ Through thine own native dale, where rise  
 “ Tremendous rocks amid the skies,  
 “ Thy waves with patience slowly wind,  
 “ Till they the smoothest channel find;  
 “ Soften the horrors of the scene,  
 “ And through confusion slow serene.  
 “ Horrors like these at first alarm,  
 “ But soon with savage grandeur charm,  
 “ And raise to noblest thoughts your mind;  
 “ Thus by thy fall, Lodore, reclin'd,  
 “ The cragged cliff, impending wood,  
 “ Whose shadows mix o'er half the flood,  
 “ The gloomy clouds, with solemn sail,  
 “ Scarce lifted by the languid gale,  
 “ O'er the capp'd hill and darken'd vale,

“ The ravening kite, and bird of Jove,  
 “ Which round th' aerial ocean move,  
 “ And, floating on the billowy sky,  
 “ With full expanded pinions fly,  
 “ Their flut'ring, or their bleating prey,  
 “ Thence with death-dooming eye survey;  
 “ Channels by rocky torrents torn,  
 “ Rocks to the lake in thunder borne;  
 “ Or such as o'er our heads appear  
 “ Suspended in the mid career,  
 “ To start again at his command,  
 “ Who rules fire, water, air, and land;  
 “ I view with wonder and delight,  
 “ A pleasing, though an awful sight.  
 “ For, seen with them, the verdant isles  
 “ Soften with more delicious smiles;  
 “ More tempting twine their opening bowers,  
 “ More lively flow the purple flowers,  
 “ More smoothly slopes the border gay,  
 “ In fairer circle bends the bay;  
 “ And last, to fix our wand'ring eyes,  
 “ Thy roofs, O Keswick, brighter rise  
 “ The lake and lofty hills between,  
 “ Where giant Skiddaw shuts the scene.  
 “ Supreme of mountains, Skiddaw, hail!  
 “ To whom all Britain sinks a vale!  
 “ Lo, his imperial brow I see,  
 “ From foul usurping vapours free!  
 “ 'Twere glorious now his side to climb,  
 “ Boldly to scale his top sublime!  
 “ And thence—  
 “ —My muse these sights forbear,  
 “ Nor with wild raptures tire the fair;  
 “ Hills, rocks, and dales, have been too long  
 “ The subject of my rambling song.”

X

Mr

To the left hand, the scene was winged with the stupendous cliffs of *Ladies' Rake* and *Eve's Crag*, whose feet were clothed with a forest; beyond which you might observe the precipices that hang over the waterfalls at *Lodore* and *Shepherds' Crag*: the opening of *Borrowdale*, with *Castle Crag* in the centre, terminated the

Mr. Pennant gives the following description of this lake: "Arrive near the Elysium of the north, the vale of Keswick, a circuit, between land and water, of about twenty miles. From an eminence above, command a fine bird's-eye view of the whole of the broad fertile plain, the town of Keswick, the white church of Crosthwaite, the boated lake of Derwentwater, and the beginning of that of Bassenthwaite, with a full sight of the vast circumjacent mountains that guard this delicious spot.

"Take boat on the water, which makes this place so justly celebrated. The form is irregular, extending from north to south about three miles and a half, the breadth one and a half. The greatest depth is twenty feet, in a channel running from end to end, probably formed by the river Derwent, which passes through and gives name to the lake.

"The views on every side are very different: here all the possible variety of alpine scenery is exhibited with all the horror of precipice, broken crag, or ever-hanging rock; or insulated pyramidal hills, contrasted with others whose smooth and verdant sides swelling into immense aerial heights, at once please and surprize the eye.

"The two extremes of the lake afford most discordant prospects: the southern is a composition of all that is horrible; an immense chasm opens in the midst, whose entrance is divided by a rude conic hill, once topt with a castle, the habitation of the tyrant of the rocks; beyond, a series of broken mountainous crags, now patched with snow, soar one above the other, overshadowing the dark winding deeps of Borrowdale.—In these brack recesses, are lodged variety of minerals, the origin of evil by their abuse, and placed by nature, not remote from the fountain of it. But the opposite or northern view is in all respects a strong and beautiful contrast.—Skiddaw shews its vast base, and bounding all that part of the vale, rises gently to a height that sinks the neighbouring hills, opens a pleasing front, smooth and verdant, smiling over the country like a gentle generous lord, while the fells of Borrowdale frown on it like a hardened tyrant.

"Each boundary of the lake seems to take part with the extremities, and emulates their appearance: the southern varies in rocks of different forms, from the tremendous precipices of the Lady's Leap, the broken front of the Falcons next to the more distant concave or curvature of Lodore, an extent of precipitous rock, with trees vegetating from the numerous fissures, and the foam of a cataract precipitating amidst.

"The entrance into Borrowdale divides the scene, and the northern side alters into milder forms; a salt spring, once the property of the monks of Furness, trickles along the shore; hills (the resort of shepherds) with downy fronts and lofty summits succeed; with woods closing their bases, even to the water's edge.

"Not far from hence the environs appear to the navigator of the lake to the greatest advantage; for on every side mountains close the prospect, and form an amphitheatre almost matchless.

"Loch Lommond, in Scotland, and Loch Lene, in Ireland, are powerful rivals to the lake in question; was a native of either of those kingdoms to demand my opinion of their respective beauties, I must answer as the subtle Melvil did the vain Elizabeth,—that she was the fairest person in England, and mine the fairest in Scotland.

"The isles that decorate this water are few, but finely disposed, and very distinct, rise with gentle and regular curvatures above the surface, consist of verdant turf, or are planted with various trees. The principal is the Lord's island, about five acres, where the Ratchiff family had some time its residence, and from this lake took the title of Derwentwater. The last ill-fated earl lost his life and fortune by the rebellion, 1715; and his estate, now amounting to twenty thousand pounds per annum, is vested in trustees for the support of Greenwich Hospital.

"The water of Derwentwater is subject to violent agitations, and often without any apparent cause, as was the case this day—the weather was calm, yet the waves ran a great height, and the boat was tossed violently with what is called a bottom-wind."

"Till of late years the superstition of the *bel-tin* was kept up in these parts; and in this rural sacrifice it was customary for the performers to bring with them boughs of the mountain ash."

view

view crosses the lake. On the right hand, the cultivated shores rising slowly up the feet of the hills, were varied by strips of corn ground mixing with the meadows; the opening of the valley of *Newlands*, with its verdant inclosures, intersected by growing fences and little coppices of wood, lay at a further distance; and beyond these a mighty range of mountains, *Catbels* and *Causey Pike*, and others, whose names are no wise profitable in this place, skirted by the woods of *Brandelav parks*, formed the western side of this august amphitheatre. In front lay *Vicar's Island*,† then in corn, on whose eastern shore stood a grove of sycamores shading a cottage; at a further distance lay *St. Herbert's Island*, covered with trees.\*

We

† We shall have occasion to speak of that island in the sequel, in its present state, with the ornamental buildings Mr. Pocklington has erected.

\* Mr. West tells us in his *Guide to the Lakes*, that "the whole extent of the lake is about three miles, from north to south; its form irregular; its greatest breadth exceeds not a mile and a half.—Mr. Gray viewed it from the banks only; and Mr. Mason, after trying both, prefers Mr. Gray's choice; yet every dimension of the lake appears more extended from its bosom, than from its banks, or other elevated station."

Mr. West's first station, pointed out to travellers, is "COCKSHUT-HILL, remarkable for a general view, and from thence the lake appears in great beauty."

The next celebrated station he points out "is at a small distance. CROW-PARK, of late a grove of oaks, whose fall the bard of Lowes-water bemoans in humble plaintive numbers thus,—

—That ancient wood—  
Now falls, a destin'd prey, to savage hands,  
Being doom'd, alas! to visit distant lands, &c.

"This is a gentle eminence, on the very margin of the lake, which it commands in all its extent, and looks full into the craggy pafs of Borrowdale. Of this station Mr. Gray speaks.—"October 4th, I walked to *Crow-park*, now a rough pasture, once a glade of ancient oaks, whose large roots still remain in the ground, but nothing has sprung from them. If one single tree had remained, this would have been an unparalleled spot; and Smith judged right, when he took his print of the lake from hence, for it is a gentle eminence, not too high, on the very margin of the water, and commands it from end to end, looking full into the gorge of Borrowdale. I prefer it even to *Cockshut-hill*, which lies beside it, and to which I walked in the afternoon; it is covered with young trees, both sown and planted, oak, spruce, Scotch fir, &c. all which thrive wonderfully. There is an easy ascent to the top, and the view far preferable to that on *Castle-hill*, because this is lower and nearer the lake; for I find all points that are much elevated, spoil the beauty of the valley, and make its parts, which are not large, look poor and diminutive."§ Whilst I was here a little shower fell, red clouds came marching up the hills from the east, and part of a bright rainbow seemed to rise along the side of *Castle-hill*.

"A third station, on this side, will be found by keeping along the shore, till *Stable-hills* be on the right, and *Willow-crag* on the left; without the gate, on the edge of the common, observe two fragments of rock, pitched into the side of the mountain in their fall. Here all that is great and pleasing on the lake, all that is grand and sublime in the environs, lie in a beautiful order. Looking down upon the lake, the four large islands appear distinctly over the peninsula of *Stable-hills*; the *Lord's Island*, dressed in wood; to the left, *Vicar's Isle*, rising in a beautiful form. *Ramps-holme* is in the line betwixt that and *St. Herbert's Island*, which lies in an oblique direction, and has a fine effect. The church of *Croftwaite* is seen

§ "The picturesque point is always thus low in all prospects. A truth which, though the landscape painter knows he cannot always observe, since the patron who employs him to take a view of this place, usually takes him to some elevation for that purpose, in order, I suppose, that he may have more of him for his money: yet, when I say this, I would not be thought to mean that a drawing should be made from the lowest point possible; as for instance, in this very view from the lake itself, for then a fore-ground would be wanting. On this account, when I failed on *Derwentwater*, I did not receive so much pleasure from the superb theatre of mountains around me, as when, like Mr. Gray, I traversed its margin; and therefore I think he did not lose much by not taking boat."—MASON'S NOTES.

We hastened to the boat, that we might enjoy the pleasures of the lake in their greatest perfection; the general view was magnificent and beautiful, but we wanted to take each scene apart. †—

—We

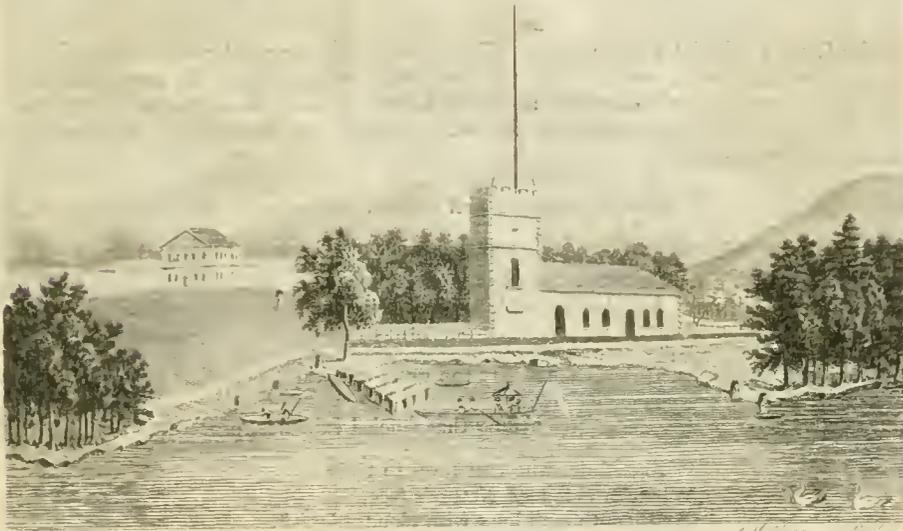
under Skiddaw, the strongest back-ground. The opposite shore is bounded by a range of hills, down to the entrance of Newland vale, where Causey-pike and Thornthwaite rise, outdone only by their *supreme lord*, Skiddaw. The whole of the western coast is beautiful beyond description. The southern extremity of the lake is a contrast to all this; Falcon-crag, an immense rock, hangs over your head, and upwards *broken-pointed rocks* in a semicircular sweep, form an amphitheatre. The immediate border of the lake, is a sweet variegated shore of meadow and pasture, to the foot of the rocks. Over a border of hedge-row trees, Lodore-house is seen under Hallow-stone-crag; beyond that, the awful rocks that conceal the pass into Borrowdale, and at their feet a stripe of verdant meadows, through which the Derwent *serpentinizes to the lake in silence*.

“The road along Barrow-side, on the margin of the lake, is open and narrow, yet safe. In approaching the ruins of Gowdar-crag, there is nothing of the danger remaining that Mr. Gray apprehended here; the road being carefully kept open. Proceeding by the bridge over Park-gill, and by another over Barrow-beck; Gowdar-crag presents itself trimmed with trees that hang from its numerous fissures. Above this is a towering grey rock, and near it Shuttenoer, a spiral rock, not less in height. Betwixt these an awful chasm is formed, through which the waters of Watenlath are hurled; this is the Niagara of the lake, the renowned cataract of Lodore. These wonderful scenes continue to the gorge of Borrowdale; Cattle-crag, in the centre of the amphitheatre, *threatens to block up the pass it once defended*. The village of Grange lies under it, celebrated as well for hospitality to Mr. Gray, as for its sweet romantic site; all that Mr. Gray says of the young farmer at Grange, is strictly applicable to the inhabitants of these mountainous regions in general.

“On the summit of Castle-crag, are the remains of a fort; and much freestone, both red and white, has been got out of the ruins. *Several vessels are cut in the rock*. A lead pan, with an iron bow, was lately taken up there; two masses of smelted iron were found in the ruins, probably taken from the bloomery at the foot of the Stake in Borrowdale. *All Borrowdale, and the vicinity of Crosthwaite, were given to the monks of Furness*, probably by one of the Derwentwater family,\* and Adam de Derwentwater gave them free ingress and egress through all his lands. The Grange was the place where they laid up their grain and tithes, and also the salt they made at the salt-spring, where are still some vestiges of the works remaining below Grange.”

† “After this the river Derwent falls into the ocean; which, rising in Borrowdale (a vale surrounded with crooked hills) creeps among the mountains called Derwent fells; in which, at Newlands, and other places, some rich veins of copper, not without a mixture of gold and silver, were discovered in our age (1607) by Thomas Thurland and David Holchfeter, a German of Aufspurg; though known many ages before, as appears from the close rolls of Henry III. About these there was a memorable trial between Queen Elizabeth and Thomas Percie, Earl of Northumberland, lord of the manour; but, by virtue of the prerogative royal (it appearing that there were also veins of gold and silver) it was carried in favour of the queen.—So far is it from being true what Cicero has said in his Epistles to Atticus, it is well known that there is not so much as a grain of silver in Britain. Nor would Cæsar, if he had known of these mines, have told us, that the Britains made use of imported copper, when these and some others afford such plenty, that not only all England is supplied from them, but great quantities are yearly exported.—Here is also found abundance of that mineral earth, or hard shining stone, which we call *blacklead*, that is used by painters in drawing their lines, and shading their pieces in black and white. Which, whether it be Dioscorides’s *Pingitis*, or Melanteria, or Oehre (a sort of earth burnt black) or was wholly unknown to the ancients, is a point that I cannot determine, and so shall leave it to the search of others. [The people thereabouts call it *wad*] it is much used in cleansing rusty armour, having a particular virtue for that purpose. It is said there is a mine of it in the West Indies; but there is no need of importing any; for as much may be dug here in one year, as will serve all Europe for several years. By the descriptions which the ancient naturalists give us of their *Pingitis*, it does not seem as if that and our blacklead were

\* Antiquities of Furness.



View from the South of Pocklington's Island, near Keswick in Cumberland.  
 Taken from the spot by Joseph Pocklington Esq of Carlton House near Sewick, Northamptonshire, 1787.  
 Published at the Art Society, March, 1817.

—We ordered the boatman to coast round the nearest island, called VICAR'S ISLAND, containing about six acres, then of corn land; on the eastern side, a few fycamores formed a little grove, covering a cottage, which gave the whole a picturesque appearance. Here we found a sweet shade, whilst we lay on our oars, during

the same; for theirs agree better with the composition of that black-chalk, mentioned by Dr. Plot.—It may perhaps be allowed to fall rather under the catalogue of earths, than either metals or minerals. But then a ruddle is acknowledged to be an earth strongly impregnated with the steams of iron; so is this with those of lead: as may be made out from its weight, colour, &c. Dr. Merret gives it the name of *Nigrice Fabrilis*; telling us that it wanted a true one till he bestowed this on it at Keswick: and he further adds, that it is the peculiar product of Old and New England.

“The Derwent falling through these mountains, spreads into a spacious lake, called by Bede *Prægrande Stagnum*, i. e. a vast pool, wherein are three islands; one the seat of the knightly family of the Ratcliffs; another inhabited by the German miners; and a third supposed to be that wherein Bede tells us St. Herbert lead a hermit's life. Upon the side of this lake, is a fruitful field, encompassed with wet, dewey mountains, and protected from the north winds by Skiddaw, lies Keswick, a little market town; a place long since noted for mines, (as appears by a certain charter of King Edward IV.) and at present inhabited by miners.—The privilege of a market was procured for it of King Edward I. by Thomas of Derwentwater, lord of the place, from whom it descended hereditarily to the Ratcliffs, who were ennobled by King James II. in the person of Sir Francis Ratcliff of Dillston, in Northumberland, under the title of Baron of Tinedale, Viscount Ratcliff and Langley, and Earl of Derwentwater. To Keswick and the parish of Croftwaite (in which it lies) was given a considerable benefaction for the erecting of a manufacture house, and maintaining the poor, by Sir John Banks, Knight, Attorney-General in the reign of King

during a dead calm, and an unusual stillness of the air, to listen to the sound of the waterfalls, which struck the ear from every side with voices remarkably solemn. On a late visit, we found this island highly ornamented with modern buildings, the face of the rising ground smoothed and laid out for the pleasure of its new lord,  
Mr.

King Charles I. (as I take it) was born here. The charity is still preserved, and well disposed of.—The Skiddaw, just now mentioned, mounts up to the clouds with its two tops, like another Parnassus, and views Scruffelt, a mountain of Galloway, in Scotland, with a kind of emulation. From the clouds rising and falling upon these two mountains, the inhabitants judge of the weather, and have this rhyme common among them:—

—If Skiddaw hath a cap,  
Scruffel wots full weel of that.

As also another concerning the height of this and two other mountains in those parts:—

Skiddaw, Lauvellin, and Caticand,  
Are the highest hills in all England.”

GIBSON'S CAMDEN.

To this chief and varied scene, we cannot pay too great attention, or collect too many descriptions, given by popular writers, to enhance its merit.

*The Ode to the Genius of the Lakes*, after hailing that fancied existence, proceeds,

“ The Muse, who ever loves to trace  
Whate'er is fair on Nature's face,  
And see, though long with clouds o'ercaft,  
Neglected worth shine forth at last,  
And simple taste and truth prevail,  
Greets thee well, and bids thee hail !” &c.

“ Long e'er these happier days of genuine taste,  
Which give thy magic scene encomiums due,  
Through many an age, with like enchantment grac'd,  
Thy rills kept tinkling, and thy thickets grew.”

The author of the poem of *Killarney*, (the Rev. John Leslie) addressing Nature, proceeds,

—“ Be NATURE, thou my guide  
Where'er we rove, thro' forest, lake, or wild,  
Bring with thee Fancy, thy creative child,  
And gay associate ; aptest she to tell  
The haunt of Dryad, and the Echo's cell ;  
Where dwells the mountain Genius, where the wood's,  
And where the Naiads of the silver floods ;  
Where, seldom seen, the rural powers retreat,  
The friends and guardians of thy sacred feat.”

We will now pursue Mr. Gilpin's route.

“ By this time we approached Keswick (by the Ambleside road) and from the descent of Castle-hill, at about two miles distance, had an extensive view of the whole country around that celebrated scene of romantic beauty.

“ Before us lay a plain, many leagues in circumference, divided into large portions, each of which is floated by a lake : *Derwentwater* overspreads the nearer, and *Bassenthwaite water* the more distant.—Surrounding the whole, rises a vast chain of mountains, and towering over them all, on the eastern side of the isthmus, stands the mountain of *Skiddaw*. We heard too much of this mountain, to meet it properly : it has none of those bold projections, and of that shaggy majesty about it, which we expected to  
have

Mr. *Pocklington*, who has expended a large sum, not only to ornament the scene, but also in support of annual festivals, to induce many visitors to resort to Keswick. The name of this island seems to be derived from its having anciently appertained to Fountain's Abbey. After the dissolution of that religious house, with other lands, the island was granted out by King Henry VIII. to one John Williamson: the Ponsonbies of Hale were lately proprietors of this sweet spot, now the summer residence

have seen in this king of mountains. But if the mountain disappointed us, the scene over which it presided, went beyond our imagination.

"Just as we arrived at the brow of the hill, with the scenery of the two lakes and their accompaniments before us, the setting sun burst forth in a glow of splendour.

"Keswick is the first town we meet with, on our entrance into Cumberland; and, though a place of no consequence, is, however, much superior to Ambleside.

"Before we examined the particulars of this grand scene, we took a general view of the whole from its northern shore; which is the only part unblockaded by mountains. This is the isthmian part, which joins the valley of Derwentwater, with that of Bassenthwaite.

"The lake of Derwent or Keswick lake, as it is generally called, is contained within a circumference of about ten miles; presenting itself in a circular form, though in fact it is rather oblong. Its area is interspersed with four or five islands: three of which only are of consequence, Lord's Island, Vicar's Island, and St. Herbert's Island: but none of them is comparable to the Island of Windermere, in point either of size or beauty."—GILPIN'S TOUR, vol. I.

ODE TO THE SUN,

BY MR. CUMBERLAND, PUBLISHED IN 1776.

Soul of the world, refulgent Sun,  
Oh take not from my ravish'd sight  
Those golden beams of living light,  
Nor, ere thy daily course be run,  
Precipitate the night.  
Lo, where the ruffin clouds arise,  
Usurp the abdicated skies,  
And seize the ætherial throne;  
Sullen sad the scene appears,  
Huge Helvellyn streams with tears!  
Hark! 'tis giant Skiddaw's groan,  
I hear terrific Lodore roar;  
The sabbath of thy reign is o'er,  
The anarchy's begun;  
Father of light, return; break forth, refulgent Sun!

What if the rebel blast shall rend [brow—  
These nodding horrors from the mountain's  
Hither thy glad deliverance send;  
Ah save the votarist, and accept the vow!  
And say, thro' thy diurnal round,  
Where, great spectator, hast thou found  
Such solemn soul-inviting shades,  
Ghostly dells, religious glades?  
Where Penitence may plant its meek abode,  
And hermit Meditation meet its God.

Now by the margin of yon glassy deep  
My pensivè vigils let me keep,  
There, by force of Runic spells,  
Shake the grot where Nature dwells:  
And in the witching hour of night,  
Whilst thy pale sister lends her shady light,  
Summon the naked wood-nymphs to my fight.

Trembling now with giddy tread,  
Prefs the moss of Gowdar's head;  
But lo, where sits the bird of Jove,  
Couch'd in his eyrie far above;  
Oh lend thine eye, thy pinion lend,  
Higher, yet higher let me still ascend:  
'Tis done; my forehead smites the skies,  
To the last summit of the cliff I rise;  
I touch the sacred ground,  
Where step of man was never found;  
I see all Nature's rude domain around.

Peace to thy empire, queen of calm desires,  
Health crown thy hills, and plenty robe thy vales;  
May thy groves wave untouch'd by wasteful fires,  
Nor commerce crowd thy lakes with fordid sails!

Prefs

residence of Joseph Pocklington, Esq. whose name it now bears, as appears by the annexed plate which he has done us the honour to present to this work.

—Now we had the vale of Keswick to our right, opening upon our view, and extending in a rich plain towards the north-west, of considerable breadth: the stripes of corn and little groves scattered here and there, formed pleasing variety, when

Prefs not so fast upon my aching sight  
Gigantic shapes, nor rear your heads so high,  
As if you meant to war against the sky,  
Sons of old Chaos and primæval Night.  
Such were the heights enshrined Bruno trod,  
When on the cliffs he hung his tow'ring cell,  
Amongst the clouds aspired to dwell,  
And half ascended to his God.  
The prim canal, the level green,  
The clofe-clipt hedge that bounds the flourish'd scene,  
What rapture can such forms impart,  
With all the spruce impertinence of art?

Ye pageant streams, that roll in state  
By the vain windows of the great,  
Rest on your muddy ooze, and see  
Old majestic Derwent force  
His independent course,  
And learn of him and nature to be free:  
And you, triumphal arches, shrink,  
Ye temples, tremble, and ye columns, sink!  
One nod from Willow's craggy brow  
Shall crush the dome  
Of sacerdotal Rome,  
And lay her glittering gilded trophies low.

Now downward as I bend my eye,  
What is that atom I espy,  
That speck in nature's plan?  
Great heaven! is that a man?  
And hath that little wretch its cares,  
Its freaks, its follies, and its airs;  
And do I hear the insect say,  
"My lakes, my mountains, my domain?"  
O weak, contemptible, and vain!  
The tenant of a day.  
Say to old Skiddaw, "Change thy place,"  
Heave Helvellyn from his base,  
Or bid impetuous Derwent stand  
At the proud waving of a master's hand.

Now with silent step, and slow,  
Descend, but first forbear to blow,  
Ye felon winds, let discord cease,  
And nature seal an elemental peace:

Hush, not a whisper here,  
Beware, for Echo on the watch  
Sits with erect and listening ear  
The secrets of the scene to catch.  
Then swelling as she rolls around  
The hoarse reverberated sound,  
With loud repeated shocks  
She beats the loose impending rocks,  
Tears down the fragments big with death,  
And hurls it thundering on the wretch beneath.

Not so the Naiad,\* she defies  
The faithless Echo, and with yelling cries  
Howls on the summit of rude Lodore's brow;  
Then with a desperate leap  
Springs from the rocky steep,  
And runs enamour'd to the lake below.  
So the Cambrian minstrel stood  
Bending o'er old Conway's flood,  
White as foam his silver beard,  
And loud and shrill his voice was heard;  
All the while down Snowden's side,  
Winding slow in dread array,  
He saw the victor king pursue his way;  
Then fearless rush'd into the foaming tide,  
Curs'd him by all his idol gods, and died.

Ah! where is he that swept the founding lyre,  
And while he touch'd the master string,  
Bad ruin seize the ruthless king,  
With all a prophet's fire?  
Mourn him, ye naiads, and ye wood-nymphs mourn,  
But chiefly ye, who rule o'er Keswick's vale,  
Your visitor bewail,  
And pluck fresh laurels for his hallow'd urn;  
He saw your scenes in harmony divine,  
On him indulgent suns could shine,  
Me turbid skies and threat'ning clouds await,  
Emblems, alas! of my ignoble fate.

But see the embattled vapours break,  
Disperse and fly,  
Posting like couriers down the sky;  
The grey rock glitters in the glassy lake;

\* This alludes to the great water-fall at Lodore.

when contrasted with the verdure of the mown meads, struck by the rays of the morning sun, as they lay opposite to the adjoining mountains. In the vale, at this point of view, the church of Crosthwaite, with several houses, shewed their white fronts, over which the mountains to the right looked at once stupendous and gloomy, as they stood shadowed with the clouds. Skiddaw raised his solemn head, with a peaked front overlooking Saddleback and Ullock,† together with a range of mountains stretching out towards the north: whilst, on the other hand, the rocks and mountains on the water of Bassenthwaite formed the other wing of a lofty avenue, extending into the distant plains.

We coasted the right hand side of the lake, where the hills, gradually retiring from its margin, rise to their summits, covered with herbage. Here we had a view up the little valley of Newlands, which winds about the feet of the mountains; and, with the verdure of small inclosures of grass ground, refreshed the eye, which had laboured with upstretched looks over the vast heights that shut it in on every side. This is a most pastoral scene—little cottages were seen dispersed among the hedge-row trees, and cattle and sheep depasturing, climbed the steep. The long extended shadows of the mountains stretched in many parts cross the valley, and shewed the figure of their summits in the shade that struck the opposite eminences: whilst through the openings of the hills the sun beams streamed here and there upon the vale, and brightened the scene with a soft yellow light.

And now the mountain tops are seen  
Frowning amidst the blue serene;  
The variegated groves appear,  
Deckt in the colours of the waning year;  
And, as new beauties they unfold,  
Dip their skirts in beaming gold,  
Thee, savage Wyburn, now I hail,  
Delicious Grafmere's calm retreat,  
And stately Windermere I greet,  
And Keswick's sweet fantastic vale:  
But let her naiads yield to thee,  
And lowly bend the subject knee,  
Imperial lake of Patrick's dale:\*  
For neither Scottish Lomond's pride,  
Nor smooth Killarney's silver tide,  
Nor ought that learned Poussin drew,  
Or dashing Rofa slung upon my view,

Shall shake thy sovereign undisturbed night,  
Great scene of wonder and sublime delight!

Hail to thy beams, O sun! for this display,  
What, glorious orb, can I repay?  
Not Memnon's costly shrine,  
Nor the white courfers of imperial Rome,  
Nor the rich smoke of Persia's hecatomb;  
Such proud oblations are not mine;  
Nor thou my simple tribute shall refuse,  
The thanks of an unprostituted muse;  
And may no length of still returning day  
Strike from thy forehead one refulgent ray;  
But let each tuneful, each attendant sphere,  
To latest time thy stated labours cheer,  
And with new Pœans crown the finish year.

† "Thou mighty Pharos of Ierne's isle,  
Round whom recountless charms and graces smile;  
Whose ample breast the tempest's force restrains;  
A gracious bulwark to the distant plains;  
Th' astonish'd soul all fitted to inspire  
With silent wonder, and with holy fire.  
Let me on wing'd devotion, ardent fly,  
Tow'rd *Him* who reard'd thy awful head on high."

KILLARNEY.

\* This alludes to the great lake of Ullswater, situate in Patterdale, (i. e. Patrick's dale) a scene of grandeur and sublimity far superior in my opinion to the lake of Keswick.

We landed at ST. HERBERT'S ISLAND,\* which contains about four acres of land, now covered with young trees, famous for being the residence of St. Herbert, a priest and confessor, who, to avoid the intercourse of man, and that nothing might withdraw his attention from unceasing mortification and prayer, chose this island

\* "If a painter were desirous of studying the whole circumference of the lake, from one station, St. Herbert's Island is the spot he should chuse, from whence, as from a centre, he might see it in rotation. I have seen a set of drawings taken from this island, which were hung round a circular room, and intended to give a general idea of the boundaries of the lake. But as no representation could be given of the lake itself, the idea was lost, and the drawings made but an awkward appearance.

"As the boundaries of this lake are more mountainous than those of Windermere, they of course afford more romantic scenery. But though the whole shore, except the spot where we stood, is incircled with mountains; they rarely fall abruptly into the water; which is girt almost round with a margin of meadow—on the western shores especially. On the eastern, the mountains approach nearer the water; and in some parts fall perpendicularly into it. But as we stood viewing the lake from its northern shores, all these marginal parts were lost, and the mountains (though in fact they describe a circle of twenty miles, which is double the circumference of the lake) appeared universally to rise from the water's edge. Along its western shores, on the right, they rise smooth and uniform; and are therefore rather lumpish. The more removed part of this mountain line is elegant; but in some parts it is disagreeably broken.

"On the eastern side, the mountains are both grander and more picturesque. The line is pleasing; and is filled with that variety of objects, broken ground, rocks, and wood, which, being well combined, take from the heaviness of a mountain; and give it an airy lightness. The front skreen (if we may so call a portion of a circular form) is more formidable than either of the sides. But its line is less elegant than that of the eastern skreen. The fall of Lodore, which adorns that part of the lake, is an object of no consequence at the distance we now stood. But in our intended ride, we proposed to take a nearer view of it.

"Of all the lakes in these romantic regions, the lake we are now examining seems to be most generally admired. It was once most admirably characterized by an ingenious person, (Mr. Avison, late organist at Newcastle) who, on his first seeing it, cried out, "*Here is beauty indeed—Beauty lying in the lap of Horror!*"

"In the first place, its form, which, in appearance, is circular, is less interesting than the winding sweep of Windermere, and some other lakes; which, losing themselves in vast reaches, behind some cape or promontory, add to their other beauties, the varieties of distance and perspective. Some people object to this, as touching rather on the character of the river. But does that injure its beauty? And yet I believe there are very few rivers which form such reaches as those of Windermere.

"To the formality of its shores, may be added the formality of its islands. They are round, regular, and similar spots, as they appear from most points of view; formal in their situation, as well as in their shape; and of little advantage to the scene. The islands of Windermere are in themselves better shaped; more varied; and, uniting together, add beauty, contrast, and a peculiar feature to the whole."

GILPIN'S TOUR.

Mr. Gough, in his Additions to Camden, gives the following remarks—"The Derwentwater family took their name from the place where they were seated from the reign of Edw. I. Sir Nicholas Radcliffe of Dillston, in the county of Northumberland, Knight, married the heiress of the family in the reign of King Henry VI. and his descendant, Francis, was created by James II. Baron of Dillston, Viscount Langley and Radcliffe, and Earl of Derwentwater; all which titles were forfeited, with his estate and life, by his son James, beheaded on Towerhill, 1716, for engaging in the rebellion. The estate amounting to 20,000*l.* a year, including the mines, was vested in trustees for the support of Greenwich Hospital, but restored on the reversal of the attainder, 117."—To this assertion, Mr. Gough, by a mark of annotation, refers to G, his proper initial—Pennant 41—Burn, II. 77. 79, from which references we do not obtain any such information.

"On the north side of the lake, is a salt spring, once belonging to the monks of Furness."

"The three islands on this circular lake are finely disposed. The principal is the Lord's Island, about five acres, where St. Herbert's hermitage was."—Mr. Gough's information had misled him.

for

for his abode. The scene around him was well adapted to the severity of his religious life—he was surrounded with the lake, from whence he received his diet. On every hand, the voice of waterfalls excited the most solemn strains of meditation—rocks and mountains were his daily prospect, inspiring his mind with ideas of the might and majesty of the Creator; and were suitable to his disposition of soul; Silence seemed to take up her eternal abode: from the situation of this island, nature hath given one half of the year to impetuous hurricanes and storms.—Here this recluse erected an hermitage, the remains of which appear to this day, being built of stone with mortar, formed into two apartments. The outward one about twenty feet long and sixteen feet broad; has probably been his chapel; the other, of narrower dimensions, his cell.

Bede, in his History of the Church of England, writes thus of our saint:

“ There was a certain priest, revered for his uprightness and perfect life and manners, named HEREBERTE, who had a long time been in union with the man of God (St. Cuthbert of Farn Isle) in the bond of spiritual love and friendship. For living a solitary life in the isle of that great and extended lake, from whence proceeds the river of Derwent; he used to visit St. Cuthbert every year, to receive from his lips the doctrine of eternal life. When this holy priest heard of St. Cuthbert’s coming to Lugubalia, he came after his usual manner, desiring to be comforted more and more with the hopes of everlasting bliss by his divine exhortations. As they sat together, and enjoyed the hopes of heaven, among other things the bishop said, “ Remember, brother Herbert, that whatsoever ye have to say and ask of me, you do it now, for after we depart hence, we shall not meet again, and see one another corporally in this world: for I know well the time of my dissolution is at hand, and the laying aside of this earthly tabernacle draweth on apace.” When Herbert heard this, he fell down at his feet, and with many sighs and tears beseeched him, for the love of the Lord, that he would not forsake him, but to remember his faithful brother and associate, and make intercession with the gracious God, that they might depart hence into heaven together, to behold his grace and glory whom they had in unity of spirit served on earth: for you know I have ever studied and laboured to live according to your pious and virtuous instructions; and in whatsoever I offended or omitted, through ignorance and frailty, I straightway used my earnest efforts to amend after your ghostly counsel, will, and judgment.” At this earnest and affectionate request of Herbertes, the bishop went to prayer, and presently being certified in spirit that his petition to heaven would be granted,—“ Arise,” saith he, “ my dear brother, weep not, but let your rejoicing be with exceeding gladness; for the great mercy of God hath granted unto us our prayer.” The truth of which promise and prophecy was well proved in that which ensued: for their separation was the last that befel them on earth; on the same day, which was the 19th day of March, their souls departed from their bodies, and were straight in union in the beatific sight and vision; and were transported hence to the kingdom of heaven, by the service and hands of angels.”\*—It is probable the hermit’s little

\* For this note, see the following page.†

oratory or chapel might be kept in repair after his death, as a particular veneration appears to have been paid by the religious of after ages to this retreat, and the memory of the faint. There is a variance in the accounts given by authors, of the day of the faint's death; Bede says the 19th day of March; other authors on the 20th day of May, A. D. 687; and, by the following record, it should appear that the 13th day of April was observed as the solemn anniversary. But, however, in the year 1374, at the distance of almost seven centuries, we find this place resorted to in holy services and procession, and the hermit's memory celebrated in religious offices.

“ Thomas permissione divina Karliolensis episcopus dilecto filio vicario Crosthwaite, &c. Dignum judicamus atque justum, ut nos qui ex debilo officii nostri testes veritatis esse tenemur, prohibeamus testimonium veritati sanæ. Squidem nobis super sacras paginas legentibus, inter cætera comperimus, venerabilem Bedam Presbyterum, doctorem famosissimum, in libro suo de gestis Anglorum scripsisse et testimonium perhibuisse, HEREBERTUM, Presbyterum, discipulum Sancti Cuthberti fuisse, qui in insula fluvii Derwentioris vitam duxit solitariam atque sanctam; tamen Sanctum Cuthbertum semel in anno annis singulis visitare, et monita salutaria ab eo recipere. Contigit autem, dictum Sanctum Cuthbertum apud civitatem Luguballium, quæ nunc Carlcolum nominatur advenire, quod audiens dictus Herbertus, more solito ad eum accessit. Cui Sanctus Cuthbertus, inter cætera narravit dissolutionem sui corporis infra breve imminere; et quod hoc fuit sibi divinitus revelatum. Quod audiens dictus Herbertus, ad pedes sancti antistitis cum lachrymis se projecit, deprecans cum et orans ut a domino impetret, quod sicut ipsi in vita sua uno eodemque spiritu domino defervierunt, uno et eodem tempore ac simul, morte perveniente, ab hoc sæculo transmigrarent. Dictus vero antistes Cuthbertus, super cubitum suum paulisper recubans, cito post se crexit, et Herberto Presbytero dixit. Frater Herberie, gaude gaudio magno, quia quod a domino petivimus, impetravimus. Quod non diu postea fuerat adimpletum. Nam tertio decimo Aprilium, dictus antistes in insula Pharenfi, et Herbertus insula suprascripta ambo decesserunt. Et quia hoc sanctum factum plurimus ac fere omnibus, credimus esse incognitum; nec bonum esse videtur quod hoc homines lateat, quod dominus ad gloriam sanctorum suorum dignatus est patefacere; Tibi mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quatenus, dicto xiii. die Aprilium ad dictam insulam Herberti accedens, et

† “ Soft, at the solemn interval, the sound  
Of airs celestial fill'd the scene around.  
The hills, the dales, the shores began to smile,  
And tenfold brighter shone the royal isle.  
The sylvan songsters warbled from each spray,  
The waters blush'd, as at the rising day.  
Thunder, at length, the awful signal gave;  
A form all gracious started from the wave,

\*\*\*\*\*

’Twas Donaghoe; his soul, tho’ rais’d above  
All earthly joy, yet glow’d with patriot love,

With ardour to review his dear abode,  
That felt, and own’d the presence of a God:  
His radiant visage, ravish’d to behold,  
His subjects bend their Sovereign to enfold,  
Restor’d they fondly deem him as their own,  
Seated immortal on his native throne.

\*\*\*\*\*

Too long an absence still the natives mourn,  
And annual supplicate his blest return.  
Oft as he deigns a visit, they behold  
Their stock increase, their harvests wave with gold.”

KILLARNEY.  
“ missam

“ missam de Sancto Cuthberto etiam cum nota facias celebrari, et has literas nostras parochianis tuis publicari: adjiciens ad hoc, quod omnibus et singulis dicto die ad locum prædictum causa devotionis et in honorem Sancti Cuthberti, et in memoriam dicti Herberti accedentibus, quadraginta dies indulgentiæ concedimus per præsentem. Scriptum apud Rosam.”—BISHOP APPLBY'S REGIST.

Those processions and pious ceremonies had a powerful effect upon the minds of the vulgar; it is better they should have some religion, though tinged with a degree of superstition, than to be possessed of a mind irreverent towards Heaven, and a soul totally absorbed in the darkness of ignorance, and given up to the grossest licentiousness. How near we may bring the latter estate to a similitude of our lowest classes of people in this age, would be a painful research. As to our own parts, we should have had much pleasure in viewing this lake, on *its great festival*, crowded with devotees; and to have heard the echoes making solemn repeats to the sacred songs, by which this holiday was celebrated.

It is probable, from the preceding record, the island belonged to the church, till the time of the dissolution, though we have no record to prove the position, or to shew how it came to the house of Brayton, whose property it now is.—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, when he cut the old timber trees, which grew here in 1761, caused it to be replanted: the young trees thrive well, and make the island a beautiful object on this fine lake.\*

We now pursued our voyage by a woody scene, where BRANDELOW park, rising from the edge of the lake, with stately young oaks, extended its groves over two round eminences; and stretching away behind them, after covering a little intervening valley, rose on the mountains' sides to a considerable height, and formed a woody amphitheatre, fringed with some small strips of corn which grew under its skirts; whilst all the scene above consisted of stupendous rocks and mountains.†—The strait boles of the trees, together with the verdure of the ground under their shadow,

\* —“ The passion for solitude and a reclusive life, which reigned in the days of this saint, and was cherished by the monastic school, at first sight may appear to us uncouth and enthusiastic; yet when we examine into those times, our astonishment will cease, if we consider the estate of those men, who, under all the prejudices of education were living in an age of ignorance, vassalage, and rapine, we shall rather applaud than condemn a devotee, who, disgusted with the world and the sins of men, consigns his life to the service of the Deity in retirement.—We may suppose we hear the saint exclaiming with the poet,

“ Blest be that hand divine, which gently laid  
My heart at rest, beneath this humble shed;  
The world's a stately bark, on dang'rous seas,  
With pleasure seen, but boarded at our peril:  
Here on a single plank, thrown safe on shore,  
I hear the tumult of the distant throng,  
As that of seas remote, or dying storms;  
And meditate on scenes more silent still,  
Pursue my theme, and fight the fear of death.

Here, like a shepherd gazing from his hut,  
Touching his reed or leaning on his staff,  
Eager ambition's fiery chace I see;  
I see the circling hunt of noisy men,  
Burst law's inclosures, leap the mounds of right,  
Pursuing and pursued, each other's prey;  
As wolves for rapine, as the fox for wiles,  
Till Death, that mighty hunter, earths them all.”

YOUNG.

EXCURSION TO THE LAKES, &c.

† These woods were lately cut down, and the lake is deprived of one of its chief ornaments.

THE EDITORS.  
These

shadow, which was perceived to a great depth in the grove, by reason of the distance of the trees from each other, formed an uncommon and solemn scene, whose beauty was improved by the reflection on the smooth bosom of the lake.

We

These scenes have exercised much poetic genius—The following episode is taken from a poem lately published, entitled “*The Pleasures of Memory*.”—

“Once, and domestic annals tell the time,  
(Preserv'd in Cumbria's rude romantic clime)  
When Nature smil'd, and o'er the landscape threw  
Her richest fragrance, and her brightest hue,  
A blithe and blooming Forester explored  
Those nobler scenes Salvator's soul adored ;  
The rocky pass half hung with shaggy wood,  
And the cleft oak flung boldly o'er the flood ;  
Eager to bid the mountain echoes wake,  
And shoot the wild-fowl of the silver lake.

High on exulting wing the heath-cock rose,  
And blew his shrill blast o'er perennial snows ;  
When the rapt youth, recoiling from the roar,  
Gazed on the tumbling tide of dread Lodore ;  
And thro' the rifted cliffs, that seal'd the sky,  
Derwent's clear mirror charmed his dazzled eye,  
Each osier isle, inverted on the wave,  
Thro' morn's gray mist its melting colours gave ;  
And, o'er the cygnet's haunt, the mantling grove  
Its emerald arch with wild luxuriance wove.  
Light as the breeze that brush'd the orient duc,  
From rock to rock the young adventurer flew ;  
And day's last sunshine slept along the shore, [swore.  
When, lo ! an ambush'd path the smile of welcome  
Imbowering shrubs with verdure veil'd the sky,  
And on the musk-rose shed a deeper dye ;  
Save when a mild and momentary gleam [stream.  
Glanced from the white foam of some sheltered

O'er the still lake the bell of evening toll'd,  
And on the moor the shepherd penn'd his fold ;  
And on the green hill's side the meteor played,  
When, hark ! a voice sung sweetly thro' the shade.  
It ceased—yet still in Florio's fancy sung,  
Still on each note his captive spirit hung ;  
Till o'er the mead a cool sequester'd grot,  
From its rich roof a sparry lustre shot.  
A crystal water cross'd the pebbled floor,  
And on the front these simple lines it bore :

Hence away, nor dare intrude !  
In this secret shadowy cell  
Musing MEMORY loves to dwell,  
With her sister Solitude.

Far from the busy world she flies,  
To taste that peace the world denies.  
Entranced she sits ; from youth to age,  
Reviewing life's eventful page ;  
And noting, ere they fade away,  
The little lines of yesterday.

Florio had gained a rude and rocky seat,  
When lo, the genius of this still retreat !  
Fair was her form—but who can hope to trace  
The pensive softness of her angel-face ?  
Can Virgil's verse, can Raphael's touch impart  
Those finer features of the feeling heart,  
Those tender tints, that shun the careless eye,  
And in the world's contagious circle die ?

She left the cave, nor mark'd the stranger there ;  
Her pastoral beauty, and her artless air,  
Had breath'd a soft enchantment o'er his soul !  
In every nerve he felt her blest controul !  
What pure and white-wing'd agents of the sky,  
Who rule the springs of sacred sympathy,  
Inform congenial spirits when they meet ?  
Sweet is their office, as their nature sweet !

Florio, with fearful joy, pursued the maid,  
Till thro' a vista's moonlight-chequered shade,  
When the bat circled, and the rooks repos'd,  
(Their wars suspended, and their counsels clos'd)  
An antique mansion burst in awful state,  
A rich vine clustering round its Gothic gate.  
Nor paus'd he here. The master of the scene  
Mark'd his light step imprint the dewy green ;  
And, slow advancing, hail'd him as his guest,  
Won by the honest warmth his looks express'd.  
He wore the rustic manners of a squire ;  
Age had not quench'd one spark of manly fire ;  
But giant Gout had bound him in her chain,  
And his heart panted for the chase in vain.

Yet here Remembrance, sweetly soothing power !  
Wing'd with delight confinement's lingering hour.  
The Fox's brush still emulous to wear,  
He scour'd the country in his elbow-chair ;

And,

We arrived at the borders of *MANISTY MEADOW*,\* a flat of a few acres at the feet of the mountains, where our boat anchored, that we might enjoy the pleasures of the situation: to the left, the nearest object was a wooded island, edged with rocks; behind which Brandelow parks, and oaken groves, drest in the deepest green, covered the hills which arose immediately from the margin of the lake, and from thence stretched up the foot of *Catbels* mountain, which lay so near us, that it required the eye which viewed its summit to be turned almost directly upwards:

And, with view-halloo, roused the dreaming hound,  
That rung, by starts, his deep ton'd music round.

Long by the paddock's humble pale confin'd,  
His aged hunters coursed the viewless wind:  
And each, with glowing energy pourtray'd,  
The far-fam'd triumphs of the field display'd;  
Usurp'd the canvas of the crowded hall,  
And chas'd a line of heroes from the wall.  
There slept the horn each jocund echo knew,  
And many a smile, and many a story drew!  
High o'er the hearth his forest trophies hung,  
And their fantastic branches wildly flung.  
How would he dwell on each vast antler there!  
This dash'd the wave, that fann'd the mountain air.  
Each, as it frowned, unwritten records bore,  
Of gallant feats, and festivals of yore.  
But why the tale prolong? His only child,  
His darling Julia, on the stranger smil'd.  
Her little arts a fretful fire to please,  
Her gentle gaiety, and native ease,  
Had won his soul—but, ah! few days had pass'd,  
Ere his fond visions prov'd too sweet to last.

When evening ting'd the lake's ethereal blue,  
And her deep shades irregularly threw;  
Their shifting sail dropp'd gently from the cove,  
Down by St. Herbert's consecrated grove;  
Whence erst the chanted hymn, the taper'd rite,  
Amus'd the fisher's solitary night;  
And still the mitred window, richly wreath'd,  
A sacred calm thro' the brown foliage breath'd.

The wild deer, starting thro' the silent glade,  
With fearful gaze, their various course survey'd.  
High hung in air the hoary goat reclin'd,  
His streaming beard the sport of every wind;  
And as the coot her jet wing lov'd to lave,  
Rock'd on the bosom of the sleepless wave;

The eagle rush'd from Skiddaw's purple crest,  
A cloud still brooding o'er her giant nest.  
And now the moon had dimm'd, with dewy ray,  
The few fine flushes of departing day;  
O'er the wide water's deep serene she hung,  
And her broad lights on every mountain flung;  
When lo! a sudden blast the vessel blew,  
And to the surge consign'd its little crew.  
All, all escap'd—but ere the lover bore  
His faint and faded JULIA to the shore,  
Her sense had fled!—Exhausted by the storm,  
A fatal trance hung o'er her pallid form;  
Her closing eye a trembling lustre fir'd;  
'Twas life's last spark—it flutter'd and expir'd!

The father strew'd his white hairs in the wind,  
Call'd on his child—nor linger'd long behind:  
And Florio liv'd to see the willow wave,  
With many an evening whisper, o'er their grave.  
Yes, Florio liv'd—and still of each possess'd,  
The father cherish'd, and the maid caref's'd!

For ever would the fond enthusiast rove,  
With Julia's spirit, thro' the shadowy grove;  
Gaze with delight on every scene she plann'd,  
Kiss every flower planted by her hand.  
Ah! still he traced her steps along the glade,  
When hazy hues and glimmering lights betray'd  
Half-viewless forms; still listen'd as the breeze  
Heav'd its deep sobs among the aged trees;  
And at each pause her melting accents caught,  
In sweet delirium of romantic thought!  
Dear was the grot that shunn'd the blaze of day,  
She gave its spars to shoot a trembling ray.  
The spring, that bubbled from its inmost cell,  
Murmur'd of Julia's virtues as it fell;  
And o'er the dripping moss, the fretted stone,  
In Florio's ear breath'd language not its own.  
Her charm around th' enchantress MEMORY threw,  
A charm that fooths the mind, and sweetens too!

\* Manisty was lately purchased by Rowland Stephenson, Esq.—Not far below the house is Borrowdale well, recommended for cutaneous eruptions: it springs out of a flat from a spar rock, adjoining to a peat-moss. The water tastes very like sea water, and is clear; but rises with a kind of moss or scum. At Manisty Nook there is another spring of much the same quality.

on our right lay another small island, on whose rocky margin brushwood and willows hung fantastically; over these the distant shores were seen, where the mighty cliffs of *Falcon* and *Wallow Crag* projecting, shewed their grotesque and tremendous brows, in a lofty line of rocks; beneath whose feet, a strip of cultivated lands and woods shot forth a verdant promontory, which inclined gradually to the lake: in the centre of this view, after the eye had passed an expanse of the clearest and smoothest water, then brightened by the noontide sun, *Castle Rocks* were seen rising in a cone, and covered with trees; behind which a lofty mountain lifted its sunburnt brow, trimmed with heath, exceeded only by *Skiddaw* in eminence, which was covered with a blue vapour, and almost mixing with the clouds, terminated the prospect. *Ullswater* affords a few, but noble and extensive, scenes, which yield astonishment; whilst *Keswick* abounds with a variety of wilder and more romantic prospects.

After passing *Bank Park*, a rocky and barren promontory, on which a few old and crooked trees are scattered, bent and deformed by storms, we entered a fine bay, where the mountains rise immediately out of the lake; here perpendicular, there falling back in rude and ruinous confusion, as piled heap on heap from the convulsions of chaos; in other parts shelving and hanging over the lake, as if they threatened an immediate fall: the whole forming a stupendous circus. To describe this view is difficult, as no language can convey a competent idea of the subject, where the variety consists of various features of the same wild and enormous objects; rocks and mountains forming the parts of this massive theatre. In the front of this romantic scene, a small mount presented itself, covered with herbage; small, from the mighty stature and gigantic members of the other objects on the prospect. Overlooking the eminence, is a round rock, pushing his tremendous brow into the clouds, once crowned with some kind of a fortress. Some visitants have conceived this was of Roman work. Mr. West, who attributes every thing he can to the monks of *Furness*, conjectures they had some stronghold here to protect the mines and salt-works; but we have no evidence by whom or for what purpose any erection was made here; it might be the seat of some recluse, who, from the example of *St. Herbert*, had enjoined himself a life of severity in this uncommon situation.\* Upon a strict examination of the place, it was not possible

\* "Not far from hence arises a woody hill, called *CASTLE-CRAG*, which is also detached from the scenery around it. On the summit of this hill stood formerly a fortress, supposed to be of Roman origin; intended to guard this avenue into the country. After it had been relinquished by the Romans, it was occupied by the Saxons; and after their day, it was given, with all the lands about *Borrowdale*, by one of the Lords of *Derwentwater* to the monks of *Furness*. By these religious it was still maintained in its military capacity; which is perhaps a singular instance of the kind. But as the Scots in those days made frequent irruptions, even this far into the country; and as the monks had great possessions to defend in the valley of *Borrowdale*, where one of the principal magazines was established, the holy fathers thought it proper to adopt this uncommon measure. Besides their tithe corn, they amassed here the valuable minerals of the country; among which salt, produced from a spring in the valley, was no inconsiderable article."—*GILPIN'S TOUR*.

The author thought it incumbent on him, from the principles he set out with in the opening of this work, to note from writers whatever appeared to him material and illustrative: the importance of the above note would have been conspicuous, if authorities had been given; but we have not been able to trace

possible to discover the original form of the structure; several stones were found, on searching the ground, cut in a geometrical figure, as if designed for arches or vaults; and other stones appeared to have been wrought. These discoveries do not encourage any idea of distant antiquity.—But to return to our description—On the summit of the mount, sweetly contrasted by the grey rocks behind, a few ancient trees, or perhaps one patrician oak, grew with peculiar picturesque beauty. The lake now was a perfect mirror,

“ O'er which the giant oak, himself a grove,†  
 “ Flings his romantic branches, and beholds  
 “ His reverend image in the expanse below.”

MASON'S GARDEN.

On each hand the cliffs and mountains were strewed with bushes and shrubs; down whose sides small streams of water trilled, like so many threads of silver, giving a delicate beauty to the grey rocks over which they passed: in many places these steeps are perpendicular, and rent into a thousand rude columns; in others they are of a tamer aspect, and compacted in one solid mass, stand firm as the pillars of the antediluvian world. Where the hills are separated, little valleys filled with wood, or narrow winding dells of grass ground twist round their bases, and give a pleasing variegation to the landscape. In some places, clefts in the rocks afford a prospect into a valley behind; in others the overhanging cliffs form rude arches and apertures, through which distant mountains are discovered. Behind are mountains piled on mountains, where the clouds rolled in heavy volumes, giving a gloominess to those regions of confusion and barrenness, which rendered the lustre of the shining lake, and the streams of light which fell upon the rocks, waterfalls and shrubs, brighter and more pleasing.\* Here,

“ E'en in the dull unseen unseeing dell,  
 “ ——— shall Contemplation imp

“ Her

trace the Romans or Saxons in Borrowdale, or to obtain any evidence that the monks maintained this place as a fortress: their possessions in Borrowdale did not promise magazines for corn or salt; and whether they knew the use of wad is dubious.—THE EDITORS.

Lord William Gordon has built a handsome house at Water-end, a sweet and solemn retreat on the west side of the lake; and Mr. Pocklington has built another house at Finckle. At Barrow-house there is a cascade in two falls; the upper one fifty-four perpendicular feet; the lower one fifty-two feet.

We acknowledge great obligations to *Joseph Pocklington, Esq.* for his gift of the plates inserted in this work, of his beautiful places, and which are so great an ornament to this publication.—THE EDITORS.

† “ Amid yon funny plain, alone,  
 To patriachal reverence grown,  
 An oak for many an age has stood,  
 Himself a widely waving wood.”

DR. DALTON'S POEM.

\* The tale with which travellers are amused, of a floating island, appears, on strict examination, to be fabulous.—THE EDITORS.

" Her eagle plumes ; the poet here shall hold  
 " Sweet converse with his muse ; the curious sage,  
 " Who comments on great Nature's ample tome,  
 " Shall find that volume here.—For here are caves  
 " Where rise those gurgling rills, that sing the song  
 " Which Contemplation loves ; here shadowy glades,  
 " Where through the tremulous foliage darts the ray,  
 " That gilds the poet's day-dream."—

MASON'S GARDEN.

After

Mr. West points out a fourth station.—" From the top of Castle-rock or crag, in Borrowdale, there is a most astonishing view of the lake and vale of Keswick, to the north. From the pass of Borrowdale, every bend of the river is distinctly seen ; the lake itself, *spotted with islands* ; the village of Grange at the foot of the rock, and the white houses of Keswick, with Crosswaite church at the lower end of the lake. The area of the castellum, from east to west, is about seventy yards ; from east to north about forty yards. The ascent is by one of the narrow paths cut in the side of the mountain, for the descent of the slate that is quarried on its top.

" To the south, the view is in Borrowdale. The river is seen winding from the lake upward, through the rugged pass.

" The most gigantic mountains that form the outline of this tremendous landscape, and inclose Borrowdale, are Eagle-crag, Glaramara, Bull-crag, and Serjeant-crag. On the front of the first, *the bird of Jove* has his annual nest, which the dalesmen are careful to rob, not without hazard to the assailant, who is let down from the summit of this dreadful rock by a rope of twenty fathoms, or more, and is obliged to defend himself from the attacks of the parent bird in the descent. The devastation made on the fold, in the breeding season, by one eyrie, is computed at a lamb a day. Glaramara is a mountain of perpendicular naked rock, immense in height, and much broken. Bull-crag and Serjeant-crag are in the centre ; *their rugged sides are concealed with hanging woods.*

" The road continues good to Rosthwaite. Here the roads divide ; that on the right leads to the wad-mines, and to Ravenglass ; that on the left to Hawkshead.

" Whoever chuses an alpine ride, of a very extraordinary nature, may return through Borrowdale to Ambleside, or Hawkshead :—a guide will be necessary from Rosthwaite over the Stake, a mountain so called, to Langdale chapel. Just where the road begins to ascend the Stake of Borrowdale, are said to be the remains of a bloomery, close by the waterfall on the left ; but no tradition relates at what time it was last worked. The masses of iron found on Castle-crag, were probably smelted here. Cataracts and waterfalls abound on all sides. In descending the Stake on the Langdale side, a cataract *accompanies you* on the left. Langdale-pike, called Pike-a-stickle, and Steel-pike, is an inaccessible pyramidal rock, that commands the whole. Pavey-ark is a hanging rock, six hundred feet in height, and under it Stickle-tarn, a large basin of water, formed in the bosom of the rock, that pours down in a cataract at Mill-beck ; below this Whitegill-crag opens to the centre. Below Langdale chapel, the vale becomes more pleasing, the road good to Ambleside or Hawkshead, by Skelwith-bridge.

" Mr. Gray was much pleased with an evening view under Crow-park :—"*In the evening I walked alone down to the lake, by the side of Crow-park, after sun-set, and saw the solemn colouring of the night draw on, the last gleam of sun shine fading away on the hill tops, the deep serene of the waters, and the long shadows of the mountain thrown across them, till they nearly touched the hithermost shore. At a distance were heard the murmurs of the waterfalls not audible in the day time ; I wished for the moon, but she was dark to me and silent,*

*hid in the vacant interlunar cave."*

Mr. West preferred the view " from the side of Swin-side, where both the lakes are in full view, *with the whole shore*, on the upper lake, and flexures on the lower lake.

" From Swin-side, by Foe-park, a sweet evening walk. Mr. Gray would have perceived the mistake in being here in the morning. "*October 5th, I walked through the meadows and corn fields to the Der-*

*went,*

After making a sweep upon the lake, we pushed up the river that feeds it. The water-lily spread its broad leaves over the surface, and here and there shewed its meek

*went, and crossing it, went up How-hill, it looks along Bassenthwaite water, and sees at the same time the course of the river, and part of the upper lake, with a full view of Skiddaw: then I took my way through Portinscale village to the park, (Foe-park) a hill so called, covered entirely with wood, it is all a mass of crumbling slate: passed round its foot between the trees and the edge of the water, and came to a peninsula, that juts out into the lake, and looks along it both ways; in front rises Walbow crag and Castle-hill, the town, the road to Penrith, Skiddaw, and Sadaleback.—After dinner walked up Penrith road, &c."*

Another select station Mr. West points out for a morning view, "is on Lat-rag. The ascent is by Monks-hall, leaving Ormthwaite on the left.

"The view is full into the rocky jaws of Borrowdale. The lake is seen in its full extent. The Castle-crag, in Borrowdale, stands first, and in the rear Langdale-pike overlooks them all.

"From the front of Mr. Wren's house, the eye will be delighted with the vale of St. John, between two ridges of hills; Lothwaite and Naddle-fells, just behind the Castle-rocks: these have the shew of magnificent ruins in the centre point of view."

Mr. West adds—"Another station remains, and which ought to be an evening one, in the vicarage garden. Mr. Gray took it in his glass from the horning-stone, and speaks of it thus:—"From hence I got to the parsonage a little before sun-set, and saw in my glass a picture that, if I could transmit it to you, and fix it in all the softness of its living colours, would fairly sell for a thousand pounds. This is the sweetest scene I can yet discover in point of pastoral beauty; the rest are in a sublimer stile."—But whoever takes this view from Ormthwaite, in a field on the western side of the house, will be convinced of Mr. Gray's loss in want of information. The very spot he stood upon is in the centre of the fore-ground, and is a principal object in the pastoral part of the picture he praises so highly.

"Sailing round the lake opens a new field of landscape. Mr. Gray neglected it, and Mr. Mason thinks he judged well. Messrs. Young, Hutchison, and Pennant tried it, and admired it. Dr. Brown prefers sailing and landing on every promontory, anchoring in every bay.

"The characteristic of this lake is, that it retains its form viewed from any point, and never assumes the appearance of a river: this is owing to the proportion of its dimensions.

"If Camden visited Keswick, he was satisfied with the then present state of the "little town, which King Edw. I. made a market."—The face of the country only drew his attention. That Horsley never visited those parts is evident, from his mistaken account of the road from Plumpton-wall to Keswick, which he says passed through Graystock-park.—His mistake, and Camden's silence, gave occasion to a regular survey of the said roads, and finding the military roads from Papcastle, Elenborough, Moresby, Ambleide, and Plumpton, all coincide at Keswick, and for the other reasons already assigned, it appeared evident that a station must be some where near. The Castle-hill, above Keswick, is a faithful record of the existence of a station in this country. Here was the seat of the ancient lords of the manor of Derwentwater,\* probably raised on the ruins of the Roman fortress: but after the heiress of that family was married to Ratcliffs, the family seat was removed into Northumberland, and the castle went to ruins; and with the stones thereof the Ratcliffs built a house of pleasure in one of the islands in Derwentwater."

*The following judicious Remarks were made by ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq.*

"KESWICK had too long been an object of desire with me, to neglect the opportunity of seeing it: I went thither from Penrith: but before I attempt any thing of a description, let me mention matters of husbandry. The country between these towns is various, much of it moors, and quite uncultivated,

\* Anthony James Radcliff Livingstone, Earl of Newburgh, is the present representative of the Derwentwater family: This nobleman petitioned the British parliament, praying that he, as the nearest male descendant of the Radcliff family, might be put in possession of those lands and mines in Northumberland and Cumberland, which belonged to the last Earl of Derwentwater, and became forfeited by his engaging in the rebellion, 1715. But as these estates had been appropriated, by an act of parliament, to the support of Greenwich Hospital, his petition could not be granted; and all that he could obtain, was an annuity of 2500*l.*—THE EDITORS.

meek white bells, being at this season in full perfection. We anchored near a little but pleafant habitation, called LODORE; a place perfectly calculated for the abode of a recluse,

though evidently capable of it, which is melancholy to reflect on. About Keswick, the husbandry is as follows:—

The foil is both a hazel mould, fand, gravel, and moory; the first but shallow: the inclosed lets from 20s. to 30s. a right of common included.

Farms from 10l. to 80l. a year.

Their course,

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 Oats on turf. | 4 Wheat.            |
| 2 Fallow.       | 5 Oats and grasses. |
| 3 Barley.       |                     |

They plough twice for wheat, sow two bushels and a half about Michaelmas, and reap 35 to 40, upon an average. They also stir twice for barley, sow six bushels in April or May, and reap 40 in return.—For oats they stir but once, sow seven bushels, and gain 50. They have no beans, very few pease, and as little rye. They stir three times for turnips, hoe them once or twice; the average value about 55s.—use them for feeding sheep and stall-fattening oxen.—They know but little of clover; one or two farmers have tried it with barley, but found it good for nothing: it must have been upon strange land.

“They have two ways of cultivating potatoes, by ploughing and digging: in the first, they stir three times, and dung the land well, lay the slices in every other furrow, one foot asunder, and plough between them once while growing, besides hand weeding: they plough them up, and get 2, 3 and 400 bushels per acre.

“Their other way is the lazy-bed method; they lay the dung on the green sward, the slices on that, when they dig trenches, and with the earth cover the sets, but they reckon ploughing a better way.

“Good grass land lets at 30s. an acre; use it mostly in dairying; an acre and a half they reckon sufficient for a cow, and an acre for four sheep.

“Manuring it is common. Their breed of cattle is the long horned, and they reckon them best: fat their oxen to 50 stone; their swine to 24 or 30. The product of a cow they reckon at 3l. 13s. 6d. and six gallons per day a common quantity of milk per cow: do not keep above one hog to ten. The winter food, straw and hay; of the latter they eat about two tons. The summer joint is 35s. In winter they are kept in the house: their calves suck about two months. Their flocks rise from 100 to 1000; the profit they reckon at 4s. 3d. a head; that is, lamb 3s. and wool 1s. 3d. sometimes 5s. They keep them, in both winter and spring, on the commons. The average weight of the fleeces 4lb.

“In their tillage, they reckon that twelve horses are necessary for the management of 100 acres of arable land: they use sometimes four and sometimes two in a plough, and do an acre a day with them. The annual expence of keeping a horse they reckon at 6l. 10s.—the summer joint 2l. 2s. The hire of ploughing per acre is from 5s. to 6s. and March the time of breaking up for a fallow. The price of a cart and horse 3s. a day.

“In the hiring and stocking of farms, they reckon 360l. or 400l. necessary for one of 80l. a year.

“Land sells at from 35 to 40 years purchase. Poor rates 9d. in the pound. The employment of the women and children, spinning, and winding yarn.

“No small estates.

“The following particulars of farms, will shew their general economy:

100 Acres in all,	20 Young cattle.	£80 Rent,	1 Man.
90 Arable,	400 Sheep (common right.)	12 Horses,	2 Maids.
10 Grass		22 Cows,	2 Boys.
£50 Rent,	1 Man.	30 Young cattle,	3 Labourers.
8 Horses,	1 Maid.	Another, 130 Acres in all,	18 Young cattle.
10 Cows,	1 Boy.	50 Arable,	200 Sheep (right of common.)
4 Fattening beasts,	1 Labourer.	80 Grass	
Another, 220 Acres in all,	5 Fattening beasts.	£95 Rent,	1 Man.
100 Grass,	400 Sheep (right of common.)	6 Horses,	1 Maid.
120 Arable,		12 Cows,	1 Boy.

Another,

a recluse, and much preferable to St. Herbert's Island, lying open to the southern sun, sheltered from the north by mighty mountains, which almost overhang it; and,

Another, 70 Acres in all, 2 Fattening beafts.  
 20 Arable, 200 Sheep (right of  
 50 Grafs, common.)  
 £50 Rent. 1 Boy.  
 4 Horfes, 1 Maid.  
 8 Cows.

A plough	—	—	—	—	£1	15	0
A roller	—	—	—	—	0	14	0
A harrow	—	—	—	—	0	10	0
A scythe	—	—	—	—	0	4	0
A fpace	—	—	—	—	0	2	8
Shoeing	—	—	—	—	0	2	0

LABOUR. In 1794.

In harvest, 1s. and beer. — 1s. and meat. †  
 In hay time, ditto. — Ditto.  
 In winter, 6d. and board. — 8d. and board.  
 Reaping wheat 6d. —  
 Mowing grafs 2s. — 2s. and victuals.  
 Ditching, 4d. to 5d. per rood — From 4d. to 6d.  
 First men's wages 10l. to 11l. — From 10l. to 12l.  
 Next ditto 6l. — From 6l. to 9l.  
 Boy of 10 or 12 years 3l. } — Same.  
 to 3l. 10s. }  
 Dairy Maids 4l. 14s. 6d. — About 5l.  
 Other ditto 3l. 3s. —  
 Women per day in harvest } — Same.  
 1s. and beer. }  
 In hay time ditto. In winter 6d. and beer.

IMPLEMENTS.

No waggons.  
 A cart for two horfes — — — £7 0 0  
 Do. for one horfe — — — 5 5 0

PROVISIONS, &c.

Bread, oat and barley, 3d. per pound.  
 Cheefe 2d. (2d. halfp. to 3d.)—Butter 6d. (8d.)  
 16 to 18 ounces.  
 Beef 2d. (4d.)—Mutton 2d. halfp. (3d. to 4d.)  
 —Veal 2d. (3d.)—Pork 3d. (3d. to 4d.)  
 Milk a halfpenny a pint.—Potatoes 2d. halfpenny  
 a peck, (2d. halfpenny for 6 quarts.)  
 Candles 7d. (8d.)—Soap 6d. (8d.)  
 Labourer's house rent 20s. (35s. to 40 .)  
 Labourer's firing 25s. but many on hedge breaking  
 alone.—Coals 1s. 1d. bushel of 96 quarts.

BUILDING.

Oak, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.—Ash 1s. 6d. to 2s.  
 Mason per day 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d. or 2s.)  
 Carpenter ditto.  
 Slate 28s. a rood, getting and laying.  
 Fine slate 30s. to 31s. 6d."

† The first statement is Mr. Young's, in 1758: the second the editors', in 1794.

We have already introduced so much description, that we forbear to repeat Mr. Young's, as we find nothing therein, but materially corresponds with what is before given.

CROSTHWAITE PARISH is in extent from N. to S. about 14 miles, and about 8 miles from E. to W. including the chapelries in that compass.—It consists of stupendous mountains and narrow valleys and dells.—Some of the mountains are green, and furnish good pasturage; others are barren, rocky, and shaven, from which huge fragments have tumbled into the vales.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The lands in general are dry, and the mountains afford abundant pasturage for sheep. The inclosed lands lie in the depth of the vales, and bear a very small proportion to the common. About Keswick, and towards Skiddaw, the soil is loamy, very deep and fertile, producing excellent oats and barley, with a small proportion of wheat, clover, turnips, and potatoes. Keswick vale is extensive and level. The inclosed land in general is dry, gravelly, or shivery, throughout the parish, and produces grain, except wheat and rye, in pretty good perfection; but about two thirds of the land is in grafs.—As to the lands lying within the chapelries, those in St. John's and Thornthwaite are the most fertile, and in Borrowdale the most sterile.

RENTS.] The land about Keswick lets for 40s. and 50s. an acre; towards Skiddaw 20s. and in the remote parts from 5s. to 10s. per acre.

MINERALS AND STONE.] No coal, lime, or freestone.—In Borrowdale there is a fine, hard, and smooth stone, of a blue colour; and also excellent blue slates.—There are also veins of lead ore, and the blacklead mines so much noted, which lie at the head of the dale; the entrance is about two thirds of the way an ascent up a steep mountain, of a southern aspect.

BUILDINGS.]

and, fronting to the widest part of the basin, it commands a view of the several islands, Manisty meadows and Brandelow parks, with their pleasing groves, depending from the mountains, shade above shade; Catbels, and the adjoining eminences, furrounding the whole scene.†

We

**BUILDINGS.]** In general good, and covered with blue slate.—But the old buildings have been constructed without lime, and are plastered on the out-sides; their walls are thick, and apartments badly contrived. The out door is generally so strong and awkward, that it seems intended for defence, more than convenience.

**FUEL.]** About Keswick mostly coals; in the more distant parts peats.

**FENCES.]** Of hard rough stone, of which material there is great plenty every where at hand.

**WOOD.]** Not much of ancient growth, many plantations, and much brushwood on the skirts of the mountains.

**GAME.]** Grouse, partridge, hares.—All sorts of game in this country have decreased lately: the shepherds, and others, who are deprived by the game-laws of partaking in a small degree of the native dainties of their mountains and vales, destroy the eggs and nests, which they perform with safety and ease. It is a general practice in the northern counties, and the decrease of game is not the effect of adverse seasons. At a public meeting of qualified gentlemen in an adjoining county, a present was received of 2000 partridge eggs, carefully packed!

**MEDICINAL SPRINGS.]** On the west side, and near the head of Derwent, are two salt-springs, thought to proceed from the lead-mines; much resorted to by the country people.—Have not heard that they have been analyzed.

A copper-mine was discovered, but is not wrought at present.

**RIVERS.]** Derwent and Greeta, and many brooks of clear water.

**ROADS.]** In general remarkably good; that leading to Ravenglass and Bootle, an alpine pass, before described.

**FISH.]** In the lakes and rivers are trout, bass, eels, and other small kinds.

**SCHOOL.]** The master, besides his stipend, receives from his scholars a fee called the *cockpenny*. At Shrovetide cockfights are held at the school, where each scholar exhibits his cock, and makes the master a present of money for the toleration. It should seem, from this custom, that the idea of the institutor, and of the parents, was, that learning effeminated and softened the human mind too much; and therefore those cruel sports were permitted, to harden their feelings, and encourage a martial spirit and ferocity of temper.

**SHEEP AND CATTLE.]** On an average, is calculated that 30,000 sheep are kept in this parish.—They are of a good size.—Wethers at four years old sell from 12s to 17s. a piece.—The largest are bred in the chapelry of St. John.—There is very little crossing of the breed practised here. The tups most admired have a long *staple* of wool, with a rough pile at the top; this pile, the shepherds say, goes off naturally before shearing time; and in winter is very powerful in keeping the sheep dry, as the rain and snow easily shake off it.—The price of wool 7s. 6d. a stone.—The practice is to fodder the sheep with hay in the winter, and to *salve* them, as the term is, about the middle of October, for which 35 or 40 sheep will require 4 quarts of tar, mixed with 16lb. of butter.

Horses are about 14 hands and a half high; but few are bred here.—The black cattle are of a small size, and weigh about 8 stone or 10 stone per quarter.—**HOUSMAN'S NOTES.**

† The beauties of the Cumberland lakes, will be best estimated by a comparison with other celebrated scenes of the like nature.

Mr. Gray, in his letter to Mr. West from Genoa, dated 21st Nov. 1739, says—"Only figure to yourself a vast semicircular basin, full of fine blue sea, and vessels of all sorts and sizes, some sailing out, some coming in, and others at anchor: and all around it palaces and churches peeping over one another's heads, gardens and marble terraces full of orange and cypress trees, fountains, and trellis works, covered with vines, which altogether compose the grandest of theatres."

Other travellers describe the beauty of this lake at the time of the vintage, and mention, with particular pleasure, the song used by the reapers, which is sung in response by those on each side of the lake, they

We were landed on a plain of meadow ground which came to the water's edge, from whence we passed to an adjoining wood, at the foot of the rocks behind the Lodore-house. After winding through several passes in those thickets, we gained a situation where we were delighted with the noble objects presenting themselves to our view.

## Around

they alternately fingering a verse, which has a most pleasing effect.—But this is a cultivated scene, highly enriched with all the works of art ;—ours is in the grandest style of wild nature.

The lake of Killarney, or Loch Lene, in Ireland, is much celebrated, and the following extracts are taken from the different authors who have described it.—The first, published in the Gentleman's Mag. there said to be a letter to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Madden : the other from Derrick's Letters, and Mr. Smith's account of the county of Kerry.

“ I confess\* I have been lately entertained by one of the curiosities (of this country) to which I was an intire stranger before I went into the southern part of this kingdom, which has been long but falsely represented as almost inaccessible.

“ I was shewn a lake near the seat, which bears the title of Kilmere, and town of Killarney, called Lene, which I was informed had several extraordinary qualities attending it : this raised my curiosity to take a nearer view of it.

“ It† is formed almost perfectly oval, being about eight miles in length, and four in breadth, even as if it had been hollowed and cut out by the hand of art : the colour of its water is not so clear as that of the sea ; yet do they pretend, however incredible, to see a carbuncle at the bottom, which 60 fathoms of line cannot reach.

“ The lake does not seem, by taste or smell, to be impregnated with any metalline matter, although there are two excellent chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood of it, as well as mines in its islands.

“ §It is but of a moderate extent ; yet the winds have a great effect upon it, throwing it into violent commotions. For whilst they struggle between the chasms of the mountains which hang over the lake, Mangerton, Ture, Tomsh, and Glens, the most stupendous in this kingdom, the agitated fluid is raised and depressed into hills and valleys of water : then it is extremely perilous for navigation.¶ But when the winds settle, and the lake recovers a smooth surface, nothing is more delectable than to be upon it in vessels moved by oars, or sails filled with a gentle gale : to angle upon its surface for trout or salmon, or to shoot the various kinds of water-fowl, or to hunt the otter, or to visit the islands adorned with great variety of beauties ; and to partake of a cheerful repast, where exercise gives appetite, and the place gives food. The water affords fish and fowl, the mountains venison, and the trees their fruits, which are of more kinds than the wilding apple and plumb. There grow also in plenty the oak, service, and yew, with many other species of trees of common notice in the neighbouring forests and other places. But one especially, rarely known in other countries, and no where else in this, deserves a particular description. The *wild Arbutus*, in every circumstance of vegetation, is charming, and justly merits the poet's com-

\* *C. Plinius Gallo suo S. Lib. 8.*

Ad quæ noscenda iter ingredi, transmittere mare Solemus ea sub oculis posita negligimus : seu quæta natura comparatum, ut proximorum incuriosi longinqua scelerentur ; seu quod omnium rerum cupido languessit, quum facilis occasio est ; seu quod differimus tanquam sæpe visuri quod datur videre, quoties velis cernere. Quæcumque de causa, per multa in urbe nostra, juxtaque urbem non oculis modo, sed ne auribus quidem novimus ; quæ si tulisset Achaia, Ægyptus, Asia aliave qualibet miraculorum ferax commendatrixque terra, audita perfecta lustrataque haberemus.

Ipsæ certe nuper, quod nec audieram ante, nec videram, audivi pariter et vidi. Exagerat profocer meus, ut Amernia prædia sua inspicerem.

Hæc perambulanti mihi ostenditur subjacens Lacus, nomine VADIMONTIS, simul quædam incredibilia narrantur.—Pervenit ad ipsum.

† Lacus est in similitudinem jacentis rotæ circumscriptus, et undique æqualis ; nullus sinus, obliquitas nulla, omnia æmenda, paria, et quasi artificis manu cavata et excisa.

§ Color cæruleo albidior, viridior et pressior, sulphuris odor, saporque medicatus, vis qua fracta solidantur.

¶ Spatium modicum quod tamen sentiat ventos, et fluctibus intumescat.

§ Nulla in hoc navis (facere enim est) sed innatant insula herbida, omnes arundine et junco cæta, quæque alia sæcundior-palus ; ipsaque illa extremitas lacus effert.

pliment

Around us was spread a grove of tall young oaks, ash, and birch trees, which gave an agreeable coolness and shade; above the trees, with uplifted looks, to the right we viewed a mountain of rock, called SHEPHERD'S CRAG, a rude circular mass, shelving from the base to the summit in a spiral form; on every plane of which, and

pliment to the orange tree, "*And, as she pays, discovers still she owes;*" for at one and all times the *Arbutus* has ripe and green fruit upon it, with blossoms promising a successive growth. The fruit is a pleasing object to the eye, being of a scarlet colour, in form exactly like that of a field strawberry, and in size that of the best garden kind; the leaf is extremely like the bay in shape and colour, and the blossoms grow in beautiful clusters of small white bells;—and all these are perennial. Imagine a forest of trees upon a rising ground, plentifully intermixed with this kind, whose fruit and flowers growing in great abundance, shall so variegate the verdure with scarlet and white, that wanton conceit cannot suggest any thing more pleasing to human sight, except a great variety of such, which this lake affords in *forty* islands, and upon at least the fourth part of the ascent of the mountains; the verge of whose bases is washed by the water of the lake, and their sides here and there with cascades, whose fall is almost perpendicular.—All that beautiful scenery may be seen, when the rest of nature, during a winter's sleep, has a dreary aspect. \*The islands differ in their size and shape; one is singular, being very small, and appearing at a distance like a horse† in the posture of drinking;‡ another also, for a fancied representation, bears the name of *Odonaboo's prison*,‡ as a third does that of his garden: the edges of all these are worn away by the frequent collision of the water against them. But what gives still a much greater pleasure to the spectator, are the stupendous rocks of marble, of which most of the islands consist, feeding in gaping clefts a variegated forest; in the compass of 30 paces of one of which I counted 20 species of trees, yet without any appearance of earth, either for stability or nourishment. Every island is crowned with its enlivened fertility, except three, though nature seems to have refused every supply of vegetation; some of them being rocks at such an height above the lake as to be the habitation of eagles, and to represent ancient castles from which time has worn the cement, and scarce one massy stone is seen contiguous to another, as if each slab of marble hung without touching, in rude architecture, and almost without foundations. For the waters have worn passages in some of them, even for boats, and have left only slender pillars to support immense weights, so that if the verdant covering does not dread its sudden ruin, the spectator does. Yet some islands are of a very different kind, which, containing larger areas of surface, afford convenient harbours for landing, and are not only accessible, but yield beautiful herbage for the kine;¶ whose flesh, after some weeks delicious repast therein, is made luscious food for man; the fat becoming marrow, and too rich for the chandlers' use: and what is still more extraordinary, mines of lead and copper are found here, though enemies to fertility in all other places.

"In one of these islands is an ancient fabric of strength, and good defence in time of war; in another there are large remains of a splendid mansion of the religious. And surely each was well designed for its purpose; for whither could men better flee for safety or retirement, from the fell rage of war, or the tumultuous world, to strong security, and the quiet exercise of pious orisons to the Deity.

"Here is indeed security for man, but not for the hunted stag, who, frightened from his free range of mountains, (10,000 acres) sometimes takes the soil, and, as if religion guided, swims to the ruined altars

\* Sua cuique figura, ut motus; cunctis margo derafus, quia frequenter, vel littori vel sibi illisæ erunt terunturque.

† Par omnibus altitudo, par levitas; quippe in speciem carinæ humill raddice descendunt hæc ab omne latere perspicitur; eadem aqua pariter suspensa et merfa. Interdum junctæ copulatæque et continenti similes sunt; interdum discordantibus ventis digeruntur; nonnunquam desilitatæ tranquillitate singulæ fluitant. Sæpe minores majoribus, velut cymbulæ onerariæ, atherescunt; sæpe inter se majores minorisque quasi cursum certamque desumunt; steterunt, promovent terram; et modo hac modo illac lacum reddunt auferuntque; ac tum demum quum medium tenere non contrahunt.

‡ To make this conceit more pleasing to a stranger, a worthy gentleman in the neighbourhood means to put a wooden rider upon this stone-horse.

‡ An ancient king.

¶ Constat pecora herbas secuta, sic in insulas illas, ut in extremam ripam procedere solere nec prius intelligere mobile non quam littore abrepta, quasi illa, et imposta, circumfusum undique lacum pavent; mox quo tulerit veritus egressa se descendisse sentire, quam senserint ascendisse.

and every step that hung upon its sides, herbage and shrubs grew in tufts, and a verdant cap covered its crown. To the left there arose a perpendicular grey cliff, said to be a thousand feet high, (but probably above half of that supposed height) rent

for protection; but, alas! the eager hound dauntless pursues, seizing the chased victim at the once hallowed shrine: sometimes, with better fate, the stag recovering strength to measure back the watery course, seeks happily the mountain cover, where the opening hound awakes Echo, and the notes reverberated from the hollow caverns sound as loud warlike engines; and each note of the numerous pack repeated, often crowds on the attentive ear, like all the artillery of Mars, well tuned to harmonious measure. But should the cannon give its louder voice,\* then thunder seems to rend the massy globe; and Echo, flying in a fright, gives first a dreadful roar, continuing to speak her fears in fainter voice, till seemingly she dies in a low sigh; straight she revives, and in another rout proclaims to the other ear in brisker sounds her quick return: of these a vast variety is perceived, as the chaste nymph is spoken to in different stations; in so much that Echo here seems not a solitary maid, but a large family of loquacious nymphs, ever vigilant to engage in converse with the human voice, or vocal instrument of war, (trumpet or French-horn) increasing harmony; except when the ruffled sky frights her to her cave, and the noisy winds, in eddies of confusion, strike on the human ear.

“This lake empties itself into a river, whose banks are adorned with the well-planted habitations of some descendants of the ancient kings of this province, rich in the blood of noble ancestry; and in its channel it contains a treasure of pearls: after flowing some miles it mixes with the sea, that immense lake of oblivion to this and every other mass of waters, which the rivers of the globe furnish.”

(Signed) PLINIUS TERTIUS.

*A further Description,—Gentleman's Magazine, 1751.*

“To describe every object that is visible in the scenery of this lake, which hitherto is only known by the ordinary maps, in that order which a good judgment, joined to a rich fancy, with an executive hand, is capable of doing, would be to give mankind perhaps the most beautiful landscape that the known world can afford; which is not said in a vain manner, to raise an opinion of superior excellence concerning this prospect, or to depreciate others. Nations not only speak with jealousy of their neighbouring climates and productions, but even the inhabitants of provinces of the same kingdom, and counties of the same province. The terraces of the Babylonish prince would lose all estimation, were it possible to put them in contrast with the magnificent group of objects belonging to this place.

“The stupendous mountains hanging over the lake, adorned with variety of trees almost to the summits; cascades pouring from cliffs,† and giving great delight by their music and motion; echoes improving every sound; a level and beautiful country on the opposite side of the lake, with a town, and the habitations and improvements of many gentlemen at different distances; islands, though seemingly scattered, yet lying in the best order of beauty, many of them fertile, and some inhabited; rivers flowing in and out, and boats moving upon the surface of the water; the flight of birds and herds of deer, altogether make an assemblage that charms the human mind, and raises admiration from the whole, rather than distinction of sensation from each object. The forest, which at first appeared as one variegated scene of green, yellow, scarlet, and white, parts into distinct appearances of oak, yew, and holly, with many other kinds of trees, amongst which the Arbutus has the preference. For the verdure of the leaves, blossoms, not unlike the lily of the vale, with the scarlet hue of the tender part of the stalk, and the different stages

\* Idem lacus in flumen egeritur; quod ubi se paulisper oculis dedit, specu mergitur atque conditum meat: ac si quid antequam subduceretur, accepit, servat et profert.

Hæc tibi scripsi, quia nec minus ignota quam mihi, nec minus grata credebam. Nam te quoque ut me, nihil æque ac naturæ opera delectant. Vale.

† Besides what fall from the mountains Tomish, Glens, and Turk, there is a very remarkable one from the highest of them all, Mangerton, whose lake, near the top called the Devil's Punch-bowl, often overflowing, sends down a torrent of water.—Most great mountains in Ireland have lakes near their tops, and many of them afford rivers in cascades.—There is a noble one of this kind at Slew Donart of Morne, in the county of Down; and at Bantry they say there is one may be seen sixteen miles. There is a beautiful one also at Power's Court, in the county of Wicklow.

rent into innumerable fissures and massive columns of venerable looks, with the rage of storms, which whitened it. In the opening between these stupendous rocks,

of vegetation, from the first knitting fruit to perfect ripeness,|| cannot but be exceedingly pleasing to every beholder. The islands clothed with this tree, intermixed with others, give even winter the lovely appearance of spring; for then it is in its highest bloom, which, rarely growing in other places, is the more likely to be admired by strangers in this. It used to flourish in other parts of the county, but the making of charcoal for iron-foundaries has been the occasion almost of its destruction. And even here it suffered greatly by an accidental fire, which laid waste a great part of a forest. Its growing in rocks of marble with which the lake abounds, where no earth appears, and high above the surface of the water, in what should rather be called castles than islands, gives both surprise and pleasure.

“Some of these islands, rich in herbage, and adorned with this beautiful tree, deserve the appellation of gardens; for they are not without some fruits of the esculent kind. The pears of the *Sorbus* (*Service*) are found here; and the apple under which name the fruit of the *Arbutus* also is eaten.¶ A gentleman of very good estimation in the peninsula of Muerus, has inclosed many rocks of marble in his garden, adorned with these trees and fruits, and allowing nature to be his chief gardener, may vie with the most eminent for horticulture. When his vines shall come to perfection, which he has planted near sloping marble rocks, and are almost the only adventitious plants of the place, he will be able to give a delicious racy fruit to his guests, as he now is to entertain them at board with becoming hospitality of liquor and venison.

“The hunting of the stag here has more than ordinary music attending that sport; for the echoes reverberate the sounds in a manner not easily described, nor believed by any but those that hear them; the whole duration of the returns of one sound being only one minute, and yet the repercussions innumerable, and the variety inconceivable. Sometimes a cannon, which the honourable proprietor of the lake has placed here for that purpose, is fired, and the loudness of the echo being increased in proportion, the first sensation is that of the most tremendous thunder; and the progress and effect resemble those excited by a similar cause on mount Carpathus, as described by Fralichius, in Varenius’ Geography. “Carpathus,” says this author, “is the chief of those mountains in Hungary, which separate the Hungarians from the Russians, Polanders, Moravians, Silesians, and those in the part of Austria beyond the Danube. They are almost impassable, and nobody goes near them, but those that are curious admirers of nature. I find that the highest top of mount Carpathus rises a German mile from its lowest root up to the highest regions of the air, to which the winds never reach.—I fired a pistol on the top, which at first made no greater noise than if I had broken a stick, but after a little time, there was a murmuring for a good while, which filled the valleys and woods below. Coming down through the snow, I fired again, which made a dreadful sound, as if great guns had been fired, and I was afraid the whole mountain would come down upon me. The sound lasted for half a quarter of an hour, till it had reached the most secret caverns, where the sound being enlarged, reflected back every way; which caverns being above, there was at first little rebounding; but when the sound reached those below, it rebounded violently.”—The echoes of LOUGH LENE are the same with those of Carpathus, with this difference, that the sounds which occasion them being those of voices or instruments below, in the dense atmosphere, the first repercussions are strong and terrifying, and by growing fainter, seem at last to die: but soon revive; yet it were to be wished the experiment was tried above, in the heights of the mountains, and then probably the faint sounds would return first, and the loud and dreadful repercussions last.

“From the point under Glens to the upper lake, that is five miles distance, every cavern rebounds with echoes: in the centre, between Glens and Turk, these two mountains are seen in a beautiful theatrical form, approaching so close, at some distance from the point of view, as to allow only a passage for a river which communicates with the two lakes. The course of this river admits of a great deal of variety, being in some places deep and smooth, in others rough and shallow, but pleasing in all. Here passengers disembark, and the boat must be towed under a bridge; even fatigue becoming pleasure, when curiosity prompts: there sails are incommodious on account of the squalls, where the mountains

|| A great deal of fruit of the *Arbutus* is yellow, which is the colour before ripeness.

¶ The people about Loch Lene, eating the fruit under the name of apples, always drink water after them, otherwise they say they are unwholesome.

rocks, the river points its whole stream, forming a grand cascade, said to be two hundred feet in height: as the channel is rugged, the water makes a sheet of foam, thundering

hang directly over the river, which is almost too narrow for oars. The stupendous rock, called the Eagle's Nest, is an usual resting place, where the amusing echo entertains all travellers. The Arbutus all along smiles upon the spectators, whilst some of the rocks on which it grows seem to threaten ruin. To these the navigators have given whimsical names, as the man of war to one which looks like a hull at Clatham, except that a branching yew at top gives some idea of rigging. Having passed these watry defiles, you enter into a larger area of lake, called the upper, being about 1000 acres, as the lower is twice that quantity.—In this compass are twenty islands, where the osprey and eagle seem to be proprietors; as herds of deer do in the mountains which totally surround it. The principal amusements here, are the echoes, cascades, and islands, some one of which may be chosen for a place of rest and refreshment, as well as a point of view. The manner of returning is either by boat through the same scenes, or by horse through another tract of mountains, which for variety is the most eligible, on a road equal in goodness to that of the best in the kingdom, made by the gentlemen of the country, at the solicitation of the noble proprietor. This work was deemed impossible for many years, and yet was at last executed at a small expence."

The following extracts of Dr. Smith's History of the County of Kerry, Derrick's Letters, and Mr. Pennant's account of Loch Lomond, will complete this comparative reference.

"Dr. Smith's description is to the following effect:—"One of the best prospects which it affords, is on a rising ground, near the ruined cathedral of Oghadoc: not but there are many other fine views of it from every other side, but few of them take in so many particulars as may be observed from that station. For from hence is to be seen one of the most delicious landscapes in Ireland; and perhaps few countries in Europe afford better. But this is such a master-piece, that even Poussin, Salvator Rosa, or the most eminent painter in that way, might here furnish himself with sufficient matter, not only to form one, but several entertaining prospects. From this eminence, a survey may be taken of the greatest part of this beautiful lake; and likewise of that stupendous amphitheatre of mountains which are ranged along the opposite shore. Towards the south-east, stands the mountain called Mangerton, whose feet the lake washes, and whose summit is generally lost in the clouds, it being, from the above recited experiment, justly esteemed one of the highest mountains in Ireland. More towards the centre of the lake, is a high mole, called *Turk*, whose sides, down to the verge of the water, are beautifully clothed with groves of various kinds of trees. One part of this hill slopes away like a promontory terminating in the lake, forming one side of a canal, which is a passage into the upper lake; as doth the point of another mountain, called *Glenna*, the other side of this strait, which is adorned also with forest trees. As a fine contrast to this verdure, at the back of these mountains stand others, shaped into pyramids, being only naked rocks of a vast height. The grandeur and magnificence of these mountains, not only entertain and surprize the spectator, but he must be also agreeably amused in contemplating the infinite variety of beautiful colouring they afford. For in one part may be seen the gayest verdure, blended with scarlet fruit and snowy blossoms, well known properties of the Arbutus; and in other places the most elegant variety of brown and yellow tints, caused by other kinds of trees and shrubs, appears: all these are intermixed with rock-work; and, to soften the whole, a deep, smooth, and noble basin of water extends itself beneath this scenery. But, to give the reader an adequate idea of this place, would require the pencil of some excellent painter, rather than the pen of any prose writer. To the west of Glenna stands the lofty pike, called *Tomish*, variegated half way to its top with a waving forest; and down whose sides, especially after rains, run very considerable cataracts into the great lake. There are many other hills still running more west, as far as the eye can trace for many miles: the nearest and most surprizing for their loftiness, are the rocks, whose tops resemble so many pinacles, or rather spires, lost in the clouds. The water is light and pure; and, notwithstanding the great variety of minerals which surround this lake, it doth not seem to be impregnated with any of them. The ancient verses of Nenius, who wrote in the ninth century, and which Mr. O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, also cites, make mention of them:—

"Momoniam stagnum, Loch Lenius undique zonis,  
Quatuor ambitur: prior est ex ære, secunda  
Plumbea, de rigido conflatur tertio ferro;  
Quarta renidenti pallescit linea stanno."

A a 2

"A 3

thundering amongst the rocks. Reaching the wood, where the descent is less steep, the stream winds amongst the trees, sometimes discovered, at others concealed, as it

“As one side of this lake consists of the above mentioned range of formidable hills, so the opposite side is adorned with a level and beautiful country, with the town of Killarney, and the habitations and improvements of several gentlemen, at different distances. But before I describe these, it will be necessary to mention somewhat of the several islands which lie beautifully scattered over the lake; as also of the surprising echoes it affords. The most noted of these islands is that of Rofs, which is rather a peninsula, being only separated by a small cut through a morass from the main land, over which is a bridge. On it stands an ancient castle, formerly the seat of O'Donhega Rofs, which hath a new barrack adjoining to it. This place hath been for some years past a military garrison, having a governor appointed for it, upon the establishment. Before the castle are a few old dismounted iron guns, which give it something of the air of a fortification. The castle had been flanked with round turrets, which, together with its situation, rendered it a place of some strength. The greater part of this island is covered with wood; and it is no disagreeable spot for such gentlemen of the army, quartered here, who are fond of fishing, hunting, or fowling. The island of Innisfallen is next to Rofs in quantity of land; in it are the ruins of a very ancient religious house, founded by St. Finian, surnamed the Lesser, who flourished towards the middle of the sixth century. The remains of this abbey are very extensive, although the walls in many places are levelled to the ground, its situation was extremely romantic and retired. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, the possessions of this abbey were granted to Captain Robert Collam. This island contains about twelve acres, and hath several very pleasant coves, agreeably wooded, for landing upon it. It yields so great a profusion of sweet herbage, that the kine which are put upon it to fatten, thrive so prodigiously, that their fat becomes a kind of rich marrow in a very short time. On the east side of the island, the walls of an old chapel have been lately repaired, by some gentlemen who frequently use it as a banquetting house. There are, besides timber trees, the remains of several fruit trees, as plumbs, pears, &c. which have outlived the desolation that hath seized on the cells of those recluses who first planted them. Many of these trees had fruit ripe upon them when I was in the island: the plumbs in particular, being of a large red kind, were very fine. Here are also the fruit of the sorbus or service tree, likewise the Arbutus, and other shrubs, which were all planted by the monks though the neighbouring inhabitants will have them to be the spontaneous production of the soil. In short, it is a beautiful romantic wilderness, decorated at present with these plantations and its venerable ruins, which are no small addition to the beauties of Lough Lene. Rabbit Island stands to the west of Innisfallen, and is chiefly remarkable for its quarries of good limestone, which the neighbouring inhabitants dig and burn in order to manure their ground. An infinite number of islands of a smaller size spangle and adorn this lake, most of which are covered with Arbutus, and several other beautiful shrubs. One of them, from a fancied representation, resembles at some distance the figure of a horse in a drinking posture. Another is called O'Donaghoe's prison, and a third his garden. Most of them are of marble, clothed with evergreen shrubs, growing out of the crevices of the rocks. Some of the islands in the upper lake are of such a stupendous height, that they resemble at a distance so many lofty towers standing in the water, and being many of them crowned with wreaths of Arbutus, represent the ruins of stately palaces. Their edges are so much worn away by the dashing of the water against their sides, and by frequent rains washing away the earth, and time has so disjoined many of the marble rocks, that several of them hang in a most surprising and tottering manner; and represent a rude kind of confused architecture, almost without foundations. In others of them, the waters have worn passages sufficiently large for boats to go through these tottering arches, which in some places (though they are of immense weight) are only upheld by very slender pillars.

“Upwards of forty islands in this lake are covered with an intermixture of Arbutus and other shrubs; besides, at least, a fourth part of the ascents of the mountains, the verges of whose bases, like that of Mangerton, and others above mentioned, are washed by the waters of this lake.

“Thus having mentioned what was remarkable of the mountains which surround it, and of the lake itself, and its islands, I shall beg leave to apply the following lines of the poet, whose description of the lake Pergus is no ill picture of Loch Lene:—

—“Non illa plura Caystros  
Carmina Cygnorum labentibus audit in undis.

it rushes to the lake. The spray from this waterfall, in the evening sun, shews the limb of a rainbow. One would conceive Thomson had this cataract in his eye when he wrote his Seasons:—

“ Smooth to the shelving brink, a copious flood  
“ Rolls fair and placid ; where collected all

“ In

*Silva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne : suisque  
Fronibus, ut velo Phœbeos submovet ignes:  
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores.  
Perpetuum ver est.”*——

OVID'S MET. LIB. V.

“ The principal inhabitants of these lofty mountains, except a few woodmen kept in the forest by the lord of the soil, are great herds of red deer ; the chase of which affords a much higher gratification to the sportsman than in most other places. When a stag is hunted near this lake, nothing is more agreeably surprising than the repeated echoes ; it being scarce possible to distinguish the real clangour of the French-horn, or the true cry of the dogs, from the numberless reverberations of them among the rocks and mountains.

“ Inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.”——VIRG.

“ And we may also justly apply to the unharbouring of the deer, what the same poet more metaphorically sings of Cæsar :—

“ Ipsi lætitia voces, ad sidera jactant  
Intonsi montes : ipse jam carmina rupes,  
Ipsa sonant arbuta.”——

“ To which may not improperly be added the following lines of a modern poet :—

“ Hark ! the loud peal begins the clam'rous joy,  
The gallant chiding loads the trembling air.  
Ye naiads fair, who o'er these floods preside,  
Raise up your dripping wings above the wave,  
And hear our melody. The harmonious notes  
Float with the stream, and every winding creek,  
And hollow rock, that o'er the dimpling flood  
Nods pendant ; still improve from shore to shore  
Our sweet reiterated joys. What shouts,  
What clamours loud ! what gay heart-cheering sounds  
Urge through the breathing brass their mazy way !  
Not choirs of Tritons, glad with sprightlier strains,  
The dancing billows ; when proud Neptune rides  
In triumph o'er the deep.”—— SOMERVILLE'S CHACE.

“ The echoes which are caused by this sport reverberate the sound in a manner not to be described, nor believed by any but those who have heard them ; the whole duration of a single sound being near a minute : and yet the repercussions are innumerable, and the variety inconceivable. But the most astonishing sounds, emulating thunder, are those made by the discharge of cannon, placed in a proper situation, upon the points of some particular islands, which may best answer to the concave sides of the mountains. When the piece is first exploded, there is no return of any particular sound for near a minute, but then a loud clap of thunder, which lasts for several seconds, ensues ; and, after a short pause, a second, and so on, for several repetitions, like volleys of small arms, which are alternately answered from the neighbouring mountains and valleys, and at length die away, with a noise resembling that of the ocean beating against a concave shore. Nothing would be more pleasant than the ringing of a peal of bells, placed in a small island in this lake.

“ A river falls from the upper into the lower lake, discharging itself between the mountains of Glenna and Turk ; between which hills is one of the most romantic glens that can be conceived. The trees on

both

“ In one impetuous torrent down the steep  
 “ It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round.  
 “ At first, an azure sheet it rushes, broad :  
 “ Then whitening by degrees as prone it falls,

“ And

both sides seem to overshadow this passage, which is a kind of watery defile for some miles in length, and admits of a considerable variety, being deep and smooth in some places, and in others rocky and shallow ; at which last the passengers disembark, and the boat is forced, by strength of men’s arms, under a kind of arch. Having passed this long and narrow straight, the upper lake is discovered, which is surrounded on all sides with mountains of an amazing height, beautified also with woods ; for here, according to Milton,

—————“ Over head up grow  
 Insuperable height of loftiest shade.  
 Cedar and pine and fir and branching palm,  
 A sylvan scene ; and as the ranks ascend  
 Shade above shade, a woody theatre,  
 Of stateliest view—————  
 Luxuriant : mean while murmuring waters fall,  
 Down the slope hills, dispers’d, or in a lake  
 —————Unite their streams.”

“ This upper lake is an oblong square, extending north and south, but is not a third of the area of the lower lake. The rocks and islands are here inhabited by eagles, ospreys, hawks, and other birds of prey ; as are the forests on the adjacent mountains with red deer.

“ In certain seasons, very considerable waterfalls and cascades tumble from the mountains into this upper lake, which, with the echoes and delightful scenery of the prospect, are also the chief entertainment of this place, as in the lower lake.”

The Letters from which the following extracts are taken bear the general name of Derrick’s Letters, but several of them were written by Mr. Ockenden, and published by Derrick.

Speaking of the island of Innisfallen—“ There are various eminences in different parts of this most truly fortunate isle, commanding several beautiful views over different parts of the lake. To the north-west there is one surveying an expanse of water, four miles in length, and three in breadth, bounded on the right hand by the cultivated hills of Aghadoe, and on the left by shaggy mountains : there is another to the south-west, which, extending two miles across the lake, terminates in the bowery shoulder of mount Glena ; but the finest lies south-east, where the eye is lost in a labyrinth of water, winding round a multitude of islands, rising one beyond another ; some rocky and bare, and some tufted with trees, which, thick on every side, hang waving over the lake.

“ From Innisfallen, we steered another course, and, after two miles of very pleasing navigation, with the open part of the lake on our right hand, and the islands clustering on our left, we approached those alpine hills which hang upon the southern edge of the water ; and were quite transported with a marvellous scene of pure nature, which there arose before us, more exquisite than any I had ever seen, either in France, Italy, or England : it is formed by the side of mount Glena, which bends a little hollowing, very rocky, extremely steep, and is covered quite up with great variety of trees, as oak, beech, and mountain ash, most beautifully blended with holly, yew, and arbutus, rooted in the rock a thousand feet above the surface of the water. We rested upon our oars within the bowery bosom of this sublime theatre, enraptured with the beauties we beheld.”

After passing into the upper lake—“ Here we again rested upon our oars, &c. when suddenly, to our inexpressible amazement, we were surpris’d with music sweeter than any I had every heard before, which seem’d to rise from the rock at which we gazed ; and, breaking upon us in short melodious strains, fill’d the very soul with transport. Angels from the sky, or fairies from the mountain, or O’Donoghoe from the river, was what we every moment expected to appear before us ; but, after a quarter of an hour’s fixed attention, all our raptures were dispers’d by a clap of thunder most astonishingly loud, which, burbling from the same direction whence the music had seem’d to flow, rent the mountain with its roar, and fill’d

“ And from the loud resounding rocks below,  
 “ Dashed in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft  
 “ A hoary mist, and forms a ceaseless show’r.  
 “ Nor can the tortur’d wave here find repose,

“ But

us with the apprehension of being instantly buried in a chaos of hill, wood, and water; but the horror was as suddenly dissipated by the return of the same soothing strains, which had before entranced us. The second music, which immediately succeeded the thunder, seemed more soft and lulling than the first. But our Elysium was very short, for being soon lost in another clap, still louder than that which had preceded and which again burst suddenly upon us; again awaking us to terror; when lo! a third return of music, superlatively sweet indeed, restored our senses, and re-entranced our hearts.

“ The second piece of water, much smaller than the first, is thick spread with very odd figured islands, and inclosed quite round with tall mountains, rising for the most part from the edge of the water. It appears of an oblong square, and at some little distance, above the upper end, the whole river that feeds it is formed by nature into a large cascade, which makes a most glorious appearance, tumbling down the bosom of the mountain, and glittering between the trees, with which it is on both sides very richly embroidered. It falls more than two hundred feet perpendicularly, flowering in its descent, and divided into two sheets, until, striking against some craggy rocks which project from the mountain’s side, it then forms three sheets; and roars and foams and rushes to the bottom.

“ The vast height of the descent, the variety of streams, and the richness of shade on both sides, have made that great traveller, Dr. Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, deem it the most beautiful cataract he ever saw in any part of the world.’

Mr. Pennant speaks thus of Loch Lomond, in Scotland—“ Loch Lomond, the most beautiful of the Caledonian lakes. The first view of it, from Tarbat, presents an extensive serpentine winding amidst lofty hills; on the north, barren, bleak and rocky, which darken with their shade that contracted part of the water. On the west side, the mountains are clothed near the bottoms with woods of oak quite to the water’s edge; their summits lofty, naked, and craggy. On the east side, the mountains are equally high, but their tops form a more even ridge parallel to the lake, except where Ben Lomond, like Saul amidst his companions, oversteps the rest. The upper parts are black and barren; the lower had great marks of fertility, or at least of industry, for the yellow corn was finely contrasted with the verdure of the groves intermixed with it. The eastern boundary is part of the Grampian hills. Two great headlands, covered with trees separate the first scene from one totally different; the last is called the point of Firkin. On passing this cape, an expanse of water bursts at once on your eye, varied with all the softer beauties of nature. Immediately beneath, is a flat covered with wood and corn; beyond the headlands stretch far into the water, and consist of gentle risings; many have their surfaces covered with wood, others adorned with trees, loosely scattered either over a fine verdure, or the purple bloom of the heath. Numbers of islands are dispersed over the lake, of the same elevated form as the little capes, and wooded in the same manner; others just peep above the surface, and are tufted with trees; and numbers are so disposed as to form magnificent vistas between. Opposite Luss, at a small distance from shore, is a mountainous isle, almost covered with wood; is near half a mile long, and has a most fine effect. I could not count the number of islands, but was told there are twenty-eight: the largest two miles long, and stocked with deer. The length of this charming lake is twenty-four Scotch miles; its greatest breadth eight: its depth an hundred and twenty fathoms. The country from Luss to the southern extremity of the lake continually improves; the mountains sink gradually into small hills; the land is highly cultivated, well planted, and well inhabited.

“ The Grampian hills finish in the lake. Many of the isles run in a line with, and seem to have been a continuation of them; appearing like so many fragments rent from them, by some violent convulsion. Arrive in a beautiful bay: the braes of the hills on the right are lofty. The islands are mountainous, and exhibit a variety of charms. Inch Calloch, or the Isle of Nuns, has on it the remains of a church; is finely wooded; and is said to have been the seat of the fair recluses. Inch Murrin, or the Isle of St. Murrinus, is two miles long; is a deer park; and has on it the ruins of a house, once belonging to the family of Lenox.—Various other islands grace this fine expanse: Inch Lonaig, of great extent, is blackened with the deep green of yews. The osprey inhabits a ruined castle on Inch Galbraith, and several

" But ranging still amid the shaggy rocks,  
 " Now flashes o'er the scattered fragments, now  
 " Aflant the hollowed channel rapid darts,  
 " And falling fast from gradual slope to slope,  
 " With wild inflected course and lefs'ned roar  
 " It gains a safer bed, and steals at last  
 " Along the mazes of the quiet vale."\*

On returning from this grand spectacle, the greatest beauties of this lake are thrown into one prospect: the ground whereon we stood was rugged and rocky, shadowed with trees; looking over a rich bosom of wood, below us lay the Lodore meadows, where groups of cattle were dispersed; and, by the shore, some carpenters were repairing their boats,—a circumstance which enlivened the scene. The shining lake lay in one smooth plane, reflecting the azure sky, chequered with clouds: over which the Vicar's Island, yellow with corn, and the wooded islands, were fortunately arranged; the mountains, whose feet were trimmed with wood, lay in long perspective to the left. CATSLEHEAD, with its embowered cone, and Lord's Island, arising from the opposite shore, intervened between us and the vale of Keswick, coloured with happy tinctures of summer; over which the awful Skiddaw, with his inferior race of mountains, frowned in azure majesty, and closed the scene. Here were all those beauties of colouring, which Dr. Brown described. In this prospect one finds all the order and beauty of colouring mentioned by Macon:—

—————“ Vivid green,  
 “ Warm brown, and black opaque, the foreground bears,  
 “ Conspicuous;—sober olive coldly marks

Several little low and naked isles serve to diversify the scene. From this spot the boundaries of the water are magnificent and distinct: the wooded side of the western, and the soaring head of Ben Lomond on the eastern, form a view that is almost unequalled. The height of Ben Lomond, from the surface of the lake, is 3240 feet.”

\* Mr. Gilpin gives the following remarks—“ By this time we had approached the head of the lake; and could now distinguish the full sound of the fall of LODORE, which had before reached our ears, as the wind suffered, indistinctly, in broken notes.

“ This waterfall is a noble object, both in itself, and as an ornament of the lake. It appears more as an object connected with the lake, as we approached by water. By land, we see it over a promontory of low ground, which in some degree hides its grandeur. At the distance of a mile, it begins to appear with dignity. But of whatever advantage the fall of Lodore may be as a piece of distant scenery, its effect is very noble, when examined on the spot. As a single object, it wants no accompaniments of offskip; which would rather injure than assist it.—The stream falls through a chasm, between two towering perpendicular rocks. The intermediate parts, broken into large fragments, form the rough bed of the cascade. Some of these fragments, stretching out in shelves, hold a depth of soil sufficient for large trees. Among these broken rocks the stream finds its way, through a fall of at least an hundred feet; and, in heavy rains, the water is every way suited to the grandeur of the scene. Rocks and water in opposition, can hardly produce a more animated strife. The ground at the bottom also is very much broken, and overgrown with trees and thickets; amongst which the water is swallowed up into an abyss; and at length finds its way through deep channels into the lake. We dismounted, and got as near as we could; but were not able to approach so near, as to look into the woody chasm which receives the fall.”

“ The

“ The second distance ; thence the third declines  
 “ In softer blue ; or, less'ning still, is lost  
 “ In faintest purple.”——

Claude, in his happiest hour, never struck out a finer landscape ; it has every requisite which the pencil can demand, and is perhaps the only view in England which can vie with the sublime scenes from which that painter formed his taste.

We now returned to our boat, and sailing within some little distance of the shore, had a view of the waterfall ; whilst the beauties of the lake, to the south-east, lay in pleasing perspective : we looked over a small part of the basin, from whence, on the left, a stupendous cliff arose, on whose skirts, and in the rents and shelves of its rude sides, were seen shrubs and trees climbing to the very summit : before us lay the wood from which we had lately passed, under whose shade Lodore-house and inclosures were seen stretching to the water's brink : above these the lofty precipice, the waterfall, and Shepherd's Crag, were beautifully displayed ; whilst all beyond the mountains formed a crescent ; rock behind rock, and mountain behind mountain, in a most awful arrangement ; bringing to our minds those astonishing scenes which characterize the pencil of Salvator.

We passed from hence, in our return to Kewick, by the coast, where we were shewn a cliff, called *Eve's-Crag*, from its bearing a rude similitude to a female colossian statue. We next passed *Wallow-Crag*, in which a large opening appears, bearing the name of *Lady's Rake*, from a traditional tale of Lady Derwentwater's making an escape, by climbing these horrid and stupendous heights, with some jewels and valuable trinkets, when her unhappy lord was taken by the officers of the crown.

We now reached LORD'S ISLAND, containing some few acres, covered with wood ; where appear the ground-work and ruins of some buildings, which the people told us were the remains of a seat-house of the Derwentwater family : they informed us this was originally a peninsula, but when it became the place of that family's residence, it was cut through, and the place was accessible only by a draw-bridge. This was a beautiful retirement.

Our next pursuit was to take a walk a few miles on the turnpike road towards Penrith, to gain a sight of the vale, and view the DRUIDS' CIRCLE.

This druidical monument is placed on the summit of a hill, where the ground is almost level, about two miles from Kewick, on the south side of the turnpike road. We will take Mr. Gray's description of his progress from Penrith, previous to our giving an account of this monument, as introducing the reader to a knowledge of the adjacent country.—“ October 2d, I set out at ten for Kewick, saw Graystock town and castle to the right, which lie about three miles from Ullswater, over the fells : pass through Penruddock and Threlcot, at the foot of Saddleback, whose furrowed sides were gilt by the noonday sun ; whilst its brow appeared of a sad purple, from the shadow of the clouds as they sailed slowly by it. The broad and green valley of Gardies and Lowside, with a swift stream glittering among the cottages and meadows, lay to the left ; and the much finer but narrower valley of St. JOHN opening into it : Hilltop, the large though low



*Druids Monument at Keswick*

“ mansion of Gasgarths, now a farm-house, seated on an eminence among woods,  
 “ under a steep fell, was what appeared the most conspicuous ; and beside it a  
 “ great rock, like some ancient tower, nodding to its fall. Passed by the side of  
 “ Skiddaw, and its cub, called *Latter-Rigg* ; and saw from an eminence at two  
 “ miles distance, the vale Elysium in all its verdure ; the sun then playing on the  
 “ bosom of the lake, and lighting up all the mountains with its lustre. October  
 “ 5th, walked up the Penrith road two miles or more, and turning into a corn  
 “ field to the right, called *Castle-Rigg*, saw a large druid circle of stones, an hundred  
 “ and eight feet in diameter, the biggest not eight feet high, but most of them still  
 “ erect ; they are fifty in number. The valley of St. John appeared in sight, and  
 “ the summits of Catchidecam, (called by Camden Casticand) and Helvellyn, said  
 “ to be as high as Skiddaw, and to rise from a much greater base.” This circle  
 is composed of stones of various forms, natural and unhewn, as collected from the  
 surface of the earth ; but from what lands it is impossible to conjecture, most of  
 them being of a species of granite. The stones, as Mr. Gray observes, are fifty in  
 number, set in a form not exactly circular, the diameter being thirty paces from  
 east to west, and thirty-two from north to south ; at the eastern side a small inclo-  
 sure is formed within the line, by ten stones, making an oblong square in  
 conjunction with the outside stones, seven paces in length, and three in width,  
 within. Here probably stood the peculiar sanctuary, or the holy of holies. On  
 the opposite quarter, three paces without the line, a square stone is fixed, appear-  
 ing like the foot of such a column as is seen at the Salkeld monument, broken off.  
 The stones forming the outward line are many of them standing erect ; some of  
 the smaller ones are fallen, and the same observation is to be made, as to the ap-  
 pearance of entrances, as at Salkeld. The stones here are of various sizes ; some of  
 the

the largest of those standing being near eight feet in height, and fifteen feet in circumference. The singularity noticed in this monument, is the recess on the eastern side.—Mr. Pennant has said on this matter—“ But what distinguishes this from all other druidical remains of this nature, is a rectangular recess on the east side of the area, formed of great stones like those of the oval. These structures have been considered in general to have been temples or places of worship:—the recess here mentioned seems to have been allotted for the druids, the priests of the place, a sort of holy of holies where they met, separated from the vulgar, to perform their rites, their divinations, or to sit in council to determine on controversies, to compromise all differences about limits of land, or about inheritances, or for the trial of greater criminals: the druids possessing both the office of priest and judge. The cause that this recess was placed on the east side, seems to arise from the respect paid by the ancient natives of this isle to that beneficent luminary, the *Sun*; not originally an idolatrous respect, but merely as a symbol of the glorious all-seeing Being, its great Creator.”

Mr. Gough's remarks are—“ In the neighbourhood of this place, on the right hand of the road from Keswick to Penrith, is a *collection* of stones, of unequal size and shape, about thirty-nine yards diameter, and on the east side, within the circle or area, two more rows of like stones, including a space of about eight yards by four. Stukely describes it as very intire, an hundred feet diameter, consisting of forty stones, some very large. At the east end a grave, made of such other stones, in the very east point of the circle, and within it not a stone wanting, though some are removed out of their original situation. They call it the *Carles*, and corruptly *Castle-Rigg*. At the north end is the kistraen of great stones. There seemed to be another lower, in the next pasture, towards the town.”—IT. CUR. vol. I. 47, and II. 48.—PENNANT, 58.—ANTIQ. REP. vol. I. 248.

Though we treated so fully on druidical remains in our first volume, we flatter ourselves the following quotation and remarks will not be considered as useless.

O'Donnel, in his Translation of the New Testament into Irish, expressly calls the wise men of the East (Matt. ii. 1.) *Draoithe, e. i.* Druids.

“ The congruity of the use and application of our ancient sacred places with that of the Jewish *Proseuchæ* and Sanctuaries, is no mean argument of their being both derived from one pattern, viz. the most ancient patriarchal practice. Those set places in Judea and Syria, we are warrantably assured, were their great forums, i. e. places of religion and worship. For, we read, that all Israel were often called to convene at Mizpeh; and in like manner at Bethel and Gilgal they had frequent conventions. Nay, we read, that Samuel went, from year to year in circuit to Bethel and Gilgal and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places (1 Sam. vii. 16.)—How agreeable therefore is this with what Julius Cæsar affirms of our druidical temples? *It certo anni tempore confidunt in loco consecrato; huc omnes undique qui controversias habent, conveniunt; eorumque judiciis parent.*

“ It is not improbable, that the Head-Druid, with his colleagues, did hold general assizes, or courts of equity, in these places in the several provinces, for the

“conveniency of people’s resorting unto them, and that in time of peace they frequently made their circuits in those places to judge the people.”†

At about the distance of a mile further from the town of Kewick, we gained a view of that vale, which hasty travellers have mistaken for the vale of St. John, from the circumstance, that both the valley of Wanthwaite and the vale of St. John lie in the chapelry of St. John; the mountains of Naddle-fell divide the two vales.—It is *the vale of Wanthwaite* that chiefly obtains the attention of travellers, and it was there Mr. Pennant says—“Have a strange and horrible view downwards, into a deep and misty vale, at this time appearing bottomless, and winding far amidst the mountains, darkened by their height, and the thick clouds that hung on their summits.”—It is a very narrow dell, hemmed in by mountains, through which a brook, having received a sister-stream, makes many meanders, washing little inclosures of grass ground, which stretch up the feet of the hills. Yew-Tree cottage, surrounded with a little grove, is a pretty object.—Hill-Top house, belonging to the Gasgarths, and Lothwaite, a house of the Williamsons, are in the view. In the widest part of the dale, you are struck with the appearance of an ancient ruined castle, which rises from the summit of a little mount; the mountains around forming an august amphitheatre. These massive bulwarks shew a front, apparently of various towers, making an awful, rude, and Gothic figure, with their shaken walls and ragged battlements: this whole figure of a powerful fortress, is no other than a separate broken and ragged rock, called *Green-Crag*, which stands threatening the valley.\*

On the 22d of August, 1749, a remarkable flood happened in the vale. Mr. Smith published the following account of it in the Gentleman’s Magazine for 1754; and he calls the valley by the name of the vale of St. John.

“There happened, about four years ago, a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, in these parts, which, bursting over the mountains, was attended with such a torrent of rain, as considerably changed the face of the country, and did incredible damage in the vale below.

“The vale is called ST. JOHN’S VALE; and, as I lately passed through it, I send you a more particular account of the effects of the storm, than has yet been published.

“The precipices on the left of this vale, as you pass along the road from Kewick to Ambleside, very much resemble volcanoes, and look as if they were half burnt. The ascent is for several miles covered with rude fragments, of different sizes and figure, which storms and torrents have torn from the native

† Rowland’s *Mona Antiqua*, p. 222 and 233.

\* “The traveller’s curiosity is roused, and he prepares to make a nearer approach; when his emotion is put upon the rack, by being assured, that if he advances, certain genii, who govern the place, by virtue of their supernatural arts and necromancy, will strip it of all its beauties, and, by incantment, transform the magic walls.—The vale seems adapted for the habitation of such beings;—there was no delusion in the report, we were soon convinced of its truth;—for this piece of antiquity, so venerable and noble in its aspect, as we drew near, changed its figure, and proved no other than a shaken massive pile of rocks, which stand in the midst of this little vale, disunited from the adjoining mountains; and have so much the real form and resemblance of a castle, that they bear the name of *The Castle Rocks of St. John’s*.”—EXCURSION TO THE LAKES.

“rock,

“ rock, and is ploughed into many hollows, down which the cataracts have poured, when a water-cloud has been broken at the top, which very frequently happens, and produces such rain, as the inhabitants of level countries have never seen. Above these precipices, other mountains, still higher, terminate the view, and the vale below is a narrow but fertile spot; the inhabitants of which have, from time to time, removed the loose stones which were driven down upon them, and formed them by degrees into a fence against the fury of other inundations. The hollows and channels which wind down the declivity, and when I saw them were dry, become gradually wider and more shallow, as they descend to that part of the mountains which is less steep; the waters, in proportion as they spread, lose their force, cover a larger tract, and fall with less rapidity.

“ In the afternoon which preceded the storm, it was perceived to thunder and lighten incessantly beyond Skiddaw; the cloud from which the tempest proceeded, came at length up to the mountain, but, not being high enough to pass over it, divided; one half of it went away north-east, and, meeting with no opposition, it discharged a great quantity of water on the plains of Wigton and Carlisle, over which it hovered, till about nine o'clock at night, and then moved farther in the same direction, but so slowly, that its explosions were not out of hearing till two in the morning.

“ The other half went through a vale called Threlcot, and over the rocks on one side of Kefwick, called Lady Rocks, meeting no opposition till it came to the mountains which bound St. John's Vale, and by these it was stopped. It became every moment more dense, by the accession of vapours, which, being still in motion, pressed upon it, and soon after it poured down a torrent of rain, which lasted eight hours. The thunder still continued, and the darkness, which might almost be felt, became more dreadful by the flashes, which broke it at short intervals with a sulphureous light: to the noise of the thunder, was added that of the cataracts, and of the fragments of the rock which they drove before them; the fences were overturned in a moment, the fields covered with the ruins of the mountains, under which the cottages were first crushed, and then swept away by the torrent. The inhabitants, who were scarce less astonished and terrified, than they would have been at the sound of the last trumpet, and the dissolution of nature, ran together from under the roofs that sheltered them, lest they should be beaten in upon their heads, and, finding the waters rush down all round them in an impetuous deluge, which had already covered the ground, such of them as were able climbed the neighbouring trees, and others got on the tops of haystacks, where they sat exposed at once to the lightning and the rain, discovering by the light of every flash some new ruin, and every moment expecting that the trees to which they had fled for safety should be torn up by the roots, and the hay overturned by the inundation.

“ It is perhaps impossible for the strongest imagination to accumulate circumstances of greater horror, and these were produced by a concurrence of various causes, which perhaps may happen no more.”†

† For this note, see following page. ¶

To this account, it is necessary to add, that several cottages were swept away from the declivities where they stood; the vale was deluged, and many of the cattle were lost.

At

¶ Mr. Clarke, who, in many instances shewed a strong passion for rough criticism, and was possessed of much self sufficiency, gives the following account of the inundation—"Near the eleventh mile stone, flows Mousfedale beck, which has its source between the two eminences called Wolf-crag and the Dodd. Travellers have been amused with various fictitious accounts of an inundation which happened on the 22d day of August, 1749, and exaggerated circumstances have crept into the productions of hasty writers, who thought proper to describe their journeys of pleasure to the public.—We believe the following account to come very near the truth. In the evening of the 22d of August, noises were heard in the air, gusts of wind at intervals burst forth with great violence, and were almost instantaneously succeeded by a dead calm. In this country the inhabitants are accustomed to the bosom-winds and whirl-winds, the howling of the tempest among the rocks and mountains gives them no serious alarm: on this evening the inhabitants went to repose at their usual hour. About one in the morning a heavy rain began, and before four o'clock, the whole face of the lower country was covered with water many feet in depth: several houses were beat down by the torrents, and others filled with sand to the first story; Legberthwaite mill was totally destroyed, and not one stone left upon another; even the millstones were washed away, one of them has not yet been discovered, the other was found at some considerable distance. The affrighted inhabitants climbed the roofs of the houses for preservation, and there waited for the subsiding of the waters. One Mounsey of Wallthwaite, when he came down stairs in the morning, found his doors burst open by the violence of the floods, and utensils and timber floating in his lower rooms. At Lobthwaite, the most remarkable vestiges of this inundation are to be seen; stones piled upon each other, to the height of ten or twelve yards, many of which are upwards of twenty ton weight. The distance between Lobthwaite and Wolf-crag is not more than a mile and a half, and very little water could be collected above Wolf-crag; the fall of rain or waterpout did not extend above eight miles; so that it is astonishing such a quantity of water could fall in so small a space of country. At Fornide all was devastation; trees were torn up by the roots, and immense beds of wreck and gravel covered the lands; whilst at Mellfell, three miles distant, the country men were leading home their corn all night, in fair weather; a practice not unusual when there are signs of a change.

"In this vale is a place called the *Guardhouse*, where are the remains of some strong walls; probably a watch-tower belonging to the Threlkelds, where they secured their domestics and cattle on the incursions of the borderers."

The following relation of the effects of the inundation seems best to be relied upon—"This remarkable fall of water happened at nine o'clock in the evening on the 22d of August last, in the midst of the most terrible thunder and incessant lightning, ever known in that part, in the memory of the oldest man living. The preceding afternoon having been extremely hot and sultry; and, what seems very uncommon, and difficult to account for, the inhabitants of the vale, of good credit, affirm to have heard a strange buzzing noise, like that of a malt-mill, or the sound of wind in the tops of trees, for two hours together, before the clouds broke.

"I am not so much a philosopher, as to find out what would occasion such a vast collection of clouds or vapours, particularly at that time and place, but am satisfied, from the havoc it has made in so short a time, (for it was all over in less than two hours) that it must have far exceeded any thunder shower that we have ever seen: most probably a spout, or large body of water, which, by the rarefaction of the air occasioned by that incessant lightning, broke all at once upon the tops of these mountains, and so came down in a sheet of water upon the valley below.

"This little valley of St. John lies east and west, extending about three miles in length, and half a mile broad, closed in on the south and north sides with prodigious high, steep, rocky mountains. Those on the north side, called *Legburthet-fells*, had almost the whole of this cataract, for I do not find that any remarkable quantity of water was observed from those on the south, notwithstanding the distance from the tops on each side cannot be a mile. It appears likewise, that this vast spout did not extend above a mile in length; for it had effect only upon four small brooks, which came trickling down the sides of the rocky mountains. But no person that does not see it can form any idea of the rainous work, occasioned by these rivulets at that time,—and what seems almost incredible, in the space of an hour and a half.—

At

At *Goofewell-Hill* there is a beautiful view into the vale of St. John.\*

St. John's is one of the dependant chapelries of the church of *Crosthwaite*. It was certified at 4l. 15s. a year; but, by several augmentations, and the donation of Dr. Gafgarth before mentioned, several lands have been purchased, and the

At the bottom of *Catchety-gill*, which is the name of one of the greatest, stood a mill and a kiln, which were entirely swept away in five minutes time, and the place where they formerly stood now covered with huge rocks, and rubbish three or four yards deep. One of the millstones cannot be found, being covered as is supposed in the bottom of this heap of rubbish.

"In the violence of the storm, the mountain has tumbled so fast down as to choke up the old course of this brook; and, what is very surprising, it has forced its way through a silvery rock, where it now runs in a great chasm, four yards wide, and betwixt eight and nine deep.

"In the course of each of these brooks, such monstrous stones, or rather rocks, and such vast quantities of gravel and sand, are thrown upon their little meadow fields, as render the same absolutely useless, and never to be recovered.

"It would surpass all credit, to give the dimensions and weight of some rocks, which are not only tumbled down the steep parts of the mountain, but carried a considerable way into the fields, several thrown upon the banks larger than a team of ten horses could move. Near a place called *Lobrwath*, we had the curiosity to measure one carried a great way, which was six hundred and seventy-six inches, or near nineteen yards, about.

"The damage done to the grounds, houses, walls, fences, highways, and the loss of the corn and hay then upon the ground, is computed variously; by some at 1000l. by others at 1500l.

"One of these brooks, which is called *Mose*, or *Mosedale beck*, which rises near the source of the other, but runs north from the other side of *Legburthet fells*, continues still to be foul and muddy, having worn (as is supposed) its channel so deep in some parts of its course, as to work upon some mineral substance, which gives it the colour of water hushed from lead-mines, which is so strong as to tinge the river *Derwent*, (into which it empties itself) even at the sea, near twenty miles.

"These are most of the particulars I could collect concerning this wonderful deluge, which I leave for you to put into such form as you think proper. I shall only add what Mr. Naughley was pleased to favour me with, what he calls his "philosophical account of this phenomenon, to his philosophical friend:"

"SIR,

"Tuesday, August 22d, 1749, was the best hay-day we had here that season, but about eight o'clock at night it began to thunder, first westwards from *Cockermouth*, then in a few minutes after eastwards from *Penrith*. These thunder-clouds, with equal force and contrary directions, met together upon the mountains above the valleys of St. John and *Threlkeld*, at or about the great *Dod* and *Covapike*, and mult of consequence hover on or about them, and thereon vent water-spouts, (but not so on the valleys, otherwise than by the violent course of the brooks and rivulets from the one down to the other) which would increase and perpetuate the lightning, so swift in motion, and visible to our eyes, but retard and obstruct the undulations of the air, which are far more slow in motion, and later in coming to our ears; for any two such bodies as thick clouds, driven by contrary winds, and meeting together by equal force and contrary directions, cannot impel each other backwards or forwards, but must remain at or about where they meet, and there exert their vigour; which, in this case, must be the reason of such water-spouts upon these mountains, and not in the valleys; and also why the sight of the lightning was more terrible to our eyes, than the sound of the thunder to our ears. Like to this is the case of whirl-puffs."

"I met with another curious gentleman, who seemed to be of opinion, that this vast discharge of water was not from the clouds, but an eruption of the mountain; and that uncommon noise, such as is heard from mount *Ætna*, or *Vesuvius*, some days before a violent eruption of fire and combustible matter, labouring to be discharged from the bowels of those mountains,—but this to me seems too chimerical."

Mr. *Crosthwaite*, of *Keswick*, who then lived in St. John's vale, confirms the latter account in all its circumstances.—THE EDITORS.

\* We acknowledge our obligations to *F. Symson*, of *Crasnere*, for much information.

revenue of the church amounts to 45l. a year and upward. Dr. Thomas Tullie, the then vicar, with the consent of the bishop, gave up the right of nomination to Dr. Gasgarth and the inhabitants. The inhabitants present one turn, and Lord Lonsdale, who lately purchased of the heirs of Gasgarth, the other, alternately. †

We returned to Keswick. The romantic scenes upon the lake, induced us to take a boat at night, under favour of the moon, which was near the full.—We began our voyage soon after the moon was risen, and had illumined the top of Skiddaw, but, from the intercepting mountains, had not (within the ascent of an hour) reached the lake; we were surrounded with a solemn gloom; the stillness of the evening rendered the voice of the waterfalls tremendous, as they, in all their variety of sounds, were re-echoed from every cliff.—The summits of the rocks, when they began to receive the rising rays, appeared as if crowned with turrets of silver, from which the stars departed for their nightly round. As the gloom below grew deeper, objects around us seemed to rise to view, as surging on the first morning from chaos. The water was a plain of sable, fludded over with gems reflected from the starry firmament; the groves which hung upon the feet of the mountains were wrapt in darkness; and all below was one grave and majestic circle of Skiddaw,

—“ till the moon,  
 “ Rising in cloudy majesty, at length  
 “ A parent queen, unveil'd her peerless light,  
 “ And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw.”

When the long protracted shades the mountains cast on the bosom of the lake shewed the vastness of those masses from whence they proceeded; and still as the moon arose higher in the horizon, the distant objects began to be more illumined, and the whole presented us with a noble moon-light piece, delicately touched by the hand of nature; and far surpassing those humble scenes which we had often viewed in the works of the Flemish painters.

—Mists began to arise on the lake, and by reason of the air which bore them aloft, being confined and eddying within this deep circle, they were whirled round, and carried upwards like a column, which, so soon as it approached the rays of the moon, had a most wonderful appearance, and resembled a pillar of light. †

—I re-

† In the chapel is an old seat, with the date 1601 carved on the back of it. Tradition assigns, that it was formerly in St. Herbert's chapel, on the island in the lake.

† Among other amusements lately introduced at Keswick, was the REGATTA, and the sports at Pocklington Island.

We cannot present the reader with a more proper description of those diversions, than what appeared in the *Cumberland Packet* in the year 1781;—“ At eight o'clock in the morning, a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen appeared on the side of the Derwent Lake, where a number of marquees, extending about four hundred yards, were erected for their accommodation. At twelve, such of the company as were invited by Mr. Pocklington passed over in boats to the island which bears his name; and, on their landing, were saluted by a discharge of his artillery, which are one nine-pounder and five four-pounders. This might properly be called the opening of the Regatta; for as soon as the echo of this discharge had ceased, a signal gun was fired, and five boats, which lay upon their oars, (on that part of the water which runs

—I recollect that Maupertuis, describing the lake and mountain of Niemi, in Lapland, speaks of a phenomenon of the like nature, which the people called *Haltios*, and which they esteemed to be the guardian spirits of the place.—Be these as they might, we may venture to assert, no Druid, no St. Herbert, no Genius, had a more glorious ascension.

—The moon's mild beams now glistened on the waters, and touched the groves, the cliffs, and islands, with a meekness of colouring, which added to the solemnity of

runs nearest the town of Keswick) instantly pushed off the shore, and began the race. A view from any of the attendant boats, (of which there were several) presented a scene which beggars all description.—The sides of the hoary mountains were clad with spectators, and the glassy surface of the lake was variegated with numbers of pleasure barges, which, tricked out in all the gayest colours, and glittering in the rays of the meridian sun, gave a new appearance to the celebrated beauties of this matchless vale.

“The contending boats passed Pocklington's Island, and rounding St. Herbert's and Rampsholme, edged down by the outside of Lord's Island; describing in the race almost a perfect circle, and, during the greatest part of it, in full view of the company.

“About three o'clock preparations were made for the sham-attack on Pocklington's Island. The fleet (consisting of several barges, armed with small cannon and musquets) retired out of view, behind Friar-Crag, to prepare for action; previous to which a flag of truce was sent to the governor, with a summons to surrender upon honourable terms. A defiance was returned; soon after which the fleet was seen advancing with great spirit before the batteries, and instantly forming a curved line, a terrible cannonading began on both sides, accompanied with a dreadful discharge of musquetry. This continued for some time, and being echoed from hill to hill in an amazing variety of sounds filled the ear with whatever could produce astonishment and awe. All nature seemed to be in an uproar; which impressed on the awakened imagination the most lively ideas of the “war of elements,” and “crush of worlds.”—After a *severe* conflict, the enemies were driven from the attack in great disorder. A *feu-de-joye* was then fired in the fort, and oft repeated by the responsive echoes. The fleet, after a little delay, formed again; and practising a variety of beautiful manœuvres, renewed the attack. Uproar again sprung up, and the deep toned echoes of the mountains again joined in solemn chorus; which was heard, to the distance of ten leagues to leeward, through the cleftly opening of that vast amphitheatre, as far as Appleby.

“The garrison at last capitulated; and the entertainment of the water being finished, (towards the evening) the company moved to Keswick; to which place, from the water's edge, a range of lamps was fixed, very happily disposed, and a number of fire-works displayed off. An assembly-room (which was built for the purpose) next received the ladies and gentlemen, and a dance concluded this annual festivity. A chain of amusements, which we may venture to assert no other place can possibly furnish, and which wants only to be more universally known, to render it a place of more general resort than any in the kingdom.

“Whilst we sat to regale, the barge put off from shore to a station where the finest echoes were to be obtained from the surrounding mountains. The vessel was provided with six brass cannon mounted on swivels: on discharging one of these pieces, the report was echoed from the opposite rocks, where, by reverberation, it seemed to roll from cliff to cliff, and return through every cave and valley, till the deafening tumult died away upon the ear.

“The instant it ceased, the sound of every distant water-fall was heard; but for an instant only: for the momentary stillness was interrupted by the returning echo on the hills behind; where the report was repeated like a peal of thunder hurrying over our heads, continuing for several seconds, flying from haunt to haunt, till once more the sound gradually declined. Again the voice of water-falls possessed the interval, till, to the right, the more distant thunder arose upon some other mountains, and seemed to take its way up every winding dale and creek; sometimes behind, on this side, or on that, in wondrous speed running its dreadful course: when the echo reached the mountains within the line and channel of the breeze, it was heard at once on the right and left at the extremities of the lake. In this manner was the report of every discharge re-echoed seven times distinctly.”

of the night, and these noble and romantic objects, struck us with reverence; and inspired the mind with pious sentiments and ejaculations — It was observable, that by day we were incessantly communicating our raptures and surprise on each new wonder that opened to our view,—we now enjoyed them in silence.

—Every

A descriptive poem appeared on the subject of the REGATTA at Keswick, in 1786, which we think has poetic merit:—

“ O Muse! that nightly gliding thro’ the hall  
Of tuneful Ossian gently touch’d his harp,  
And sweeping oft unseen the living string,  
With airy fingers struck the fancy’d note,  
Believ’d the music of departed Bards.  
Oh! thou that sitt’st amidst the circling stones,  
Crown’d with the sacred mistletoe! thy hand,  
Grac’d with a seemly bough of Britain’s oak,  
(That oak which bears her thunders round the globe,  
When she affrights the distant realms with war)  
Attend; and tune thy golden harp to notes  
Of joy exulting: sing the festive day,  
When, on the azure mirror of the lake,  
The princely *Howard* held his splendid feast;  
When he himself, most like the god of mirth,  
In placid grandeur view’d the noble scene.

Scarcely had day’s bright god begun his course,  
And chaic’d the misty vapours from the lake,  
When, ardent all for pleasure, forth there sprung  
A bright assemblage of firm, active youths,  
And virgins blushing like the opening bud.  
Nay, some there were who fought the sportive scene  
Whom frozen age had bow’d with iron hand;  
Drawn by the force of curiosity,  
Or by the workings of parental care,  
To watch and guard their blooming daughter’s steps.  
The neighb’ring rustics too, with massy limbs,  
Inur’d to toil, inur’d to sun and rain;  
Each led his fav’rite damsel to the fight,  
And talk’d of love, or laugh’d with hearty roar.

And now the vessels all in order range,  
To try the fortune of the wat’ry race.  
The rowers sit; their eyes with ardour glow,  
Attentive watching the appointed sign.  
And now the gun, the signal for the course,  
Rends with its iron voice th’ o’ervaulting sky,  
And distant rocks redoubling echo back  
The horrid note.—Instantly they start,  
And, adverse looking, try their utmost skill.  
Big swells each bulky muscle, strain’d with toil;  
O’er their knit brows the drops of labour pour,  
Whilst on their faces anxious fear and hope  
Alternate sat depicted. Now they come

Almost within the grasp of Victory:  
Then, then what rapture fires the victor’s mind,  
When with his toil-strain’d arm he shakes the flag,  
And shouts applauding echoes all around.

Now o’er the azure lake the horrid din  
Of mimic war resounds; the echoing cliffs  
Reverberate, in doubled thunder, back  
The awful sounds; fierce peal succeeds to peal,  
In savage dire confusion. Had the rocks,  
Which awful frown above this limpid plain,  
Been shaken from their venerable seats,  
Rift by the bolts of Jove, and scatter’d round,  
No sound more loud, more awful, could be heard!  
The hero, who inur’d to bloody war  
Has stood by Elliot, or by Rodney’s side,  
Whilst million winged deaths were whistling round,  
Now feels his heart beat high; strong throbs each  
pulse,

His kindling eyes flash fire: upright he stands,  
As when on some dread, memorable day,  
He saw the Frenchmen strike, or Spaniards burn.  
His tender spouse, the dear, the soft reward  
Of all his toils, astonish’d with the din,  
Clings to his side, half pleas’d and half afraid;  
When softer echoes roll the distant roar,  
She smiles; but when the air-affrighting guns  
With iron clamours shake th’ impending rocks,  
She trembling presses hard her husband’s hand,  
And weeps to think the perils he has ’scap’d.

But, hark! ’tis silent! see the fleet retires!  
The mellow horns now pour victorious sounds,  
Whilst every rock returns the soften’d strain.  
Oh! now, for Shakespeare, or for Milton’s muse,  
To paint his mingled tide of harmony!  
Each cliff, each rock, each mountain, wood, and  
dale,

Return a varied note; it floats in air;  
It mixes, meets, returns; ’tis soft, ’tis loud:  
As if th’ unnumber’d spirits of the rock  
Held their aerial concerts ’midst the hills;  
And to his golden harp each join’d his voice,  
To welcome to their bow’r the Fairy Queen.

Thus

—Every bay and promontory assumed an appearance different from what it had by day-light;—the little dells which wind round the feet of the mountains, as they were shadowed by interposing objects, or silvered by the moon, afforded most enchanting scenes; where we could have wandered long with delight.

—Where the lake narrows, and runs up in a creek towards Borrowdale, the rocks looked tremendous, almost shutting us in from the face of heaven; the cliffs were struck with scanty gleams of light, which gained their passage through the interstices of the hills, or chasms in the rocks, and served only to discover their horrible overhanging fronts, their mighty caverns, where the water, struck by our oars made a hollow sound; their deformed and frowning brows, the hanging shrubs with which they were bearded, their sparkling waterfalls that trilled from shelf to shelf, the whole half seen and half concealed, leaving imagination at large to magnify the images of their grandeur and stupendous magnificence. The opening of the vale of *NEWLANDS* was particularly beautiful.

In *Newlands* is one of the chapels of ease mentioned before, distant from the mother church upwards of four miles. There is an ancient stipend appertaining to it of 2l. 12s. a year; and it hath been several times augmented by lot, by which means lands have been purchased in the chapelry of *Lowwater* and the parish of *Crosthwaite*, of the yearly value of 22l. The vicar nominates the curate.

The pursuit which engaged us next morning, was to gain the summit of

Thus joyous and delightful pass'd the day,  
Yet not unruffled was this tide of joy:  
The fair, the innocent *Amelia* was  
The pride and flow'r of all the virgin throng!  
Her long *Damætas* lov'd, she too lov'd him:  
But looks alone reveal'd the mutual flame,  
For virgin-modesty had bound their thoughts  
In chains, as yet unbroken. On this day,  
Whilst she in rapture view'd th' enchanting scene,  
(Urg'd by the motion of the limpid wave)  
Her vessel rolling, headlong plung'd her in  
The blue profound! She sunk, then rose again;  
Then sunk, to rise no more! *Damætas*, near,  
Beheld her fall: of life regardless, then  
He leap'd into the flood; with nervous arm  
He cut the chrystal deep, and plunging down,  
Seized, and brought her up again to life.

Restored now, she op'd her radiant eyes,  
And looking gratitude ineffable,  
"Is it then you, *Damætas*? you, whom long  
"My virgin-heart hath own'd!" She could no  
The rosy hue again forsook her cheek, [more:  
The light her eyes, and pallid *Death* a while  
Seem'd to return and re-demand his prey.  
What then, *Damætas*, were the dire alarms  
That rent thy manly bosom? Love, despair,  
Grief, and astonishment, exert at once  
The utmost of their force, to tear thy soul!

But, see, the rose again resumes its seat  
Upon her cheek! again her op'ning eye  
Beams soft'ned lustre! Kneeling by her side,  
*Damætas* press'd her hand; in fault'ring words  
Propos'd his am'rous suit. Her parents near,  
Relieved now from heart-corroding fear,  
First pour'd in tender words their grateful hearts,  
Then to *Damætas* gave the willing hand  
Of their belov'd *Amelia*. Instant joy  
Flush'd lively in his cheek, and fir'd his heart  
With all the rapt'rous bliss of mutual love.  
He tried in vain to speak, for words, alas!  
Could ill express tumultuous joys like his;  
He stammer'd, blush'd, and thanked them in  
thought.

And now the fiery charioteer of day  
Drove down the western steep his blazing car,  
When homeward all return to close their sports,  
And usher in with dance the sable night.  
The sprightly music sounds, the youths advance,  
And blooming virgins form the beauteous group:  
Then join'd in couples, active as the light  
They tread the mazy dance; the swains the while  
Join in sweet toil, and press the given hand,  
And slyly talk of love; or else, askance,  
Speak by their looks the feelings of the heart."

Skiddaw, which, by the winding pafs, we were obliged to make, afforded a laborious afcent of five miles: the profpect from this eminence well rewarded our fatigue. To the fouth-eaft, we had a view over the tops of mountains, one fucceeding to and overlooking the other; a fcene of chaos and mighty confufion: this was the profpect which Dr. Brown defcribed by the image of “a tempeftuous “fea of mountains.” Below us lay the lake, with all the beauties of its margin, together with the vale of Kefwick and the waters of Baffenthwaite, as if delineated on a chart. To the fouth-veft, the hills towards Cocker-mouth, though lefs rugged and romantic than thofe to the fouth-eaft, were yet not lefs ftupendous.—To the north-veft, we had the profpect of a wide country, ill cultivated, and terminated with wide and barren heath, which extended its plains to Carlifle; and the view was terminated by the Scotch mountains. To the north-eaft we regained the profpect of that fpacious circus, in which Penrith was defcribed to be feated, Queen of the Vale: the mountains of Crofs-fell forming the moft diftant back-ground of the landscape.\*

Much has been faid of the echoes;—it muft fuffice us to repeat a few lines from

\* —“The air was remarkably fharp and thin, compared with that in the valley; and refpiration feemed to be performed with a kind of aithmatic oppreffion.

—“Whilst we remained upon the mountain, over the hills which lay between Kefwick and Cocker-mouth, dense and dark vapours began to arife; and in a little time, as they advanced upon a fouth-veft wind, concealed thofe heights we had viewed half an hour before clear and diftinct.—Our guide was very earneft with us to quit the mountain, as he prognoficated the hazard of being wet, and of lofing our way in the heavy vapour, from a ftorm then collecting, which he affured us would foon cover Skiddaw;—the circumftance was too fingular to be left by people curious in their obfervations on natural events.—The clouds advanced with accelerated fpeed;—a hollow blaft founded amongst the hills and dells which lay below, and feemed to fly from the approaching darknefs;—the vapour rolled down the oppofite valley of Newland, and appeared to tumble in mighty fheets and volumes from the brow of each mountain, into the vale of Kefwick, and over the lakes.

—“Whilst we admired this phenomenon, the clouds below us gradually afcended, and we foon found the fummit of Skiddaw totally furrounded, whilst we on every fide looked down upon an angry and impetuous fea, heaving its hillows.—We were rejoicing in this grand fpectacle of nature, and thinking ourfelves fortunate in having beheld fo extraordinary an event, when, to our aftonifhment and confufion, a violent burft of thunder, engendered in the vapour below, ftunned our fenfe, being repeated from every rock, and down every dell; at the fame time, from the agitation of the air, the mountain feemed to tremble;—at the explofion, the clouds were infтанtaneously illuminated, and from innumerable chafms fent forth ftreams of lightning;—we had no where to fly for fafety, no place to cover our heads; to defcend, was to rufh into the inflammable vapour from whence our perils proceeded; to ftay was equally hazardous; for now the clouds, which had received fuch a confuffion from the thunder, afcended higher and higher, enveloping the whole mountain, and letting fall a heavy fhower of rain;—we thought ourfelves happy even under this circumftance, to perceive the ftorm turning north-veft, and to hear the next clap burft in the plain beyond Baffenthwaite-water.—A like event has frequently happened to travellers in the heights of the Alps, from whence the thunder-ftorms are feen paffing over the countries beneath them.

—“The echoes from the mountains which bordered Kefwick lake, from Newland, Borrowdale, and Ledore, were noble, and gave a repetition of the thunder-claps diftinctly, though diftant, after an intermiffion of feveral feconds of tremendous filence.

—“The rain, which ftill increafed, formed innumerable ftreams and cafes, which rufhed from the crown of Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Caufey-pike, with a mighty noife; but we were deprived of the beauty of thefe water-falls by the intercepting vapour, which was not to be penetrated by the eye more than a few yards before us.”—EXCURSION TO THE LAKES.

the

the beautiful poem of KILLARNEY, in addition to what we repeated page 439, vol. I. in our description of Ullswater:—

“ Awe struck—and wrapt in meditation, still  
 “ The found of echoing horns around us thrill,  
 “ Divinely sweet; their melody like those  
 “ That charm’d the croud when Donaghoc arose:  
 “ Various the notes they warble thro’ the woods,  
 “ Talk in the cliffs, and murmur in the floods;  
 “ While HARMONY, unloos’d from all her chains,  
 “ Free and at large, pours forth her inmost strains;  
 “ A deeper tone each promontory rings,  
 “ And every rock, a MEMNON’S statue, sings  
 “ Enchanting airs, that rule, without controul,  
 “ The captive sense, and steal away the soul.”

\*\*\*\*\*

Mr. Gough describes Skiddaw to rise gently 1100 yards perpendicular from the Broadwater, with two heads, with a south verdant front, on whose top is *Skiddaw Maen*, a blue slate stone, a beacon, or kistvaen.

In the year 1689, a house was erected on this mountain, by Mr. John Adams the Geographer, sufficient to contain his telescopes and optic glasses, whereby he was enabled to give a better description of the two counties: but, being arrested by his engraver, and death soon following, his labours were lost.

On the south side of Skiddaw lies the manor of BRUNDHAM, or BRUNDHOLME, consisting of customary tenants. It was part of the possessions which the sixth Earl of Northumberland gave to King Henry VIII.—The king, by letters patent of the 15th of July, in the 35th year of his reign, granted the same to Thomas Dalton, Esq. together with the manors of Uldale, Caldbeck, Upperton, and Kirkbride.—It afterwards was the estate of the Tolsons of Woodhall, who sold the same to Mr. Relph of Cockermouth, after whose death it came to the family of Dalemain, with whom it still continues: it comprehends the several villages of Brundham, Applethwaite, Milnbeck, and Syzick; well shaded with wood on the north side of the river Bure.—About thirty-four customary tenants pay arbitrary fines: the freeholders are about thirty-eight in number.

On a second visit to Keswick, we ascended this mountain on horseback; an undertaking not to be recommended. The clearness of the atmosphere afforded a beautiful view to the north-west. The sunbeams blazed upon the distant ocean, Solway Frith lay in view for many miles, with its variegated margin of tillage corn and meadow lands: the Scotch promontory was seen extending to a vast distance into the western ocean; and, if we might believe our guide, the Isle of Mann was discernible, but that was an object we could not discover. The temperature of the air was more distinctly to be observed this day, than on our former visit: in the vale it was remarkably hot and sultry, a gentle southern breeze just moved the leaves; but on the mountain we were obliged to dismount to bind down our hats and

and button our upper-coats, the wind was so fierce and cold. It is the common estimation of the people of this country, that Skiddaw is eleven hundred yards in perpendicular height from the lake of Bassenthwaite; but, by the experiments of the ingenious Mr. Walker, sent to us in the following table, the truth will best appear:—

Barometer at Whitehaven	—	—	—	—	29° 0	} By table	FEEET.
Fell same day in ascending the mountain	—	—	—	—	3 6		3530
Stood at the top at	—	—	—	—	26 4		
By angle from the lake of Bassenthwaite to the top of Skiddaw	—	—	—	—	—		2560

Mr. Waddington, A. D. 1770.

Snowden, in Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	3456
Whernside	—	—	—	—	—	—	4050
Pendle-hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	3411
Pennygant	—	—	—	—	—	—	3930
Ingleborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	3987

By Mr. Donald.

Helvellyn	—	—	—	—	—	—	3324
Skiddaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	3270
Crofs-fell	—	—	—	—	—	—	3390
Saddleback	—	—	—	—	—	—	3048

In North Britain.

*Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1769.*

Ben Lommond	—	—	—	—	—	—	3240
Benevish	—	—	—	—	—	—	4350
Ben-y-bourd still higher.*							
Laghin-y-gair.							
Benewewish.†							

*Heights above the level of the Mediterranean sea.*

By M. T. Bourrit.

Lake of Geneva, at the lower passage of the Rhone	—	—	—	—	—	—	1194
Summit of Dole, the highest mountain of Jura	—	—	—	—	—	—	5400
Valley of Chamouni, in Savoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	3363
Ridge de Brevin, a Glacier in the valley of Chamouni	—	—	—	—	—	—	8847
Valley of Mountainvert, in Savoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	5595
Abbey of Sixt, ibid	—	—	—	—	—	—	2391
Summit of Grenier	—	—	—	—	—	—	8346
Summit of Grenarion	—	—	—	—	—	—	8874
Summit of Buet	—	—	—	—	—	—	9945
Mount Blanc	—	—	—	—	—	—	15243
Mount Ætna	—	—	—	—	—	—	12000

\* From its summit to the sea is a quick descent of seventy miles. are never without snow.

† The last three mountains

<i>Heights above the level of the ocean.</i>						FEET.
Heighest part of the Table at the Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—	—	3459
Pike Rucio, in the island of Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	5067
Pike Teneriffe	—	—	—	—	—	13197
The same according to Dr. Heberden, in Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	15396
Summit of Cotopaxi, in the province of Quito, according to Don Antonio de Ulloa	—	—	—	—	—	} 19929
Carambour, under the equator	—	—	—	—	—	
Chimboraco	—	—	—	—	—	19320
Petchincha	—	—	—	—	—	14580
Carafon	—	—	—	—	—	14820§

There is a heap of stones on the north point, to which every visitant adds, by throwing others to the accumulation. We read the names of a multitude of friends on the slates thrown up, inhabitants of many parts of the kingdom. There are no hearth-stones for beacons, nor any appearances of the effects of fire, to encourage the idea, that it was at any time the place of worship by those who used the ancient fire-rites.

Among these mountains, Henry Lord Clifford, whose father was slain the day before the battle of Towton, was remarkably preserved from the fury of the Duke of York, who would have taken his life on account of the cruelties his father had committed. He was concealed here, and brought up by a shepherd, till he attained the age of twenty-four years,—having never learned to read or write.

“The water of Derwentwater is subject to violent agitations, and often without any apparent cause, as was the case this day;\* the weather was calm, yet the waves ran a great height, and the boat was violently tossed with what is called a *bottom-wind*.”†

The traveller should pass up the river as far as the bridge in Borrowdale, and then take horse or walk, as well to view the various scenes, as to visit the WAD-MINES. Mr. Gray went a short way up this dale.—“Oct. 3d. A heavenly day: rose at seven, and walked under the conduct of my landlord to Borrowdale: the grass was covered with a hoar-frost, which soon melted and exhaled in a thin bluish smoke; crossed the meadows, obliquely catching a diversity of views among the hills, over the lake and islands, and changing prospect at every ten paces. Left Cockshut (which was formerly mounted) and Castle-hill, a loftier and more rugged hill behind me, and drew near the foot of Wallow-crag, whose bare and rocky brow cut perpendicularly down above four hundred feet (as I

§ The height of some of these mountains, before given, (see note, vol. I. p. 265) is erroneous; the mistake is rectified by the above, which is their true height.—THE EDITORS.

\* 23d May. † Pennant.

“Often when all is calm and replendent around, as the boat is plying its steady way along the glassy lake, the boatman will deery at a distance a violent ebullition of the water. He will see it heave and swell, forced upwards by some internal convulsion, and suffering all the agitation of a storm. But as soon as the confined air has spent its force, the agitated surface immediately subsides, and dies away in lessening circles. Of these bottom-winds also we meet with frequent accounts; particularly in some of the Swedish lakes, which are very subject to them.”—GILPIN’S TOUR

“guess

"guess, though the people call it much more) awfully overlooks the way. Our  
 "path here tends to the left, and the ground gently rising, and covered with a glade  
 "of scattered trees and bushes on the very margin of the water, opens both ways  
 "the most delicious view that my eyes ever beheld. Opposite, are the thick woods  
 "of Lord Egremont, and Newland valley, with green and smiling fields embos-  
 "omed in the dark cliffs; to the left, the jaws of Borrowdale, with that turbulent  
 "choas of mountain behind mountain, rolled in confusion; beneath you and  
 "stretching far away to the right, the shining purity of the lake reflecting rocks,  
 "woods, fields, and inverted tops of hills, just ruffled by the breeze, enough to  
 "shew it is alive, with the white buildings of Keswick, Crosthwaite church, and  
 "Skiddaw for a back-ground at a distance. Behind you the magnificent heights  
 "of Wallow-crag: here the glafs played its part divinely; the place is called  
 "Carf-clofe-reeds; and I chuse to set down these barbarous names, that any body  
 "may enquire on the place, and easily find the particular station that I mean.—  
 "This scene continues to Barrowgate, and a little farther, passing a brook called  
 "Barrow-beck, we entered Borrowdale: the crags named Lodore-banks begin  
 "now to impend terribly over the way, and more terribly when you hear that  
 "three years since an immense mass of rock tumbled at once from the brow,  
 "barred all access to the dale (for this is the only road) till they could work their  
 "way through it. Luckily no one was passing by at the time of this fall; but  
 "down the side of the mountain, and far into the lake, lie dispersed the huge  
 "fragments of this ruin, in all shapes and in all directions: something farther we  
 "turned aside into a coppice, ascending a little in front of Lodore waterfall; the  
 "height appeared to be about two hundred feet, the quantity of water not great,  
 "though (these three days excepted) it had rained daily in the hills for near two  
 "months before: but then the stream was nobly broken, leaping from rock to  
 "rock, and foaming with fury. On one side a towering crag, that spired up to  
 "equal, if not overtop the neighbouring cliffs (this lay all in shade and darkness;)   
 "on the other hand a rounder, broader, projecting hill, shagged with wood, and  
 "illuminated by the sun, which glanced sideways on the upper part of the cataract.  
 "The force of the water wearing a deep channel in the ground, hurries away to  
 "join the lake. We descended again, and passed the stream over a rude bridge.  
 "Soon after we came under Gowdar-crag, a hill more formidable to the eye, and  
 "to the apprehension, than that of Lodore; the rocks at top deep-cloven per-  
 "pendicularly by the rains, hanging loose and nodding forwards, seen just starting  
 "from their base in shivers. The whole way down, and the road on both sides, is  
 "strewed with piles of the fragments, strangely thrown across each other, and of  
 "a dreadful bulk; the place reminds me of those passes in the Alps, where the  
 "guides tell you to move with speed, and say nothing, lest the agitation of the air  
 "should loosen the snows above, and bring down a mass that would overwhelm  
 "a caravan. I took their counsel here, and hastened on in silence.

"Non ragioniam di lor, ma guarda, e passa.

"The hills here are clothed all up their steep sides with oak, ash, birch, holly,  
 " &c. some of it has been cut forty years ago, some within these eight years; yet  
 " all

“ all is sprung again, green, flourishing, and tall, for its age, in a place where no  
 “ foil appears but the staring rock, and where a man could scarce stand upright.  
 “ Here we met a civil young farmer overseeing his reapers (for it is now oat har-  
 “ vest) who conducted us to a neat white house in the village of Grange,\* which is  
 “ built on a rising ground, in the midst of a valley; round it the mountains form  
 “ an awful amphitheatre, and through it obliquely runs the Derwent, clear as glass,  
 “ and shewing under its bridge every trout that passes. Beside the village rises a  
 “ round eminence of a rock covered intirely with old trees, and over that more

\* *Particulars of Borrowdale Mineral Spring.*

The well lies near Grange, † three miles from Kewick. It is a strong brine of inland salt.

The water was whitish with oil of tartar; white with fugar of lead; and exhibited a white sediment, with a solution of silver.

It was green with syrup of violets, and red with logwood.

THE ANALYSIS.

This is much stronger than the water of the German ocean; for whereas scarce a 22d part of that is salt, a 16th part of this is pure salt, for it yields half a pound from a gallon.

The sediment in gros, sent me by Dr. Short, was actually warm on the tongue, of a brackish and bitterish taste.

It caused a violent ebullition and acid fume with oil of vitriol; some small, scarce sensible, froth with spirit of salt; lay still with vinegar.

It was of a dusky green, with syrup of violets in the middle, and purple at the edges.

It quite liquified in the air, even as much or more than the residuum of our Francis-street water.

It crackled a little on the red-hot iron, and stunk.

The solution of two drams of the salt in a quart of distilled water, boiled to a pint and a half, is of a brackish taste, and bitter in the throat.

It presently exhibited a gros white grume with oil of tartar, and with spirit of sal ammoniac; and some small grumes with solution of fugar of lead.

A stiff white grumous sediment with solution of silver.

The salt in substance, boiled in the proportion of half a dram to half a pint of milk, curdled it with a clear whey; which, and the appearances with the tincturing articles, are an argument of some acid adhering: viz. the above solution was purple with syrup of violets; from logwood it extracted little tincture, except some reddishness at bottom; from brazil an exceeding pale orange, from rhubarb a yellow, from ash-bark very little of a blueness, from sumach little tincture, from galls a green one.

The solution or deliquium of the salt in the air, had a very powerful effect in attenuating the blood.

The proportion of indissoluble matter to the salt was but very small; and moreover it was of a singular nature, not fermenting with vinegar, nor even with oil of vitriol, but it sparkled greatly on the red-hot iron.

COROLLARY.

From the bitterish taste of both the sediment and solution, from the above-described effects of the solution on the several tincturing articles, and particularly galls; from the effects of the same solution of the strength mentioned on alkalis, and from the coagulating effect of the salt on milk; this water appears to have a nitre or bitter combined with the marine salt, and withal to border more upon the acid than most of the salts impregnating the saline springs here examined, except that near Carrickfergus.

The operation and virtues are thus described in the same author:—“ It is a rough, severe purge and vomit, heats the body much, and excites thirst; and notwithstanding the harshness of its operation, wants not its customers and admirers; and indeed in dropsical, cacochymic, and cachectic disorders, foulness of the stomach, slipperiness of the bowels from relaxations, from much mucus, and some isteritious disorders, it is of service to several.”

*Methodical Synopsis of Mineral Waters, by John Rutt, M. D. London, 1757.*

† Short, vol. II.

“proudly towers Castle-crag, invested also with wood on its sides, and bearing on its naked top some traces of a fort, said to be Roman. By the side of this hill, which almost blocks up the way, the valley turns to the left, and contracts its dimensions till there is hardly any road but the rocky bed of the river.—The wood of the mountains increases, and their summits grow loftier to the eye, and of more fantastic forms; among them appear Eagle’s-cliff, Dove’s-nest, White-dale-pike, &c. celebrated names in the annals of Kefwick. The dale opens about four miles higher, till you come to Seathwaite (where lies the way, mounting the hill to the right, that leads to the wad-mines;) all farther access is here barred to prying mortals, only there is a little path winding over the fells, and for some weeks in the year passable to the dalesmen; but the mountains know well that these innocent people will not reveal the mysteries of their ancient kingdom, “the reign of *Chaos* and *Old Night*.” only I learned that this dreadful road, divided again, leads one branch to Ravenglass, and the other to Hawkhead.



Grange

“For me, I went no farther than the farmer’s (better than four miles from Kefwick) at Grange; his mother and he brought us butter that Siferah would have jumped at, though not in a lordly dish, bowls of milk, thin oaten-cakes, and ale; and we carried a cold tongue thither with us. Our farmer was himself the man that last year plundered the eagle’s eyrie; all the dale are up in arms on such an occasion, for they lose abundance of lambs yearly, not to mention hares, partridges, grouse, &c. He was let down from the cliff in ropes to the shelf of the rock on which the nest was built, the people above shouting and hallooing to fright the old birds, which flew screaming around, but did not dare to attack  
“him.

“ him. He brought off the eaglet (for there is rarely more than one) and an addle egg. The nest was roundish, and more than a yard over, made of twigs twisted together. Seldom a year passes but they take the brood, or eggs, and sometimes they shoot one, sometimes the other, parent; but the survivor has always found a mate, (probably in Ireland) and they breed near the old place. By this description, I learn that this species is the Erne, the vulture *Abicilla* of Linnæus, in his last edition (but in yours *Falco Albacilla*) so consult him and Pennant about it.

“ We returned leisurely home the way we came, but saw a new landscape; the features indeed were the same in part, but many new ones were disclosed by the mid-day sun, and the tints were intirely changed.”

One would hardly have conceived Mr. West would have said “ Mr. Gray’s account of Barrowside, and his relation of Borrowdale, are hyperboles, and the sport of fancy that he was pleased to indulge himself in,” when he had proved to us, no labour of the artist, or effervescence of genius, could exceed the mighty figures he had brought forth in his description of Borrowdale; where he says “ rock *riots* over rock, and mountain *intersects* mountain,”—where he saw “ broken crags and rocky mountains *nod* to each other *in gloomy majesty*,”—where “ trees *grow* from rocks, and rocks *appear like trees*,”—“ sublimely terrible;”—and in the lake he saw “ spar at the bottom, *shining like diamonds, and glittering in diversity of colour*.”

We must not neglect the accounts given by other visitors.—Mr. Clarke informs his readers, that “ Borrowdale, till within these last thirty years, was hardly in a state, even of civilization; the surface of the ground was very little cultivated, for agriculture was not understood there, and the inhabitants were a proverb, even among their unpolished neighbours, for ignorance. Not above twenty years ago (publication dated 1787) a cart, or any kind of wheel carriage, was totally unknown in Borrowdale; in carrying home their hay, (for they make no stacks) they lay it upon their horses in bundles, one on each side; yet, strange to tell, so bigotted are the inhabitants, even of the more civilized parts, that they obstinately adhere to this absurd custom: the traveller may even see hay carried in this manner through the streets of Keswick; and, if he asks the reason, he will meet with no other answer, than that it is an old custom. Their manure they carry in the same manner, putting it in wicker baskets: in the same manner they carried the small wood for firing; the larger logs they *trailed* or dragged. Their food in summer consisted of fish and small mutton; in winter they lived upon bacon and hung mutton. Nor was their manner of drying their mutton less rude; they hung their sheep up by the hinder legs, and took away nothing but the head and entrails. In this situation, I have seen seven sheep hanging in one chimney, and have been told of much greater numbers.”

He then tells us a ridiculous story of the people’s pursuing a red deer stag, which escaped them; and the most of them, he says, were thoroughly convinced they had been chasing a witch.

He proceeds—“ The people of Borrowdale have been, on account of the old common-place joke of walling in the cuckoo, called Borrowdale *gowks*; the

“ word gowks being the Scottish name for cuckows. Their dialect is likewise  
 “ very different from the general dialect of the country; in all their words they  
 “ leave out the letter H, and have many names for their things different from their  
 “ neighbours. An hern they call *Joan-na-ma-cronk*; a glead or kite they call  
 “ *Jack-e-stop*; with many others equally absurd.—The lands from *Barrowbeck* to  
 “ above *High-Lodore* belong to Rowland Stephenson, Esq. and are freehold; the  
 “ lands in Borrowdale are freehold, but pay a small quit-rent to Sir Wilfrid  
 “ Lawfon’s family.”

Mr. Gilpin’s steps are next pursued by us—“ As we proceeded in our route along  
 “ the lake, the road grew wilder and more romantic. As we edged the precipices,  
 “ we every where saw fragments of rocks and large stones scattered about, which,  
 “ being loosened by frosts and rains, had fallen from the cliffs above; and shew  
 “ the traveller what dangers he has escaped. The Lodore and the Derwent fur-  
 “ nish the chief supply of Derwentwater. The Lodore is lost in the lake; while  
 “ the Derwent, giving its name to it, retains its own to the sea. On passing this  
 “ river, and turning the first great promontory on our left, we found ourselves in  
 “ a vast recess of mountains. The windings of the Derwent was the clue we fol-  
 “ lowed in our passage through these regions of desolation. An aperture between  
 “ the mountains brought us into another wild recess, where a similar scene opened;  
 “ diversified from the first only by some new forms, or new position, or varied  
 “ furniture, of the incumbent mountains. This valley, so replete with hideous  
 “ grandeur, is known by the name of *the Straits of Borrowdale.*”



*Bowdar Stone.*

A little further advanced in the dale, beyond the Grange, is a large stone, called the **BOWDAR STONE**, said to be equal to the hulk of a first-rate man of war in size; by its position, rested on some fragments of rock, and lying almost hollow, it strikes

strikes the visitor with an idea, that it was one of the rocking stones of the ancients: and, if so, it was the most stupendous in Britain. The name seems to point out to us, that it was anciently of importance; but what that was, no etymology or tradition that we could gain, hath discovered: the division of *Baw-dwir* will not sufficiently prove it was of religious use, we fear. It has in some age been severed from the cliffs above by some mighty concussion, or the stroke of a thunder-bolt; the veins of the stone being exactly similar to those of the adjoining precipice and rock.\*

The road leads close by the foot of this astonishing mass. From thence the scenes, by the winding of the vale, are, every step you advance, changing and various, and such as are scarce to be found in any other tract: stupendous cliffs, here and there struck with a scanty herbage, or a few shrubs; mountains shaken and piled one on the other, in the most rude and romantic form. But half a mile above the Bowdar stone, the scene becomes magnificent to its highest excellence. The vale opens to the right and left; the rocks on every side are almost perpendicular, their fronts and summits naked and white with the beating of storms: description fails, and language hath not expression to convey the images to the mind. On one hand are the Eagles' Cliffs, and mountains rich with the wad-mines; on the other a chain of hills equally stupendous, which stretch away to Hawkhead.

"In this deep retreat lies the village of ROSTHWAITE, having at all times little intercourse with the country; but, during half the year, almost totally excluded from all human commerce. Their scanty patches of arable land, and these cultivated with difficulty; and their crops late ripening, and often a prey to autumnal rains, which are violent in this country, just give them bread to eat. Their herds afford them milk, and their flocks cloaths; the shepherd himself being often the manufacturer. No dye is necessary to tinge their wool, it is naturally a russet brown, and sheep and shepherds are clothed alike; both in the simple livery of nature. The procuring of fuel is among their greatest hardships. In most parts of the world this article is sought, either in pits, or on the surface of the earth. Here the inhabitants are obliged to procure it from the tops of mountains, which, abounding with mossy grounds, seldom found in the valleys below, supply them with peat. The difficulty lies in conveying them from such immense heights. In doing this, they have recourse to a strange and dangerous expedient, though similar to the modes of conveyance which necessity dictates in other mountainous countries. They make their peat into bundles,

\* "In the middle of one of the recesses of the valley lies an enormous stone, which is called in the country *Boother-stone*. Massy rocks of immense size, rent from mountains, are every where found: but this stone appears to be of a different kind. It does not seem to have been the appendage of a mountain, but itself an independent creation. It lies in a sort of diagonal position, overshadowing a space *sufficient to shelter a troop of horse.*"—GILPIN.

"It is a loose stone, laid upon a rock, and is almost in the form of an egg; some have compared it to a ship lying upon her keel. It measures *thirty-one yards in length*, and *eight yards perpendicular height*; it must therefore weigh upwards of six hundred ton; and is said to be the largest *self stone* in England."—CLARKE.

"and

“ and fasten it upon sledges ; on each of which a man sits, and guides the machine  
 “ with his foot down the precipices. We saw many tracks along the sides of  
 “ mountains, made by these sledges ; several of which were four or five hundred  
 “ feet high, and appeared from the bottom almost perpendicular.

“ From Rosthwaite, the valley pursues its course towards the east ; and, losing  
 “ again its milder features, grows on every step more wild and desolate. After a  
 “ march of two miles further, we came to the village of SATTERTHWAITE, still more  
 “ entrenched in mountains than Rosthwaite. *Here in the depth of winter the sun*  
 “ *never shines.* As the spring advances, his rays begin to shoot over the southern  
 “ mountains ; and, at high noon, to tip the chimney tops of the village. That  
 “ radiant sign shews the cheerless winter to be now over ; and rouses the hardy  
 “ peasant to the labours of the coming year.

“ A little beyond this scene of desolation, the Derwent, on whose banks we still  
 “ continued, rushes down a long declivity between the mountains. The declivous  
 “ fall of the Derwent is singular, and is the only one of the kind perhaps in this  
 “ country. One of the cliffs under whose shadow the torrent pours, is called  
 “ *Eagles'-crag*, as its tremendous rocks are the chief habitation of those birds.—  
 “ It is a common species of traffic in this country to supply the curious with  
 “ young eagles ; in the taking of which the inhabitants are very expert. They  
 “ observe the nests from the bottom, and, judging of the age of the young birds,  
 “ they catch the opportunity when the old eagles are abroad, and let themselves  
 “ down by ropes from the summits of the cliffs. We saw one which had been  
 “ just taken. It was only six weeks old, and was nearly the size of a turkey hen.  
 “ It seemed to have acquired already a full share of ferocity, and screamed  
 “ violently, if we offered to touch it. Among the anecdotes we heard in this  
 “ country of eagles, one was rather curious. An eagle was seen at a distance to  
 “ pounce its prey, which it carried in perpendicular ascent aloft in the air ; and,  
 “ hanging dubious for some time, it was at length observed to descend in the same  
 “ direct line, and its fall, as it approached, seemed attended with an odd tumbling  
 “ motion. The cause was soon discovered ; it fell stone dead on the ground, and  
 “ a weasel, which it had carried up, and which had the address to kill its adversary  
 “ in the air, being now at liberty, it ran away.” Such is the account given by  
 Mr. Gilpin.

In Borrowdale is another of the chapels of ease belonging to the parish of  
 Crosthwaite. It has an ancient stipend of 3l. 5s. yearly, and has received two  
 augmentations by lot, and a third in conjunction with 200l. obtained from Lady  
 Gower's donation, with which lands in the parish of Crosthwaite, and Coulton, in  
 Lancashire, were purchased, of the yearly value of 30l.—The vicar nominates to  
 this curacy.

Mr. Gray says.—“ This year the WAD-MINES had been opened, which is done  
 “ once in five years ; it is taken out in lumps sometimes as big as a man's fist,  
 “ and will undergo no preparation by fire, not being fusible ; when it is pure, soft,  
 “ black, and close grained, it is worth sometimes 30s. a pound.”

We find the following remarks on this mineral—“ In this parish, in Seatallor-  
 “ fell, is that famous mine of black-lead or wad, a mineral very scarce else where  
 “ to

“ to be met with.† Mr. Robinſon, in his Natural Hiſtory of Weſtmoreland and  
 “ Cumberland, ſays—“ Its compoſition is a black, pinguid, and ſhining earth, im-  
 “ pregnated with lead and antimony. Its natural uſes are both medicinal and  
 “ mechanical. It is a preſent remedy for the cholic ; it eaſeth the pain of gravel,  
 “ ſtone, and ſtrangury : and, for theſe and the like uſes, it is much bought up by  
 “ apothecaries and phyſicians, who underſtand more of its medicinal uſes, than I  
 “ am able to give an account of. The manner of the country people’s uſing it is  
 “ thus : firſt they beat it ſmall into meal, and then take as much of it, in white  
 “ wine or ale, as will lie upon a fixpence, or more, if the diſtemper require it. It  
 “ operates by urine, ſweat, and vomiting. This account I had from thoſe who  
 “ frequently had uſed it in theſe diſtempers with good ſucceſs. Beſides theſe uſes  
 “ that are medicinal, it hath many other uſes which increaſe the value of it. At  
 “ the firſt diſcovering it, the neighbourhood made no other uſe of it, but for  
 “ marking their ſheep ; but it is now made uſe of to glaze and harden crucibles,  
 “ and other veſſels, made of earth or clay, that are to endure the hotteſt fire, and to  
 “ that end it is wonderfully effectual, which much enhanced the price of ſuch  
 “ veſſels. By rubbing it upon iron arms, as guns, piſtols, and the like, and  
 “ tinging them with its colour, it preſerves them from ruſting. It is made uſe of  
 “ by dyers of cloth,\* making their blues ſtand unalterable. For theſe and other  
 “ uſes, it is bought up at high prices by the Hollanders and others. This mundic  
 “ ore, having little of ſulphur in its compoſition, will not flow without a violent  
 “ heat. It produceth a white regulus, thinning like ſilver. It cannot be made  
 “ malleable.”

“ Biſhop Nicolſon, in a letter to Dr. Woodward, 5th Auguſt, 1710, ſpeaks of  
 “ this mine as follows—“ Having lately had notice of the opening of our wad-  
 “ mines above Kefwick, I haſted with ſome others to ſee a curioſity which I never  
 “ hitherto had an opportunity of viewing, and, if this were omitted, I was never  
 “ likely to have another. From Kefwick, we travelled up the valley of Borrow-  
 “ dale, along the banks of Derwentwater, ſix or ſeven miles or more, till we came  
 “ to Seethwaite moor, where, aſcending a high mountain, we at length reached  
 “ the mine, and were courteouſly received by Mr. Shepherd, one of the pro-  
 “ prietors of the work, who was here waiting for his copartner, Mr. Banks. On  
 “ the firſt opening of the old level in the latter end of June laſt, great diſcourage-  
 “ ments appeared ; for no ſearch having been made in thirty-two years, they

† “ Somewhat farther on this ſide, than Eagles'-crag lies on the other, riſe thoſe mountains where the  
 celebrated black-lead mine is wrought ; we ſaw the ſite of the mine at a diſtance, marked with a dingy  
 yellow ſtain, from the ochery mixtures thrown from its mouth, which ſhiver down the ſides of the moun-  
 tains. During the periodical ſeaſon of working it, for it is opened only once in ſeven years, many  
 people pick up a comfortable ſubſiſtence from the ſeraps of black-lead, which eſcape amongſt the coarſer  
 ſtrata. Theſe are honeſt gains. But a little prolific genius in fraud took a very indirecſt method of  
 poſſeſſing a ſhare of this rich mineral. A part of the mountain contiguous to the mine was his pro-  
 perty. Here, at the expence of great labour, he ſank a ſhaft, which he carried diagonally, till he entered  
 the mine ; where, with ſecret joy, he continued his depredations for ſome time undiscovered. At length  
 his fraud was brought to light, and he was tried at Carlifle. The peculiarity of his caſe had no precedent.  
 He ſaved his life ; but a law was obtained by the proprietors of the mine, to defend their property from  
 ſuch indirecſt attacks for the future.”—GILPIN’S TOUR.

\* A groſs error : probably ariſing from the ſimilarity of the name to woad, a vegetable dye.

“ found

“ found that some pilfering interlopers had carried on the old work, till they had  
 “ lost it in the rock. Upon the 3d of July (the day before we got thither) a new  
 “ belly was happily discovered before the forehead of the *Old Man*,† which proved  
 “ so rich, that in less than twenty-four hours they had filled several sacks with fine  
 “ and clean-washed mineral. It lies intermixed with a hard greenish rock, but  
 “ appeared in the midst of that of a full round vein or body, of above three feet in  
 “ diameter. Dr. Merret, in his *Pinax*, p. 218, would persuade one to believe, that  
 “ this mineral is so very scarce, that it is no where in the universe to be met with,  
 “ save only in Old and New England; and that this is the only place within the  
 “ four seas, where it can be had with us: whereas Sir Robert Sibbald§ assures us  
 “ that it may be had in the shire of Aberdeen, the description and natural history  
 “ whereof is now under his consideration; and Mr. Dales, *invenitur infodinis*, would  
 “ induce one to believe it a very common mineral. Nay the author last mentioned  
 “ particularly reckons up three several sorts of it, brought from as many distant  
 “ countries; whereof he allows that of our English growth to be the best, that of  
 “ Spain the next, and condemns what is brought from the East Indies as the worst  
 “ of all. It is strange that it should be the natural produce of so many parts of  
 “ the globe, and yet Father Kircher, in the *Mundus Subterraneus*, should have no  
 “ account of it; and, stranger yet, that none of the ancient naturalists should so  
 “ much as touch upon the name or thing. Neither the *Melanteria* nor *Pingitis*  
 “ of Dioscorides seems to me the least related to this mineral; the former being  
 “ described as a sort of liquid ink distilling from the veins of metals; and the  
 “ latter appears to be of the same kind with that black-chalk which Dr. Plot  
 “ found in Oxfordshire. That learned gentleman indeed else where falls in with  
 “ Mr. Camden’s opinion,\* that this black-lead (improperly so called, for that is  
 “ the right name of our common lead, as distinguished from tin) is a stony sort  
 “ of black ochre, because it is neither subject to fusion or ductility in the fire, or  
 “ to a dissolution in the water. Yet a fusion it must have, if Dr. Leigh is to be  
 “ credited,‡ who asserts that the Dutch use it in glazing their earthen pots, which  
 “ he seems to confirm by an experiment tried in his own sight. My sagacious  
 “ neighbour, Mr. Robinson,¶ will have it to be a mundic; which he afterwards  
 “ more fully explains by a black, pinguid, and shining earth, impregnated with  
 “ lead and antimony. It will, he says, flow with a great heat, but cannot be made  
 “ malleable.—What he reports of its easing the pains of gravel, stone, and  
 “ strangury, is more than is confirmed to me; but the neighbours generally  
 “ subscribe to this assertion, of its being a present remedy for the cholic. That  
 “ the dyers’ use it for strengthening their blues, is more than I have heard from any  
 “ other hand. The chief use that Mr. Camden, or Sir Robert Sibbald, knew of  
 “ it, was drawing the lines and shading of the pieces of the painters; but Mr.  
 “ Dale|| hath added several more *refrigerat, siccatur, repellit, usus præcipuus adversus*  
 “ *strumas tumoresque frigidos et phlegmaticos*. Dr. Merret||| speaks of a certain blue  
 “ stone in Lancashire, which the inhabitants there call *Kellow*; and its use he

† A term with miners for old works.

§ *Prod. Scot.* b. IV. p. 42.

\* *Phil. Transf.* No. 240.

‡ *Nat. Hist. Lanc.* b. I. p. 91.

¶ *Nat. Hist. Cumb.* p. 74.

|| *Pharmacol.* p. 650.

||| *Pinax*, p. 218.

“ observes

“ observes to be the same as of our black-lead for drawing lines. I am very confident that, not only the uses but the matter of both are the same; and that this *Nigrice Fabrilis* and his *Kellow* differ no otherwise, than that the former name was happily coined by himself, and well expresses the true meaning of the latter. Sir Robert Sibbald tells us that his countrymen gave the name of *Keel* to the *Rubrica Fabrilis*, or common ruddle-stone, and that the *Nigrice* is called by them *Killoyne*. Now the Irish (from whom the Highland Scots may be presumed to have borrowed these two words) express all sorts of minerals or fossils by *Kniler*, *Miniegh*, and *Vinne*, in their language, which is the same as *Caoth*, blind or dark. We are likewise told, that the men of Keswick † (where are also many remains of the Irish or Manks tongue) call their black-lead, indifferently, either *Kellow* or *Wadf*; the latter of which is doubtless from the Saxon name of *Wood* or *Glastum*; which, says Mr. Ray, † affords a better dye than indigo.

“ In the act of parliament 25th Geo. II. c. 10, making it felony to break into any mine or wad-hole of wad or black-cawke, commonly called black-lead, or to steal any from thence, there is a recital, that the same hath been discovered in one mountain or ridge of hills only in this realm, and that it hath been found by experience to be necessary for divers useful purposes, and more particularly in the casting of bomb-shells, round shot, and canon-balls.”\*

It is reported here, that these mines were first discovered by the blowing down of a large oak, whose roots, tearing up several fragments of the rock where it had grown, discovered the wad.—It is generally believed it was not known to the Romans.

Mr. Pennant says—“ Saw at Dr. Brownrigg’s great variety of the ores of Borrowdale, such as lead, common and fibrous, black-jack, and black-lead or wad. The last is found in greater quantities and purity in those mountains, than in other parts of the world. Is the property of a few gentlemen, who, lest the markets should be glutted, open the mine only once in seven years, then cause it to be filled and otherwise secured from the depredations of the neighbouring miners, who will run any risk to procure so valuable an article, for the best sells from eight to twelve shillings a pound.” †

Of this mineral, Dr. Campbell, in his late publication of the Political Survey of Britain, has this passage—“ Black-lead is what some have supposed, with very little reason, to be the Molybdena or Galena of Pliny; others stile it Plumbago. Our judicious Camden, in whose days it was a new thing, would not venture to give it a Latin name, but calls it a metallic earth, or hard shining stony substance, which, whether it was the Pingitis or Melanteria of Dioscorides, or an ochre burnt to blackness in the earth, and so unknown to the ancients, he left others to enquire. Dr. Merret, from the use to which it was first applied, named it *Nigrice Fabrilis*. The learned Boyle is of opinion, that it has not any thing metallic in its nature; relying upon which, we have ventured to give it a

‡ Phil. Transf. No. 240. † Hist. Plant. p. 284.

\* It was expected that the ingenious Dr. Brownrigg would have published a complete dissertation on this mineral, which he had analyzed and attended to several years ago.—THE EDITORS.

‡ Now for 3l.

“ place here.—It is indeed a very singular substance, but being very common, and  
 “ consequently very well known, it would be needless to describe it. It is found  
 “ but in very trivial quantities in several mines here, and it may be also in other  
 “ countries;—but the sole mine in which it is found by itself, is in Borrowdale,  
 “ about six miles from Keswick, in the county of Cumberland. It is there called  
 “ *Wad*; and those who are best acquainted with it, stile it a black pinguid shining  
 “ earth, which they suppose to be impregnated with lead and antimony.—When  
 “ it was first discovered, the people used it to mark their sheep: it was afterwards  
 “ introduced into medicine, and taken in powder for the cure of the cholic and  
 “ gravel; but it has been since applied to many other purposes. It serves to scour,  
 “ clean, and give a lustre to wrought iron, and defends it from rust: it is applied  
 “ in the varnishing crucibles and other earthen vessels that are to be exposed to the  
 “ fiercest fire, which end it answers effectually: but after all, the great consumption  
 “ of it is in two articles, in dying, to fix blues, so that they may never change  
 “ their colour, and in pencils. The being confined to this country is so well  
 “ known, and so universally allowed, that they are from thence stiled abroad,  
 “ *Crayons d’Angleterre*.—It arises from hence that this substance is little known  
 “ to foreigners, the most learned of whom speak of it very confusedly, and with  
 “ much uncertainty.—These farther particulars we may venture to affirm concern-  
 “ ing it, without any danger of misleading our readers, that the mine before  
 “ mentioned is private property, is opened but once in seven years, and the  
 “ quantity known to be equal to the consumption in that space sold at once; and  
 “ as it is used without any preparation, it is more valuable than the ore of any metal  
 “ found in this island. But there is nothing improbable, much less impossible, in  
 “ supposing that other, and it may be many other uses will be discovered in  
 “ medicine, painting, dying, varnishing, or pottery, which would certainly con-  
 “ tribute to raise the value of a mineral peculiar to this country; and with the  
 “ nature of which, though so long in our possession, we are still so imperfectly  
 “ acquainted.”

The following description of a journey to the WAD-MINES, is the most copious we have met with: it was published in the *Gent. Mag.* 1751:—

“ The public attention has been drawn to the black-lead mines in Cumberland,  
 “ called the WAD-MINES, by the account of their having been plundered, which has  
 “ lately appeared in the papers: but as yet they have not been described; and though  
 “ it is not known that there is any other mine of the same kind in the world, yet  
 “ I believe they have never been visited with a view to natural history, except by  
 “ myself, and some gentlemen who went with me. I therefore send you the  
 “ following narrative of our journey and discoveries. (Signed) G. S.”

“ I had long intended a journey to the wad-mines, and had often been prevented  
 “ from effecting it by unfavourable weather, and other accidents; but in the begin-  
 “ ning of August, 1749, I set out from Wigton, in company with two or three friends,  
 “ and had appointed others to meet us from Cockermouth, who waited only for  
 “ my message to set out; for in this expedition they had determined to bear me  
 “ company. From Wigton, in about three hours, we arrived at Orthwaite, a small  
 “ village under mount Skiddaw. A sudden storm of rain obliged us to take  
 “ shelter

“ shelter in a little ale-house at this place, and an uninterrupted series of bad  
 “ weather kept us prisoners near a week; however, as the neighbouring clergy-  
 “ man charitably visited us every day, we did not much suffer by our confinement.  
 “ Here the gentlemen from Cockermouth joined us on the first fair morning; and  
 “ the afternoon being clear, we agreed to meet the next morning at Keswick, on  
 “ the south side of Skiddaw.—This mountain contains a fissile absorbing slate,  
 “ which is flaked off with a kind of wedge peculiarly adapted to the work, in  
 “ quarries near the top of the mountain, and is conveyed down to the plain by  
 “ labourers in a machine so contrived as to be carried upon the shoulder, the man  
 “ walking upright: in these machines, each man carries as much as would load a  
 “ Cumberland cart; but having, by long use, learnt to improve the advantage  
 “ afforded by the declivity of the mountain, they descend with little labour and  
 “ less hazard.

“ Skiddaw is undoubtedly one of the highest mountains in Britain; the declivity  
 “ of which, from White-water-dash, at the foot, to the summit, measures near  
 “ five thousand yards; but the perpendicular height cannot be much more than  
 “ one-fourth of that measure. The neighbouring mountains are all very high,  
 “ and the greater part terminate in craggy precipices, which have the appearance  
 “ of huge fragments of rock, irregularly heaped on one another; but, in the  
 “ prospect round, nature has lavished such variety of beauty as can scarce be  
 “ believed upon report, or imagined by the most luxuriant fancy. The plains of  
 “ Bassenthwaite, watered by a fine lake, appear like a paradise to the west; and  
 “ the islands that lie interspersed among the windings of Derwent, and the lake of  
 “ Keswick, exceed description; beyond these, to the south, lie the mountains of  
 “ Borrowdale, which are yet higher than Skiddaw: the western seas, the Isle of  
 “ Mann, all the south coast of Scotland, and the mountains of Pennycuik and  
 “ Ingleborough, in Yorkshire, diversify other parts of this delightful landscape.  
 “ The spot upon which I stood is one entire shiver of slate; and the precipice to  
 “ the westward is frightful.—The plants of Skiddaw are the myrtle-berries,  
 “ generally called black-berries, the *vitis idæa* of *Dioscorides*, moss-berries, great  
 “ variety of mosses, and among them the *muscus squammosus pulcher digitatus* of  
 “ *Tournefort*.

“ On Friday morning, pursuant to our appointment, we set out from Orthwaite,  
 “ and our Cockermouth friends fell in with us before we reached Keswick; so that  
 “ we stayed there no longer than was necessary to hire a guide, and consequently I  
 “ had no time for critical observation. It is distant from Orthwaite seven com-  
 “ puted miles, and forms the west side of the base of Skiddaw; it is skirted with  
 “ the lake of Bassenthwaite, which is about one mile wide, and five miles long;  
 “ and, on the opposite side, Widehope-fells, with their impending woods, form  
 “ a very pleasing and romantic appearance. The town seems to be ancient; and  
 “ the poorer inhabitants subsist chiefly by stealing, or clandestinely buying of those  
 “ that steal, the black-lead, which they sell to Jews, or other hawkers. Near  
 “ Keswick is also another lake, near two miles broad, and four miles long, in which  
 “ several islands are interspersed, but not inhabited by German miners; when I  
 “ saw them, they were so many Ortygiæ, or islands of Calypso, covered with

“ beautiful woods, which were then felling. On one of these, called *Lady Island*,  
 “ Lord Derwentwater had formerly a castle, now in ruins, intended to prevent the  
 “ deprecations which were frequently committed by the Scots before the union.

“ We left Kefwick at nine in the morning, and would have proceeded by water,  
 “ and sent our horses over land, but this way of travelling would have cost us more  
 “ time than we could afford. On our left, in the way from Kefwick, a ridge of  
 “ rude craggy rocks extended near four miles; on our right was Kefwick lake, and  
 “ beyond it a group of pyramidical hills, which formed an uncommon appearance.  
 “ At the head of Kefwick lake the Derwent is contracted to a narrow river, and  
 “ runs between two precipices covered with wood to the top, the perpendicular  
 “ height of which is eight hundred yards. On approaching this place, we  
 “ imagined it to be our *ne plus ultra*, but our guide soon convinced us that we  
 “ were mistaken. On the west side of the Derwent is this Herculean streight;  
 “ and directly under one of these stupendous precipices, lies the village of Grange.  
 “ The white prominent rocks, which were discovered at an immense height  
 “ through the apertures of the wood, would have filled a poetical imagination with  
 “ the ideas of the *Dryades*, the *Bacchum in remotis*, and other fables of antiquity.  
 “ Here we were obliged many times to alight, the gut being very rocky, and the  
 “ mountains would indeed have been impassable, if the river had not made a way.

“ We had now reached the Bowders-stone of Borrowdale, which is much the  
 “ largest stone in England, being at least equal in size to a first rate man of war; it  
 “ lies close by the road side, on the right hand, and seems to have been a fragment  
 “ detached from the impending precipice above, by lightning, or some other acci-  
 “ dent. From hence we had good road through groves of hazel, which, in this  
 “ vale, as there is no occasion for hedges, grow very large, and bear excellent  
 “ nuts.

“ Before we came to Borrowdale chapel, which is situated on the left, the valley  
 “ expands, and the two streams divide, which form the Derwent by their union.  
 “ *The arca of Borrowdale chapel is scarce equal to that of a pigeon-cot, and its height*  
 “ *much less.* We now entered another narrow valley, which winded through  
 “ mountains that were totally barren, and, in about an hour, we arrived at  
 “ Seathwaite, which is just under the mines, and, as near as I can compute, about  
 “ ten miles distant from Kefwick. The scene that now presented itself, was the  
 “ most frightful that can be conceived; we had a mountain to climb for above  
 “ seven hundred yards, in a direction so nearly perpendicular, that we were in  
 “ doubt whether we should attempt it; however, recovering our resolution, we left  
 “ our horses at a little house that stood by itself, on the utmost verge of the county,  
 “ and approached the mountain. The precipices were surprisngly variegated with  
 “ apices, prominences, spouting jets of water, cataracts, and rivers, that were pre-  
 “ cipitated from the cliffs with an alarming noise. One of these rivers we passed  
 “ over by a wretched foot-bridge, and soon after began to climb; we had not  
 “ ascended far, before we perceived some persons at a great distance above us, who  
 “ seemed to be very busy, though we could not distinguish what they were doing;  
 “ as soon as they saw us, they hastily left their work, and were running away, but,  
 “ by a signal made by our guide, who probably was but too well acquainted with  
 “ them,

“ them, they returned, to the number of eighteen. We came up to them after an hour of painful and laborious travelling, and perceived them to be digging with mattocks, and other instruments, in a great heap of clay and rubbish, where mines had been formerly wrought; but though they were now neglected by the proprietors, as affording nothing worth the search; yet these fellows could generally clear 6s. or 8s. a day, and sometimes more.

“ The black-lead is found in heavy lumps, some of which are hard, gritty, and of small value; others soft and of a fine texture. The hill in which it is found, is a dirty brittle clay, interspersed with springs, and in some places shivers of the rock. The hazel grows in great plenty, from the bottom to the height of about three hundred yards; but all the upper part is utterly barren. This mineral has not any of the properties of metal, for it will not fuse, but calcines in an intense fire: before its value was discovered, the farmers used it, as those of the south countries do ruddle, to mark their sheep: it is not the *Petroleum*, the *Melanteria*, nor the *Pingitis* of the ancients; nor does it agree with any description in *Pliny* or *Aldrovandus*. About an hundred and fifty yards above this rubbish, is the miner's lodge, to which the ascent is very steep; and here the facts related in the newspapers must have happened, if at all; for the principal heap of rubbish, where several fellows and girls were then at work, is within pistol shot of the hut.

“ We had now reached the summit of the black-lead hill; but were astonished to perceive a large plain to the west, and from thence another craggy ascent of five hundred yards, as near as I could guess. The whole mountain is called *Unnesferre*, or, as I suppose, *Fiuisterre*, for such it appears to be; myself and only one more of our company determined to climb the second precipice, and in about another hour we gained the summit: the scene was terrifying; not an herb was to be seen, but wild savine growing in the interstices of the naked rocks; the horrid projection of vast promontories, the vicinity of the clouds, the thunder of the explosions in the slate quarries, the dreadful solitude, the distance of the plain below, and the mountains heaped on mountains that were piled around us, desolate and waste, like the ruins of a world which we had survived, excited such ideas of horror as are not to be expressed. We turned from this fearful prospect, afraid even of ourselves, and bidding an everlasting farewell to so perilous an elevation, we descended to our companions, repassed the mines, got to Seathwaite, were cheerfully regaled by an honest farmer in his *puris naturalibus*; returned to Kewick about nine, &c.

“ This expedition, which we happily accomplished, was last year attempted by the ingenious Mr. Bower, but he got no higher than the chapel.”

“ P. S. The lumps of black-lead found in the rubbish seldom exceed half a pound in weight; but those found in the mines are said to weigh six or seven pounds. They work forward for it, and the pits resemble quarries or gravel-pits.”

We have inserted the whole of this journal, as in it, circumstances at the distance of forty years are related, which it may be agreeable to the traveller to compare with the present state of the county.

The following circumstances, which we gained information of, will conclude the account of these mines. They lie on the east side of a very steep mountain, which forms the west side of the vale of Stomethwaite.—There are two workings; the lower one is about three hundred and forty yards above the level of the sea; the upper one about three hundred and ninety: the perpendicular depth of the lower is about one hundred and five yards; and of the upper between twenty and thirty yards.—There are no certain marks on the surface, to direct the miner to the mineral.—The strata of the mountains are very irregular and broken; and the black-lead probably was formed in the fissures of the rocks. There is no regular stratum of this mineral; it is met with in lumps and irregular masses. The miners generally work through a quantity of earth mixed with stones of various kinds, then a species of hard grey granite, and after that a dark blue stone of a softer nature, where they sometimes meet with it.—Quartz and chrystles are found in the workings. The rock adjoining to this mineral is sometimes tinged as black as the mineral itself, to the depth of two or three feet. The mines are well defended against pilferers, by a temporary mason-work and walling within, and a house over each entrance, which is occupied by the stewards and workmen. It is useful, amongst other purposes, for smoothing wood rollers and screws.—The best sort is now valued at three guineas a pound.

*October, 1792.* The wad-mines were very unsuccessful for some few years past; but in the last year they met with the black-lead again, in a pretty large quantity, but of the inferior quality, of which in a short time the miners procured about five ton. The mineral is described, as lying in the mine in form resembling a tree; it hath a body or root, and veins or branches fly from it in different directions; the root or body is the finest black-lead, and the branches at the extremities the worst, the further they fly. The veins or branches sometimes shoot out to the surface of the ground. It is sometimes found in *sops* or floats, in a body without branches. A blue rock lies on each side of the mineral, and sometimes there is a wet *sludge* between the rock and the black-lead. The metal in the low mine lies in two veins, one crossing the other, where they cross is the main body, and the best black-lead; and these veins fall perpendicular for sixty fathom in depth, the blue rock on each side; at the end of sixty fathom, they found the end of the cross vein, and a large *sop* of the mineral, which came out as if it had been in a wrought bason, the form of the black-lead and the rock were so equal.\*

About five years ago a mine of *cobalt* was discovered in the parish of Crosthwaite, near Cowdale; it lies S. S. W. from Keswick, distant four miles: it has not yet been much attended to; the specimens produced do not appear so rich as that got in Germany.

A specimen of *antimony* was lately found near Bassenthwaite; and at Caldbeck *manganese* has been discovered.

“ On the 10th of January, 1767, the greatest quantity of snow fell that was ever remembered here: it was accompanied with a strong wind, and thereby drifted in

\* We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. *Crosthwaite* and Mr. *John Ladyman*, for much information.—THE EDITORS.

“ such a manner, that several families in this parish were obliged to have their way dug several feet deep, to pass from their habitations.

“ On the night of the 16th of October, 1756, there was a heavy gale of wind at W. S. W. It tore up many of the largest oaks in Crow-park, and broke the trunks of others of a considerable size. Trees of the value of 900l. were destroyed at Rydal-Hall; and the following morning the grass appeared to be turned black, and the blades, as well as the leaves of the trees, tasted strong of marine salt.”†

“ WATENLATH is that tract of mountainous country which, coming boldly forward, breaks down abruptly from the south upon the vale of Kewick. To those who are accustomed to mountains, perpendicular motions may be amusing: but to those whose ideas were less elevated, they seemed rather peculiar. And yet there is something unmanly in conceiving a difficulty in traversing a path, which we were told the women of the country would ascend on horseback, with their panniers of eggs and butter, and return in the night. After a painful perpendicular march of near two miles, and many a breathing pause, which our horses required, we gained the top. Here we expected to be rewarded by an amusing prospect over the neighbouring country; but in this we were disappointed; we found ourselves in the midst of a bog, with still higher grounds around us: so that after all our toil, we had a view only of a vile circumscribed waste. An easy and short descent on the other side of the mountain brought us quickly to Watenlath. We fell into a piece of scenery, which, for beauty and grandeur, was equal, if not superior, to any thing we had yet seen. Here we found a small lake, about two miles in circumference, through which flows the Lodore. The accompaniments of this river, from the lake of Watenlath to its fall, make the scenery of which we came hither in quest. It is a valley so contracted, that it affords room for little more than the river, and a path at the bottom; while the mountains on each side are so perpendicular, that their summits are scarce more asunder than their bases. Many mountains we had seen hanging over the sides of valleys, but to be immured for almost the space of three miles within a chasm of rifted rocks, was a novel circumstance, though we had now been two or three days the inhabitants of mountains.

“ When we arrived at the close of the valley, the grandeur of the scene increased. It opened into an amphitheatre, the area of which, like the valley that led to it, was contracted, scarce containing the circumference of a mile; but the mountains which environed it were grand and beautiful. Here barrenness was contrasted with all the tints of vegetation. The mountains in front, and on the left, were covered with wood, which mantled from the top to the bottom. Those on the right were barren, yet broken so variously, as even in themselves to make a contrast. At the entrance of the amphitheatre, another bright mountain torrent joins the Lodore from the east, and forms it into a more considerable stream. With increased velocity, (the ground growing every step more declivous) it now pours along with great rapidity; and throwing itself into the thickest of the

† Mr. Crosswaite's communications.

“ woods, which close the scene, disappears. Its roar is heard through the woods ; and it is plain from the sound, that it suffers some great convulsion.”\*

Crossing the mountains to Dun-mail-raise stones, by the assistance of a shepherd for your guide, is not so wild an attempt as the aspect of the country might seem to express ; by this pass you reach the extreme part of the parish of Croftswaite to the south, which is also a boundary of this county. DUN-MAIL-RAISE STONES are thus mentioned by Mr. Pennant : “ On a high pass between the hills, observe “ a large cairn, called Dun-mail-wrays stones, collected in memory of a defeat “ A. D. 956, given to a petty King of Cumberland of that name by Edmund I. “ who, with the usual barbarity of the times, put out the eyes of his two sons, and “ gave his country to Malcolm King of Scotland, on condition he preserved in “ peace the northern parts of England.” This cairn consists of pebble stones, to the sides of which the wall adjoins which distinguishes the boundaries of the counties, and consequently is conceived to prove its antiquity, as being prior to the division of counties : but that appears like begging the question, and the argument is not very specious. This tumulus or cairn is a few yards to the westward of the gate which crosses the road ; and by that direction may easily be found by the traveller.

Mr. Gray made his progress from Kewick to Ambleside ; but, though his descriptions are retrograde to our movements in this part of the county, yet they are applicable in every degree, and of too great value to the reader, to be omitted :

“ Oct. 8th. I left Kewick and took the Ambleside road in a gloomy morning ; and, about two miles from the town, mounted an eminence called *Castle-rigg*, and, the sun breaking out, discovered the most enchanting view I have yet seen of the whole valley behind me, the two lakes, the river, all in their glory ; so that I had almost a mind to have gone back again. The road in some parts is not completed, yet good country road, through sound but narrow and stony lanes, very safe in broad day-light. The vale you go in has little breadth, the mountains are vast and rocky, the fields little and poor, and the inhabitants are now making hay, and see not the sun by two hours in a day, so long as at Kewick. Came to the foot of Helvellyn, along which runs an excellent road, looking down a little height on Lees-water, (called also Thirl-meer or Wyborn-water) and soon descending on its margin. The lake looks black from its depth, and from the gloom of the vast crags which scowl over it, though really clear as glass : it is narrow, and about three miles long, resembling a river in its course ; little shining torrents hurry down the rocks to join it ; but not a bush to overshadow them, or cover their march ; all is rock and loose stones up to the very brow, which lies so near your way, that not above half the height of Helvellyn can be seen. Next passed by the little chapel of Wyborn, out of which the Sunday congregation were then issuing ; soon after a beck near Dun-mail-raise, when I entered Westmorland a second time ; and now began to see Holm-crag, distinguished from its rugged neighbours, not so much by its

\* Gilpin's Tour.

“ height,

“ height, as by the strange broken outlines of its top, like some gigantic building demolished, and the stones that composed it flung across each other in wild confusion. Just beyond it opens one of the sweetest landscapes that art ever attempted to imitate.”\*

We were charmed with the view of GRASMERE to the south, a retirement surrounded by hills on every hand.—The vale contains in circumference about four miles, consisting of meadow and pasture ground; near the centre is a fine lake, beautified

\* “ Mount Grasmere hill, and from the top have a view of as sweet a scene as travelled eye ever beheld.—Mr. Gray’s description of this peaceful, happy vale, will raise a wish in every reader to see so *primæval* a place :—

“ *The bosom of the mountains, spreading here and there into a broad basin, discover in the midst Grasmere Water, its margin is hollowed into small bays, with eminences: some of rock, some of soft turf, that half conceal, and vary the figure of the little lake they command: from the shore, a low promontory pushes itself far into the water, and on it stands a white village, with a parish church rising in the midst of it: hanging inclosures, corn fields, and meadows, green as an emerald, with their trees, and hedges, and cattle fill up the whole space from the edge of the water: and just opposite to you is a large farm house, at the bottom of a steep smooth lawn, embosomed in old woods, which climb half-way up the mountains’ sides, and discover above a broken line of crags that crown the scene. Not a single red tile, nor staring gentleman’s house, or garden-wall, break in upon the repose of this little unsuspected paradise; but all is peace, rusticity, and happy poverty, in its neatest, most becoming attire.”*

“ The broken head of Holme-Crag has a fine effect, seen from this point. Descend the hill, leave the church on the right hand, and presently arrive at the great road to Ambleside or Kewick; here you have Mr. Gray’s view, and will see the difference. *Mr. Gray has omitted the island in his description, which is a principal in this sweet scene.*

“ This *vale of peace* is about four miles in circumference, and guarded at the upper end by Holme-Crag, a broken pyramidal mountain, that exhibits an immense mass of *antediluvian* ruins. After this the road ascends Duunmail-Raife, a heap that has the appearance of a karned barrow; *the wall that divides the county crosses them at right angles, which proves their priority of time there.*

“ From Duunmail-Raife, the road is an easy descent of nine miles to Kewick, except Castle-Crag, that is somewhat quick. Leaving the vale of Grasmere behind, you soon come in sight of Leathes Water, called also Wythburn and Thirlmeer. It begins at the foot of Helvellyn, and skirts its base for the space of four miles, increased by a variety of torrents, that pour down the mountains’ sides. The range of mountains on the right are great, Helvellyn and Catchidecam are the chief; and, according to the Wythburn shepherds, much higher than Skiddaw. This is certain, that these mountains retain snow many weeks after Skiddaw has lost his winter covering; but that may be owing to the steepness of Skiddaw’s northern side, and the shivery surface, that attracts more forcibly the solar rays, than the verdant front of Helvellyn.—The opposite shore is beautified with a variety of rocks, some wooded, others not, rising immediately from the water; some rent and hanging forward to the water; *all set off with a back-ground of verdant mountains, rising in the noblest stile; the whole reflected from the soft bosom of the lake.*

“ At the sixth mile-post, from the top of an eminence, on the left, there is a good general view of the lake and vale; but the most picturesque point is from an eminence behind Dalehead house. The lake terminates with a pyramidal rock, wooded to the top, and opposite to it, a grey rock hanging over its base towards the lake.

“ The road after this leads through the narrow green vale of Agbertlwaite, divided into small inclosures, with a few cots, and terminated by the castle-like rock of St. John. Below, the vale contracts into a deep craggy dell, through which Leathes Water rolls till it joins the Greeta at Newbridge, under the foot of Threlkeld fell.

“ The road winds to the left along Thwaite-Bridge, and ascends Naddle-Fell, by Cawseyway-Foot, to Castle-Rigg. At the turn of the hill, and within two miles of Kewick, you come at once in sight of the vale, with all its environs, and *enchanted scenes*, which, when Mr. Gray beheld, had almost determined him to return to Kewick, and repeat his tour.”—WEST’S GUIDE TO THE LAKES.

beautified with an island. From an eminence, a little way distant from the church, we viewed the whole circle, delighted with the scene. The fields were cloathed in fresh verdure; the vale was graced with some humble cottages dispersed on the borders of the lake, amongst which the sacred fane, with its white tower, stood solemnly

#### GRANGE.

Near this place, about 1725, was born the late Rev. Dr. *Thomas Wren*, of Portsmouth; being the son of Timothy and Judith Wren. He received his first rudiments at Crosshwaite, near the place of his birth; from whence he went to St. Bees, and there finished his classical studies. In 1748, he was sent to London; and entered in a dissenting academy, kept by the Rev. Mr. David Jennings, and Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Morton Savage. Here he remained almost five years. His father having died whilst he was at St. Bees, and his mother still sooner, the care of his education devolved on his elder brother, Mr. Timothy Wren: who, marrying and settling in the north, raised a family, one of whom still possesses the estate at this place, and died in 1780; when his brother erected a plain decent stone to his memory, with the following modest inscription:

“ In memory of Timothy Wren of Grange, who departed this life April 18th, 1780, aged 61: a “ sincere Christian !”

It appears, from some brief notes of the most memorable circumstances in his life, written by himself, that he was admitted as a minister, among the old regular Presbyterians, after due examination, in 1735: and first preached stately, as an assistant to the Rev. Mr. Evans of Brentwood, in Essex. He next preached for some time at Colchester, and at Difs, in Norfolk; at which last place he was pressing invited to settle; but he declined it. After this he preached occasionally at Hampstead, and at the Old Jury, in London; and in 1757, went to assist the Rev. Mr. Norman at Portsmouth, who, dying soon after, Dr. Wren succeeded him: and continued there till his death, which took place in 1787.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1787, there was inserted a well-drawn character of him; which, being of a great length, and very elaborate, we content ourselves with selecting from it only the following particulars.

Of his conduct it may with the strictest truth be affirmed, that it was highly exemplary. His knowledge and learning were extensive; and his compositions useful and interesting. But his mode of delivery, like that of many northern men, was far from being pleasing; that petty defect however was amply compensated by many substantial merits, of infinitely greater moment. In his theological principles he was not only orthodox, as those of his communion in general are, but candid, charitable, and liberal; living in close friendship with many respectable clergymen of the established church.

During the American war, he distinguished himself by taking a leading part among those who solicited and (to the great honour of our nation) obtained subscriptions for the relief of the American prisoners. His zeal and success in this matter procured him the notice and regard of Dr. Franklin; and also the thanks of the congress: together with a diploma from the college at Princeton, in New Jersey, conferring on him the degree of a Doctor in Divinity.

Dr. Wren was a truly pious man; yet remarkable for the openness, unreserve, and cheerfulness of his conversation. He was also a man of wit and humour: and having lived long in a seaport town, he was remarkable for an happy faculty of imitating the stile, sentiments, and manners of seafaring men; whose stories he often told with great humour, though they never were interlarded with those vulgar and irreverend expressions so common among that brave and useful set of men.

Notwithstanding his long residence in the south of England, it was always his greatest pleasure to make occasional excursions into Borrowdale; which he never mentioned but with rapture; nor visited but with affection. Nor is it to be wondered at, when we consider the striking features by which those romantic regions are distinguished. At the head of the lake of Derwentwater the Doctor drew his first breath; and here he spent his earliest days: here he imbibed those sublime ideas, which taught him to despise every narrow and selfish sentiment; and to devote his life to usefulness and beneficence, as a citizen of the world, and a member of the universe. He had so frequently traversed the hills and dales of this wild district, that there was hardly a natural curiosity in it, to which he was a stranger. No wonder then that, with such talents and such a temper, his company was eagerly sought after by all those who admire

solemnly superior. The hills were here and there patched with a few trees, and their slope enlivened by flocks of sheep that browsed on each declivity. This seemed to us to be the vale of peace. Mr. Gray's description of this valley, with that of Mr. West, we have thrown into the notes.

About two miles east from Borrowdale, behind Borrowdale fells, lies WYTHBURN, a township and chapelry within this parish. It was anciently a manor of the Braithwaites of Warcop; until Richard Braithwaite sold it to Sir George Fletcher of Hutton-Hall; and it continues part of the possessions of that family.—The mountains afford good pasturage for a great number of sheep and cattle. At the foot of Wythburn is BRACKMERE, a lake a mile in length, and near half a mile in breadth, well stored with pike, perch, and eels. From the north end of this meer issues the river Bure, which falls into Derwent below Kewick.

WYBORN, a chapel of ease to the parish of Crosthwaite: it has an ancient stipend of 2l. 10s. and was certified at 3l. 6s. 4d. It hath received two augmentations by lot, and a third in conjunction with 200l. obtained from Lady Gower's dona-

the beauties of the north; or that his friends, with a playful and pleasing propriety, should call him *the Genius of the Lakes*.

The last time that ever he was in Cumberland, he was invited to settle at Kewick;—a request so grateful to his feelings, that he certainly wished to comply with it; but when he mentioned it to his congregation at Portsmouth, they would not hear of it; insisting, with a most affectionate earnestness, that where he had laboured, there he should rest. And so it happened.

The Doctor was never married; and, as he died intestate, his fortune descended to his relations in the following manner:

One fifth part to his own sister, Sarah, who married Mr. Daniel Frearson of Spark Bridge, in Lancashire; one fifth to the children of his eldest brother; to one of whom, viz. Mr. Bolton Wren of Grange, we are indebted for these particulars, and the materials out of which we have formed this account of his respectable relation: and the other three fifths to a brother and two sisters of the half blood, his father having been twice married.

He was interred in the meeting-house at Portsmouth; where, at their own sole expence, his congregation erected a very neat monument, with the following inscription:

THOMAS WREN, D. D.

Born at Kewick,

In the county of Cumberland:

Died October the 30th, 1787: aged 63 years.

Distinguished for sound judgment,

Useful learning, and unaffected piety;

He was no less eminent

For the peculiar virtues of the Christian profession,

Meekness of spirit, gentleness of manners,

And an active and universal benevolence.

The congregation of Protestant dissenters,

Assembling in this place,

Where he preached for more than thirty years,

And was a most faithful and affectionate pastor,

In testimony of his services

And their own gratitude,

Have erected

This monument

To his memory.

F f 2

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

tion,

tion, with which lands have been purchased in the parishes of Crosthwaite, Great Salkeld, and Grafmere, of the yearly value of 37l.

We passed by the side of the lake of Layswater; scattered trees and some little inclosures adorned its margin, and here and there a cottage. For romantic mountains and wild scenes, this stage affords the finest ride in the north of England; the whole road lying in a narrow and winding dell, confined by a stupendous range of mountains on either hand. In some places the vale is not wider than merely to admit the road, in other places it opens in little amphitheatres, and again is shut in various forms. As we wended by the feet of these lofty hills, creeks filled with wood here and there afforded beautiful though narrow landscapes; through which little rivulets, arising on the sides of the mountains, poured down their hasty and noisy streams. The rain which had fallen the day before improved the beauties of the place; the cascades were innumerable, and their figures various; at one point of view we could discern nine cascades, falling from eminences which we conceived were near a thousand feet in perpendicular height. Where some of them came from the very brows of the hills, they appeared like strings of silver; but, advancing further, spread into sheets of foam, and, before they had made half their progress to the vale, tumbled headlong from precipice to precipice, with a confused noise.

At the head of Buresdale, stands an ancient seat of the Laitheses, called DALE-HEAD, which gave name to a family of Dales, whose heiress married to one Laithes, of the parish of Aikton, and transferred the possession to that race.—Nothing can be more romantic than this place—the little inclosures consist of rich meads and verdant pastures; the eminences break out into rocks, and are crowned with thickets; whilst the lofty hills on every side shut in the vale, some rugged and shaven, others covered with a fine verdure, where the sheep are seen climbing; and down their sides rivulets fall in rough cascades. At the western extreme of this valley, stands

#### CASTLE-RIGG,

the ancient seat of the Lords of Derwentwater. After the heiress of that house was married to the Ratcliffs, as was noted before, the family mansion was at Dillston, in Northumberland, and this place went utterly to decay; in so much, that the site of the mansion is almost totally defaced. It is said part of the materials were moved to build a pleasure-house on the Lord's Island, in Keswick lake. The demesne was reduced into tenancies, which, in process of time, were enfranchised. The ancient park, to the borders of the lake, continues demesne, from whence the trustees of Greenwich Hospital have cut much valuable oak timber.

On the north side of Castle-rigg, upon the river Bure, are the ruins of those milns, forges, &c. made use of by the miners who wrought lead and copper here; the whole of which were destroyed about the year 1642, in the civil wars.

The family of DERWENTWATER was of great antiquity in this place; by the Ratcliffs, this seat, in a bleak, mountainous, and barren country, was neglected for the more excellent situation of Dillston. No one could have wished to retain the gloomy fortress among these storm-shaken mountains and howling wildernesses,  
when

when the beauties of the vale of Hexham, then wealthy and in great fame from its flourishing monastery, afforded a retreat. We find a Sir John Derwentwater, in the reign of King Edward I.; and the head of the family seems to have held the name of John for some ages, as appears in the reigns of King Edward II. and King Edward III. We find them in the list of Sheriffs of Cumberland, and representatives in parliament. On the forfeiture by James Earl of Derwentwater, the Cumberland estates, viz. the manors of Castle-Rigg, Derwentwater, alias Kefwick, Thornthwaite, Alston-Moor, and Gargill, with others in other counties, were vested by act of parliament for the use of the public, and were accordingly appropriated to the maintenance of Greenwich Hospital.

*Derwentwater, of Castle-Rigg upon Derwent.*

Sir John de Derwentwater,\* temp. K. Edw. III.

\* ARMS.—Argent, two bars gules. One cantour of the 2d—a cinquefoil of the 1st.

Margaret, = Sir Nicholas Ratcliff, of Dillton, in Northumberland.—He was Sheriff of Cumberland, (and had his seat at Derwentwater) 48th Edward III. 50th Edward III. and 1st and 4th K. Rich. II.—represented the county in parliament, 2d and 11th K. Rich. II.

Sir Thomas = Margaret, daughter of Sir William Parr, of Kendal Castle. (a)

John d. f. iff. Sir Richard. Sir Edward = Anne, d. of John Cartington. Nicholas. Christ. Rowland.

Richard

d. f. iff.

Sir Cuthb. (b) = Margaret, d. of Hen. Ld. Clifford. John d. 19th Hen. VIII. bur. at Crosthwaite, 1527.

Sir George = Catharine, daughter of Sir John Mallory, Knight. Thomas. Anthony.

Francis = Isabel, daughter of Sir Ralph Gray, of Chillingham.

Edward (c) = Eliz. d. of Tho. Barton: was created baronet. Tho. Francis. John. Cuthbert.

Mary. Margaret. Catharine. Elizabeth. Dorothy. Anne. Jane.

Sir Francis = Lady Mary Tudor, nat. d. of K. Charles II. by Mrs. Mary Davis.—Created Baron Dillton, Viscount Langley, Earl Derwentwater.

James Earl of Derwentwater (d) = Anne, daughter of Sir John Webb, Dorsetshire. Attainted and beheaded on Tower-Hill, 1716.

ARMS.—Argent a bend, ingrailed sable.

A son, died unmarried. A daughter = Lord Petre.

(a) Nicholas, Christopher, and Rowland, were professed of the Romish church.

(b) He held Bolton 33d King Henry VIII.—On an inquisition of knights' fees, 35th King Henry VIII. it was certified that Cuthbert held the manor of Tallentire, with Castle-Rigg, and lands 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 serjeants, and fuit of court at Papcastle, late in the tenure of Anne Lady Ratcliff.

(c) Was living when his pedigree was certified on the visitation 13th King Charles I.—Was advanced to the degree of baronet.

(d) His lady died in 1723, of the age of thirty years, or thereabout, and was buried at Louvain, in the church of the English regular canonesses of St. Austin. His daughter's fortune was about 30,000l.

On the investiture of the forfeited estates, it was ordained, that the tenants were to pay fines on the death of the king, as if he were a private person. The forfeited estates lying in the county of Northumberland were the barony of Langley, the manors of Whittinghall, Newlands, Dillton, Aydoe, Shields, Warke, Elrington, Meldon, Spindleston, Ulchefer, Throckly, Coastley, Middleton-Hall, Thornton, East-West Wood, and Thoroborough, and other estates in about thirty-eight different places in that county; and divers lands at Scremerston, Holy Island, Ancroft, Tweedmouth, Norham, and Lowick, in the county of Durham.

Before

Before we quit Keswick, it is necessary to observe, that travellers who go thither in pursuit of pleasure are not unfortunate, if they fall upon the means of procuring the barge belonging to the Duke of Portland; a commodious vessel, with four oars, which will hold a company of eight or ten persons, with lockers for the carriage of provisions, and other necessaries, for the voyage of the lake, and also cannon for proving the echoes.\* The innkeepers of the neighbouring stages are not ingenuous enough to point out to strangers this convenience.

\* "Botany might be studied here to great advantage, at any other season, because of the great variety of soils and elevations, all lying within a small compass. I observed nothing but several curious lichens, and plenty of gale, or Dutch myrtle, perfuming the borders of the lake.

"There are no char ever taken in these lakes, but plenty in Buttermere water, which lies a little way north of Borrowdale, about Martumas, which are potted here.—They sow chiefly oats and big here, which are now cutting, and still on the ground; the rains have done much hurt: yet, observe, the soil is so thin and light, that no day has passed in which I could not walk out with ease; and you know I am no lover of dirt. Fell mutton is now in season for about six weeks; it grows fat on the mountains, and nearly resembles venison. Excellent pike and perch, here called bafs. Trout is out of season.—Partridge in great plenty."—GRAY'S LETTERS.

#### REMARKS.

We find it necessary, in consequence of communications received from various correspondents, which arrived too late to be duly placed, to note, that—

HALE, p. 3—The stipend now received by the minister amounts to 40l. a year. The Rev. John Clarke Gilbanks is the present incumbent.

CLEATOR, p. 19—Eynerdale, *vallis ad Eyn*; we are corrected in the assertion made in the note, "that the lake is in no wise remarkable for natural curiosities or beauty:" for we are informed, "that an island in this lake, during the summer season, is the resort of a species of seagull, called the BLACKCAP, a great natural curiosity; and the nests are so numerous, that it is scarce possible to traverse the island, without crushing the eggs or broods."

DISSINGTON, p. 99—From the Author's want of information, touching *John Hartley*, Esq. he was led into a negligent method of inserting his name, as owner of the manor of Dissington. We are happy to correct that impropriety, and to declare it was not an act of intentional disrespect: the benevolence of mind, and respectful attention which is conspicuous through the whole of this work, we hope will justify our assertion.

COCKERMOUTH, p. 117—Papcastle is on the opposite side of the river, and the name of *Derwent*, as inserted, is a mere error.

The payment of the sums of 5l. inserted in the note, to be paid by Mrs. Fletcher, of Tallentire, and 5l. by the Duke of Somerset, we are informed have ceased for some time.—P. 118, Robert Richarby was suspended to make room for George Larkam.—From the charity school, 280 scholars have been sent out to apprenticeships and service since its institution.—The rules and regulations of this school are esteemed excellent, and, if we have room, will be inserted in the Appendix.

The name of *Toot* is in common acceptation for tent, or small observatory.

HUGHWAITE is now the property of Joshua Lucock, Esq.

EMBLETON, with augmentations, by Queen Anne's bounty, is now 20l. per annum.

THE EDITORS.

The following *BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES* came too late to be inserted in their proper places:—we could not omit noticing them here.—THE EDITORS.

*William Bleamire*, Esq. of Gray's-Inn, a native of this county, was brought up in the parish of Penrith, and educated at the free grammar school there, under the late Rev. Mr. Cowper. By deed, inrolled in Chancery, bearing date 25th day of December, 1782, he charged part of his freehold estates in that parish,

parish, called *Spillamyre Cluses*, with the payment of 5*l.* a year for ever to the master of the said grammar school, in augmentation of his salary or income; and also with the payment of 20*s.* a year for ever to the vicar of that parish, for a sermon to be preached by him on the first Sunday in January in every year, to recommend and promote the education of youth in grammar and the classics, and in the duties of religion and virtue. This gentleman's ancestors, on the father's side, resided for upwards of two hundred years upon a paternal estate at Clifton, in Westmorland, and held considerable possessions of the manor of Regill, in the same county, in the time of King Henry VIII.—His mother was regularly descended from the ancient family of the Birds, of Brougham-Hall, in the same county, and quarters the arms of Brougham; as appears by the work on the mantel-piece and ceiling in the great room at Brougham-Hall. He was bred up to the profession of the law; and, after practising many years as an attorney and solicitor, was called to the degree of barrister by the honourable society of Gray's-Inn, where he had long been a member. About which time the late venerable Earl of Mansfield, then Lord Chief Justice of the court of King's Bench, out of regard to him and respect for his character, procured his name to be inserted in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex and city of Westminster. Since which he discharged the several duties of a magistrate so much to his own honour and the satisfaction of the public, that his present majesty was graciously pleased to appoint him one of the first magistrates under the police act.—He had also the honour, about the same time, of being appointed county clerk of Middlesex, where he presides as judge in the sheriff's court.

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#### WYTHOP.

Here was born, in 1662, Mr. *John Hudson*, a very learned critic, and editor of many valuable books. After having been educated in grammar learning by Mr. Jerom Hechsteller, who lived in the neighbourhood, at the age of fourteen, (1676) was admitted into Queen's College, Oxford; where, under Mr. Thomas Croftwaite, he made a great progress in philosophy, and more especially in polite literature.—Took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1681, and that of Master in 1684. Soon after, removed to Univerlity College, of which he was chosen fellow in 1686; and became a most considerable and esteemed tutor. In 1701, having accumulated the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, he was elected head keeper of the Bodleian Library, in the room of the learned Dr. Thomas Hyde, who had resigned; and with it kept his fellowship till 1711, when, according to the statutes of the college, was obliged to resign it; having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Harrison, Knight, a mercer, and alderman of the city of Oxford. In 1712, he was appointed principal of St. Mary Hall by the chancellor of the university, through the interest and solicitations of the famous Dr. John Ratcliffe. And to Dr. Hudson is the university of Oxford obliged for the most ample benefactions received from Dr. Ratcliffe; who was always expressing his designs of doing something very great, but undetermined in what way, until his resolutions were at length fixed by Dr. Hudson's advice and persuasions. In the mean time our learned author obliged the world with curious editions of many of the best ancient writers. The last on which he bestowed his learned pains was Josephus. He lived to finish, but not to publish, it. It is a neat, beautiful, and valuable edition. His studious and sedentary way of life, with his excessive abstemiousness, brought on a bad habit of body; which terminated in a dropsy, fatal to him in 1719. He was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church; where there is no monument, or inscription, to his memory, save as follows, cut upon one of the little squares of the pavement:

M. S.  
 Viri Doctissimi  
 JOHANNIS HUDSONI, S. T. P.  
 Aulæ B. M. V. Principalis,  
 Et  
 Protobibliothecarii Bodleiani.  
 Obiit Nov. 26, A. D. 1719  
 Ætatis 57.

He left one daughter, who married the Rev. Mr. Boyce, Rector of Saintbury, in Gloucestershire; and his widow married the learned Dr. Anthony Hall.—Such, to the great loss of literature, was the too early end of this truly learned man. He was in great repute abroad; having corresponded with many of the most eminent men in foreign parts; and greatly assisted several editors in Oxford, particularly

larly Dr. Gregory in his edition of Euclid's Works; and the industrious Thomas Hearne, in his new editions of Pliny's Epistles, Eutropius, Justin, and Livy. The correctness of Hearne's Livy was always attributed to Dr. Hudson's care and inspection. But however respected, he appears not to have been patronized; and never obtained ecclesiastical preferment: which, for the credit of learning and piety, is much to be regretted; and the more so, as it was known to affect and mortify our respectable countryman.—He was a man of great probity; of a sanguine complexion; of an handsome and agreeable countenance, a moderate stature, and a very good constitution, till he impaired it by incessant study and application.—BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

### HARRINGTON.

We are informed by the ingenious editor of *The Nugæ Antiquæ*, that the respectable family of the *Harringtons* originally came from this place; of which they were the barons for many generations. When, or on what occasion, they removed to *Keilston*, near Bath, in Somersetshire, we have not been able to find; unless it was when Sir James Harrington was attainted in the reign of King Henry VII. for bearing arms at the battle of Towton, and taking Henry VI. prisoner; in consequence of which his estates were confiscated, being no less than *five and twenty considerable manors in the north*. Queen Elizabeth did one of the family the high honour to stand godmother to him; viz. Sir John Harrington, who afterwards became so distinguished at her court, for his wit and gallantry; now chiefly known as the translator of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.

The indulgence shewn this author by his royal mistress contributed to the number of his writings, as well as to their poignancy. He was the Martial of his day; having written and published a book of epigrams, which were then much admired, and still are thought respectable. His reputation for that species of writing, which in that age was not so common as it has since been, soon gained him both love and fear. We are told, that at an ordinary at Bath, where our author was to dine with much company, the servant maid who attended was observed to be more particularly attentive to him, than to the rest of the guests; this partiality occasioned an enquiry, why Harrington was to be observed, and the rest neglected. To which the simple damsel replied, to the diversion of the company, *I fear, if I don't serve that gentleman, he will make epigrams on me.*

It is not surprising that a man of so volatile a disposition and gay turn, amidst the favours of a court, and flattery of friends, should be profuse in his expences. Although his fortune was considerable, (for Fuller tells us he was a poet in all things but poverty) yet his extravagance was still greater; and he was obliged to part with his estates, particularly one called *Nyland*, in Somersetshire or Dorsetshire.—Soon after he was riding over the very spot, and with his usual pleasantry, said to his man John,

John, John, this Nyland  
Alas! was once my land.

To whom John as merrily and truly replied,

If you had had more wit, Sir,  
It might have been yours yet, Sir.

Which answer, to use our author's own words, makes us feel, that *there is often much craft in a clouted shoe.*

We cannot resist the temptation of transcribing a curious and well-written Letter of Sir John's to his lady; dated December 20th, 1602;—

“ SWEET MALL,

“ I herewith send thee what I would God none did know,—some ill bodings of the realme  
“ and its welfare. Oure deare queene, my royal godmother, and this state's natural mother, doth now  
“ bear shew of human infirmitie, too faste for that evil which we shall get by her dethe, and too slowe  
“ for that good which she shall get by her releasement from pains and miserye. Deare Mall, how shall  
“ I speake what I have seen, or what I have felt; thy good silence in these matters emboldens my pen.  
“ For thanks to the sweet god of silence, thy lips do not wanton out of discretion's path, like many  
“ gossiping dames we could name, who lose their husbands fast hold in good friends rather than hold fast  
“ their own tongues. Nowe I will trust thee with great assurance, and whilst thou doste broode over  
“ thy younge ones in the chamber, thou shalt read the doings of thy grieving mate in the courte.

“ I find

“ I find some lesse mindful of what they are soone to lose, than of what they may perchance hereafter get. Now, on my owne parte. I cannot blotte from my memorie's table, the goodnesse of our soveraigne ladie to me, even I will saie before I was born; her affection to my mother who waited in privie chamber, her bettering the state of my father's fortune, (which I have alas so much worked) her watchings over my youth, her likinge to my free speeche, and admiration of my little learninge and poesy, which I did so much cultivate on her commande, have rooted suche love, suche dutifull remembrance of her princelie virtues, that, to turne aslante from her condition with tearlesse eyes, would staine and soule the springe and founte of gratitude. It was not manie daies since I was bidden to her presence. I blest the happie moment, and founde her in most pitiable state.—She bade the archbishope aske me, if I had seen Tyrene. I replied with reverence, that I had seen him with the lord deputie. She looked up with much choler and grief in her countenance, and saide,—O, now it mindeth me that you was *one*, who saw this manne elsewhere; and hereat she dropped a tear, and smote her bosom. She held in her hande a golden cuppe, which she often put to her lippes; but in soothe her heart seemethe too full to lack more fillinge.—This sighte moved me to thinke on whate paste in Ireland, and I trust she did not lesse think on *some*, who were busier there than myselfe. She gave me a message to the lord deputie, and bade me come to the chamber at seven o'clock. Hereat some who were about her did marvel, as I do not hold so highe a place as those she did not chuse to do her commandes. Deare Mall, if I gette no profite, I shall gette some envie; and this businesse maye turne to some account with the lorde deputie. Her majestic enquired of some matters which I had written, and as she was pleased to note my fancifull braine, I was not unheedfull to feede her humoure, and reade some verses, wherewith she smiled once, and was pleased to saie,—*when thou doste seele creepynge tyme at thy gate, these fooleries will please thee lesse,—I am paste my relishe for such matters: thou seest my bodie meate doth not suite me well,—I have eaten but one ill-tasted cake since yesternight.* She raled most grievousslie at none at some who minded not to bringe uppe certaine matters of accounte; several menne have been sent to, and when readie at hand, her highnesse hath dismissed in anger; but who, dearest Mall, shall saie, that *your highnesse hath forgotten?*

“ I was honoured at dinner with the archbishope and severall of the church pastors, where I did finde more corporeale than spiritual refreshmente. And though our ill state at courte maie in some sorte overcaite the countenance of these apostolical messengers, yet were some of them well anointed with the oile of gladnesse on Tuesdaie paste. Hereof thou shalt in some sorte partake. My Lord of Salisbury had seizen his tenantes corne and haie, with fundrie husbandrie matters, for matters of money due to his lordshippe's estate. Hereat the aggrrieved manne made suite to the bishoppe, and requested longer time, and restitution of his goodes. Go, go, saith the bishoppe, I heare illa reporte of this livinge; and thou canst not crave mercie; thou comest not to church service, and halste not received confirmation: I command thee to attend my ordinance, and be confirmed in this faithe at Easter nexte cominge. I crave your lordshippe's forgiveness, quoth the manne. In good soothe, I durst not come there; for as youre lordshippe hath laine your handes on alle my goodes, I think it full mete to take care of my heade!

“ Such was part of our discourse at dinner: so thou seest, sweet Mall, although the bishoppe's hand was heavie, our peasant's heade was not weake; and his lordshippe saide, he would foregoe his paymente.

“ Next monthe I will see this sweet face; and kifs my boys and maids, whiche I praie thee not to omittle on my accounte. Send me uppe by my manne Coombe my Petrarch. Adieu, swete Mall! o

“ I am thine ever lovinge

“ JOHN HARRINGTON.”

It is so very amusing and instructive to compare the different manners of different ages, that though neither the following curious paper, nor the author of it, any more than the preceding letter, may seem quite properly connected with the tenor of this work, we assure ourselves, our readers will readily forgive our inserting it.

“ ORDERS for household servants; first devised by John Haryngton, in the yeare 1566, and renewed by John Haryngton, sonne of the saide John, in the year 1592: the said John the sonne being then High Sheriefe of the county of Somerset.

- “ Imprimis, that no servante be absent from praier, at morning or evening, without a lawful excuse, to be alledged within one day after, upon paine to forfeit for everie time 2d.
- II. “ Item, that none swear anie oathe, upon paine for everie oathe 1d.
- III. “ Item, that noe manne leave anie doore open that he findeth shut, without thcare be cause, upon paine for everie time 1d.
- IV. “ Item, that none of the menne be in bed, from our Lady-Day to Michaelmas, after 6 of the clock in the morning; nor out of his bed after 10 of clock at night: nor, from Michaelmas till our Lady-Day, in bed after 7 in the morning, nor out of bed after 9 at night, without reasonable cause, upon paine of 2d.
- V. “ That no man’s bed be unmade, nor fire or candle-box uncleaned, after 8 o’clock in the morning, on paine of 1d.
- VI. “ Item, that no man make water within anie of the courts, upon paine of, every time it shall be proved, 1d.
- VII. “ Item, that noe man teache anie of the children any dishonest speeche, or bawdie word, or oathe, on paine of 4d.
- VIII. “ Item, that no man waite at the table without a trencher in his hand, except it bee uponne some good cause, on paine of 1d.
- IX. “ Item, that no man appointed to waite at my table be absent that meale without reasonable cause, on paine of 1d.
- X. “ Item, if any man break a glasse, he sha’l answer the price thereof out of his wages; and if it be not known who brake it, the butler shall paie for it, on paine of 12d.
- XI. “ Item, the table must be covered half an hour before 11 at dinner, and 6 at supper, or before, on paine of 2d.
- XII. “ Item, that meate bee readie at 11 or before at dinner, and 6 or before at supper, on paine of 6d.
- XIII. “ Item, that none be absent, without leave or good cause, the whole day, or anie part of it, on paine of 4d.
- XIV. “ Item, that noe man strike his fellow, on paine of losse of service; nor revile or threaten, or provoke another to strike, on paine of 12d.
- XV. “ Item, that no man come to the kitchen, without reasonable cause, on paine of 1d. and the cook likewyse to forfeit 1d.
- XVI. “ Item, that none toye with the maides, on paine of 4d.
- XVII. “ Item, that no man weare a foulee shirte on Sundaie, nor broken hose or shoes, or dublett without buttons, on paine of 1d.
- XVIII. “ Item, that when any strainger goeth hence, the chamber be drest up againe within 4 houres after, on paine of 1d.
- XIX. “ Item, that the halle be made cleane everie daie, by 8 in the winter, and within 7 in the sommer, on paine of him that sholde doe it to forfeit 1d.
- XX. “ That the courte-gate be shutt eache meale, and not opened during dinner or supper, without just cause, on paine the porter to forfeit for everie time 1d.
- XXI. “ Item, that all stayrs in the house, and other roomes that neede shall require, shall bee made cleane on Fryday after dinner, on paine of forfeiture of every on whom it shall belonge unto, 3d.
- “ All which sommes shall bee duelic paied eache quarter daie out of their wages, and bestowed on the poor, or other godlie use.”

Harrington, the author of *Oceana* and other political works, was of a baronet’s family in Northamptonshire. But there is another writer of this name, of facetious and witty memory, whom, as having clearly been a northern man, we cannot but wish to consider as of the family of the Harringtons of Harrington. We mean *Drunken Barnaby*; the yet univalled author of the *Four Journeys to the North of England*.—We collect from the following lines in his Itinerary, that his name was *Harrington*.

“ Veni Harrington, bonum omen !  
 “ Verè amans illud nomen,  
 “ Harringtoni dedi nummum,  
 “ Et fortunæ benè summum,  
 “ Indigenti postulanti  
 “ Benedictionem danti.”

“ Thence to Harrington, be it spoken  
 “ For namesake I gave a token  
 “ To a beggar that did crave it,  
 “ And as chearfully receive it :  
 “ More he need not me importune,  
 “ For ’twas the utmost of my fortune.”

And

And from the following, that he was a native of Appleby :

“ Veni Appleby, ubi natus  
“ Primam sedem comitatus.”

“ Thence to native Appleby mount I,  
“ Th’ ancient feat of all that county.”

He intimates, in various passages, that he was a graduate of Queen’s College, Oxford. After four journeys backwards and forwards, he says he married and settled in the country ; turned farmer, and frequented the fairs as a dealer in horses and cattle : becoming as eminent for his skill in horses, as he had before been for his literature.

“ Hicce foris nullum bonum  
“ Capiens, septentrionem  
“ Ocyore peto pede  
“ Ditiore frui sede :  
“ Asperæ cautes, ardui colles  
“ Lucri gratiâ, milii molles  
“ ——— Illinc *Penrith* speciosam  
“ Omni merce copiosam.  
“ Illinc *Rosley*, ubi tota  
“ Grex à gente venit Scotâ.

“ ——— Armentarius sum factus  
“ Rure manens incoactus.  
“ Suavis odor lucri tenet,  
“ Parum curo, unde venit ;  
“ Campo, Choro, Tecto, Thoro,  
“ Cautâ, Sylva, Cella, Foro  
“ ——— Equi si sint cari, vendo  
“ Si sint minore pretio dempti,  
“ Equi à me erunt empti :  
“ Ut alacrior fiat ille,  
“ Ilia mordicant Anguillæ,” &c.

It is not easy to guess, why the buying and selling of horses has always been, and (it is to be feared) still is, conducted with more art, and less honour, than any other species of traffic. With all our modern improvements in finesse and chicane, it is questionable whether we yet come up to this old trick of putting eels into the bellies of horses, to make them brisker while selling ; if, indeed, the fact itself, as here asserted, be credible.—BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

#### DEAN.

*John Dalton*, D. D. an eminent divine and poet, was the son of John Dalton, Rector of Dean, where he was born in 1709. He was educated at Queen’s college, Oxford; and became tutor to the Lord Beauchamp, only son of the Earl of Hereford, late Duke of Somerset ; during which time he adapted Milton’s admirable mask of *Comus* to the stage, by judicious insertion of several songs and different passages selected from other of Milton’s works, as well as of several songs and other elegant additions of his own, suited to the characters and to the manners of the original author. During the run of this piece, he industriously sought out a grand daughter of Milton’s, oppressed both by age and poverty, and procured her a benefit from it, the profits of which amounted to a very considerable sum.—He was promoted by the king to a prebend of Worcester, where he died on the 22d day of July, 1763. Besides the above, he wrote a descriptive poem, addressed to two ladies, on their return from viewing the coal-mines, near Whitehaven, (see page 54) and Remarks on Twelve Historical Designs of Raphael, and the *Museum Græcum et Egyptiacum*.—BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

## THE PARISH OF BASSENTHWAITE

WHICH lies in Allerdale below Derwent.—After trespassing so much upon the reader in the account given of Keswick, we will dwell as little as possible on the description of the lake of Bassenthwaite, commonly called

## BASSENTHWAITE WATER.

ARMATHWAITE, the house of the late Mr. Spedding, is a commodious mansion, fronting towards the south, and being placed on a considerable eminence, gradually inclining to the lake, commands an extensive prospect. The lake shews a long extended canal in front, not less than two miles in view, whose banks, on the right hand side, arise swiftly from the water, lifted up in many conical figures, clothed nobly with wood, which gives an indented shore; whilst the hills above swell into stupendous heights, some covered with a fine verdure, and others shaken, rocky, and barren. The high promontories which margin the lake lie in a beautiful arrangement and line of perspective on the western side; whilst, on the other hand, the cultivated lands, gently descending from the foot of Skiddaw mountain, border the lake with meadows, intersected by growing fences, and scattered over with trees and cottages; supreme, the barren and storm-beaten Skiddaw, blighted and torn by the north-west winds, frowns over the verdant valley, and lifts its naked brow above the clouds.\*

The ride by the side of the lake is beautiful, the views are various: some consist of confined landscapes, rich, and highly pastoral; others, which burst suddenly upon the sight, are wild, mountainous, and filled with august objects: you see several where wood and water are finely blended, a cultivated isthmus and a cottage; whilst all the back-ground of each landscape is formed of stupendous heights and hanging cliffs. The lake is said to be near five miles in length, and

\* "October 6th. Went in a chaise along the east side of Bassenthwaite to Ousebridge, (pronounced Ewsbridge) the road in some part made and very good; the rest a slippery, dangerous cart road or narrow, rugged lanes, but no precipices; it runs directly along the foot of Skiddaw: opposite to *Widhope krons* clothed to the top with wood, a very beautiful view opens down to the lake, which is narrower and larger than that of Keswick, less broken into bays, and without islands.

"At the foot of it, a few paces from the brink, gently sloping upwards, stands Armathwaite, in a thick grove of Scotch firs, commanding a noble view directly up the lake; at a small distance behind the house, is a large extent of wood, and still behind this a ridge of cultivated hills, on which, according to the Keswick proverb, the sun always shines. The inhabitants here, on the contrary, call the vale of Derwentwater the *Devil's Chamber-pot*, and pronounce the name of Skiddaw fell, which terminates here, with a sort of terror and aversion. Armathwaite house is a modern fabric, not large, and built of dark red stone, belonging to Mr. Spedding, whose grandfather was steward to old Sir James Lowther, and bought this estate of the Hinners. The sky was overcast, and the wind cool; so, after dining at a public house which stands here near the bridge, (that crosses the Derwent, just where it issues from the lake) and, fauntering a little by the water side, I came home again. The turnpike is finished from Cockermouth hither, five miles, and is carrying on to Penrith; several little showers to day. A man came in, who said there was snow on Cross-Fell this morning."—GRAY'S LETTERS.

one in breadth, abounding with pike, perch, and eels: and the resort of a variety of wild fowl. It is the property of the Earl of Egremont, who has the whole fishery of the lake, save three draughts, which belong to Mr. Spedding, viz. at Ousebridge, Stone-Wall, and Ellers-Stile. The Earl has the sole right of navigation, and that of landing goods on any part of the shore\*†

Parties of pleasure at Kelwick neglect this water, they seldom think it worth while to navigate it;—its beauties indeed are very different from those of the lake above; but that is the very cause from whence they become more pleasing. To enjoy the scenes properly, the visitant should navigate these lakes alternately.—This affords many bays, where you may in some parts push under the cover of a lofty overhanging grove, and in others rocky coves, where you find the gentler echo, favourable to music and a song. The painter has tamper landscapes here, but they are warmer and more serene than those of Kelwick.—Soft pastoral scenes margin the lake on the eastern side, over which Skiddaw lifts an august brow, to give the boldest contrast to the green and gently rising eminences, the scattered coppices, the velvet-drest lawn, the rich verdure of the mead, the tranquil cottage, and the serene and shining mirror which the lake expands. The boldest landscape found here, consists of irregular eminences clothed with oaks, at whose feet a grassy margin lies to the water's brink, and holds some farmhold; whilst the sublimer mountains, pile upon pile, lift up their heads, and, from the western sun, cast long shades upon the lake, whose distant shores catch the surpassing beams, and glow with additional beauty from the con-

\* In the year 1772 the right to this lake was tried at the assizes in Carlisle. in a cause between the Earl of Egremont and Sir Gilfrid Lawton; when the earl had a verdict,—That he was seized of the whole in fee-simple, with the fisheries, except what are mentioned in the text; and that he had right to draw and land nets on the shores thereof, and grounds adjoining.

† “May 25th. Continue my journey; pass along the vale of Kelwick, and keep above Bassenthwaite Water, at a small cultivated distance from it: this lake is a fine expanse of four miles in length, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded in many places to their bottoms; on the other sides by fields and the skirts of Skiddaw.

“Marks of the plough appear on the tops of many of the hills. Tradition says, that in the reign of King Julian, the pope cursed all the lower grounds, and thus obliged the inhabitants to make the hills arable: but I rather believe that John himself drove them to this cruel necessity; for, out of resentment of their declining to follow his standards to the borders of Scotland, he cut down their hedges, levelled their ditches, and gave all the cultivated tracts of the north to the beasts of chase, on his return from his expedition.

“From Mr. Spedding's of Armathwaite, at the lower extremity of the lake, have a fine view of the whole. Near this place the Derwent quits the lake, passing under Ouze-bridge, consisting of three arches. Salmons come up the river from the sea about Michaelmas, and force their way through both lakes as far as Borrowdale. They had lately been on their return back, but the water near the bridge proving too shallow to permit them to proceed, they were taken by dozens, in very bad order, in the nets that were drawing for trout at the end of the lake.

“On a hill near this spot, is a circular British entrenchment; and I was told of others of a square form, at a few miles distance, at the foot of Caermote; I suppose Roman.

“The country now begins to lower, ceases to be mountainous, but swells into extensive ridges. Ride near the Derwent and pass through the hamlets of Isel, Blencraik, and Redmain; in a few places wooded, but generally naked, badly cultivated, and inclosed with stone walls.”

PENNANT'S TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

travelling

traffing shades: over which the distant eminences mix their brows with the azure of the atmosphere.—Such are the beauties of Bassenthwaite Water.

MIREHOUSE, in this parish, the seat of Thomas Story, Esq. exhibits beautiful effects of planting and a happy taste.

This parish is bounded by Crosthwaite on the south-east side; by Derwent on the south-west, till Caldbeck falls into it below Ousebridge; and by Caldbeck on the west, unto a brook that falls into it, which springs on the south side of Binsay-fell, and so to the head of that spring; then crosses over Lansketh common to the south-west side of Whitefield, as divided from the park of Bassenthwaite and the Vothial beck; so up the water to Whitewater Dask on the north; and so along the east side of Skiddaw, till it meets with Crosthwaite boundary at Glendermakin.

It is comprehended in two constablewicks, one in which the church stands is called the HIGHSIDE, and the other is called HAWES, or the LOWSIDE, where the chapel stands.

Here are two manors, which, it is said, were originally united, when granted by Waldeof, Lord of Allerdale, to his son Gospatric. This family assumed the local name of Bassenthwaite, and remained in possession to the time of King Edward II. when issue male failing in Sir Adam de Bassenthwaite, who had two daughters, and from that period each held separate manerial rights.†—One of the ladies intermarried with one of the family of Irton, of Irton; but having no issue, and surviving her husband, she married again to Lawson, of Little Osforth, in Northumberland, and her estate became vested in that family, in consequence of the settlement made on that second marriage.\* The other sister married a Martindale, whose descendants held their moiety, till it came to the crown on the attainder of Roger. It was granted to the Derby family, with whom it continued till the beginning of this century, (about 1714) when it was conveyed to John Lord Ashburton, on his marriage with Lady Henrietta Stanley, who soon after sold it to the tenants.‡

The church§ of Bassenthwaite was rectorial, and dedicated to St. Bridget. It was given to the abbey of Jedworth by Waldeof, son of Gospatric, and was soon after

† This division appears to have been made before 35th King Henry VIII. ; for, by an inquisition of knights' fees then taken, it appears that Richard Irton held a moiety of the king, as of his manor of *Papcafre*, by a third part of a knight's fee, 2s. cornage, 8d. seawake, and witnessman in *Skedo*. The Earl of Derby held the other moiety, by knights' service, 6s. 8d. cornage, 8d. seawake, and suit of court at *Papcafre*.

\* A mixed manor—17 customary tenements, pay arbitrary fines—28 leaseholders or indenture men, pay a 9d. fine—Whole rent 21l. 12s. 1d. farthing.—The manor pays a rent to Lord Egremont of 3l. 4s. 10d.

‡ Sold free, and enfranchised for 1825l.—About 46 in all—pay a quit-rent to Lord Egremont of 3l. 4s. 10d.

§ In the 10th year of King John, Duncan de Lafcel, and Christian his wife, impleaded Hugh, Abbot of Jedworth, for the advowson of the church of Bassenthwaite, and it was adjudged to belong to the abbot, by the gift of Waldeof, son of Gospatric, father of the said Christian.

By a law for dividing the commons, land was set out to the clergyman in satisfaction of all tithes, &c. and church dues, to arise after 1st July, 1774.

after appropriated thereto. It doth not appear in what manner it became the right of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, but they are the present impropiators and patrons, and nominate a curate thereto,\* who had a lease of the tithes of every specie, under the annual rent of 11l.; but the tithes, by an act made for division of commons, are lately extinguished, and a compensation made by an allotment of land. In the beginning of last century, a lectureship was founded in this church by one Matthew Calpe, a merchant of Carlisle, who endowed it with a lease he then held of tithes of corn and hay arising in Levington or Linton-Holme and Harper-Hill. The church stands in the division of Upper Bassenthwaite; and there is a chapel

DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. Nich. V.	}	K. Edw. II.	{	K. Hen. VIII.
Eccel. de Bockinke hodie Bassenthwaite, 9l.		11. 6s. 8d.		

|| BASSENTIWAITE CURACY:

Ded. St. Bridget—Abbey of Jedworth propr.—Dean and chap. Carlisle patron.

Certified val. 22l. 4s. 8d.—Real val. 40l.

We are informed that this parish contains 409 inhabitants, all of whom are of the church of England; that of the above number 58 are servants, 1 innholder, 1 merchant, 1 surgeon, 3 weavers, 2 black-smiths, 1 slater, 2 carpenters, 1 taylor, 1 shoe-maker, and 1 miller.—It is about four miles in length, and three miles and a half in breadth.—On the division of common 2000 acres were allotted, and on the west side of Skiddaw is the grazing pasture, consisting of 3000 acres, stinted by grasses or gates, commonly called *cattle-gates*: the old inclosures are computed at 2000 acres.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. J. Sim.—THE EDITORS.

We received a pleasant descriptive poem, in which the beauties of this parish are displayed, but have not room to insert it: the close of the poem is given as a specimen;—

“ Had POPE this valley ever seen,  
 “ His *Windfor Forest* ne’er had been.”

EXTENT.] This parish is of a square form, and contains about sixteen square miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] A great part of this parish to the N. E. is late cultivated common, and is mostly of a wet, barren nature. Near the mountains and the lake the soil is light and gravelly, and in some parts loamy, and in general fertile: the S. W. part is esteemed the most fertile. Oats and barley are the chief produce; a little wheat, and a few turnips and potatoes, are produced.

RENT.] Land lets for 20s. an acre in some parts; in others so low as 5s.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] The farmers here generally take the stocks of sheep with their farms. In this parish about 2000 sheep are kept; six fleeces on an average will weigh a stone, worth 8s. per stone.—The farmers feed off or fatten a great many of their sheep.

Horses are about fifteen hands high; and black cattle weigh near forty stone.

THE LAKE.] Is about four miles in length, and half a mile in breadth; it has perch, pike, *vendesfers*, trout, eel, and salmon, in the spawning season.

SCHOOL.] Is not endowed.

TENURE.] The land in general is freehold.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The south part of the parish is mountainous. About the base of Skiddaw the ground is beautiful and fertile; the land for a considerable distance from the lake is level and woody; after which it has a few irregular fells about the new inclosures. Mirehouse and Armathwaite are the principal mansion-houses. The former is a beautiful place, situated between Skiddaw and the lake, upon a dry, fertile, and early soil; the adjacent lands are pretty level, and scattered over with coppices and wood. The latter commands an elegant view of the lake.—HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

\* The Rev. Michael Wheelwright is the present curate.

in the division of Hawes, built by the parishioners about the year 1471; but the curate's income is not ascertained to us, for we find nothing but an account of lands purchased with the small sum of 50*l.* together with a house and garden belonging to Hawes chapel.



## THE PARISH OF ISEL\*

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT)

COMPREHENDS the manor of Isel, which was originally demefne of Allerdale, but being granted out by Allan, became a dependent manor of the barony;§ and Redmain, a small manor, which Waldeof gave to the monastery of Gysburn. Ruthwaite, and a third part of the waste lands of Isel, by a separate grant, were given to Gamel de Brun, Lord of Bothil; and Ranulph Engaine had by like grant the manor, with Blencrake and the services of Newton. Ada, the grand-daughter of Engaine, married Simon de Morvil, and thenceforth this manor became part of the possessions of that family. Hugh, the grandson of Simon, had issue two daughters. Isel, in the partition, became the property of Ada, the eldest, who first married a Lucy, by whom she had no issue, and afterwards she married a Multon. Thomas Multon their son, in the reign of King Henry III. settled in tail Isel and Blencrake on his younger sons, Edward and Herbert; retaining the services of Newton. Margaret, the grand-daughter and heirs of Herbert, married a Leigh, some time in the reign of King Edward II.† and that family possessed

\* Is bounded by the river Derwent from the foot of Colebeck to the foot of Redmain hagg hedge on the south, and so by the hedge to the head thereof, and then cross the highways to Cockermouth and Bridekirk to a field called the Trinities, as divided from Bridekirk demesnes to the top of Tallentire hill on the west, and by Moothy horferace-ground or course unto Threapland gill head on the north; and so on the said course or race-ground to the head of Colebeck, and so down Colebeck to the foot thereof on the east.

§ It did contain Rugthwaite, Blencrake, Warthole, Redmain, half of Plumbland, and Sunderland, with their rights.

It is a customary manor, the tenants pay arbitrary fines, boons, and services.

Ranulph Engaine had a son William, whose daughter was Ada—Simon had Roger, who had Hugh, of whom we have taken particular note under the head of Kirkofwald.

† In the 35th King Henry VIII. John Leigh, Esq. held the manor of Isel and Blencrake of the king by the service of one knight's fee, and 46s. 8d. cornage, by the hands of William Dacre, Knight, Lord Dacre, receiver of the cornage there.

Isel bridge being in decay, 1690, was presented at the assizes. Chief Justice Holt ordered an information, and by rule it was tried at Newcastle assizes, before Chief Baron Atkins, and a verdict was given against the county. The costs and building the bridge amounted to 500l. and upwards.

EXTENT.] Along the river Derwent about five miles, and in width about one mile and a half.—About one eighth part of the land is in common.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is strong, covering limestone rock, and is naturally productive of grass, but not so much so in grain and roots, and consequently is not much tilled.

RENTS.] Good meadow ground lets for 30s. per acre; what is called out-parks, a large tract of high uncultivated land, 10s. per acre. Average of farms about 20l.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] The greatest part of the sheep died two winters ago; not above 400 standing flock remaining; they are small, and bear fine wool. Between five and six hundred are fattened here annually; and about 100 head of black cattle of different breeds. They keep a great many cows and

possessed it for several centuries, till Thomas Leigh, the last male of that race, gave it to his wife, who married to her third husband Wilfrid Lawfon, of a Durham family; and he received the honour of knighthood from King James I.

other cattle, both natives and bought in from Scotland. Those bred, are of the Lancashire long-horned sort, and generally sell, when new calven, for 8l. or 10l.—Several cows give 24 quarts of milk per day.

FUEL.] Coals from Giltruix, five miles.

GAME, &c.] Hares and partridge. The multitude of foxes are supposed to make great destruction among the hares.—A large rookery at Isel-Hall is a very unwelcome stock to the farmers.

MINES.] None wrought—old workings are seen in several places; and both copper and coals are supposed to lie here.

RIVERS, &c.] Derwent bounds this parish to the south, in which are salmon, pike, trout, &c.—There is a good bridge.

QUARRIES.] A white freestone on Moothey hill.

WOODS.] Several extensive ones of oak, ash, elm, birch, eller, &c. belonging to Sir Wilfrid Lawfon.

BUILDINGS.] Good, in general covered with blue slates.

TITHES.] In kind corn, wool, lamb, &c.

TENURE.] All customary under Sir Wilfrid Lawfon, who is proprietor of one third at least of the parish. Here are several arbitrary customs and services: the tenants work their boon-days in ploughing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, &c. and pay an arbitrary fine. They also pay a *brow-farm*, which is for licence to keep an alehouse.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.] Isel-Hall, the ancient family house of the Lawfons, is of considerable date; it has been a place of defence, an old tower yet remains: in a low but pleasant situation, by the side of the river, surrounded with gentle rising eminences, clothed with wood. In the passage of the house, a pair of horns are fixed up, which belonged to a white ox fed in the park; they measure between point and point, in a right line, five feet one inch; and, including the bend, six feet.—There are several good portraits of the family in the house; one in particular of Sir Wilfrid, who figured in the time of the usurpation: his target, sword, and dagger are carefully preserved.

On the west side of Moothey hill, are the remains of a large old building belonging to Isel-Hall.

Towards the western extremity of the parish, at a place called Chapel-Guards, are the ruins of extensive buildings, which appear to be the remains of some religious edifice, both from the name and the figures of crosses sculptured on many of the stones.

At Redmain, the old people point out the site of Redmain-Hall.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The land inclines considerably towards the south; has much wood upon it: the fences chiefly of stone.—Towards the river the soil is fertile, but bears a barren aspect, where it is more distant. The climate is rather cold, and harvest consequently is backward. The roads are good.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

#### REDMAIN.

Here were born of a reputable family of yeomanry, two brothers of the name of *Simpson*, of considerable reputation in the learned world. Dr. Joseph Simpson, the eldest, is still living at Weyhall, near Andover, in Hampshire. He published early in life, an edition of Epictetus, the Tablet of Cebes, the Choice of Hercules by Prodicus, and the Characters of Theophrastus, in Greek and Latin, with Notes. He also published, at the request of the vice-chancellor and heads of houses, a Sermon, to shew how Religion and Learning are mutually subservient to each other; together with other tracts, without his name. His edition of Epictetus, &c. now lying before us, printed in 1758, is the fourth. This proves that it was well received.

Dr. Bolton Simpson, late fellow of Queen's, brother to Joseph, and who, as well as his brother, had his school learning at Cokermonth, and principally under that man of extraordinary genius, the late Rev. Mr. *Rifon*, was Vicar of Milford, Hants: and died five or six years ago. He published an edition of Xenophon's Memorabilia, and the Oration of King Agesilaus, together with his Opuſcula, in Greek and Latin; together with Notes, which are learned. We have heard it asserted, on authority which cannot well be questioned, that the late excellent scholar and excellent man, the Rev. Dr. *James*, of Arthuret, who was then an under graduate of Queen's, gave much material assistance towards rendering this edition so perfect, as it is acknowledged to be.—Dr. Bolton likewise printed, at the request of the grand jury, an Assize Sermon preached at Winchester.—BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

*Pedigree*

*Pedigree of Lawson, of Ofworth and Isel.*

Thomas Lawson de Ofworth.

Johannes = Filia Hilton.

Williclmus = ..... fil. Joh. Hedworth de Harverton. Georgius.  
2 fil. ob. f. p.

Anna, ux. Rich. Harbottle de Chester.	Thomas had the grant of arms.	Eliza. fil. .. Darnell de com. Wilts.	Robertus, 2. fil.	Marg. fil. Rad. Swinnow de Roches, relicta Edm. Lawson.	Willimus, 3. fil. d. N. Cast.	Cath. fil. Rowl. Bednell de N Castle.
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Williclmus. Reginald. Lyonellus.

Ranulphus = Jona. fil. Perkinson d. N. Castle.	Joh. 2d.	Francisc. 3d.	Dorothea, ux. Joh. Margarett. Eliz. Prefliche, N. C. merch.
--	----------	---------------	---

Georgius = Cath. fil. Rob. Smerte 6. fil. de Lond.	Rowlandus 7. fil. de Gateh.	Alicia. Anna. Catharina.
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Georgius de Ofworth, 1575.	Mabella. fil. et coh. Reginaldi Carnaby, Mil. de Hexham.	Wilfridus = ..... fil. Redmade 2. fil. ob. f. p.	Galfridus = ..... d. .... 3. fil. 9 Eliz. Scamar.
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Thomas ob. unm.	Robert = Ralph died in Spain unm.	Dorothea. Elizabetha. Mabella.
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George. Robert slain by the Scots.

Edw. Lawson of Brunton, in Northumb. = Mary, d. John Copley of Skelbrook, in co. York, Esq.

Wilfrid of Wakefield. = Mary, d. et coh. of Ilkley.	John, a merchant, d. at Copenhagen.	Godfrey was Mayor of Leeds, 1669.— Ob. 1709, æt. 80.	Eliz. d. et coh. J. Watkinson.
---	-------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Eliz. d. and sole heir = Richard Witton of Wakefield.

Barbara, ux. Tho. Wh tehcad de Weremouth.	Marg. ux. Tho. Swinburne de Capheaton.	Cath. ux. Will. Tho. Whitehead de Weremouth.	Eliza. ux. Will. Lee de Brandon.	Ursulowc.
---	--	--	----------------------------------	-----------

William Lawson = Judith Bewley.  
40 Eliz.

*See Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 33, where this family is carried up to 1st Henry III.*

Sir Wilfrid, 1st Bart. 1688 ob. = Janc, d. Sir Edw. Musgrave.

William Lawson = Milcab, d. et h. Geo. Preston.	Wilfrid.* = Edw. Geo. Frances, Mabel, Hen. Mary. Winifred.
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Sir Wilfrid, Bart. 1712, æt. 15. = Gilfrid, member for Cumb.

William, &c.

Wilfrid.

\* On him were settled the manors of Brayton, Bassenthwaite, Hensingham, Lowes-Water, and Hesketh.

PARISH OF ISEL.

William = Milcali, d. of William Strickland.      Wilfrid.

Sir Wilfrid, member for Cockermouth 2d Wm. and Mary.	= Eliz. d. of Geo. Preston, of Hulker, Lanc. by Mary, sifer of John Visc. Lonfdale.	Sir Gilfrid d. f. iff. 1749.	Sir Alfrid d. 1752.
_____			
Wilfrid, one of the grooms of the bedch. to K. Geo. I. 1st and 2d parliaments Geo. II.	= Eliz. Lucy, d. of Hon. Henry Mordaunt, brot. of the Earl of Peter- borough. Died 1739.	Sir Wilfrid, Knt. of shire for Cumb. d. f. ob. iff. 1762.	Sir Gilf. = Amelia, d. of J. Lovit, Esq.
_____			
Wilfrid Mordaunt d. f. iff.	Eliz. Charlotte. d. f. iff.	Sir Wilfrid = Ann, d. of John Hartley, Esq. of Whitehaven.	Amelia.

*Arms granted to this family 28th February, 1558—Party per pale, argent and fable, cheveron counter changed.*

REDMAIN, after the dissolution, being granted out, came to the Curwens of Camberton, and is now the property of Sir Wilfrid Lawfon. The tenants are all enfranchised.

The church of Isel was rectorial, and dedicated to St. Michael. It was given to the prior and convent of Hexham by ..... and was soon after made appropriate.

|| It is said this parish consists of 74 families, 2 Quakers, 1 Anabaptist, and 1 Presbyterian.

DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. Nich. Val.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Eccl. de Ifalle £22 14 0	£5 0 0	Ifel vicaria £8 13 1 halfp.
Vicaria ejusdem 6 0 0	Vicar. non suff. pro. one. ord. supportand.	

ISEL VICARAGE.

Ded. St. Michael—Pr. and conv. Hexham propr.—Sir Wilfrid Lawfon patron.  
King's books 8l. 13s. 1d. halfp.—Real val. 60l.

INCUMBENTS.—1341, William Burton—1362, John Baynard, p. m. John Wanton—1385, John Mason, p. m. Baynard—1559, the advowson was granted by the crown—1575, Thomas Harrison, p. depr. William Adcock—1577, William Adcock, p. ref. Harrison—1581, Leo. Cape, p. m. Adcock—1594, Anthony Wharton, p. m. Cape—1636, Percival Head, A. M. p. m. Wharton—1661, Richard Fletcher—1669, George Starke—1703, Peter Farish, A. M. of Glasgow—1711, William Pool, A. M. of Glasgow—1719, Thomas Leathes, A. B.—1729, John Kendal, A. B. .... John Waite.

VICARIA DE ISALLE.

Richardus Dalton, vicarius ecclie de Ifalle p'dict habet manf. et gleba dict vicar p'tin. que valent coibs annis 53. cuj. rectoria appropriata unita et annexa est religios. Viris. prior. et conv. mon. de Hextaldefam. Ebor. dioc.	} £. s. d.
Idem Richardus habet decim feni lini et canobi q. valent coibs annis	} 0 5 0
Idem Richardus habet decim Lane Veller. et Agn. q. valent p. annu. coibs annis	} 0 33 4.
Idem Richus habet oblacon. minut. alterag. et albe decie. cu. p'ficuis libri paschal. q. valent p. annu. coibs annis	} 3 0 0
	} 4 0 0
Sm total valoris 8l. 18s. 4d. de quibs.	
Resoluc Senag. et subfid.	} In Resoluc. Epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim solut. — — — 0 4 0
Et in cons resolut pencon. visitacon Epi p'dict de triennio in trienniu. 3s. 8d. Sic Antim.	} 0 0 14h.
	} Sm deduct. 5s. 2d. halfpenny.
	} Et rem. 8l. 13s. 1d. halfp. xma inde 17s. 3d. farthing.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. HEN. VIII.

appropriate.—After the dissolution, Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1559, granted the advowson and right of patronage, and all rectorial rights, to Thomas Leigh, Esq. and, together with the manor, it came to the Lawsons, who have constantly presented a vicar thereto. The revenue is now about 60l. a year.—Sir Wilfrid the third, by will, gave tithes to the church, in lieu of those arising from Isel demesne. †

## THE PARISH OF BRIDEKIRK

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT)

**L**IES on the north side of Derwent, and is described to be bounded by the parish of Isel from the foot of Redmain Hags to Ribton beck, where it falls into Derwent, and so up that beck to the north side of Broughton common unto Tallentire hedges, and thence to Gilcruix field; and then eastward to the hedge that divides the Trinities from Bridekirk demesne, till you cross Cockermouth road; and then down the hedge which divides Woodhall demesne from Woodman Hags, till it reaches to Derwent, where the description of this boundary beginneth.—This parish is divided into the several districts of Tallentire, Appleton, and Bridekirk, Dovenby, Broughton, Papcastle, and Ribton.

TALLENIRE stands at the distance of half a mile north-westward from Bridekirk, an eminence commanding an extensive prospect over the western ocean.—The Solway Frith is in view and the Scotch promontory to the north, comprehending Galloway, Annandale, and a long stretch of the southern Scotch counties; and, in clear weather, the greatest part of the Isle of Mann is plainly to be distinguished.

### *In the church :*

Hic jacet ille cinis, qui modo LAWSON erat.  
 Even such is time, which takes in trust  
 Our youth and joys, and all we have,  
 And pays us but with age and dust,  
 Within the dark and silent grave :  
 When we have wandered all our ways,  
 Shuts up the story of our days ;  
 And from which earth, and grave, and dust,  
 The Lord will raise me up, I trust.

WILFRID LAWSON, Miles, ob. 16 die Apr. Anno Ætatis suæ 87 Annoq. salutatis 1632.

### *In the same church :*

Here lies Sir WILFRID LAWSON, Baronet, and his Lady JANE. He departed this life the 13th day of December, 1688, aged 79 ;—and she the 8th of June, 1677, aged 65. Having married 4 sons and 8 daughters.

Vivit post funera virtus.

The Lawsons are said to be descended from John Lawson, of Fawkesgrave, Yorkshire, temp. King Henry III.

† Tithes of Blencrake, Sunderland, Isel Old Park, and Isel-Gate.

This

This was a dependent manor of the barony of Allerdale, and was granted by Waldeof, son of Gospatric, to Odard, son of Lyolph, whose descendants took the local name of Tallentire. In later ages it became the property of the Fletchers of Cockermouth,\* which race terminating in females, it came by marriage of Anne, the second daughter of Henry Fletcher, to Matthias Partis, of Newcastle upon Tyne, into that family, and has lately been sold by his descendant.†

BRIDEKIRK is a straggling village, in which the church stands. The church and manor belonged to the monastery of Gysburn, in Cleveland, by the gift of Waldeof, first Lord of Allerdale;‡ which grant was confirmed, and the church was made appropriate by Bishop Irton. After the dissolution, three divisions took place. King Henry VIII. in the 35th year of his reign, granted the manor to one Tolson, to be held in capite by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and 26s. rent.§§—Queen Mary, in the 2d year of her reign, granted the advowson and right of patronage of the church and vicarage to Catton and Manne, Londoners, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich.¶—The Whartons had the great tithes and rectorial rights, as it seems, by demise; but when they were granted to them we have gained no evidence: but King James I. in the 2d year of his reign,‡ granted out the fee to Gillet and Blake of the tithe of corn and grain of the two Broughtons and Papcastle districts.¶¶

The

\* William, father of Henry, who was the father of Lancelot, who was the father of Geo. Fletcher, Esq.

† The tenants of this manor are all enfranchised.

‡ He gave Appleton and Bridekirk, with the patronage of the church of Bridekirk, which was confirmed by two several charters by Alan his son, and by Alice de Romley, 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.—DUGDALE'S MON. 3. p. 46.

§§ A water corn mill, 12 messuages in the same parish, and the wood called Bridekirk wood, containing 25 acres.

§ Pat. dated 24th July. To hold by fealty only, and not in capite, for all rents, services, &c.

¶ Pat. dated 18th June. To hold to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, of the king, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in free socage, and not in capite.

¶¶ Here was born Sir *Joseph Williamson*, a person of great eminence in the last century. He was the son of the Rev. *Joseph Williamson*, who was instituted into this vicarage in 1625: but of the date of Sir *Joseph's* birth we have not been able to procure any notice. He is said, at his first setting out in life, to have been clerk and amanuensis to *Richard Tolson*, Esq. representative in parliament for *Cockermouth*. Being in London with Mr. Tolson, he, through his interest, was admitted into *Westminster school*: where, being of a quick apprehension and unwearied diligence, he soon made such a proficiency, that his master, the great Dr. *Bafby*, recommended him, as a northern youth deserving, as well as wanting, patronage, to the Rev. and learned Dr. *Langbaine*, provost of *Queen's College*, Oxford; where he was admitted on the foundation.

In the *Phœnix Britannicus*, we find a short copy of verses by him, in French, on an extraordinary occasion, which seems to have called forth the contributions of all the most distinguished wits of the university.—One *Anne Green* was, in 1650, actually executed at Oxford for the murder of a bastard child; protesting her innocence with her latest breath. She was suspended for almost half an hour: some of her friends in the mean time using force in various ways the sooner to dispatch her out of her pain; until the under-sheriff, fearing lest they should break the rope, forbade them to do so any longer. At length, when every one thought she was dead, the body being taken down and put into a coffin, was carried thence into a private

The church is a plain and humble structure, and doth not seem entitled to the famous piece of antiquity it holds, either as being the seat of the transaction recorded thereby, or otherwise. It has been treated on by many writers; and as our purpose has been throughout this work, to collect into one view all that has been

private house, where some physicians had appointed to make a dissection. The coffin being opened, she was observed to breathe: which being perceived by a lusty fellow who stood by, he (thinking to do an act of charity, in ridding her of the small reliques of a painful life) stamped several times upon her breast and stomach with all his force. At length the physicians, among whom were Dr. Petty and Dr. Willis, began to attempt her recovery; and succeeded. The story is mentioned as undoubtedly authentic by Dr. Plot in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*; and also by Dr. Derham in his *Physico Theology*.—But this short account of it is extracted from a pamphlet, preserved in the *Phoenix Britannicus*, written by a scholar in Oxford; entitled “*News from the Dead; or a true and exact Narrative of the miraculous Deliverance of Anne Green:*” in which there are many curious particulars, as to her account of her sensations, &c. on her execution, and the means employed for her recovery. No less than thirty-three copies of verses, in Latin and English, all of them curious, and many full of wit, are annexed to it; our countryman’s is as follows:

A Ceux de la Messe.  
 Ca’ Catholique, que dis tu maintenant ?  
 Les miracles se font ils pas ? pendant  
 Qu’ entre nous l’Aveugle gagne la veue,  
 Le Boiteux marche, le mort se voit in rue.  
 Voyez la fille, qui tantost estoit morte,  
 Elle vit à cett’ heure, et tres gaillarde se port.

JOS. WILLIAMSON, *du Coll. de la Reine.*

On his taking his bachelor’s degree, Dr. Langbaine recommended him to a person of quality as travelling tutor; whom he accompanied on a tour into France.—When he returned, he was elected fellow of Queen’s; and, it has been said, admitted into deacon’s orders. Soon after the restoration of King Charles II. he was recommended to the then secretary of state, who placed him in the paper office, as *Custos Archivorum*, and made frequent use of him in interpreting and writing letters and memorials in French. In 1674, his name appears in the catalogue of Oxford graduates, as created D. C. L.: and soon after, he was advanced to the place of Secretary of State, in the place of the Earl of Arlington; he having before been plenipotentiary at the congress of Cologne: then also he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him.—In 1678, on a complaint from the commons, that commissions had been granted to popish recusants, and warrants for mulcting them counter-signed by Sir Joseph, he was sent to the Tower. This much offended the king; who the next day sent for the commons to attend him in the Banqueting House, Whitehall: where he, in a speech, told them plainly, that though they had committed his servant, without acquainting him; yet he intended to deal more freely with them, and acquaint them with his intention to release his secretary: which accordingly he did that very day. In 1678, immediately after the prorogation of the parliament, he resigned the seals into the hands of the king, who appointed the Earl of Sunderland in his room; though he had given hopes of the place to Sir William Temple, then ambassador in Holland, and had called him over for that purpose. But Sir William, on his arrival, found the post filled; the Earl of Sunderland having paid Sir Joseph Williamfon six thousand pounds and five hundred guineas, which Temple was not able or willing to give.

At the treaty of Nimeguen in 1679, he was one of the plenipotentiaries, on the part of the King of Great Britain; and had the like character at the pacification concluded at Ryfwick in 1696.

He appears to have been particularly attentive and friendly to his countrymen.—The learned and accomplished Dr. Lancaster, provost of Queen’s, was early in life sent abroad, by the order and at the expense of King Charles II. on the advice and recommendation of Sir Joseph Williamfon; as Bishop Nicolson also was. This was done, in consequence of a very sensible plan, formed by Sir Joseph, to send some young gentlemen of parts and abilities to the courts of France, Germany, &c. in order to qualify them

been said on the important subjects of antiquity which occurred, and then humbly to submit our ideas, we shall here pursue the same plan.

In the edition of Camden, to which we have hitherto constantly attended, it is thus mentioned, speaking of Papcastle—"Here, among other monuments of antiquity, was found a large open vessel of greenish stone, with little images curiously engraved upon it: which, whether it was an ewer to wash in, or a font, called by  
" St.

them for the ministerial offices abroad. King George I. by the advice of Lord Townsend, then Secretary of State, resumed and extended the plan, by founding a professorship of modern languages in each university, to instruct young students there with the same view.

Sir Joseph also took with him, when he went to Rylswick, his godson, Dr. Joseph Smith, afterwards provost of Queen's: and, on their passage, there happened a violent storm, which put them in imminent danger of their lives. He also accompanied him into Holland: where, being seized with a dangerous fit of the gout, he called Smith to his bedside, and desired him to go to his bureau, and take out his will. Upon some slight shewn by his college, Sir Joseph, then making his will, had given but little to his alma mater: the benefaction which he had intended for Oxford, he bequeathed to the building and endowing a college at Dublin, by the name of Queen's college; the provosts whereof were to be chosen from Queen's college, Oxford. From this purpose, his godson had the good fortune to divert him; and accordingly Sir Joseph, on the will's being brought to him, whispered Smith in the ear to make an alteration in it in favour of his own college. All was done, and ready to be executed, when the matter was in some danger of a miscarriage, by the coming in of Sir Joseph's lady, before the paper had been read to him. Dr. Smith, well knowing that Sir Joseph had no mind his lady should be acquainted with the affair, endeavoured to conceal it: which she perceiving, said briskly,—Mr. Smith, what have you got there? To which he readily replied,—Nothing but news, Madam; meaning such news as she was not to know. By this seasonable and ready turn, she was put off from making any further enquiries.

This lady was the widow of Henry Lord O'Brien; and first and sole heir to Charles Duke of Richmond. Hence, she brought Sir Joseph large possessions in Kent and elsewhere; besides the hereditary stewardship of Gravscend.

In his life-time, and at his death he gave to Queen's college, in plate, books, building, and money to the value of 800*l.* His donation of books to the library at St. Bees was not inconsiderable. To the grand children of his patron, Dr. Langbaine, he left 500*l.* And he sent to this parish of Bridekirk gilt Bibles and Prayer-Books, velvet covering and rich linen for the altar, with silver flagons and chalices for the administration of the holy communion.

In the library of Queen's college, Oxford, is a Latin poem, of nearly five hundred lines, celebrating this benefaction of Sir Joseph Williamson to the college. The title is, "In Legationem et Amplissima Merita Excellentiæ suæ jampridem ter honorabilis JOSEPHI WILLIAMSON, Agri Cumbriensis, Equitis, Aurati, Carmen Gratulatorium."

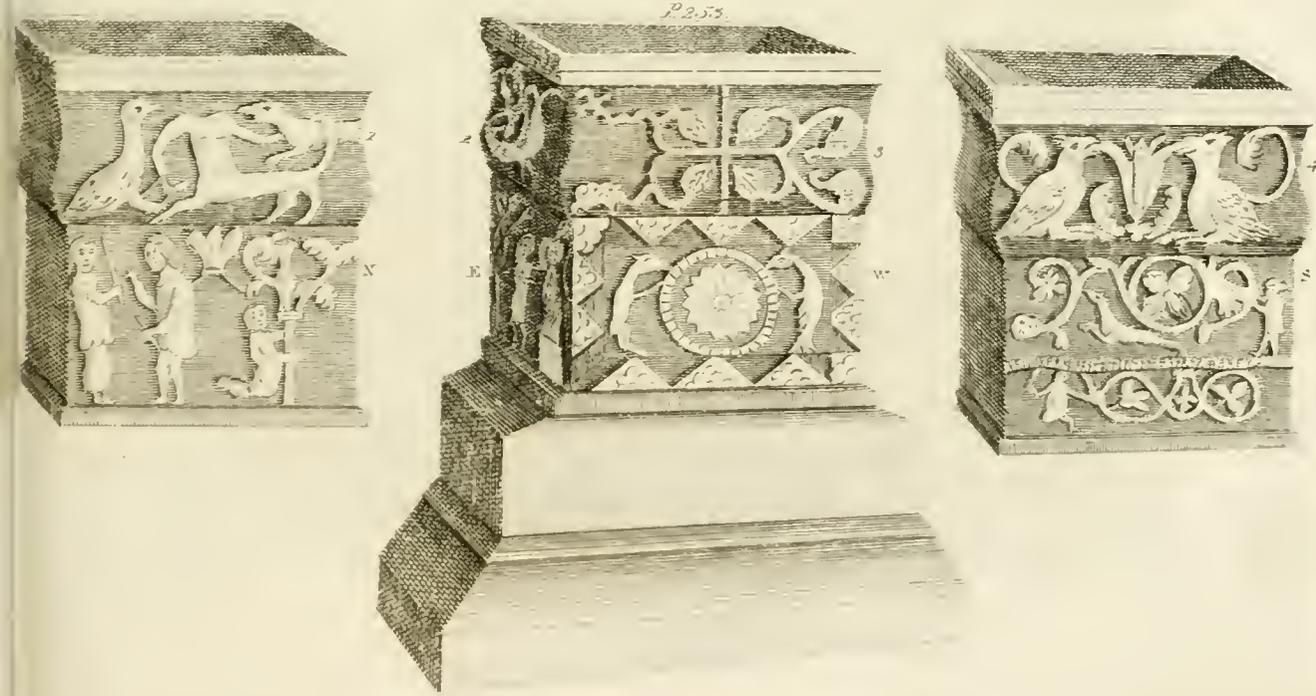
The author has annexed to his work only the initials of his name; but he is now known to have been Payne Fisher; whom Sir Joseph is said to have liberated from prison. He was of Christ Church; and, from the expression *noſter Ager Southantonienſis*, it may be inferred, that he was born in Hampshire. He wrote several other heroic poems, as he calls them; and amongst them is one entitled *Maiſton Moor*, in six books. Prefixed to this poem on Sir Joseph Williamson is a copy of verses in praise of the poet, by one Gulielmus Ferrarius, Auzæ quondam Clarenſis Cantab. We will transcribe, for the amusement of the curious, a few of the lines of this Gulielmus Ferrarius to his friend, whom he calls Piscator—

Non equidem invideo, sed magnis gratulor auſis,  
Et Captis applaudo tuis, quod inania spernens  
Commenta, et Calamo Cantuque audace Joſephum  
Laudaſti celebrem;—quem, ſi primæva tuliffent  
Tempora, divino Vir Donaretur Honore:  
Nec Mecænati tanto I ominoque deſſent  
Agmina Flaccorum, vel Nomina docta Maronis.



Cocker-mouth Bridge in Galloway.

*W. Wilson del.*



Bridekirk Font.



“ St. Ambrose, *sacrarium regenerationis*, the sacred laver of regeneration, to what use it is now employed at Bridekirk, (*i. e.* the church of St. Bridget) hard by, I cannot say. Only we read that fonts were anciently adorned with the pictures of holy men, whose lives were proposed as a pattern to such as were baptized.  
“ Besides

The poem touches a little upon the ancient state of Cumberland; yet little information respecting the immediate subject of it; or any thing but what is found in common histories. We subjoin a few lines, merely as a specimen of the rest—

Nec penes est mortale Genus Fundamina Famæ  
Moliri meliore Luto. Testabitur illud  
Fundamen, Regina, tuum: Regina Lycæi  
Bellofiti veneranda Soror, quæ ritè reponet  
Te cum Principibus, præscique potentibus Ævi  
Co-fundatorem, longosque loquetur in annos  
Magnificæ benefacta Manus. Vos prima Volantura  
Alitum pennata Cohors, submitte Plumas  
Quas Domino debetis, aves, et cede parumper,  
Eglestielde, Parens Aquilis ac ædibus idem,  
Et Beaufort Regum Stirps, et Regina Philippa:  
Quatuor ut constat Fundatio firma Columnis,  
Cedite, ternalique Choro stabilile Josephum;  
Cui jam plena Domus pandit cum Pectore Portus  
Amplius, exultetque novo fruitura Patrona.—PAYNE FISHER.

Biographia Cumb.

*Alice Hall*, wife of Isaac Hall, of Little Broughton, was early favoured with divine visitations; and, being obedient thereto, grew in religious experience, and received a gift in the ministry. In her unmarried state, she was concerned to visit friends twice in Ireland and most parts of England and Wales, and once in Scotland. After her marriage in 1743, she remained zealous for the cause of truth, and was often concerned to travel in the service thereof, visiting several parts of her native land, and Ireland a third time. In the year 1760, she found an engagement to visit the churches in America, which proved a very close trial in parting from her husband and children; and her labours of love through the different provinces were to the general satisfaction of friends, as appeared by divers certificates transmitted from thence. In the course of her visit she was an example of great patience and humility, discharging her duty faithfully in her weighty undertaking; from which visit she was not permitted to return, but died at Philadelphia in 1762. She endured her illness, which was very sharp, without any signs of murmuring; but, in lamb-like patience, expressed an entire resignation to the divine will, whether to live or die.—Q.

*Thomas Tickell*, Esq. an eminent poet and statesman, was born here in 1686; being the son of the Rev. Richard Tickell, Vicar of Bridekirk. He was sent to Queen's college, Oxford; where he took his master's degree in 1708. In two years after, he was chosen fellow; for which, as he did not comply with the statutes, by taking orders, he obtained a dispensation from the crown. In 1726, he married at Dublin; when he vacated his fellowship.

Tickell, says Dr. Johnson, was not one of those scholars, who wear away their lives in closets—He entered early into the world; and was long busy in public affairs; in which he was initiated under the celebrated Mr. Secretary Addison; not solely, because, as Dr. Johnson supposes, he had written a very elegant copy of verses on Addison's Rosamond, but also because, if a family tradition may be credited, there had been a connection between their families. There was moreover a striking congeniality of manners, temper, talents, and principles between them. Addison was modest and mild, a scholar, a gentleman, a poet, and a Christian; and so was Tickell: Addison also was a Whig, and Tickell, as Swift used to

“ Besides the pictures, there are strange characters visible upon it. But what they mean and to what nation they belong, let the learned determine, for it is all mystery to me. The first and eighth are not much unlike that whereby the Christians from the time of Constantine the Great expressed the name of Christ.

call him, *Whiggissimus*. Tickell is the author of a small volume of poems, published in Dr. Johnson's Collection of the Works of the English Poets: and it is no ordinary honour to him, that Dr. Johnson (not apt to be lavish of panegyric) allows him to deserve a high place among the minor poets. This, surely, is no very liberal allowance to one who, when he translated the first book of the Iliad, excited the jealousy of Mr. Pope to such a degree, that, in passion and pique, he ascribed it to Addison: in this opinion Pope persisted as long as he lived; but it is now known to have indisputably been Mr. Tickell's. It was this adventurous attempt, and this mistaken notion as to its author, which provoked Pope, so ungenerously as well as unjustly, to publish those lines against Addison, after Addison was dead, distinguished at once for unequalled elegance and malevolence, in his Epistle to Arbuthnot.

“ To compare the two translations, says Johnson, would be tedious: the palm is now given universally to Pope: but I think the first lines of Tickell's were rather to be preferred; and Pope seems since to have borrowed something from them in the correction of his own.”

There is not in the whole compass of English literature a more sublime or elegant funeral poem, than Tickell's Elegy on the Death of Addison. The lines in the 3d and 4th paragraphs are particularly noble:

“ Oft let me range the gloomy aisles alone,  
 “ Sad luxury! to vulgar minds unknown,  
 “ Along the walls, where speaking marbles shew  
 “ What worthies from the hallow'd mould below;  
 “ Proud names, who once the reins of empire held;  
 “ In arms who triumph'd; or in arts excell'd;  
 “ Chiefs, grac'd with scars, and prodigal of blood;  
 “ Stern patriots, who for sacred freedom stood;  
 “ Just men, by whom impartial laws were given,  
 “ And saints who taught and led the way to heav'n:  
 “ Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,  
 “ Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;  
 “ Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss convey'd  
 “ A fairer spirit, or more welcome shade.  
 “ In what new region, to the just assign'd  
 “ What new employments please th'unbooy'd mind;  
 “ A winged *virtue* through th' ethereal sky,  
 “ From world to world unweary'd does he fly?

“ Or curious trace the long laborious maze  
 “ Of heaven's decrees, where wandering angels gaze?  
 “ Does he delight to hear bold seraphs tell  
 “ How Michael battled, and the dragon fell;  
 “ Or, mix'd with milder cherubim, to glow  
 “ In hymns of love not ill essay'd below?  
 “ Or dost thou warn poor mortals left behind,  
 “ A task well suited to thy gentle mind?  
 “ Oh! if sometimes thy spotless soul descend;  
 “ To me thy aid, thou guardian genius, lend!  
 “ When rage misguides me, or when fear alarms,  
 “ When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms,  
 “ In silent whisperings purer thoughts impart,  
 “ And turn from ill, a frail and feeble heart;  
 “ Lead through the paths thy virtue trod before,  
 “ Till bliss shall join, nor death can part us more.”

.....

When Mr. Addison went into Ireland, as Secretary to the Lord Sunderland, he took Mr. Tickell with him, and employed him in public business: and afterwards becoming Secretary of State, Mr. Tickell was made his Under-secretary. On the death of Addison, Tickell gave an handsome and complete edition of his works, by Addison's particular desire. In 1724 he was made Secretary to the Lords Justices of Ireland: his brother, Richard Tickell, Esq. having been appointed Secretary at War in that kingdom, at the same time. This secretaryship he held till the 23d of April, 1740, when he died at Bath. We have not been able to learn what family he left, if any; his widow, we have heard, was living not many years ago. Richard Tickell, Esq. a commissioner of the stamps, and author of the humorous pamphlet entitled *Anticipation*, as well as of several ingenious poetical productions, is certainly of our poet's family; but, there is some reason to think, he is a descendant of his brother, Richard Tickell, Esq. who married in Whitehaven.

With respect to Mr. Tickell's personal character, he is said to have been a man of gay conversation, at least a temperate lover of wine and company, and in his domestic relations, without censure.\*

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

\* Mr. Tickell was the author of the verses, No. 532, Spectator, vol. vii. Also of the Royal Progress, No. 620, vol. viii.—In the Guardian he wrote the preface, and No. 22, 23, 28, 30. and 32.—THE EDITORS:

“ The

“ The rest in shape, not in power, come nearest to those upon the tomb of Gormon the Danish king, at settling in Denmark, which Petrus Lindebergius published in the year 1591.—Upon the latter view of this, it seems very plain that the figures are no other than the pictures of St. John Baptist, and our Saviour baptized by him in the river Jordan: the descent of the Holy Ghost in the shape of a dove is very plain; and as to the inscription, it has been in great measure cleared by the learned Bishop Nicolson in the following letter, sent many years since to Sir William Dugdale:—

“ HONOURED SIR,

*Carlisle, Nov. 23, 1685.*

“ My worthy and good lord, our bishop, was lately pleased to acquaint me, that you were desirous to have my thoughts of the inscription on the font at Bridekirk, in this county. I am, Sir, extremely conscious of the rashness of bringing any thing of mine to the view of so discerning an antiquary; but, withal, very tender of disobeying so great and worthy a person. I know you were pleased to make your own observations upon it, in your visitation of these parts, when Norroy: and I shall hope, that you will give me an opportunity of rectifying by yours my following conjectures:—

1. “ The fabric of this monument does, I think, fairly enough evince, that it is Christian; and that it is now used to the same purpose for which it was designed. Mr. Camden, though not acquainted with the characters of this inscription, yet seems to fancy thus much; and, for proof of his opinion, brings a notable quotation out of St. Paulinus’s Epistles. But he need not have sent so far off for a voucher; if he had taken notice of the imagery on the east side of the stone; as I doubt not, Sir, but you have done. We have there fairly represented a person in a long sacerdotal habit dipping a child into the water; and a dove, the emblem no doubt of the Holy Ghost, hovering over the infant. Now, Sir, I need not acquaint you, that the sacrament of baptism was anciently administered by plunging into the water, in the western as well as eastern parts of the church; and that the Gothic word *Daupjan*, the German word *Dauffen*, the Danish *Døve*, and the Belgic *Doopen*, do as clearly make out the practice as the Greek word *βαπτίζω*: nor, that they may all seem to be derived from *δουπίζω*, another word of the same language and signification, and are evidently akin to the English *Dip*, *Deep*, and *Depth*. Indeed our Saxon ancestors expressed the action of baptism by a word of a different import from the rest. For in the forementioned place of St. Mark’s gospel,\* their translation has the text thus: *ic. eop fullige on wætere*, he eop fullað on walgum wætere, i. e. Ego vos aquis baptizo; ille vos spiritu sancto baptizabit. Where the word *fullian* or *fulligean* signifies only lavare: whence the Latin word *fullo* and our *fuller* have their original. But to conclude from hence, that the Saxons did not use dipping in the sacrament of baptism, is somewhat too harsh an argument.

2. “ There are other draughts on the north and west sides of the font, which may very probably make for our purpose: but with these, as not thoroughly understanding them, and having not had an opportunity of getting them drawn on paper, I shall not trouble you at present.

\* Mark i. 8.—Luke iii. 7 and 12.



“ mixture of the Danish and Saxon tongues; but that can be no other than the natural effect of the two nations being jumbled together in this part of the world. Our borderers to this day speak a leash of languages, British, Saxon, and Danish, in one: and it is hard to determine which of those three nations has the greatest share in the motley breed.”

Bishop Nicolson, on his parochial visitation in 1703, says—“ I took some pains in reviewing the Runic inscription on the font in this church, some account whereof I had long since given to Sir William Dugdale, published in the *Philosophical Transactions*: I found it in some little particulars different from what I had at first observed it to be.”

*Description of this Font by Bishop Lytleton, in the Archæologia, dated Dec. 1767.*

“ The drawings I now submit to your inspection, represent the different sides of the famous square font, or baptistery, at Bridekirk, in Cumberland, together with the Runic inscription on the south side of it.

“ What authority Camden had for asserting that it was found at Papcastle, does not appear; and indeed I much doubt the fact; for there is not the least tradition, or are there any signs of there ever having been a church or chapel at Papcastle; but there are evident marks, by the sculpture which appears on this vessel, not to mention the inscription, that it was a font *ab origine*; for, as the annotator on Camden justly observes, “ The figures are no other than the pictures of St. John the Baptist, and our Saviour baptized by him in the river Jordan; the descent of the Holy Ghost in the shape of a dove being also very plain.”

“ On the whole, Dr. Nicolson concludes, that the inscription is Danish. Now, though I entirely agree with him in this point, I strongly suspect, that the font is of higher antiquity; and that the inscription was added on a memorable event, about the beginning of the eleventh century, under the Danish government. The inscription informs us, that here Ekard, probably a Danish general, as Bishop Nicolson on good grounds supposes, received baptism on his conversion to Christianity, an example then followed by several of his countrymen at this place. It is not likely that the font was made on that particular occasion, for every other church had a font on its erection; but it is very likely that the baptism of so considerable a person, accompanied by that of several of his followers, should be recorded by an inscription on the font at which they received their baptism.”

(Signed) CHARLES CARLISLE.

“ Since my writing the above, I learn that there is a description of this ancient font inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the month of May, 1749, by an anonymous correspondent, who endeavours to explain all the sculpture, but with what success I will not determine.”

*Extract*

*Extract of a Letter from the Rev. John Bell, Vicar of Bridekirk, who communicated Draughts of this Font, dated 11th Dec. 1767.*

“ The drawings of the south and north sides of this font were made this year by one Ainsley, apprentice to Mr. Jefferies; the other two sides by Mr. Elliot, employed by Jefferies to survey the county. The figures on the east side are probably enough supposed to represent the baptism of Christ, who stands on a kind of font or vase, with a nimbus, almost defaced, round his head, and over him a dove, whose head is also imperfect. On the north side is a relief of the angel driving Adam and Eve out of paradise; Eve clinging round the trees shews an unwillingness to depart.—The west side, contrary to the assertion of the Magazine writer, who is supposed to be one Mr. Smith, of Wigton, is the most complete.”

The treatise mentioned to be published in the Gentleman’s Mag. (May 1749) is as follows:—describing the font, the writer says—

“ It is a whitish freestone, and stands in a square pedestal about eight inches high in the upright, and about three more in the perpendicular of the slope; this supports another of about twenty inches, and over all this is the font, about twenty inches more, pretty near a cube hollowed, being twenty-two inches on the south and north sides, and twenty inches on the other two. It faces the porch door of Bridekirk, is lined with lead, and perforated at bottom, to take off the baptismal water, and must be at least nine hundred years standing.

“ The front, or south side engraving, is betwixt three fillets, the uppermost I imagine contains the *Ægoceri*, or sea-goat, the ancient representation of Capricorn, in whose sign the sun was at the birth of Christ, and probably alludes to that: the middle fillet has a festoon of grapes, &c. and a human figure catching at a cluster, to intimate the mystery of the passion, or of the Eucharist, and the advantages accruing to the partaker.—Betwixt that and the third fillet is the inscription: and below, a female figure with a cup, probably in her hand, and some festoons.

“ The east side has two fillets; the uppermost contains an *amphisbuna*, or a hydra rather, with two heads, one bent down over its body to the ground, the other erect, with a branch proceeding from its mouth, which in its process divides into three; the first head may denote the depression and extinction of the Christian one; and the mystery of the Trinity may be expressed in the branch dividing into three, and both may be represented by the hydra. The second fillet has a tree, and Joseph and Mary I suppose with the child; as Joseph is called a fruitful branch.

“ The north side confirms my conjecture on that of the south, where the two celestial signs of Capricorn and Sigtary are represented; Sigtary is the concluding sign of the year, as Capricorn the initial one, with regard to the solar return; intimating, that the religion which sprung from the person born when the sun was in Capricorn, would continue to the consummation of things, or till the sun had gone into Sigtary, their emblem for the last period. The fillet below, on the same side, has an allusion to the slaughter of the babes at Bethlehem,  
“ and

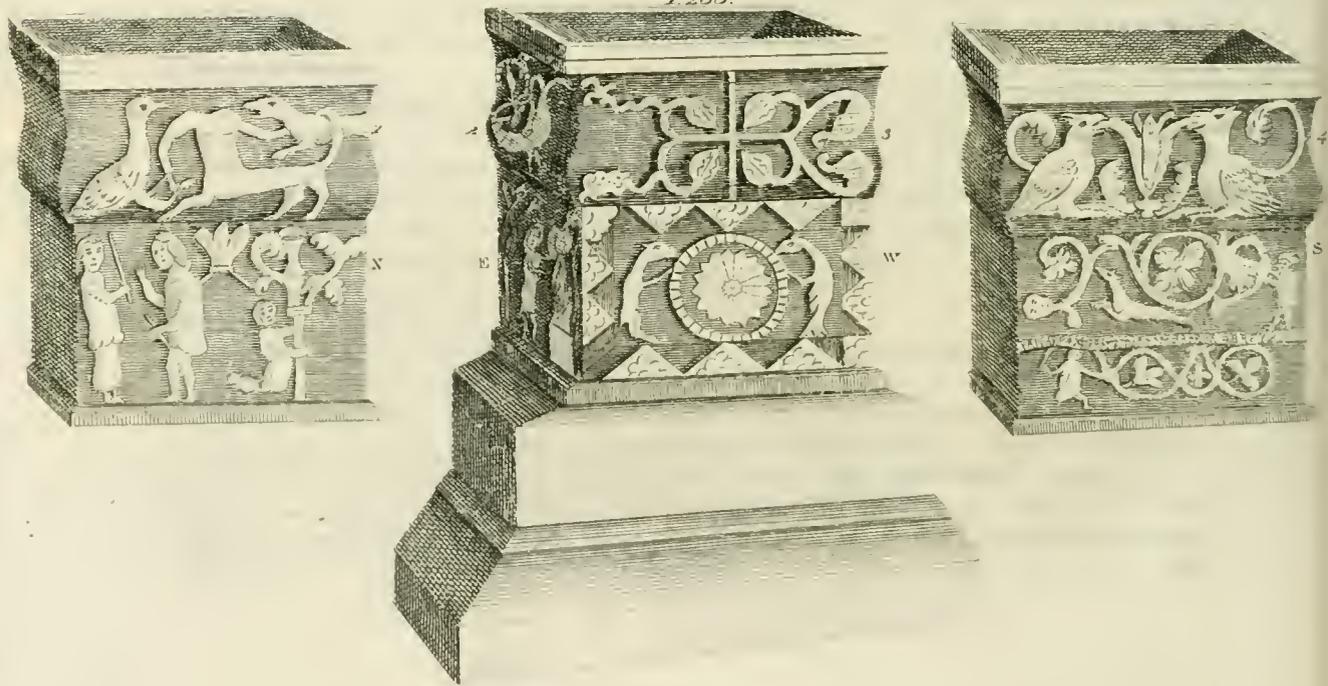




Cocker-mouth Bridge in Galloway.

*Edwards*

P. 253.



Bridekirk Font.

“ and a devotee in a religious posture, kneeling and taking hold of the true tree of life, notwithstanding the loss of her child, as the only means of her future acceptance and happiness. The west side is in the same taste, but the figures are wasted by time.”—Such is the description by the Magazine writer.

The ingenious traveller, Mr. Pennant, visited this place, and gives a short description of this piece of antiquity; some of his remarks serve to confirm our drawings, and confound Mr. Smith's description: he says—“ On each side are different sculptures; on one a cross, on another a two-headed monster, &c.; on a third side is a sort of centaur, attacked by a bird and some animal, and under them the angel driving our first father out of Eden, while Eve clings close to the tree of life, as if exclaiming,

“ Oh unexpected stroke, worse than of death;  
 “ Must I then leave thee, paradise? thus leave  
 “ Thee, native soil.”

“ And on the fourth side two birds, with some ornaments and figures beneath; and the inscription, &c.”

Nicolson and Burn say—“ Mr. Bell, the present learned and very worthy incumbent, observes, that the figures in the second fillet on the east side, which Mr. Smith supposes to be Joseph and Mary, seem evidently to be John baptizing our Saviour; for there is the image of a dove, whose wing is over the head of the person supposed to be baptized, who standeth in a sort of baptistery; but the head of the dove is obliterated.”—They add—“ Dr. Hicks, in a letter to Bishop Nicolson, speaking of this inscription, says, it seems to be Dano-Saxonic, and by consequence neither good Danish nor good Saxon; and, after several attempts to explain it, he is forced to leave it in the dark.”

Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden, says the font stone “ exhibits, in rude relief, the expulsion of Adam and Eve out of paradise, and the baptism of Christ; over which may perhaps be the serpent with the forbidden fruit.

“ As to the construction given by Bishop Nicolson of the inscription, he says,—“ Wormius gave a very different explanation in a letter to Spelman, (1634) *Haraldus cumulum fecit, et lapides erexit in memoriam matris et mariti*, which gives the letters from Camden's copy so different from Bishop Nicolson, that one would doubt if they had ever been truly copied. Camden's letters are certainly incorrect, and Wormius had no other copy; whereas Bishop Nicolson professes to have written them out from the stone.—Dr. Hicks, in a letter to Bishop Nicolson, says the letters seem to be Dano-Saxonic, consequently neither good Danish nor good Saxon. On comparing the three copies by Camden, Wormius, and Nicolson, it appears that Camden gives thirty-six, (characters) Nicolson thirty-four, omitting the thirtieth and thirty-first, (which, in the *Archæologia* copy by Mr. Ainsley, are supplied like Camden's) and Wormius thirty-seven, near half of which bear no resemblance to the others.”

The annexed is an accurate engraving of this celebrated piece of antiquity, from a drawing taken by a gentleman, whose name, were we permitted to insert

it,

it, would do credit to our work. The accounts which we have presented to the reader, do not in many instances agree with truth.—The upper figures on the south side, which Mr. Smith says are *Ægroceri*, or sea-goats, are evidently birds, and, we conceive, represent the Danish standard, the raven.—The other figures are merely ornamental, with festoons of grapes: the lowest figure weilds a mallet, and is in the attitude of a sculptor at work. How Mr. Smith could imagine hydras and Joseph and Mary on the east front, we cannot conceive. The figures are bold, distinct, and intelligible.—John the Baptist is there most assuredly represented; his garment is cut shaggy and rough, to intimate his coat of camel's hair: the figure emerging in the font has a nimbus; over him a bird is seen in a suspended posture.—The figures on the north front are as strangely described: the sculpture here is singularly beautiful: the folds and falling of the garments are excellent.—The chief figure represents the great personage whose conversion we presume this monument records; the sword imports the dignity of his station.—The next figure is turned towards him in a teaching attitude, dressed like a pilgrim, with a staff, barefooted, and in short garments reaching to the knee only; with a kind of cloak gathered on the shoulder: the female figure is kneeling, as a representation of piety or faith, clinging to a tree bearing clustered fruit.—If this was intended to represent Adam's expulsion from paradise, I think it was absurd to put him in a remonstrating attitude, as contending in words with the vindictive Minister of heaven. The west front has the figure of a cross, and a shield supported by two ravens. The ornamental figures which are scattered over this piece of antiquity, we think are no more hieroglyphic, than the ornaments on the capitals of pillars in the old Saxon churches; they have been merely the fancy of the sculptor. The conception that the font itself is of much greater antiquity than the event recorded by the inscription, is unaccountable; for the label or fillet on which it is cut, was evidently designed for such purpose by the sculptor; and the characters are so small, that they could scarce have taken place upon an erasure.

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“ DOVENBIE, or DOLPHINBY, in Allerdale, was first so called of one Dolphin, the son of Ailward, who first seated himself there, and called the name of his mansion-house DOLPHINBY, from his own name. His posterity were called Dovenbies of the place, corruptly, instead of Dolphinbies. In King Henry II.'s time one Richard de Dovenby possessed the same, and his son, Benedict de Bridekirk, confirmed to the abbot of Caldre lands in Gilcrouse. Waldeof, first Lord of Allerdale, gave unto the said Dolphin, the son of Ailward, with Maud his sister, Applethwaite, besides Kefwick, Little Crosby, Langrig, and Brigham, with the patronage of Brigham. Ailward his father seated himself at Ailwardby, naming the place after his own name. After the issue male of Dolphin were extinguished, which was about the time of King Henry III. Dovenby fell by marriage to the Rawlles, or Rowles. In the 51st year of King Henry III. one Roger de Rawll was possessed of Dovenbie. After him one Alan de Rawll held the manor of Dovenbie, in the 33d of King Edward I. of Thomas Lucy. In the 23d of King Edward III. Richard Kirkbride was Lord of Dovenbie, and  
“ died

“ died then seized thereof, leaving his son, Richard a ward. He died the 22d King  
 “ Richard II. or the 1st King Henry IV. and by his daughter or sister Dovenby  
 “ was transferred into the family of the Lamplughs, she being married to a younger  
 “ brother of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, in whose issue male the right  
 “ thereof remaineth at this day.”\*

Dovenby, a dependent manor of the barony of Allerdale, was the seat of Dolphin, son of Alward, given to him by Waldeof, first lord of the barony, with Maud his sister, as her dowery; together with Applechwaite, Little Crosby, Langrigg, and Brigham, with the church there. This family held Dovenby in the reign of King Henry II. as appears by the escheats; but male issue becoming extinct, in the reign of King Henry III. one Roger de Roll stands recorded to be seized thereof. Afterwards Thomas Lucy, in the 33d King Edward I. Richard Kirkbride possessed Dovenby in the 23d King Edward III. whose grand-daughter married a Lamplugh, and transferred the family possessions to that race. It is now, or was lately, the property of Ralph Cooke, Esq. †—The demesne having been severed during the possession of the Lamplughs, did not pass with the manor to Mr. Cooke, but was retained by a branch of the Lamplugh family.

Thomas Lamplugh, of Dovenby, in the beginning of the last century, founded and endowed an hospital for four widows, and a school here: ‡ the right of nomination to each still remaining in that family.

BROUGHTON, a pleasant village, on the southern inclination of a hill. It was a dependent manor of the barony of Allerdale, granted by Waldeof, first lord, to Waldeof, son of Gilnim, with Ochtreda his sister, in dowery; whose descendants took the local name. § This manor becoming part of the possessions of the Lucies, passed to the Percies, and Henry, the sixth Earl of Northumberland, granted it, together with Dean, Whinfield, and Cockermouth parks, to Sir Thomas Wharton. The Duke of Wharton's trustees sold Broughton to the Duke of Somerset; and it is now the property of Lord Egremont.

\* Denton's MS.

† Richard died about the latter end of the reign of King Richard II. leaving a sister and heir, who married to a younger brother of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, in whose issue male the right descended to Sir Thomas, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Brathwaite, of Burnhead, and, having no issue, made a settlement of the manor upon his wife for life; remainder in tail male to his eight brothers successively; and, for want of such issue, to George Lamplugh, son of John, son of Innocent, a bastard. All the brothers died without issue male, and George, after the death of Agnes, entered. A claim was set up by the daughters of Anthony, who were afterwards compounded with. Moline, the husband of one of the daughters, retained the demesne of Dovenby; and Lamplugh had the manor and rents of Dovenby and Papecastle and the mill, which he mortgaged to two scriviners in London, who seized the estate. Moline sold the demesne to Richard Lamplugh, who built Dovenby-Hall. He was succeeded by Robert his son, and Richard his grand son, who, dying in 1763, devised his real estate to Henry Curwen, Esq. for the use of his niece, Elizabeth Falconer.

‡ The hospital is endowed with the tithes of Redmain, in the parish of Iscl. The school, part of the tithes of Brough, land in Dovenby, 4l. a year out of the tithes of Redmain for reading prayers at the hospital. Total 20l. a year.

§ A mixed manor. The customary tenants pay a red. fine.

VOL. II.

K K

A school

A school, and an alms-house for four poor men or women, were founded and endowed here in the beginning of this century, by Joseph Ashley. †

PAPCASTLE, on the banks of Derwent, was the seat of Waldeof, first Lord of Allerdale, before he built the castle of Cockermouth, which afterwards was his baronial seat. It is said, he removed the materials; but that is scarce probable. Male issue failed in the second generation, and Ochtreda, the wife of Duncan, brother to David King of Scotland, succeeded to Papcastle. This manor by marriage\* passed to the Lucies, and under the settlement of Richard Lucy on Ad his wife, she, by marrying a Multon to her second husband, carried it over to that house, whose male line soon failing, it passed by marriage of the heiress to the Dacres, and, under the attainder of Leonard Dacre, came to the crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; she, in her 38th year, granted the same to Salkeld, Brathwaite, and Tolson, † who, it appears, soon after sold the same to the Lampleughs.

Disputes have arisen about the name of Papcastle. It appears that Waldeof removed to Cockermouth, and, it is said, defaced this castle: it is probable the husband of Alicia, Gilbert Pipard, rebuilt the castle, and called it by his name—the corruption from Pipard's Castle is familiar. Camden says—"Over against Cockermouth, on the other side of the river, at about two miles distance, are the ruins of an old castle, called Papcastle, the Roman antiquity whereof is attested by several monuments. Whether this be the Guasmoric which Mimus tells us was built by King Guortigern, near Luguballia, and that it was by the old Saxons called Palm Castle, I shall not determine." §

† In 1735 he endowed the school with a close of land and 16l. a year issuing out of the lands in Southwaite; the trustees to chuse the schoolmaster, who was to teach gratis the donor's relations, and all the children of Great and Little Broughton.—The four poor persons to be named out of Great and Little Broughton; if not so many there, then of other places in the parish. To have 40s. a year out of the same lands.—On the death of trustees, the survivors to chuse others, persons of the name of Ashley to have the preference; the number to be ten.

\* Domina Alicia de Romley, filia Willelmi, filii Duncani. DUG. MONAST. GYSBURN, p. 46.—She had two husbands, Gilbert Pipard and Robert Courtney.

† All that manor, &c. containing in the whole 36 tenements, 529 acres, and 16l. 10s. 5d. rent.—The descriptions of the grant are, "All that manor of Papcaster, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances; and all that tenement, and lands, arable, meadow, and pasture, containing by estimation," &c.—Soon after the manor was in the possession of Sir Thomas Lampleugh, who settled it upon his wife Agnes, the daughter of Sir Thomas Brathwaite, for her life. She lived to the age of 100 years; and, after the death of her husband, remitted to the customary tenants the payment of their general fines. A dispute arose after her death touching the inheritance, which was agitated between the heirs general and he's in tail; the tenants claimed to be exempt from the payment of a general fine, as none had been demanded in the time of any one living; and pleaded, that the manor having been in the crown, and as the king, in law, never dies, so, in that case, no general fine could become due. But it appearing that, in the time of the Dacres, general fines had constantly been paid, the matter was determined against the tenants.

§ Ubi loci Ptolemæus EPIACUM constituit.—CAMD. LAT. EDIT.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE LATE ROGER GALE, ESQ.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Routh, Jun. dated 16th Jan. 1741-2.*

“ As to the ruins at Papcastle, I made as particular enquiry as I could of the man in whose grounds they were discovered, and of some of his neighbours who were present at the finding of them. The close in which they lay is a little to the southward of the fort, on the declivity of the hill towards the river, and is bounded on the west by a narrow lane, probably the *via militaris* continued, and is usually shewn to strangers as a place the most remarkable here for finding of Roman coins.

“ These are the largest ruins ever known to be discovered in these parts; for they met with three walls, besides the pavement; the first, laid east and west, was covered with earth nigh a foot high, parallel to it, at the distance of about seven yards, they found a second; between these two, about two yards deep (the height of the walls\*) they came to a pavement curiously laid with large flags, three quarters of a yard square, and two or three inches thick, as I measured them; but, imagining money must have been hid there, they covered it again till night, when they tore it all up, as far as they had opened it. It was composed of flags of different thickness; under the thinner was found a coarse, strong cement, which has caused all those to be broken in the taking up; whereas the thicker are pretty intire: part of the wall stood upon the floor, and the edge was secured by a fine red cement, two inches thick, which they suppose was intended to keep the floor dry. They imagine they were at a corner of the building, the third wall standing at right angles with the first and second, and parallel to the stony lane, upon which was an old hedge.

“ Upon the floor they found a sort of a stone trough, or rather base of a pillar, about a foot high, the hollowed part square, and about two inches deep.

“ In digging likewise they met with a small earthen vessel, which I procured, of the fine red clay, beautifully smooth, with letters imprest on the bottom, but so defaced as not to be intelligible:—the people call it a salt-feller,§ from its shape. Some years ago this man’s father dug up a conduit. The owner had no coins when I saw him, nor knew of any that had been dug up there for some time.”

Mr. Routh, in another letter to Mr. Gale, April 13th, 1743, describes a fibula, a coin of Trajan, IANO, AVG. .... P. M. reverse, the emperor seated on a pile of arms, a trophy before him, S. P. Q. R. OPTI. .... S. C.— The earth, as far as they dug, was artificial, and antiquities are only found at a considerable depth.

Dr. Stukely says the Roman castrum lies on the top of the hill above the village, and he traced its whole circumference. A bit of the Roman wall by the river side going to Wigton, and there the ditch is plainly visible, though half filled up with the rubbish of the wall. A subterraneous vault, floored with large slabs of freestone, was found in the pasture on the south-east angle. The name of Boroughs includes both closes where it stood, and they find stones and slates, with iron pins in them,

\* These walls were six yards thick, and well cemented.

K k 2

§ A patera.—R. G.

coins,

coins, &c. on the whole spot below it, towards the water side. It was a beautiful and well-chosen plan, on the south side of a hill, a noble river running under, and pretty good ground about it. Coins of Claudius, Adrian, and a silver Geta *pont. rev. Princeps Juventutis*. He supposes its ancient name, *Derwentio*, derived from Derwent.\*

RIBTON was a dependent manor of the barony of Allerdale, and granted by Waldeof to Waldeof, son of Gilnim, whose younger son Thomas took the local name.† They continued possessors for many ages. *John* of that name, as appears by the escheats of King Edward III. was seized in the 35th year of that reign, holding under Papcastre, by the service of 2s. 8d. cornage and 8d. seawake, pature of the serjeants, and suit of court at Papcastre from three weeks to three weeks. It was purchased by the Lampleughs, and by them sold to the ancestor of Lord Londale, who is the present proprietor.

The church of Bridekirk was rectorial,|| and part of the possessions of the monastery

\* Gough.

† Thomas had three sons, Alexander, William, and Dow; the latter two died without issue. Thomas had two daughters, Magota and Ellota; the latter died unmarried. Magota married Alan de Areleby, who had issue John de Cammerton, who married a daughter of Sir Gilbert de Culwen, and had issue Sir Robert Clarke. Alexander had issue John, who married Matilda, daughter of Benedict de Eggesfield, Lord of Clifton, and had issue Thomas, Alexander, and Jane. Thomas had issue Johanna and Sibbot, who were married into Wensleydale, to Thomas Lobley and Edward Cross. Alexander had issue Thomas, who had issue *John*, who married the daughter of Robert Heymore.

#### || DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. Nich. V.		King Edw. II.		K. Hen. VIII.
Eccle. de Brydekirk .....	£60 0 0	£13 6 8	Brydekirk rectoria .....	£5 0 0
Vicaria ejusd. ....	13 6 8	2 0 0		10 8 6

#### BRIDEKIRK VICARAGE.

Ded. St. Bridget—Prior and conv. Gysburn propr.—Lampleughs patron.  
K. b. 10l. 8s. 6d.—Cert. val. 33l.—Real. val. 60l.

INCUMBENTS.—Roger de Eboraco—1307, Robert Urry, p. ref. Eboraco—1316, Robert de Wilton, p. ref. Urry—1320, John de Thwenge, p. ref. Wilton—1380, Peter de Derlyngton, p. m. William de Crathorn—1553, George Elleston, pr. Queen Mary—1563, William Robynson, p. ref. Percival Wharton—1581, John Wheelwright, p. m. Robynson, pr. Francis Lampleugh—1625, Joseph Williamson, p. m. Wheelwright—1634, Nicholas Beeby, A. M. p. m. Williamson—George Benfon, an intruder—1660, Samuel Grafty—1664, Thomas Belman, A. M. p. ref. Grafty—1680, Richard Tickell, p. m. Belman—1685, David King, A. M. p. cess. Tickell—1701, John Harrison, p. m. King—1720, John Harrison, p. m. Harrison—1755, John Bell, A. M. p. m. Harrison.

#### VICARIA DE BRYDEKIRK.

Jacobus Adeoke clericus vicarius Eccleie de Brydekirk habet mansionem et gleba. cuj. rectoria appropriata unita et annexa est religiosi viri priori et co'ven. mon. de Gysburghe, Ebor. dioce. q. mans. et gleba. valent p. ann. coibs annis.	}	£. s. d.
Idem Jacob. habet decim feni lini et canobi, que valent coib. annis.		
Idem Jacob. habet decim vitulor oblacon. minutar. alterag et albe decie cu. p'ficuis libri paschalis que valent coibs annis.	}	0 46 8
Idem Jacob. habet decim. Agn. Lan. et veller. dict. p'ochie que valent coibs annis		
Sm totalis valoris 10l. 13s. 4d. De quibz.		0 26 8

Resoluc.

monastery of Gysburn, by the gift of Waldeof; and was made appropriate by Bishop Irton. The vicarial revenue amounts now to upwards of 60*l.* a year. The grantees of Queen Mary sold the patronage to the Lampleughs, which family still possess it.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Refoluc. fenag. } In refoluc. Epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim solut. — — —	0	0	18
et subdidij }			
Et in conf. p'cucon visitacon. Epi p'dict. de triennio in trienniu. 10 <i>s.</i> et sic annuatim.	0	3	4
Sm deduct 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>			
Et rem 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Xma 20 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> farthing.			
ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.			

This parish in 1750 consisted of 275 houses, and in 1781 of 284.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. Dr. Nyssam.—THE EDITORS.

**EXTENT.]** Along the Derwent four miles and a half, and three miles and a half in width. Nearly a fourth part of this parish is waste or common land, capable of improvement.—Very few sheep are kept in proportion to the size of the common. Cattle are large, and the cows milk well. The farmers not remarkable for good management.

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.]** Wet soil, in part rising from a clay, and other part from limestone. Wheat, barley, and oats, with a few peas and potatoes, are produced: no turnips are sown.—The farmer's best account is in grass land.—About Papcastle, and along the river, the soil is fertile.

**FUEL.]** Coals.

**GAME.]** Hares, partridges, &c.

**MANUFACTURES.]** At Little Broughton there is a manufactory of tobacco pipes, and of coarse earthen ware.

**MINES.]** It is presumed there are coals and copper ore in this district, but late trials have been unsuccessful.

**RIVERS.]** The Derwent bounds this parish to the south.

**QUARRIES.]** A white freestone and limestone.

**WOOD.]** About Woodhall, in the eastern part of the parish, there is a considerable growth of wood, and in several places small plantations and clumps of trees.

**SCHOOL.]** At Dovenby a free school; the endowment 20*l.* a year, out of lands and tithes.

**TITHES.]** Corn, wool, and lamb pay in kind—a prescriptive payment in lieu of lay.

**TENURES OF LANDS.]** Both freehold and customary.

**LORDS.]** Earls Londale and Egremont, Mr. Brown and others.

**FARMS.]** In general about 60*l.* or 70*l.* a year; some as high as 200*l.*

**SEAT HOUSES.]** Tallentire-Hall, Mr. Brown's—Dovenby-Hall, Miss Dykes's—Ribton, Lord Londale's, with several other excellent dwelling-houses, particularly about Papcastle.

**BIOGRAPHY.]** Tradition says that Tickell the famous poet was born here, and that Richard Tickell, the clergyman of Bridekirk, inducted 1680, was his father.—Also, in this parish was born Abraham Fletcher, a man of great natural abilities; of whom a particular account will be given in the progress of this work.

**RENTS.]** Lands near Cockermouth let for 3*l.* an acre—average price in this parish 16*s.*

**ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** The greatest part of this parish inclines gently to the westward.—The parish is not remarkable for pleasant situations, the number of good buildings enliven and beautify it.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

THE PARISH OF CAMMERTON  
( IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT )

**L**IES towards the sea.\* It is divided into two manors, Seaton the paramount, and Cammerton a mesne manor, both dependent on the barony of Allerdale. Waldeof gave these manors to Orme, son of Ketel, with Gunild his sister, in dowery. The chief seat was at Seaton, where some ruins are pointed out, as the remains of Orme's mansion-house. Both the manors are the property of the family of Curwen, who are lineally descended from Orme,† as we have before set forth at Workington. The mansion-house at Cammerton is gone to decay, except only a tower which stands at the west end of the town.‡ The demesne lies warm by the river

\* It is bounded by the river Derwent on the south, by the sea on the west, and by Flimby on the north and east.

† Though the male line did not fail, the family of Orme took the name of Cammerton; and afterwards, in compliment to the family with whom they intermarried, took the name of Culwen or Curwen.

**EXTENT.]** Along the Derwent from the sea, is about three miles and a half, and about two miles in width. Almost one third of the land in this parish is common, being part of what generally goes by the name of Dearham Moor. The whole is cultivatable, but, being moist ground, few sheep are kept upon it.—The soil is a deep clay: it affords pretty good pasturage for horses and Scotch cattle; of the latter the proprietors buy in a great number at three years old, and sell them at five: they seldom house them.

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.]** The soil is chiefly clay; near the river it is rather loamy, and produces good crops of wheat, a little barley and oats; but of late the farmers have favoured grass land very much, for hay to supply Workington. The land near the river is particularly fertile, both for grass and corn.

**MANUFACTORY.]** Of iron, as mentioned under the title of Workington.

**MINES.]** Coal, but no limestone.—A quarry of grey freestone.

**TITHES.]** In kind corn, wool, lamb, &c.

**SCOOHL.]** Not endowed.

**TENURE.]** Customary, pays a 20d. fine at death of lord and tenant.—Lord Lonsdale is Lord of Seaton manor, and Mr. Cook of Cammerton-Hall is Lord of the manor of Cammerton.

**RIVERS AND ROADS.]** The Derwent bounds the south side of this parish. No roads of any note lead through here; one road along the coast to Maryport, and another through Seaton to Dearham.

**WARREN.]** The land is light near the coast, and is stocked with rabbits.

**ANTIQUITIES.]** Burrow Castle, towards the sea, not far from Workington, in ruins; Lord Lonsdale's, by purchase from one of the name of Pelham.—Tradition says that, some centuries ago, this castle belonged to a renowned warrior, who went by the name of *Black Tom of the North*; whose effigy, at full length, lies in Cammerton church, in complete armour. Between Seaton and the sea is a place called *St. Ellen's*, formerly fortified. It is said there was a chapel there. It stands upon a rising ground, with a brook on one side, and the other sides moated in a semicircular form, commanding a view of the sea.

**ASPECT AND APPEARANCE.]** This parish is not hilly; the land rises a little in the middle, but does not decline rapidly to either side. The coast is neither high nor rocky. The country in general being destitute of wood, has a naked appearance. The buildings are good, and covered with blue slate.—Cammerton-Hall, the mansion house of Mr. Cook, is an old but good building, and pleasantly situated.

**FLIMBY** is a small township and chapelry, situated upon the coast between Dearham and Cammerton. The land inclines to the sea; most part level, and lies low. The soil is in part shallow and barren, and part of it fertile. There is a large tract of woodland,—little timber growing,—most of it brushwood.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

† A customary manor—the tenants pay arbitrary fines and other services.

side,

side, is extensive, and of a fertile soil.—SEATON§ is supposed to derive its name from its situation. There is a bridge between Workington and Seaton demefne. The demefne lands are of a rich soil where they lie near the river; but all the coast consists of meagre, unsheltered land, of little profit but in rabbit-warrens; overwhelmed with sand blown over them by the western storms.—“ To Orme, the son of Ketell, one Waldeof, the son of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, in Scotland, then being Lord of Allerdale, by the gift of Earl Randolph Meschines, gave the manor of Seaton beneath Darwent, parce' of the said barony, in frank marriage, with Gunkild his sister, and the towns of Camberton, Crayhsothen, and Flemingby. And so became Seaton a manor, and the said Orme first lord (after the conquest of the same.) The walls and ruins of his mansion-house are yet to be seen there at Seaton at this day. The said Orme, the son of Ketell, had issue a son and heir by his wife, Gunkild, the Lord Waldeof's sister, whom he named Gospatrick, after the name of Gunkild's father.

“ To this Gospatrick, the son of Orme, and his heir, his cousin-german, Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, son and heir to the said Waldeof, gave High Ireby, which continued the Curwens' lands.

“ The said Gospatrick, the son of Orme, was the first of his house that was Lord of Workington, by an exchange made with William de Lancastre, and second lord of the manor of Seaton. He had issue Thomas, Gilbert, Adam, Orme, and Alexander, who took the surnames, as the manner was in that age, of their father's name, and were called Thomas fil. Gospatricij, Gilbert fil. Gospatricij, &c. Gospatrick their father gave two parts of the fishing in Darwent and Flemingby to the abbey of Holme Cultrum, with all the appendices, except Waitcroft, which he gave to the priory of Carlisle; which Waitcroft, John, then prior of Carlisle, regranted to Thomas fil. Gospatrick his heir, to be holden of the priory freely, paying yearly 7s. rent at Pentecost and Martinmas. Thomas, son of Gospatrick, son and heir of Gospatrick, succeeded his father in the inheritance; and had issue Thomas, the son of Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, Patrick and Alan.

“ To this Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, one Rowland, the son of Ughtred, the son of Fargus, some time Lord of Galloway, gave the great lordship of Culwen, in Galloway, in Scotland; in which grant the brethren of the said Thomas, Alexander and Gilbert, sons of Gospatrick, and Thomas and William, sons of the said Gilbert, are mentioned as witnesses. The said Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, confirmed his father's grant of Flemingby to the abbey and convent of Holme Cultrum, and gave them the whole fishing of Darwent, which Thomas, the son of Thomas, confirmed unto them. And the said Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, gave Lamplugh to Robert de Lamplugh and his heirs, to be holden of him by paying yearly two gilt spurs. And he gave to Patrick, his second son, Culwen, in Galloway.

“ The said Patrick, the son of Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, by the death of his eldest brother, Thomas, the son of Thomas, succeeded as next heir to Thomas

§ A customary manor—arbitrary fines, heriots, boons, and services.—See the notes to Workington.  
“ his

“ his father, and was called Patrick† Culwen de Workington. He pulled down  
 “ the manor-house at Seaton, and dwelt thenceforth at Workington. And from  
 “ him, all his posterity were called Culwen. He gave Camberton to his brother  
 “ Alan,§ which was before parcel of Seaton, and bounded it forth. From that  
 “ Alan the Cambertons took their name.—Gilbert de Culwen, the son of Patrick  
 “ de Workington, was Sheriff of Cumberland 3d King Richard II.

“ Thomas, son of Gospatrick, died Dec. 7th, A. D. 1152, and was buried in  
 “ Shapp abbey, in Westmorland, to which he was a great benefactor.”‡

The church|| was given by Gospatric, son of Orme, to the priory and convent  
 of Carlisle; but it was never made appropriate, or had a vicarial endowment, the  
 convent taking the rectorial rights, supplied the church by one of their own  
 monastery. The dean and chapter now nominate a curate, who has a stipend of  
 15l. paid by their lessee of the tithes.

### FLIMBY

adjoins to Cammerton on the north, an ancient chapelry of the parish of Cammer-  
 ton.\* The dead are still buried at Cammerton. It was part of the possessions of  
 the abbey of Holm Cultran, having been given thereto by Gospatric, son of Orme.¶¶  
 It appears to have been severed from the mother church by Adam, son of Gospatric,  
 who was parson of the church of Cammerton.¶ The several grants had royal  
 confirmation in the several reigns of King John, King Henry III. and King  
 Richard I.—King Henry VIII. after the dissolution, in the 37th year of his reign,  
 granted Flimby to Thomas Dalton; who, in the succeeding year, sold the same

† I find Patricius, fil. Thomæ de Workington, witness to a deed.

§ This Alan is witness to a deed 8th King Edward I.

‡ Denton's MS.

|| This parish is said to contain 120 families.

### CAMMERTON CURACY.

Stipend 15l.—Certf val. 15l. 10s.—Dean and Chap. Carl. present.

### DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. Nich. V.	}	K. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Camberton	£20 0 0	£5 0 0	£5 0 0	£5 0 0

\* It is bounded by the sea on the N. W. by Ewanrigg and Dearham common on the N. and E.  
 sides, and by Cammerton and Seaton on the S. and W.

¶¶ With the consent of Thomas his son and heir, and Alan his son, Gospatric undertook to do the  
 services, and out-geld, &c. for his service due to the crown, and seawake, catliward, pleas, aids, &c. due  
 to the Lord of Allerdale.—REGISTER HOLME.

¶ REGISTER HOLME.—Thomas, son of Gospatric, granted to the abbey 8 acres in Seaton, contigu-  
 ous to 32 of their own there—Admiral's claim to the chapel of Flimby, and all lands and tithes thereto  
 belonging.—Alice de Penelley, daughter of William Fitz Duncan, granted them common of pasture  
 on Breechon Moor for the curate of Flimby.—Edw. Edward I. granted to them tree-  
 warden in their benche of Flemingby.—In the 30th year of King Edward I. before the justices itinerant  
 in Cumberland, Robert de Haveringham, son of the curate, quit a claim to Gervase, Abbot of St. Mary  
 of Holm Cultran, of the manor of Flemingby, except 300 acres.

to

to Blennerhassett; whose descendants, within late years, sold it to the present owner, Lord Londale. §

The chapel hath a stipend annexed to it of 4l. 10s. a year; and, by three augmentations, lands have been purchased worth 20l. a year. ¶

## THE PARISH OF DEARHAM

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT.)

**WE** visited the site of an old castle at EWANRIGG, or EWANREGG. The account given of it having excited our curiosity, as, by tradition, it is pointed out to be the ancient stronghold of Ewan, a northern king or chieftain.—There is nothing remarkable in this remain; but the concurrence of the name of Ewan Castle with that of Castle Ewaine, near Armathwaite; as they seem to correspond with each other, and with the tradition of Ewan's monument in Penrith church-yard; point out that a person of that name, of great power,\* existed: and probably lies entombed near that monument. †—Soon after the conquest a

§ This family is supposed to have sprung from Blennerhassett, 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, 1382—1430—1614—1620.—One of them represented the city in parliament 9th King Richard II.—1st King Henry V.—20th King Henry VI.—27th and 28th Elizabeth—1st James. In 29th King Charles II. William was sheriff of the county.—*Arms*, Gules, a cheveron between three dolphins naiant, embowed proper.

¶ This chapelry is said to contain 65 families.

\* Nicolson and Ewan, a Scotch king or chieftain.

† A valuable correspondent has communicated to us the following curious conjectures on our *Penrith Giant*, which we here present to the reader:—

On a subject, which admits only of conjecture, we hope to be pardoned for guessing, that this our *Penrith giant*, however much tradition has disguised the name, by metamorphosing it into a mixture of British and Roman, may have been a northern earl, of great note in his day, of the name of *Sivard Digre*: a name given him, because of his immense bulk. From the “*Gesta et Vestigia Danorum in Anglâ*,” we collect the following notices of him; there said to be quoted from Bartholinus, and Bromton and Knyghton:—

“*Circa hoc Tempus (scilicet. 1042) Sivardus pene Gigas Statura, venit in Angliam. Hic fuit filius Berni (Björn) comitis Danicæ, qui genitus erat ex filia, de regio genere Danorum et Urfo. Sivardus, post Draconem in Orcades exsum, in Northumbriam venit, ubi ipsi senea quidam Vexillum Revellandegæ dedit. Londiniam veniens, à S<sup>o</sup>. Edvardo benignè accipitur; et Tostium, Danum Comitem, Huntingdonicæ se villiter tractantem, occidit: Rex porro ei possessiones ac honores non exiies, si secum staret, promisit. Rege enim à Danis infestato, consulebant terræ majores, et monebant, quod parvus Dæmon magno Dæmoni traderetur.—Sicque Rex Sivardo concessit Westmerlandiam, et Northumbriam, et Cumbriam: quas quidem terras potenter pacificavit, et Regis Inimicos contrivit.*” &c.

The manner of his death was remarkable. Seized with a dysentery, it slung him to the quick, that he who had so often rescued himself from death in battle, should at length be doomed to submit to the grim tyrant, in the calmness of peace, on his bed. So, ordering himself to be completely clad in armour, he resolved, with Vespasian, to die standing: “*ut*,” as the story concludes, “*taliter moriendo, memoriam nominis sui longissimam efficeret.*”—His size, rank, ambition of being recorded to posterity, and every thing but the name, agrees well with our *Penrith hero*.

family settled at Ewanrigg, and took the local name. Robert de Ewanrigg was witness to several grants and other instruments recorded. In the reign of King Edward III. it is said to be the possession of the Multon family; and Margaret de Multon obtained a licence from the bishop for John de Thwaites to be her domestic chaplain, in some convenient oratory within the manor of Unerigg. To them the Thwaites and Christians succeeded: and it is now the property of John Christian Curwen, Esq.

The manor, town, and church of DEARHAM were granted out in moieties by Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, who gave one moiety to Simon Shefflings, whose posterity took the name of Dearham; and the other moiety was by him given to Dolphin, son of Gospatric. Dearham's moiety, by marriage of an heiress, came into the family of Barwise; and, by marriage of a sister of Richard Barwise, of Illekirk, Esq. the last male of that house, it passed to Lamplough, whose son sold it to the Lowther family. †

The other moiety having become the property of the Multons; in the reign of King Henry III. it was granted by Thomas de Multon, to Caldre Abbey. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, bearing date the 23d day of June, in the sixth year of her reign, granted it to the Lyffords, ‡ and soon afterwards the tenants purchased their enfranchisement.

The church of Dearham was rectorial, and granted by Alice de Romley, daughter of William Fitz Duncan, to the church of St. Mary, in Gysburn, for the health of the souls of her ancestors, &c. and her husbands, Gilbert Pipard and Robert de Courteney; § which was confirmed by Hugh, Bishop of Carlisle. In 1360, it being alledged that the prior and convent of Gysburn took the revenues of the church of Dearham, and also that of Bridekirk, to their own use, a commission of enquiry issued, when it was returned, that the prior and convent had possessed them time out of mind: and their right was accordingly confirmed.

Queen Mary gave the advowson to the Bishop of Carlisle, but the prior and convent of Gysburn having, previous to the dissolution, granted the next avoidance, the grantees, in 1563, presented; since which time the bishop of the diocese has constantly collated thereto. The present value of the vicarage is about 30l. a year.\*

There

† A customary manor—A 4d. fine certain, established by Richard Barwise A. D. 1633.

‡ Twenty-one tenements, together with a water mill, late parcel of the possessions of the priory of Caldre: and all houses, lands, woods, rents, reversions, services, court leet, view of frankpledge, fines, amerciements, free-warren, and all other jurisdictions, privileges, profits, and hereditaments.

§ Dugd. Mon.

\* This parish some few years ago, when an account was taken of the inhabitants, consisted of 126 families, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Quaker, 1 Anabaptist. In 1781, it contained 120 inhabited houses.

DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.			
P. Nich. V.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.	
Eccle. de Derham £13 6 8	} _____	£4 0 0	} _____
Vicaria ejusd. .... 4 13 4	} Vicaria ejusd. non sufficit pro one- ribus ordinariis supportand.	} Dereham vic. .... £4 10 2	

DEARHAM

There is an inscription in one of the church windows, which the learned Mr. Pegge reads—"Geofry Goding repaired these windows in the year 1150."—*GENT. MAG.* vol. xxi. p. 254.\*

DEARHAM VICARAGE.

Prior and conv. Gysburn propr.—Bishop of Carlisle patron.  
 K. b. 4l. 13s. 4d.—Cert. val. 25l. 1rs. 9d.—Augmented £200 }  
 Lady Gower 200 } £400  
 Purchased lands in Furness 12l. per annum—Real val. 30l.

INCUMBENTS.—1354, John de Gilerouce—John de Derham, pr. prior and conv. Gysburn—1365, William de Hayton, p. ref. Derham—Robert Uldal—1563, Thomas Watfon, p. m. Uldal, pr. Bp. Carl. deprived for non-subscription—1573, Henry Symfon, p. depriv. Watfon, pr. Bp. Barnes—1577, Will. Troughere, p. ref. Watfon—Edward Dykes same year, p. m. Troughere—1593, Henry Adcock, pr. Queen Elizabeth—1600, John Bowman, p. ref. Dykes, p. Bp. Robinfon—1623, William Harifon, p. m. Michael Hurd—1686, Richard Murthwaite, p. m. Mufgrave Sheddle, pr. Bp. Smith—1701, Peter Murthwaite, p. ref. Murthwaite—1736, Joseph Ritfon, p. m. Murthwaite, pr. Bp. Fleming—1737, Anthony Sharp, p. ref. Ritfon.

VICARIA DE DEREHAM.

Robertus Woodhalle clericus vicarius Eccle de Derham predict. habet mansionem cu. } Orto fruce gleba p'dict. vicar. cuj. rectoria appropriata unita et annexa est religios viris } p'iori et convent. mon. de Gyseburne Ebor. dioc. que valt. p. coibus annis. — } Idem Robertus habet Agn. vell. et Lan. decial. dict. p'chie que valent coibus annis — } Idem Robertus habet fen. lini et canobi decim que valent coibus annis. — } Idem Robertus habet decim. vitulor. oblacon. minutar. altag. et alb. decie cu. p'ficuis libri } paschalis que valent p. annu coibus annis. — } Sm. total valoris 4l. 13s. 0d. De quibs.	£. s. d. 0 4 0 — — — 0 8 0 0 18 8 0 62 4
--	---

Refoluc. fenag. } In refoluc. Epo. Karlij p. fenagio annuatim. — — — 0 2 0  
 et subfid. }  
 Et in conf. refolut. p'cucon. viftacon. Epi de triennio in trienniu. 2s. 6d. et fic annuatim folut. 0 0 10  
 Sm deduēt. 2s. 10d.  
 Et rem. 4l. 10s. 2d. Xma inde 9s. 0d. farthing.  
 ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

DEARHAM contains about eight square miles, and extends down the river Ellen to the sea near Maryport.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil chiefly clay or a loam, pretty deep and fertile. Near the coast is a vein of light sandy land.—Wheat and oats are produced in good perfection; and the barley not very mean.—Very few turnips are grown.

COMMON LAND.] This parish has a good common to the west, and another, but a small one to the east, all capable of cultivation, of a clay soil: the commons comprehend near one third of the parish. Few sheep are kept, though the sheep-head is so dry and good: breeding of young cattle is more attended to.

MINES.] Several coal mines.

MANUFACTORY.] A noted one of coarse pottery.

MANORS.] Belong to the Earl of Egremont, Lord Lonsdale, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. Senhouse.

ANTIQUITIES.] In the church-yard, the stalk of a cross, without a pedestal, five feet four inches in height, much carved.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The northern part of this parish inclines a little to the northward; the rest almost on a level. Along the banks of the brooks, much brushwood, intermixed with some few forest trees.—Unerigg-Hall, the ancient mansion-house of the family of Christian, is situated in the northern part of the parish, in a pleasant situation, commanding a view of the sea.

The houses in general are well built, and the country has a pleasant and fertile appearance.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

\* Several instances occur in the county of Durham, where the name of the benefactor who made or repaired the church windows is preserved in those windows, with the arms and sometimes the effigies of the personage.—W. H.

The vicarage house, as it was erected by an incumbent, may naturally be conceived to be small; when one considers the smallness of the living, even with the advantage of a late augmentation of 400*l.* which, by purchase of lands, produces half the income: what is there for building houses, after the incumbent has taken there from what must sustain nature? But, when half the present income was to procure the edifice, the traveller cannot wonder that the whole structure is but twenty-four feet in length, and equally low as confined. Who can read the motto put over the parlour chimney by Mr. Murthwaite, the vicar that built the house, without a sigh, "*Fecit quæ petit!*"

In 1715, a school was endowed by Ewan Christian, of Ewanrigg, Esq. with a rent charge of 9*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* issuing out of lands at Fimby.

### THE PARISH OF CROSS-CANONBY

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT.)

WE now call our reader's attention to this parish, where the town and haven of

#### MARYPORT

enliven the shore.—This town, like the manor of Ellenborough, is divided into two parts by the river Ellen, more anciently Alne. The principal part of the town is on the north side of the river, and in this parish: a small part of it is on the south side of the river, and in the parish of Dearham.—Within forty years last past this place has risen to importance; being before that time the mere resort of fishermen, who had a few miserable cabins along the beach. This is one of the great evidences to prove the blessings derived from the union of the crowns, and the eradication of those miserable animosities and contentions which, before that event, employed the inhabitants, and laid waste this county, and the adjacent county of Northumberland. The coal trade is the chief staple of this part of the country; but from it are derived also others of growing importance; the working of an iron furnace, a glass-house, salt-works, and a pottery.\*

In this small period of time, the number of families settled here is said to exceed four hundred. In Burn's account of families, certified in 1747, *in this whole parish* we find only sixty-four; in 1750, there were only fifty inhabited houses; and in 1781, three hundred and fifty-five.† The land at Maryport is become of such value, that, on a building lease, it lets from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a yard in front and forty backwards. There are about ninety vessels belonging to this port, some of which are two hundred and fifty tons burthen; upon an average one hundred and twenty

\* "Keep along the shore to Maryport, another new creation, the property of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. and so named by him in honour of his lady: the second house was built only in 1750. Now there are above one hundred, peopled by thirteen hundred souls, all collected together by the opening of a coal trade on this estate. For the conveniency of shipping (there being above seventy of different sizes, from thirty to three hundred tons burden, belonging to the harbour) are wooden piers with quays on the river Elen, where ships lie and receive their lading.—Beside the coal trade, is some skinning business, and a rope yard."—PENNANT'S TOUR, 1774.

† It now contains 685 families, and above 3000 inhabitants.

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 ports. Before the unhappy division between the mother country and the colonies, they sent out several ships to America. They import timber, flax, and iron, from the Baltic.

This place is happily situated for sea-bathing, and is greatly resorted to in the proper seasons.

In 1760, a chapel was founded here, and consecrated by Bishop Lyttleton in 1763: dedicated to St. Mary.—By a donation of 200*l.* by the late Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. and the like sum obtained from the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, with other perquisites, and a charge upon the pews, the curate's salary or stipend amounts to about 35*l.* a year. The nomination of curate was reserved in the act of consecration to the heirs of Mr. Senhouse, the founder.

In this parish are two distinct manors. The manor of **CROSBY**, or **CROSS-CANONBY**, and that of **BIRKBY**.

Both these manors appertained to the barony of Allerdale. The manor of **CROSBY**, or **CROSS-CANONBY**, was never severed till the reign of King Henry VIII. being part of the possessions of the Lucies, which the sixth Earl of Northumberland transferred to the crown. In the 37th year of that reign it was granted out, and passed through many purchasers, till at length it came to the family of Porters, of Weary-Hall, and, by the great great grandson of the purchaser of that name, sold out to the tenants of the manor.

|| It lies S. W. from Hayton, bounded on the S. and W. by the sea, by Hayton fields on the N. and by Allerby Crooks and pastures on the E.

This parish is of a triangular figure, and contains about four square miles. Between Birkby and Crosby there is a small common of good land, mostly depastured with black cattle.

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.]** The soil in general is a light loam or gravel, and produces early crops (particularly near the river) of wheat, barley, oats, &c. with some few turnips. Towards Maryport the land is very fertile, and chiefly kept in meadows or pastures.

**RABBITS, &c.]** A warren on the coast, belonging to Mr. Senhouse.—He has also a small deer-park.

**QUARRIES, &c.]** A quarry of freestone: by the implements found in it, it appears to have been wrought by the Romans.—No limestone.—Coals, belong not to Mr. Senhouse.

**MARYPORT** is at present a considerable market-town, and port for the exportation of coals. A few years ago it was like to have lost its population, by the failure of the coal-mines; but new seams of coal having been opened, trade now flourishes again.—The town is neat, the streets are open, and the air healthy. There is a person living in this town aged 112 years: another died lately at the age of 107.

**NETHER-HALL** stands at a little distance from the port, up the river Ellen, in a neat and pleasant situation. Here is annually given, on the 27th of February, a good dinner and 2*s.* 6*d.* to forty poor widows, according to the bequest of a lady of the Senhouse family, who left 100*l.* for that purpose.

**MANUFACTURES, &c.]** A cotton manufactory is lately set forward, which employs between four and five hundred people. Two ship-yards, which employ above one hundred carpenters.

**ROADS AND RIVERS.]** No roads of note.—The river Ellen bounds the parish to the south; there are trout and salmon in this river; the salmon Mr. Senhouse takes in coops.

**ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** Part of this parish inclines to the river, and the rest towards the sea; it is rather hilly, and the villages mostly stand high, and are sheltered with a few trees. The south side of the parish, particularly about Nether-Hall, is pleasant, the lands fertile, and the fields regular and well fenced with quicksets.—The other parts are rather bare.—Some part of the coast is high, but not rocky.—Herrings a few years ago were taken here in large quantities.—**HOUSEMAN'S NOTES.**

§ To Richard Bridges and John Knight, of the yearly value of 4*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* halfpenny.—George Porter, Esq. sold it out to the freeholders.

SENHOUSE

## SENHOUSE OF ELLENBOROUGH.

Walter de Sevenhoufe of Seafcales. Lived temp. K. Edw. III.

Nicholas temp. K. Rich. II.

William = ..... d. and coheirefs of Lucey, 1ft K. Hen. VI.

Thomas temp. K. Hen. VII.

Thomas temp. K. Hen. VIII.

John = Eliz. elder fifter and coheirefs of Rich. Eggesfield, of Ellenborough-Hall: died 11th Q. Eliz.

Tho. who had the eftate at Seafcales. This line is extinct.	Peter, of Ellenborough-Hall, d. f. iff.	John* = Anne, d. of John Ponfonby, of Hale, d. 3d K. Jas. I.	Richard, of London.
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John and John both d. young.	Peter = Frances, d. of Lanc. Salkeld, of Armathwaite; died 1654.	Simon, killed near Dovenby, by Skelton.	Rich. D. D. Fell. of St. John's Coll. Cam. Dean of Gloucefter, and 1624 Bishop of Carliffe.
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William.	Tho.	John.	James.	Elen = Fletcher.	Jane = Blennerhaffet.	Mary, Eliz. and Anne, all died young.
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John = Eliz. d. of Humph. Wharton, Gillinwood, Esq. d. 1667.	Peter, Lanc. drowned.	Tho. Wm. Rich. Anne. Cath. Mabel.
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Humphrey d. f. iff.	1. Eliz. d. of Jerom Tollhurst, by whom he had no iffue.	John = 2. Mary, d. of Andrew Hudleston, of Hutton John. Died 1677.	Richard.
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Patricius.	Frances.	Ifab.	Agnes.	Margaret = Eggesfield.	Elizabeth = Nicholfon.
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John = Jane, d. of Rich. Lamplough. Died 1694.	Andrew, killed in a naval engagement with the French.	Dudley, Peter. Humph. = Eleanor, d. of William Kirby, of Ashlock, Lancashire.
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Richard, drowned in Virginia.	Dorothy = Senhoufe.	Eliz.	Mary = Crosby.
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Joseph Humph. d. f. iff.	Mary, d. Sir Geo. Fleming, Bart. Bp. of Carl. d. 1770.	Wm. John Bridg. d. f. iff.	Christian. Johanna, Thompfon.
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John and Rich. both d. young.	Mary = Brathwaite.	Jane = Stephenson.	Frances. Grace. Ifabel = Fletcher.	Eliz.
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*These fix ladies fold Ellenborough, &c. to Humphrey their uncle.*

Humphrey, the present owner of Ellenborough, is member of parl. for Cumberland.	Cath. d. of Tho. Wood, of Beadnal.	Geo. Geo. Wm. Josiah. Fleming d. inf.
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Mary-Anne, Johanna, & Cath. died young.	Humphrey. Thomas ob. 1795, æt. 16.	Mary = Gale.	Catharine d. unmar.	Eleanor d. inf.	Johanna d. unmar.
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\* The person whom Can. den names fo honourably in his Britannia:

BIRKBY became the possession and seat of the family of Senhouse in the reign of King Henry VIII. Their mansion-house being at Nether-Hall. They were derived from the house of Seascales, in this county.‡

The church of Cross-Canonby† was rectorial: it is dedicated to St. John, and was given by Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, with a carucate of land there, to the prior and convent of Carlisle; it was soon after made appropriate, and confirmation was had from King Henry II. and King Edward III.—This church is now a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the dean and chapter.¶——The family of Senhouse have a burial vault here.\*

Camden, speaking of the sea shore from Workington, says—“Some are of opinion, that from hence Stilico carried a wall some four miles, for the defence of the coast, in such places as were most convenient for landing; at what

‡ “Mentioned in Sanford’s MS. “They were a constant family of gamesters, and the country people were wont to say, the Senhouses learn to play at cards in their mother’s belly. ‘The doctor playing with a stranger, he tipped the die so pat, that the other exclaimed, “Surely it is either the devil or Dick Senhouse!” A common saying, “It will do in spite of the devil and Dick Senhouse.”—When he was a scholar at Cambridge, coming into the country to see his friends, his horse happened to cast a shoe, and having no money to pay the smith withal, “Well, well,” says the smith, “go your ways, and when you come to be Bishop of Carlisle you’ll pay me,” which he did in abundance of gratitude; and was a religious and honest paritor.

† The carucate of land now makes a small demesne, with about eight tenants, who pay to the dean and chapter 4l. 10s. 5d. halfpenny customary rent, and a 4d. fine on change of tenant. The demesne is now, or was lately, under lease to one Brougham, under the annual rent of 2l.

¶ The rectory, except the herbage of the church-yard and tithes of Ellenborough demesne, in 1760; were leased out at 10l. rent to the dean and chapter, 25l. to the curate.

\* MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.

H. S. E.

HUMPHRIDUS SENHOUSE  
de Nether-Hall Armiger  
Qui obiit quarto die Aprilis  
Anno Domini 1738, ætatis suæ 69  
Uxorem duxit Eleanoram fil. Guil. Kirby  
De Aslack, in com. Lanc. Armiger  
Erat in com. Cumb. Pacis Justiciarius  
Et Vice-Comes anno primo R. Georgii I.  
Quando occasione insigni oblata  
Suæ erga Ecclesiam Rempublicamque Anglicanam  
Felici sub auspicio familiæ Brunsvicensis  
Egregium affectionis indicium  
Fortiter et alacriter exhibuit  
Conjux erat amans et fidelis  
Parens indulgens et tener  
Amicus constans et sincerus  
Civis pacificus et utilis  
In cujus memoriam monumentum hoc qualecunq. sit  
Gratitudinis ergo  
Filius unice superstes  
Humphridus Senhouse.

P.

“ time

“ time the Scots from Ireland infested these parts. For thus Claudian makes  
“ Britain speak of herself:—

“ *Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus inquit,*  
“ *Munivit Stilico, totam cum Scotus Hibernem,*  
“ *Movit, et infesto, spumavit remige Thetis.*

“ And I shall ever own his happy care,  
“ Who sav'd me sinking in unequal war:  
“ When Scots came thund'ring from the Irish shores,  
“ And th' ocean trembled, struck with hostile oars.”

“ And pieces of broken walls continue to the mouth of Elen, now Elne; which,  
“ within a little of its head, has Ireby, a tolerable marker. I am of opinion this  
“ was the Arbeia, where the Barcarii Tigrantis were garrisoned. At its mouth  
“ it has Elenborough, i. e. a burrough upon the Elen, where the first cohort of  
“ the Dalmatians, with their commander, was garrisoned. § It was seated on a  
“ pretty high hill, from whence is a large prospect into the Irish sea; but now  
“ corn grows where the town stood, yet there are still plain remains of it; old  
“ vaults are opened, and several altars, inscriptions, and statues are dug up. All  
“ which, that worthy gentleman, J. Senhouse, (in whose fields they were dug up)  
“ kept very religiously, and placed them regularly in the walls of his house. In  
“ the middle of the yard stands a beautiful square altar of red stone, the work of  
“ which is old and very curious; it is about five feet high, and the characters upon  
“ it are very fair. But take the figure of it on all sides, as it was curiously drawn by  
“ Sir Robert Cotton, of Conington, Knight,\* a great admirer of antiquities; when  
“ he and I, to discover the rarities of our native country, took a survey of these  
“ parts, with great pleasure and satisfaction, in the year of our Lord 1599. I could  
“ not but make an honourable mention of the gentleman (Mr. Senhouse) I just  
“ now spoke of, not only because he entertained us with the utmost civility, but  
“ also because he had a veneration for antiquity (in which he was well skilled) and  
“ with great diligence preserved such inscriptions as these, which by ignorant  
“ people in those parts are presently broken to pieces, and turned to other uses, to  
“ the great detriment of these studies.

“ In the inscription every thing is plain, only in the last line but one, T and  
“ ÆDES, have two letters joined in one. At the bottom it is imperfect, possibly  
“ to be restored thus, *Decurionem Ordinem restituit.* The Decuriones were the same  
“ in the Municipia, as senators were at Rome and in the colonies. They were  
“ so called from *curia*, the court, wherein they presided; from whence also they  
“ were named *Curiales*, as having the chief management of all court or civil  
“ affairs. On the backside of this altar, and the upper edge, you see there is  
“ *Voluntii Vivas*, which two words puzzle me; and I can make nothing of

§ This station is in that part of the manor of Elleborough which lies in the parish of Cross-Canonby.—THE EDITORS.

\* In the Latin edition, he says it was dug out of Kingshall, and was sent to him.

“ them,

“ them, unless the Decuriones, Equites, and the Plebs (of which three the  
 “ Municipium consisted) did erect it to *G. Cornelius Peregrinus*, (who restored the  
 “ houses, temples, and decurios) by way of vow or prayer, that this their benefactor  
 “ might live at Volantium. From which I would conclude, if allowance may be  
 “ made

Hinc murum ad defendendum Littus quatuor plus minus mill. pass. perductum fuisse credunt nonnulli, adeo continuæ sunt parietinæ ad Oleni sive Eleni ostium, Elne nunc nominant, qui non longum permen- sus iter ad fontes Isby havet forum non minimum. Arbeciam fuisse judicamus ubi Barcarij Tigrienses stationem egerunt; et ad ostium Elenburrough, i. e. burgus ad Elunum, quem Olenacum fuisse ubi Ala prima Herculea in præsidio erat, si conjecturæ sit locus, tam ex antiquitatis vestigiis, quam nominis agna- tione conjectarem. Tot enim inscripta saxa, et statutz hic eruuntur, ut incolumbariis, furnis, et caminis nihil sit frequentius; sed quæ ita obliterated sunt, ut præter romana nomina plane nihil elicias. Ecce tamen unam que nuper ibi *Kingshall* collem effosa, et ad me missa.

GENIO LOCI  
 FORTVNÆ REDVCI  
 ROMÆ ÆTERNÆ  
 ET FATO BONO  
 G. CORNELIVS  
 PEREGRINVS  
 TRIB. COHORT.  
 EX PROVINCIA  
 MAVR. CÆS.  
 DOMOS ÆDES  
 DECOR. — — —

Hæc altera etiam ibidem extat inscriptio:

DIS. ET DEABVS O — —  
 PS POSVIMVS  
 COH. I. DELM.

CAND. LAT. EDIT.

In Mr. Horsley's work we find the inscriptions found at Elenborough thus mentioned:

“ I believe there is no one Roman station in Britain, where so great a number of inscriptions have been found, as at *Elenborough*; and most of the originals are yet preserved at Elenborough-Hall, the seat of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. who is the proprietor of the ground on which the Roman station has been, and the worthy descendant of John Senhouse, Esq. whom Camden commends for his great civility to Sir Robert Cotton and himself, for his skill in antiquity, and for the great care with which he preserved such curiosities.—The soldiers that seem to have been in garrison here, are the *Cohors prima Hispanorum*, *Cohors prima Dalmatarum*, and the *Cohors prima Bataſtorum*: at least these are all mentioned in some inscriptions found at this place.

“ No. 61.\* *Jovi optimo Maximo, Lucius Cammius Maximus præfectus Cohortis primæ Hispanorum equitum votum solvit libens merito.* This stone was presented to Mr. Kirby, of Ashlack, in Lancashire, in whose hands it now is. The inscription imports only, that this beautiful altar was erected to Jupiter by Cammius Maximus, the præfect of the first Cohort of Spanish horse.”—No. 8.

“ No. 62. *Jovi optimo Maximo, Cohors prima Hispanorum cui præest Marcus Menius Agrippa tribunus posuit.* This is still at Elenborough-Hall, in the middle of a garden, with a sun-dial upon it. I will not pretend to determine whether we are to understand the same Cohort here as in the former inscription; for they are expressly called horse, and are said to be under a præfect; but here the word *equitum* is not expressed, and the officer is called a *tribune*, who is also of a different name from the former: but that the terms *præfectus* and *tribunus* were sometimes used promiscuously, has been shewn elsewhere; however, as the word *equitum* is not mentioned here, I am more inclined to think this was a foot Cohort. According to the *Notitia*, in the latter end of the empire, the *tribunus Cohortis primæ Hispanorum* was at *Axolodunum*,

\* The Nos. at the beginning of the different descriptions refer to Mr. Horsley's plates; those at the end to our own.—THE EDITORS.

“ made for conjecture, that this place was formerly called Volantum. Underneath  
 “ it are engraven sacrificing instruments, a sort of axe, (dolabra) and a long  
 “ chopping knife (fecespita) on the left side a mallet and a jug, on the right a  
 “ patera or goblet, a dish and a pear, if I judge right, though others will have it to  
 “ be

which I have shewn to be Burgh upon the wall, to which place it is probable they removed after this inscription was erected.”—No. 12.

“ No. 63. *Jovi Augusti Marcus Censorius Marci filius Voltinia (tribu) Cornelianus centurio legionis decime Tretensis præfectus Cohortis primæ Hispanorum ex provincia Narbonensi dono Nemanensis votum solvit libens merito.* This inscription is upon an altar which seems to have been erected by the same Cohort as the former; though, as it appears to me, much after it. The stone is now in the Isle of Mann, in the library of the bishop of that island: and, as I had no opportunity to visit it, I have here laid it down according to the dimensions and copy given of it in the appendix to Mr. Gordon’s *Itinerarium Septentrionale*. The ingenious author of that letter supposes it to have been in the time of Marcus Aurelius; but the form of some of the letters inclines me think it must have been later, particularly the cut of the L, which I have considered before, in my observations on the inscription on the rock at the Gelt. The transverse stroke of the A is likewise somewhat uncommon, and much of the same sort with that at Boroughbridge, which, by all appearance, has been very late. It is well known that Diocletian was fond of the name *Jovius*, to whose time all the circumstances of this inscription seem to agree. Bandurius exhibits a coin of this emperor, upon the reverse of which is *Jovi Aug.* which words most probably stand for *Jovi Augusti*, since upon another of his coins, in the same author, we find in words at length *Jovi Augustorum*, and in the same manner perhaps *Jovi Aug.* ought to be read upon this altar. The Emperor Antoninus Pius was also of this city *Nemausus*, now called *Nismes*.”—No. 10.

“ No. 64. *Pro salute ..... Antonini Augusti pii felicitis Paulus Pauli filius Palatina (tribu) Postumius Acilianus præfectus Cohortis primæ Dalmatarum.* Both this and the next were published long ago by Camden, and lately by Mr. Gordon, who has given us most of the originals which belong to this place, and thinks this monument has been erected in honour of Antoninus Pius: but there has not been room in the first line for what usually precedes that emperor’s name in other inscriptions, and *pii felicitis*, if we read it so, and not *Patriæ Patriæ*, suits not him, but some of the following Antonines, as Caracalla, or Commodus, who first joined *felix* to *Pius*: but I confess the remains look liker P. P. for *Patriæ Patriæ*.”—No. 1.

“ No. 65. *Dis Deabusque Paulus Postumius Acilianus præfectus Cohortis primæ Dalmatarum.* This is also in Gruter’s Corpus, but incorrect, both as to the inscription and figures. It is not to be doubted, but the same person erected this who erected the former. There is no difficulty in the reading, and the sculpture is curious. The figure on the right side is Hercules, with his club in his right hand; but what he carries in his left seems not to be a cup or patera, as it is represented by Mr. Gordon, but three Hesperian apples. I once imagined the figure on the left side might have been Hercules too, leaning upon his club or pillar, for it seems rather too large and clumsy for a spear.”—No. 2.

“ No. 66. *Marti, Militari Cohors prima Betasiorum cui præest Julius Tutor præfectus votum solvit libertissime merito.* This is placed above the door of a house built at the fort called Elenfoot, and by Mr. Senhouse Volantium, in allusion to Mr. Camden’s conjecture about the name of this place. The left side of the altar has suffered damage by the plough that turned it up, whereby some letters are effaced, and particularly a part of the name of the commander is lost; but, excepting this, there is no difficulty in reading the inscription. *Mars Militaris* is remarkable, and is perhaps of the same purport with *Mars Belatucaler*. The contraction of VM, in the third line, is common, and the rest of them here, as well as in other inscriptions, seem to have been in order to bring the words within the compass allotted to them. The *Betasii* were a people of Belgic Gaul. The different ways in which their name is writ, may be worth observing: here it is with Æ, in Pliny it is *Betasi*, in Tacitus *Bethasii* or *Betasii*, and in the *Notitia Vetasii*. The two names *Julius Tutor* are found together in an inscription in Gruter: the vacant space at the end of the fourth line would, I think, just be filled up by the letters that are wanting of *Julius*.”—No. 11.

“ No. 67. *Jovi optimo maximo, Caius Caballus Priscus Tribunus.* Besides the inscriptions in which express mention is made of a particular Cohort, there are others that mention some officers, without tell-  
 ing

“ be a holy water pot ; for these were the vessels used in their sacrifices. Besides  
 “ others, such as the cruet (simpulum) censet (thuribulum) the open pot (futile)  
 “ the mitre (apex sacerdotalis) which I observed to be engraven on other altars in  
 “ in these parts.

“ The

ing us to what body they belonged. Of this sort is this next, which only gives us the name of the  
*Tribune* who erected it.”—No. 13.

No. 68. The drawings of this altar, taken from the original, differ very much from Mr. Horsley's, as do all those which we have seen. No. 4.—“ *Genio Loci Fortune reduci Romæ Æternæ, et Fato bono, Gaius Cornelius Peregrinus tribunus Cohortus ex Provincia Mauritanie Casariensis domos et adem decurionum restituit.* This is the finest and most curious Roman altar that ever was discovered in Britain. The draught of it I think has been given no where, except in Camden's *Britannia*, and there not very correctly. It was found at this station, and removed from Elenborough-Hall to Flathall, near Whitehaven, the seat of James Lowther, Esq. where it is carefully preserved. But though the altar is fine, the inscription seems to be coarse ; and I have often observed, that rude inscriptions are upon beautiful altars. The inscription at present is in some parts, especially towards the end, nearly effaced, where, no doubt, it was visible enough when Camden first copied it ; and, in these parts, I took the help of his reading, in order to make the whole as compleat as I could. It will be proper first to take notice of the inscription, and then of the sculpture.

“ The altar is inscribed *Genio Loci, Fortune reduci Romæ Æternæ, et Fato bono.* It is well known that places had their *Genii*, as well as persons and states : and it was a common practice for the Romans to make their addresses to the *Genius* of the place, even where they were strangers. So *Æneas*, when he arrives at the mouth of the Tiber :

—— *Fronde tempora ramo  
 Implicat, et Geniumque loci, primamque decorum  
 Tellurem, Nymphasque, et adhuc ignota precatur  
 Flumina.*——

“ We have also another monument, inscribed *Genio Loci*, found at York. *Fortuna redux* and *Romæ Æterna* are also common, both on coins and inscriptions ; so that these three first are not unusual : but *Fato bono* is somewhat peculiar ; yet we have another instance in Britain of an altar, *Marti Victori, Genio Loci, et Bono Eventui* : and these two seem to be much the same *Bonum Fatum* and *Bonus Eventus*. This epithet is added to other gods and goddesses.—Among the Arundelian collection we have *Bonæ Dææ Veneri*, and Virgil ascribes it to Juno. Pliny describes the image of *Bonus Eventus*, as “ holding a *patera* in the right hand, an ear of corn and poppy in the left.” The figure of it upon medals is agreeable to this description. In a coin of Antoninus Pius, it has a *patera* over a flaming altar in one hand, and ears of corn in the other. I mention this now, because it may help us to understand what relates to the sculpture upon this altar. I only further add, for the same purpose, that, as Burton informs us, “ Severus's *Bonus Eventus* stands robed with corn in the charger, poppy and an ear of corn in the left.” What follows in the inscription is the name of the tribune, *Gaius Cornelius Peregrinus*, but what Cohort he commanded I know not, for I believe what follows expresses his own country, namely, *Mauritania Casariensis*, like what was before in another inscription ; for *Mauritania*, as is well known, was divided into *Tigritana* and *Casariensis*.—The *Barcarii Tigritenses* are, in the *Notitia*, placed at *Arbeia* ; and a *numerus Maurorum Aurelianorum* at *Aballaba*. I am at a loss to understand Camden's supplement to the end of this inscription. .... If we are to read *decurionum ordinem restituit* in this place, what must be done with *Domos et Ædes* ? He seems afterwards to join all three together, as if this tribune had restored houses, temples, and the order of the *Decuriones* : but then another *et* seems to be wanting before *decurionum*, and, therefore, I think it is much better to leave out the word *ordinem*, for which there is not room on the altar, and then all is plain and easy.

“ On the back of the altar is *Volanti Vivas*, where *Volanti* does not appear with a double I, as in Camden. His conjecture, &c. .... and from hence he conjectures that this place has been called *Volantium* ; though others suppose it to be *Olenacum*. But I see no necessity to suppose the altar was erected

“ The second altar delineated here, was dug up at Old Carlisle, and remained  
 “ in the house of the Barwives (now the Kirbys, at Ilkirk, but is, I believe, re-  
 “ moved to Drumbugh, in this county) it had many legatures, or connections of  
 “ letters, the engraver has given you pretty exactly. It seems to be read thus :

“ Jovi

erected by the inhabitants : they might order these words to be cut upon it after it was erected : and I find *Petrei Bibas* at the end of an inscription in Gruter, where B is put instead of VI, so that it is *Petrei Vivas* ; and perhaps a parallel instance to this which is now before us : and in Monfaucon we have a *Tessera* with *Favste Vivas* upon it ; and likewise in the same author *Valentiniane Zeses*, that is, *Vivas*.\* These instances make me suspect, that *Volanti* may be the name of some person, addressed to in the vocative case, like *Petrei* : and I am inclined to think the name of this place was *Virosidum* in the time of the Notitia.

“ In the sculpture, besides what is purely ornamental, there is upon the back of the altar the usual sacrificing ax and knife ; and upon one side the *patera* and *praefericulum*.—“ On the right side,” says Camden, “ (according to the translation) is a goblet, a dish, and a pear (if I judge right) though others will have it to be a holy water-pot.” But what he takes to be a pear, (which I remember not among the symbols of any of the deities) I took at first for a pine apple, two of which are also upon the face of the capital of the altar : but I now rather believe they have been designed for *spice*, or ears of corn.—The representation seems to be very nearly the same with what I observed on a fine medal of Augustus, which I saw at London, where no distinction of the several ears appeared. I am also of opinion that the sculpture which is between the two heads in the front of the capital, has been a bunch of corn, though no marks of distinction did clearly appear. This suits *Bonus Eventus*, or *Bonum Fatum* : and Horace joins Ceres, to whom ears of corn are also suitable, with *Alma Faustitas*. What Camden calls a dish, I take to be a wheel ; the most natural and distinguishing symbol of Fortune, another of the deities to whom this altar is inscribed : and what he calls a goblet, (if I mistake him not) I apprehend to be somewhat of a *patera* or dish. This might perhaps be designed to contain the flowers, or the wine for the *Genius*. The two full faces on the capital of the front manifestly represent the sun. It seems also to be the sun shining, that is in the capital at the back of the altar : and perhaps this may represent the setting, as the others the meridian sun. All these symbols fit well enough the contents of the inscription ; or the imaginary deities to whom the altar was dedicated.

“ No. 69. *De Setlocenia Lucius Abareus centurio votum solvit libens merito*. I take this to have been an altar erected to the local goddess, *Setlocenia*, by *L. Abareus*, a centurion. Mr. Gordon makes them one name, *Labanus*, and omits the C, which I suppose must stand for *Centurio*, as it sometimes does.”—No. 9.

“ There is another inscription found at this place, the original of which is lost. It seems also to have been erected by another officer, as Camden read it, which is as follows—*Belatucadro Julius Civilis Optio votum solvit libens merito*. What the duty of an *Optio* was has been shewn before. Mr. Camden explains it, *praefectus Exercitus*, that is, captain of the guard.

“ No. 70. *Victoria Augustorum Dominorum Nostorum*. This inscription is in a *corona* supported by two *victorias*, which is a form we frequently meet with. Camden calls them two-winged *genii* supporting a garland ; but this must be a mistake, for they are plainly female figures.—The principal thing that concerns this inscription is to fix the emperors, for whose honour it was erected : and the words *Domini Nostri* may help us as to this matter. I know none more likely than Diocletian and Maximian. Spanheim carries this title in the plural no higher than Constantine the Great ; but there is an inscription found at Tadmor, and described in the Philosophical Transactions, which I believe ought to be read,—*Conservatores Orbis, et propagatores generis humani, Domini Nostri Diocletianus et Maximianus fortissimi imperatores*, &c. But to waive this, it is plain, in the general, that the title *Domini Nostri*, is given to those emperors more frequently than to any others, and that they are generally represented upon inscriptions as brave and victorious.”†—No. 3.

“ No. 71. *Dis Manibus Julia Martina vivit anno duodecim Menses tres, dies Viginti duos*. Besides these, there were formerly several sepulchral stones here, but only one remains at present ; the inscription

\* Upon a silver cup found in the river Tyne, at Bywell, was this inscription : *Desideri Vivas*.—*Vide View Northumb.* vol. 1. p. 134.—W. H.

† See the inscription discovered at Drumbugh since Mr. Horsley's time.—W. H.

“ Jovi optimo Maximo. Ala Augusta ob Virtutem appellata, cui præest Publius  
 “ Ælius, Publii filius Sergia magnus de nurfa ex pannonia inferiore Præfectus  
 “ Aproniano (and perhaps) Braslua consulibus.”

“ The

of which was published by Camden and lately both that and the sculpture by Mr. Gordon. The figure on the stone I take to be *Julia Martina*, the party deceased; but what that upon her head is designed for I know not. By the rays issuing out from it, I guess it to be the setting sun, an emblem not improper on such an occasion. Mr. Gordon justly observes, that the figure is very coarse, and the letters rude, like the Gothic character; but he has, in the third line of the inscription, made that an L which is manifestly an I in the original. Camden has also confused the last line, and Gruter more, by making an H at the end, instead of I, I. The last I of the three, in the last line, has the numeral stroke above it, and it appears over that only. No doubt the three III have been intended both for numerals, and to include an M in them. There is somewhat of the same nature upon an inscription in Scotland, where the three strokes seem to stand for *ter milz*, and to be both numeral, yet to include an M in them for *mille*.”—No. 6.

“ There was another original of the sepulchral kind extant when Mr. Gordon was at this place, which is since destroyed: he tells us that it was very imperfect when he saw it; and the copy he has given of it is unintelligible; only in the general, it seems to have contained the names and ages of the deceased. It stands thus in him—

—IL SER—QV ANAT—CALAPIADIO—BVIT CAIA—XITANN  
 —MORII VI—DESIDE RIS INT—NON VA.

“ The other sepulchral inscriptions belonging to this place which are in Camden, but the originals lost long ago, are these which follow—

“ *Dis Manibus Ingenui annorum decim, or Ingentis vixit annos decem Julius Simplex Pater faciendum curavit.*

“ *Dis manibus, Mori Regis filii heredes, ejus substituerunt vixit annos septuaginta.*

“ *Morus Rex* seems to have been the name of the person deceased, whose sons erected this monument. —“ It was customary with the ancients to erect sepulchral monuments for themselves and families, while they were living; which might possibly be the case here, with respect to this *Morus Rex*: but the monument he built might have fallen to decay, or by some accident have been demolished before his death, and his sons upon his decease have rebuilt it. The word *substituerunt* seems to intimate something like this, which signifies the putting of some person or thing in the room of another which was there before: so we say *substituere Judicem*; and by the Roman law, the *Usufructuary* was obliged *substituere Pecora, or Arbores*, in the room of such as died.—It would be very difficult to put any other meaning upon *substituerunt*, in this inscription; for to take it in the sense of *constituerunt*, is perhaps without example. The persons on whose account the following inscription was erected, were probably of the same family, for *Reg* in the third line seems to stand for *Regis*.”

*Vide third inscription, page 272.*

“ This seems to have been a sepulchral monument for three persons, but their names and ages are imperfect. The S in *Exsegere* is plainly redundant, being contained in the X.

“ *Dis manibus Luca vixit annis viginti.*—Whether Luca be the whole name, or only a part, is uncertain.

“ No. 72. Besides these inscriptions, there is a sculpture or two that deserve to be taken notice of, and which Mr. Gordon has already published from the originals. This female figure, with a vessel in her right hand, may possibly represent the goddess *Sethcenia*, mentioned in an inscription belonging to this place.”—No. 14. It is built up in the wall, and much defaced.

“ No. 73. This is supposed to be a Roman *lagnio*, and the naked figure seems not much unlike a *Venus Pudica*.”—No. 7.

“ No. 74. This stone is built up in the side of the porch of Mr. Senhouse’s seat. The learned Dr. Stukeley, who obliged me with his draught of this figure, is of opinion that this sculpture has never been finished. It has indeed a rude appearance at present, for which reason it has been neglected, and never published before: but I think the later and ruder performances, if we suppose this to have been one of them, should be made public, as well as those that are more ancient and elegant; because it is a curiosity

“ The third altar is inscribed to the local deity Belatucadrus, and is to be read thus :  
 “ Belatucadro Julius civilis optio (i. e. captain of the guard under Comodus,  
 “ A. D. 193, Excubiis præfectus) votum solvit libens merito.”

“ The

curiosity to observe the difference, and see the degeneracy. One cannot now certainly tell upon what occasion this figure has been erected : but as it is common to have such figures on funeral monuments erected for horsemen in the army, I am most inclined to think that this may have been of that nature.”—No. 5.

We now present our readers with HAYMAN ROOKE, Esq.'s communications, extracted by his permission from the *Archæologia*, as read at the *Society of Antiquaries* June 3d, 1790 :—

No. 71. “ represents two very singular dwarf figures with whiskers, and wrapped in hoods and mantles, which resemble the gowns worn by the Roman augurs ; with which they covered their heads when they observed the flight of birds. Dwarfs were much esteemed by the Romans, and means were used to prevent the growth of boys and girls ; therefore it is not improbable, that some of these might have been dignified with the high office of augur, and represented here as such. This stone was found in digging a foundation for a pigsty in the castle-yard at Carlisle, and is in the possession of Col. Senhouse at Nether-Hall, as are all the following antiquities.”—The size of this stone is 8 inches by 10 inches.

No. 15. “ is a stone with the figure of a Roman soldier on horseback, who seems to be directing his spear towards a man under the horse's feet. The inscription is almost obliterated ; it may be read,

*Milites Manipulares Legionis victricis (pescerunt).*

But I am more inclined to think it is the name of a person who had distinguished himself in action, for whom this sepulchral monument was erected. The figure is greatly defaced, and the sculpture in many parts appears to be very indifferent, the shape of the man under the horse's feet is quite out of proportion. This monument was found in the wall of the parish church of Stanwix, and sent to Col. Senhouse in 1787.

No. 26. “ is a stone with three disproportioned female figures in rude sculpture, probably intended for the *Deæ Matres*. The number three was a favourite number among the Romans, their deities were frequently grouped in threes, and the gods were supposed to have a particular pleasure in that number.”—The size of this stone is 2 feet by 1 foot 7 inches.

“ This stone was found in the *castrum*, or fort, near Nether-Hall, which, according to Camden's conjecture, was called *Volantium*, but by Horsley *Virosidum* and *Elenfoot*.

No. 22. “ was found in the above fort in the year 1779, and is the only inscription discovered in this station that mentions the Legions ; it appears plainly to be

*Vexillarii Legionis secundæ Augustæ et Vicefime Valentis Victricis fecerunt.*

It was probably placed in some building erected by the Vexillarii of those legions. The cohorts only are mentioned in inscriptions found here, and those are *Cohors prima Hispanorum*, *Cohors prima Dalmatorum*, and *Cohors prima Baetavorum*.”—The size of this stone is 1 foot 4 inches by 9 inches.

No. 70. “ is the top part of an Amphora\* of yellow pottery, said to be the only fragment of one ever found in Britain. Col. Senhouse told me that a friend of his assured him that this top was exactly the same size, shape, and colour, as those he had seen in Italy, which were found in an ancient villa near Pompeii.”—The size of this piece of pottery is 7 inches by 5 inches.

No. 16. “ was found in the year 1785, by some of Col. Senhouse's labourers in digging near the Prætorium in the fort at *Elenfoot*. From its singular shape, and the square hole on the top, I should suppose it had been the base of a small obelisk, probably used as a gnomon to point out the hours on an horizontal ground dial.

“ I do not recollect ever seeing among the many specimens of Roman sculpture that have been published, a woman on a horse without a bridle.—It may possibly be emblematical ; and I have some idea of having seen a woman in this position on a Roman coin ; but as I have no series of coins to examine,† I will not hazard another conjecture upon it.

\* The Amphora as a liquid measure held forty-eight Sextarii, i. e. about seven gallons and one pint ; as a dry measure it contained three bushels.

† The only two instances on coins it is believed are on those of *Heliopolis* under Commodus. *Patin. Imp. p. 211*, which he supposes to represent *Minerva Equestris*, mentioned by Pausanias, *Attic. B. I.* A coin of *Phera* in Dr. Hunter's Collection, pl. XLIII. 14. p. 234, has a woman sitting aside on a galloping horse, and holding in both hands a blazing torch.—R. G.

“ But

“ The fourth, which is the fairest, has nothing of difficulty in it. It is to be read thus :

“ Dis Deabusque Publius Posthumius Acilianus Præfectus Cohortis primæ Dalmatarum.”

“ Such altars as these, for we may make our observations upon these rites, though Christianity has happily abolished them, as also their victims and themselves too, they used to crown with garlands, and to offer frankincense and wine, and slay their sacrifices upon them, and to anoint the very altars. On the demolishing of which, upon the prevailing of Christianity, Prudentius writes thus :

“ *Exercere manum non penitet et lapis illic  
Si stetit antiquus, quem cingere fuerat error  
Fasciis aut gallinæ pulmone rigare  
Fraugitur.*”

“ Nor spar’d they pains, if thus their zeal they shew’d ;  
“ If in their way some ancient altar stood,  
“ Oft deck’d with ribbands, sprinkled oft with blood,  
“ Down went the sacred stone.”——

“ At the same place I saw also the following inscriptions :

PRO SA — — — —  
ANTONINIAV PII F--  
P. AVLVS P. F PALATINA  
POSTHVMIVS ACILIANVS  
PRÆF. COH. I. DALMATAR.

D. M.  
INGENVI. AN. X.  
IVL. SIMPLEX. PATER.  
F. C.

“ The remains of the Roman gateway at the north entrance of the fort were discovered in 1787.— From what remains of this building, which was probably the guard-room, it must have been a very elegant structure. The stones, which are shaped and dressed, fit close to each other without cement. At the end of the corner stone, was an iron stanchion, on which it is supposed the gate was hung, and from whence, at the bottom, the stone threshold was carried across to the length of near ten feet. On the top are two hollows, which people imagine were worn by wheels, but (as they are near eight feet asunder) no carriage could have been of that width ; and they evidently appear to have been scooped out with a tool.

“ Not long after this discovery, in digging in the front of the gateway, they found the arch entire which had covered the gate ; but Col. Senhouse being unfortunately from home at that time, the arch was destroyed, and the stones carried away for the repair of walls. From this gate a Roman road goes, in almost a straight line, to Carlisle.

“ The remains of an elegant Roman bath were discovered within the fort in the year 1788. There appears to have been a paved walk, two feet wide, carried round, from whence some of the steps that went into the bath remain. The height of the upper wall is two feet ten inches, the length of the bath sixteen feet.

“ Walls of several buildings have been laid open to a considerable length ; and, if one may judge from their thickness, they must have inclosed spacious apartments. Col. Senhouse keeps a man daily at work in searching, and clearing the walls within the fort ; and he will doubtless be well rewarded for his pains, by the acquisition of many curious Roman monuments. These, fortunately for the lovers of antiquities, are sure to be well preserved, for which this gentleman is no less commendable than for his politeness and hospitality to those whose curiosity lead them to Nether-Hall.”

M. D.

D. M.  
MORIREGIS  
FILII HEREDIS  
EIVS SVBSTITVE  
RVNT. VIX. A LXX

D. M.  
LVCA. VIX.  
ANN.  
IS XX.

HIC EXSEGERE FATA  
— — — ENVS SC GERMA  
— — S REG. VIX. AN  
..... S. VIX. AN.  
..... IX .....

D. M.  
IVLIA MARTIM  
A. VIX. AN.  
XII. III. D. XX. H.

“ There is also a stone very curiously engraved, upon which are two winged genii supporting a garland :—

“ VICTORIA AUGUSTORUM DOMINORUM NOSTRORUM.”

It was the opinion of Mr. Horsley and Mr. Warburton, that this was the Virofidum of the Notitia. It shews, by its open and elevated situation, that it was chiefly calculated for a command of the shore, and to have a wide look out to sea. Mr. Camden's idea of its being a guard against the Irish, seems to be carrying the purpose from home, for its use was more readily applied against the Scots, it looking upon a long extent of their coast, from whence, by open boats, the enemy might have landed within the great barrier, had not this station and that at Morresby commanded the shore: and this is still more probable, when we consider it commands a very narrow land prospect, and is upon the banks of the Elne, in which an enemy might have skulked and concealed themselves. Mr. Horsley says—“ The noble remains of antiquity here appear in great plenty, so that there is no doubt it has been a Notitia station. The same military-way which passes through Old Carlisle, is continued to Elenborough. But, besides this, another military-way is said to have gone from hence directly to Boulnefs, which, if true, for I have not seen it, is more observable, since as I think there scarce has been any station upon this way between Elenborough and the wall.”

The way mentioned leading through Old Carlisle, is very conspicuous north of that station, but old inclosures receive it immediately to the southward; and about Midsummer, when we were there on our several journeys, there appeared no possibility of tracing its directions, so as to ascertain that it led to Elenborough.—The other road to Boulnefs, if it ever existed, we could not make out.

By the authority of the Notitia, it appears, that, at Virofidum, the Cohors Sexta Nerviorum was stationed. Mr. Horsley and other antiquaries of great abilities admit, that there has not been discovered at Elenborough any inscription of that Cohort. “ But it is also evident from the Notitia, that these Cohorts, which appear from inscriptions to have been some time at Elenborough, were in the decline of the empire removed to different parts. This makes it probable that the Cohors Sexta Nerviorum, which was before in the western part of Yorkshire (as appears from an inscription, No. 18, in the Brit. Rom. for Yorkshire) did advance to this station at Elenborough, when the other left it. And I observe, “ that

“ that the Nervi Dictenses were, according to the Notitia, in garrison at Dictum, “ which I believe to have been another station, at no great distance, most likely at “ Ambleside; and these Nervi Dictenses might probably be a part of this Cohort, “ and so they were posted near to each other.”

This occasions us again to remark the uncertainty there is in fixing the proper name of every station, by the inscriptions found there; for, like modern garrisons, it is probable the troops would not continually remain in one and the same station. We do not read of their making any permanent property in lands,—the chief distinction of a settled abode. When they were removed, they certainly would move with them their holy things; for no people appear to be more attached to their religious maxims and sacred offices. Some of these, on the entire desertion of a station, have been secreted; and are now discovered most commonly by accidental means.—They had a religious abhorrence of those who did not profess the same tenets; much more (it is to be regretted) than we have against those who deny the Christian revelation: and consequently they would feel the most pointed jealousy of the pollution of their consecrated altars, in the hands of the Picts and Scots. It may be alledged, that most of the dedications come to our knowledge were only temporary and personal; and the veneration for such would last no longer than the life of the person by whom it was erected, or the occasion from whence the immediate consecration arose: but that is raising an uncertain and unreasonable position: the devotees of the same deity, or rather attribute of the universal Jove, would venerate and perhaps use the altar erected by predecessors; or otherwise the land must have been filled with their religious monuments; or there were few devotees.

It is observable, and indeed it is no new remark, for Mr. Horsley and Mr. Warburton made the same, that the stations on the coast of the western ocean lie much closer to each other, and nearer to the wall, than those on the eastern ocean and other end of the wall. There was an obvious reason for this, and we remarked it before, that the Scotch land stretches away westward, and shews a long extended coast; from whence, no doubt, (as well from its vicinity to Ireland, for receiving reinforcements, it being a short and safe passage, as from its mountainous fastnesses, where they could collect and secure the troops) they could hastily pour forth their ravaging bands, on the first intelligence of negligence, supineness, and vain security in the Romans; or of their being drawn off from the borders, and weakened by some interior services. It has been conjectured, “ the eastern side “ of the island was more unpassable for woods, and less inhabited:” but certain it is, the most usual inroads of the northern nations were on the west. Mr. Horsley says Ireland is supposed to be “ the ancient Scotia; and I think the Scoti were very “ formidable and infested the province much in the decline of the empire.”— “ The passage from Ireland to Scotland is short and easy, and the attacks of the “ enemy from thence would be most frequent on the west end of the wall.”

This station has a double rampart, that is, the inner line shews the remains of the usual fortification, by a stone wall of great strength; the ditch next takes place, and a line of ridge, which appears to have been a strong breast-work of turf, perhaps fenced with a palisado, and then succeeds an outward ditch, which appears

to have been carried deeper than the inner one, if one may be allowed to judge from the present state of things, though the place has undoubtedly undergone a very great change by the destruction of the vallums.

Mr. Horsley says there is a round exploratory mount "in a point of land not far from the station." Since his time this has undergone some researches, which we shall particularly notice. Sixty-three paces south-west from the agger, or outer fosse of the camp, an artificial mount hath been raised, the circumference whereof, at the verge, is about two hundred and fifty feet, the height forty-two feet, and the perpendicular height fourteen feet. There is a tradition among the neighbouring people, that a king was buried here, and it has gone by the name of the *King's Burying Place*.—The late Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. about the year 1742, caused a cut ten feet wide to be made into it as far as the centre, but no urns, bones, or other matter appeared, whereby to discover to what purpose it was raised. It seems indeed to have been more ancient than the Roman times.

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FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE LATE ROGER GALE, ESQ.

*Letter from Mr. Thomas Routh, dated 30th May, 1742.*

"Last week an account was sent me, that Mr. Senhouse, of Nether-Hall, had ordered a tumulus, or mount of earth, which lies about sixty yards eastward of the fort at Elenborough, to be searched into, in hopes of meeting with something remarkable. The mount is about five yards in height, and consists of several strata. They began at the circumference, level with the ground, and cut to the centre, in the nature of a profile. The first layer at the bottom was found to be turf set edgeways about two feet high, with breckens, which had formerly grown upon it, seemingly fresh. The second was whitish clay three-fourths of a yard; the next was blue, near a yard; a different of half a yard made the fourth; above that lay a plate of metal, which begun at the stratum of white clay, and was carried obliquely up the sides, till it went off horizontally at an acute angle between the fourth and fifth strata; the whole somewhat resembling a cap; above the plate was a second layer of blue clay, and the sixth, which made the top of the hill, was pure carth.

"What is called metal here, was a hard red cement, as appeared by a piece of it, sent to me afterwards by Mr. Routh.—R. G.

"Having cut away half the mount, without meeting what they might hope for, they thought it needless to proceed."

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Routh, dated Carlisle, 13th April, 1743.*

"I have inclosed the impression of a gold coin of Nero, found about two years ago, near Elenborough, upon the sea shore, within flood mark; it bears Nero's head, with *Nero Cæsar Augustus* about it; its reverse is the emperor and empress, with the inscription, *Augustus and Augusta*."

Mr. Pennant, travelling northward from Maryport, says—"At the south end of the town, is an eminence called the Motehill, and on it a great artificial  
"mount,

“ mount, whose base is one hundred and sixty yards round, protected by a deep  
 “ ditch, almost surrounding it, ceasing only where the steepness of the hill rendered  
 “ such a defence unnecessary: this mount is a little hollowed on the top, has been  
 “ probed in different places to the depth of four or five feet, but was discovered  
 “ to consist of no other materials than the common soil, which had been flung out  
 “ of the fosse.

“ On a hill at the north end of the town are the remains of a large Roman  
 “ station, square, surrounded with double ditches, and furnished with four  
 “ entrances, commanding a view to Scotland, and round the neighbouring country.  
 “ Antiquaries differ about the ancient name; one styles it Olenacum, another  
 “ Virofidum, and Camden Volantium, from the wish inscribed on a beautiful altar  
 “ found here. It had been a considerable place, and had its military roads leading  
 “ from it to Morresby, to old Carlisle, and towards Ambleside; and has been a  
 “ perfect magazine of Roman antiquities.

“ Not far from this station is a tumulus, singular in its composition; it is of a  
 “ round form, and was found on the section made of it by the late Mr. Senhouse,  
 “ to consist of, first, the sod or common turf, then a regular layer of crumbly  
 “ earth, which at the beginning was thin, increasing in thickness as it reached the  
 “ top. This was at first brittle, but soon after being exposed to the air, acquired  
 “ a great hardness and a ferruginous look. Beneath this was a bed of strong blue  
 “ clay, mixed with fern roots, placed on two or three layers of turf, with their  
 “ grassy sides together; and under these, as Mr. Senhouse informed me, were found  
 “ the bones of an heifer and of a colt, with some wood ashes near them.

“ Took the liberty of visiting Nether-Hall, formerly Alneburgh-Hall;\* where  
 “ I soon discovered Mr. Senhouse to be possessed of the politeness hereditary in his  
 “ family towards travellers of curiosity. He pointed out to me the several anti-  
 “ quities that had been long preserved in his house and gardens; engraven by  
 “ Camden, Mr. Horsley, and Mr. Gordon; and permitted one of my servants to  
 “ make drawings of others that had been discovered since.

“ Among the latter is the altar found in the rubbish of a quarry, which seemed  
 “ to have been worked by the Romans in a very extensive manner: it has no  
 “ inscription, and appears to have been left unfinished; perhaps the workmen were  
 “ prevented from executing the whole by the upper part of the hill slipping down  
 “ over the lower: a circumstance that still frequently happens in quarries worked  
 “ beneath the cliffs. On one side of the altar is a broad dagger, on another a patera:

“ A fragment of a stone, with a boar rudely carved, and the letters O. R. D.

“ A large wooden pin, with a curious polygonal head.

“ The spout of a brazen vessel. Mr. Senhouse also favoured me with the sight  
 “ of some thin gold plate, found in the same place: and shewed me near his house,  
 “ in Hall Close, an intrenchment of a regular form, forty-five yards by thirty-five:  
 “ probably the defence of some ancient mansion, so necessary in this border county.

\* The manor of Ellenborough, more anciently Alneburgh, (the property of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq.) is situated in the two parishes of Cross-Canonby and Dearham. The village of Ellenborough is in the parish of Dearham.—THE EDITORS.

“ It gave me great pleasure to review the sculptures engraven in Mr. Horsley’s Antiquities, and preserved in the walls of this place. The following were fixed in the walls of the house, by the ancestor of Mr. Senhouse co-eval with Camden. Hercules appears on one side of No. 65, with his club; and in one hand the Hesperian apples that he had conveyed “ *ab insomni male custodita dracone;*” on the other, a man holding a thick pole with one hand, the right resting on a wheel, probably denoting his having succeeded in opening some great road.†

“ In No. 70, are seen the two victories supporting a triumphal crown, the *Victorie Augusti*.

“ The local goddess *Setlocenia*, with long flowing hair, with a vessel in her hand, fills the front of one stone: and an altar inscribed to her is lodged in one of the garden walls.

“ No. 74 is near the goddess, a most rude figure of a cavalier on his steed.

“ In the same wall with her altar, is No. 64, a monumental mutilated inscription, supposed in honour of Antoninus Pius.

“ No. 71. The next monument notes the premature death of Julia Mamertina, at the age of twenty-one years and three months. A rude head expresses the lady, and a setting sun, the funeral subject.

“ A female expressing modesty with one hand, the other lifted to her head, stands beneath an arch, as if about to bathe, and is marked in Horsley No. 73.

“ In a garden house is No. 62, an altar to Jupiter, by the first cohort of the Spanish, whose tribune was Marcus Menius Agrippa.

“ Another, No. 66, to Mars Militaris, devoted by the first cohort of the Belgic Gauls, commanded by Julius Tutor.

“ And a third, No. 67, to Jupiter, by Caius Caballus Priscus, a tribune, but no mention is made of the cohort.

“ Since I visited this place, Mr. Senhouse has favoured me with an account of other discoveries, made by the removal of the earth that covered the reliques of this station: the streets and foot-ways have been traced paved with stones from the shore, or freestone from the quarries: the last much worn by use. Many foundations of houses, the cement still very strong; and the plaister on some remains of walls, appears to have been painted, with what is now pink colour: several vaults have been discovered, one with freestone steps, much used: fire hearths open before, inclosed with a circular wall behind: from the remains of the fuel, it is evident that the Romans have used both wood and pit coal.\* Bones and teeth of various animals; and pieces of horns of stags, many of the latter sawed, have been found here: also shells of oysters, muscels, wilks, and snails. Broken earthen ware, and the handle of a large vessel marked AEL. Fragments

† The idea which struck us on examining this altar and its sculptures, was, that the figures meant to imply that some great commander, there represented with his lance and shield, had performed some Herculean labour;—for we think the figure of Hercules, in no wise applied to by the inscription, was emblematical only; and the wheel, as Mr. Pennant is pleased to call it, is no more than a shield: the attitude and accoutrements being familiar on coins, &c.—THE EDITORS.

\* That is on a presumption none but the Romans possessed this place—but it might be inhabited many years after their departure.—THE EDITORS.

“ of glafs vessels and mirrors ; and two pieces of a painted glafs cup, which evinces  
“ the antiquity of that art.

“ An entire altar, found in the same search, is to be added to the preceding :  
“ three of the sides are plain : the fourth has a hatchet exactly resembling those  
“ now in use ; and a broad knife, or rather cleaver, with which the victims were  
“ cut up.

“ But the most curious discovery is a stone three feet high, the top formed like  
“ a pediment, with a neat scallop shell cut in the middle. From each side the  
“ pediment, falls a straight corded moulding ; and between those, just beneath the  
“ scallop, is a mutilated figure, the head being destroyed ; but from the body,  
“ which is cloathed with the sagum, and the bucket which it holds in one hand,  
“ by the handle, it appears to have been a Gaul, the only sculpture of that kind  
“ found in our island. †—(No. 18 of our series.)

“ Continue my ride along the coast, enjoying a most beautiful prospect of the  
“ Solway Frith, the Ituna Æstuarium of Ptolemy, bounded by the mountains of  
“ Galloway, from the hill of Crefel, near Dumfries, to the Great and the Little  
“ Rofs, not remote from Kirkcudbright.

“ Keep on the shores as far as the village of Allanby : then turn to the N. E.  
“ ride over a low barren woodless tract, and dismal moors, seeing on the left Crefel,  
“ in Scotland, and on the right Skiddaw, both quite clear ; the last now appears  
“ of an insulting height, over its neighbours.”

Here we must leave this judicious traveller ; the short repetition of our former  
subjects in the two last sentences, the reader we doubt not will pardon, as they  
give him the thoughts of another visitor.

In a letter published in the *Archæologia*, from Mr. Head, a Prebendary of  
Carlisle, a similar account to Mr. Pennant's was given of the opening of the  
tumulus at this place. In another letter published in that collection, dated 13th  
November, 1766, we have the following account—“ Mr. Senhouse, digging in the  
“ Roman station, on his estate here, 1766, made some curious discoveries, which  
“ he communicated to the late Bishop of Carlisle the same year.

“ The workmen opened, for the second time, a vault supposed to be the length  
“ of the Prætorium, twelve feet in length and ten feet and a half in breadth. The  
“ steps into it much worn by use. The stone floor was moved about eighty years  
“ ago, when the vault was opened and filled up again. At the time of writing, this  
“ vault happened to be filled with water.\*

“ A thin piece of beaten gold was found in the clay at the bottom of the vault  
“ a piece, rather more than a third part of this gold, was transmitted to the bishop.

“ A brass ring, not unlike our curtain rings, diameter one inch and a half. The

† Vide sculp. Castlesteads.—THE EDITORS.

\* “ It is highly probable this vault was the temple of the *Dæe Matres*, who appear to be here represented in niches, as they have been found in other parts of Britain. It may have been one of these very *Cancelli* which the ancient capitulares inform us the Gauls used to make for those deities ; and as such bear a near resemblance to the caves and grottoes in which the nymphs and rural deities were originally worshipped.”—R. G.

“ root of a stag’s horn, with a small portion of the skull: the beam and the brow  
“ antler sawed off.

“ A stone with three naked female figures, of very rude sculpture, standing in  
“ three square niches. The height of the figures about twelve inches.—(No. 26.)

“ A small fragment of a stone, with some few letters upon it. Another frag-  
“ ment of a stone, with a wheel of six spokes upon it; the diameter of the wheel  
“ six inches.—(No. 96.)

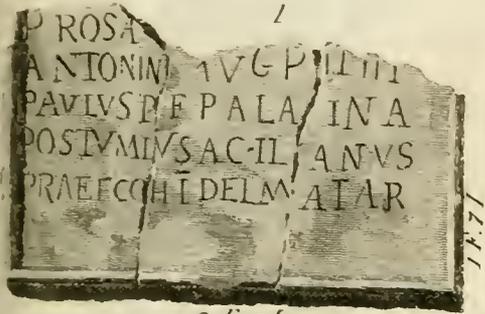
“ Half a Roman millstone. Diameter twenty-one inches, thickness at the  
“ centre three inches.

“ Foundations of walls—fragments of pavements—mouldings of stone—pieces  
“ of brick—many broken pots and flates—coals and cinders. The flates had holes  
“ in them, as the modern ones, and pieces of iron nails were remaining in some  
“ of the holes.”

In the plates, we have given all the remains which have been lately discovered  
at this place; and which Mr. Senhouse graciously permitted our artist to inspect  
and draw:—few of them require any other description than the draught.—

—The centurial stone is in fine preservation. The wall of the station where it  
was fixed had been the work of a *vexillatio*, or detachment of the second legion,  
for honourable distinction, stiled “ *August.*” And a detachment of the twentieth  
legion also honourably distinguished by the title of “ *Valens Viatrix.*”—The altar  
dedicated by the præfect *Acilianus* is singular, the inscription being so near the  
bottom.

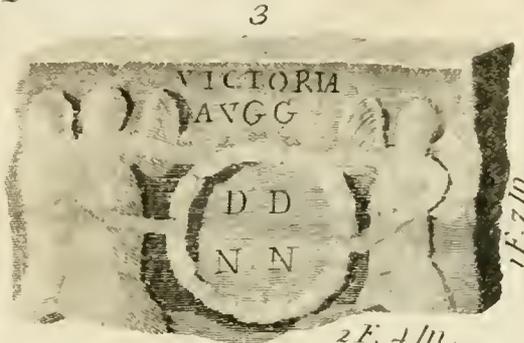
*Elenborough*



2 F 5 I.



1 F 8 I.

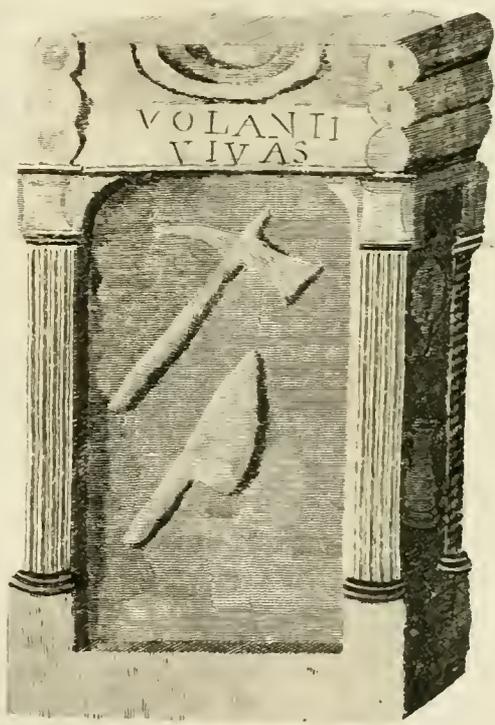


2 F 4 III.



5 Feet.

2 F 3 III.



2 F 6 I.



2 F 4 I.

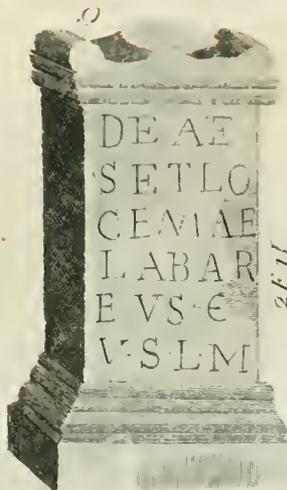


1 F 5 I.

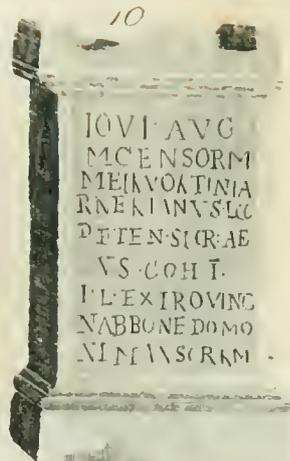




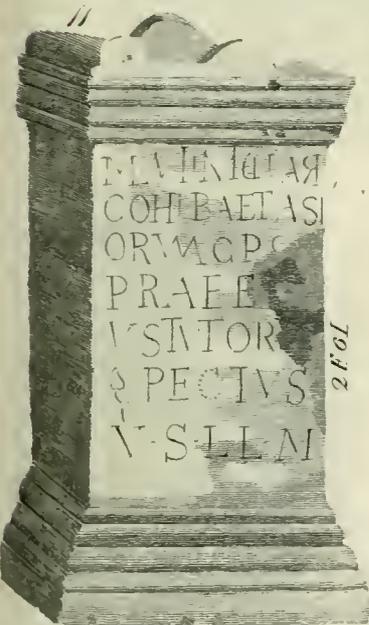
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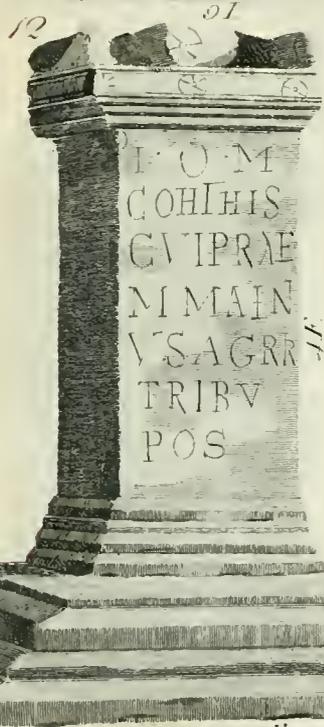
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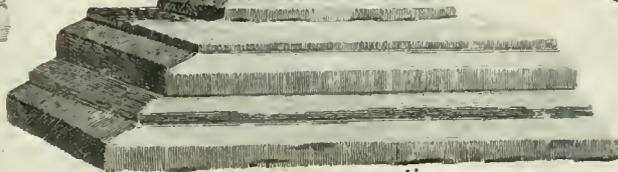
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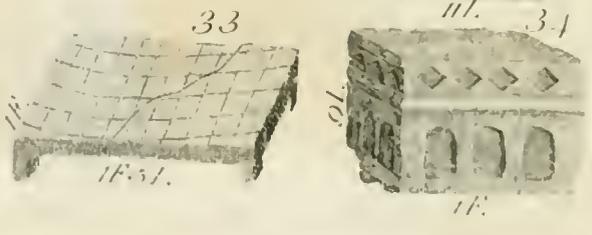
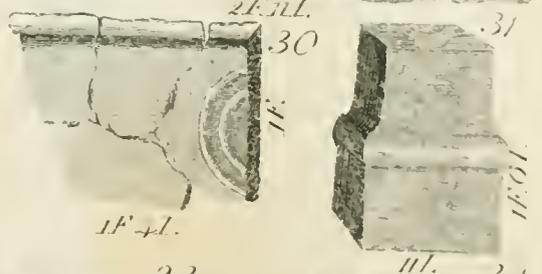
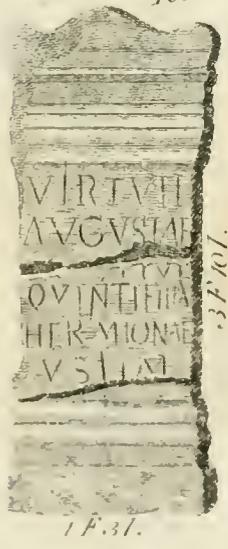
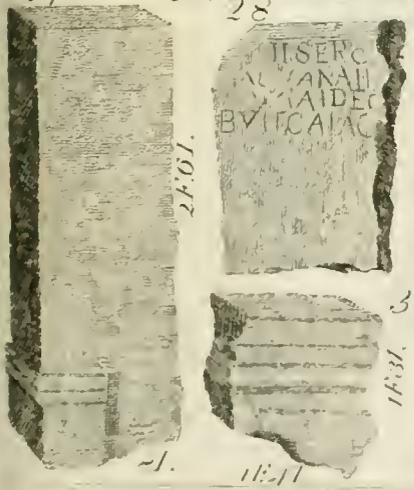
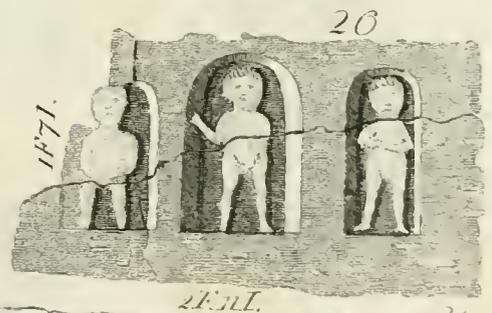
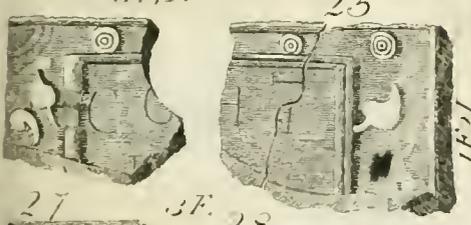
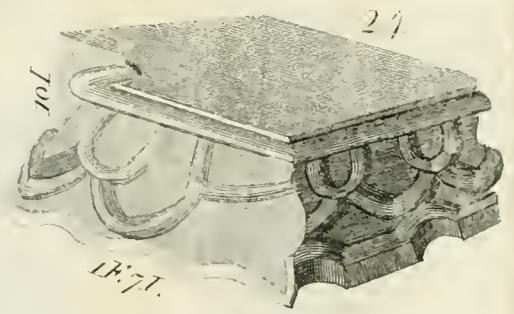
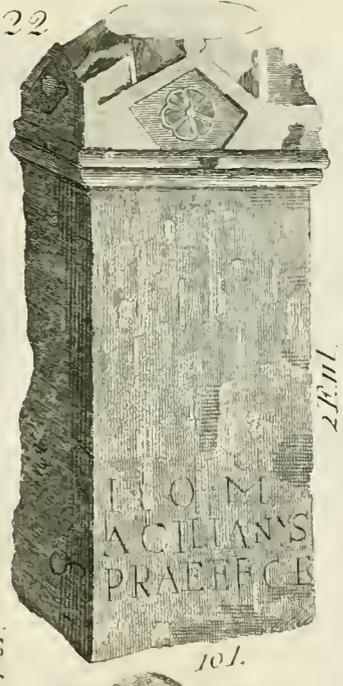
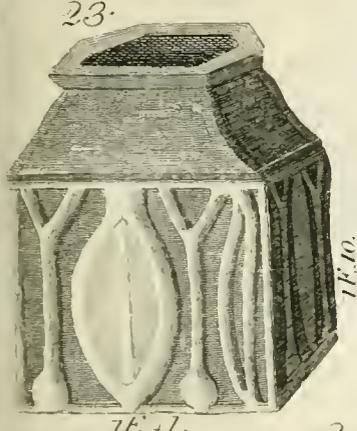
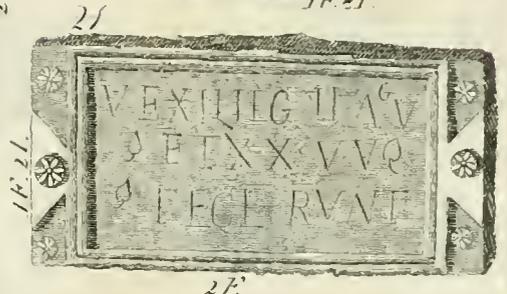
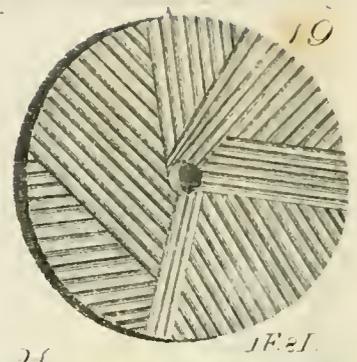
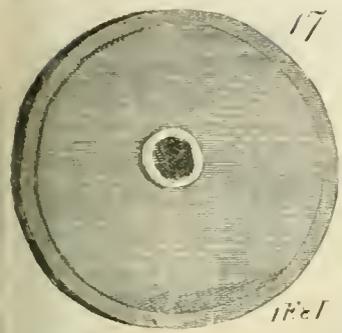


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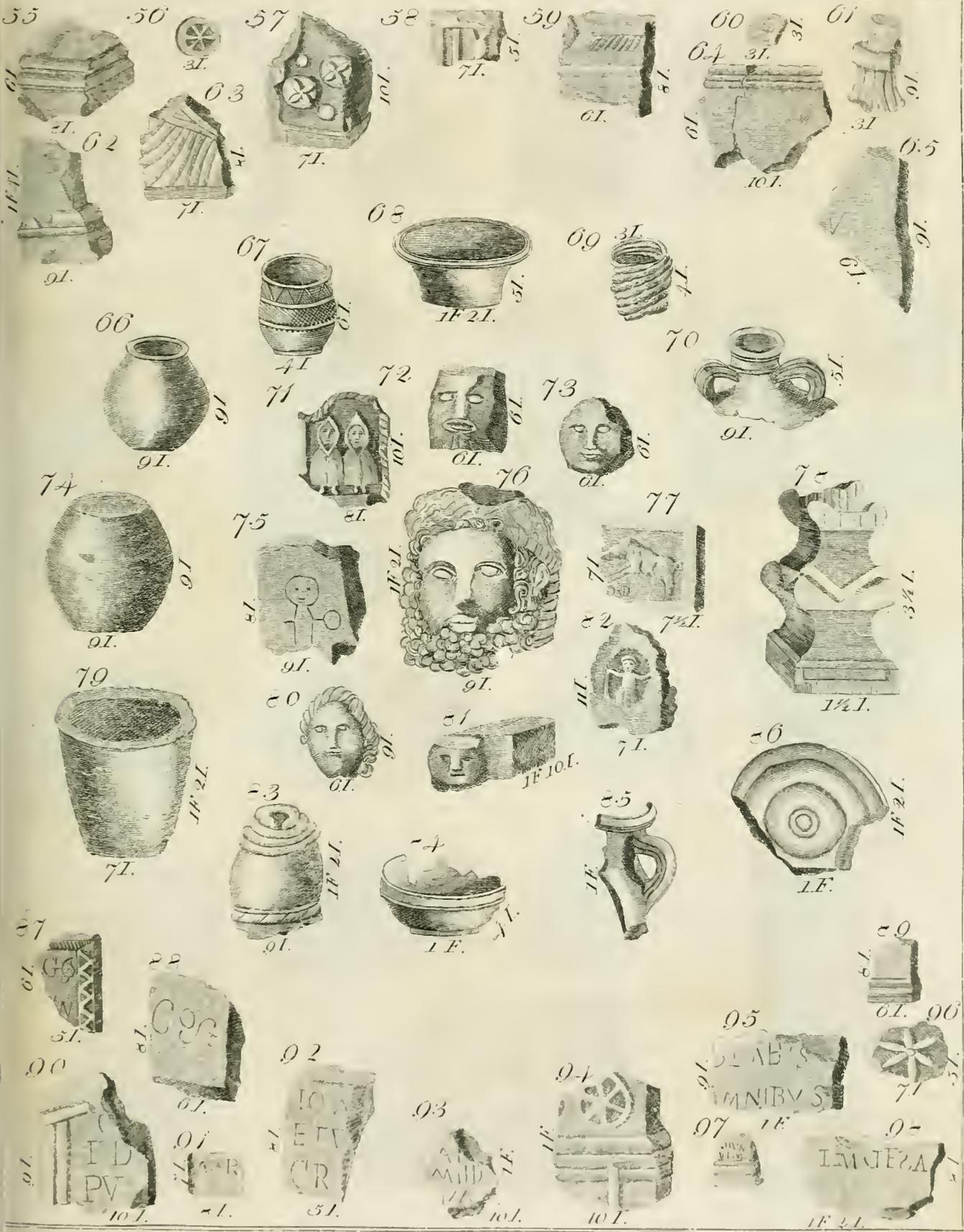
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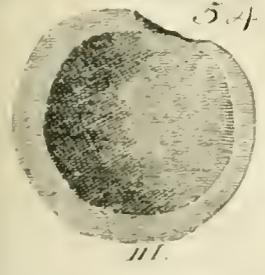
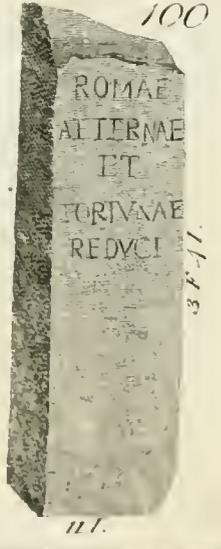
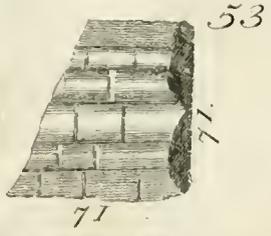
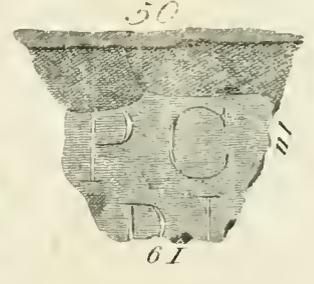
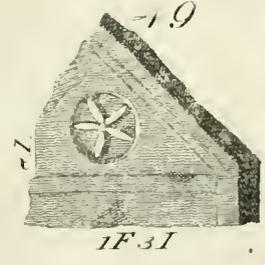
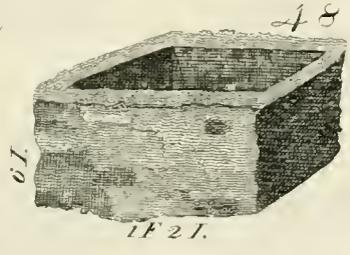
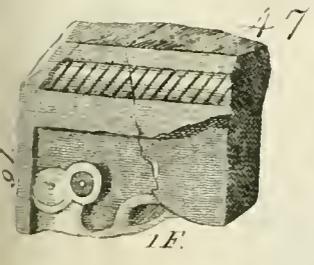
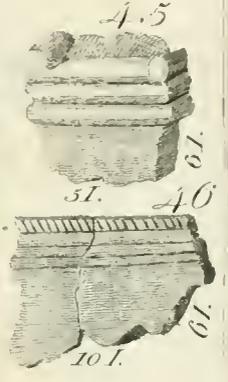
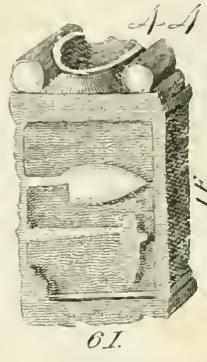
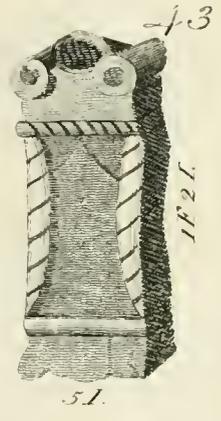
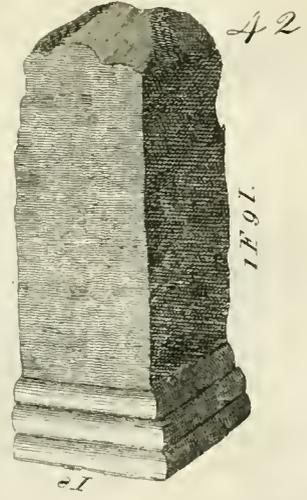
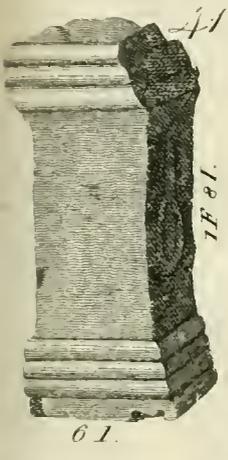
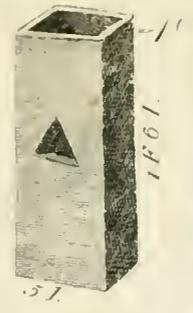
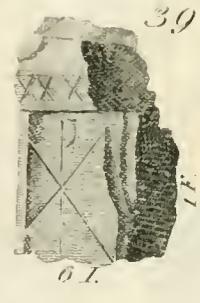
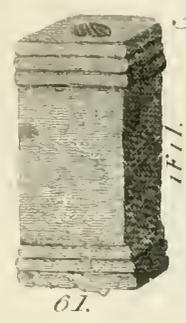
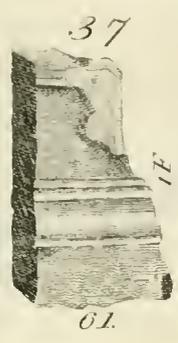
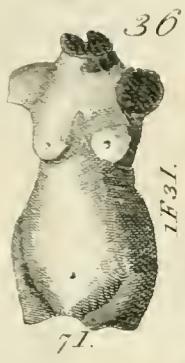














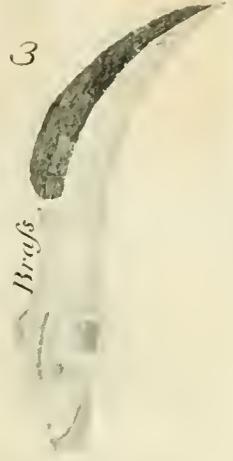
Elenborough.



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Lead.



Brafs.



Brafs.



Poll



Lead



8



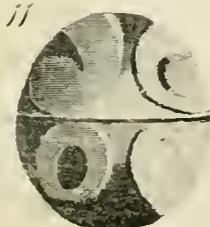
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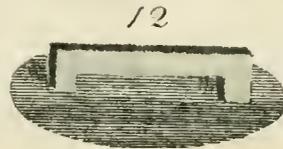
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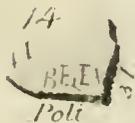
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Brafs.



Brafs.



Poli



Iron.

61.



Brafs.



Bone.



THE PARISH OF ASPATRIA

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT)

IS supposed to derive its name from Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar, father of Waldeof, first Lord of Allerdale.\*

In this parish are five several manors, that is to say, Aspatria, Hayton, Outerby, Alwandby, and Brayton.

The town of ASPATRIA is irregular, and straggles over the ridge of a dry sandy eminence about half a mile in length.† It was parcel of the barony of Allerdale, and the inheritance of William Fitz Duncan. Afterwards we find it the possession of the Lucies, and passing with the other property of that family to the Earl of Northumberland, makes now a part of the estate of the Earl of Egremont. It is a feignory, under which are several mesne manors.

The church of Aspatria|| was rectorial, and is dedicated to St. Kentigern; now worth about 100l. a year. It was given by Waldeof, first Lord of Allerdale, to the

\* This parish is described to be bounded by Elne river from the foot of Elne bridge to the ring dyke that parts Allerby and Crosby fields, and so along that dyke northwards to the division between Hayton and Canonby fields, then turning eastward between Hayton and Alanby meadows, as the division is between Newton demesne and Aspatria's north Riving, then directly eastward along the common to the middle of Broadhead, and so into Crumbock, and then up the beck to Priest croft, and turning westward by the ring hedge of Leefrigge to King gate, and then to Baggray lane end, and so along the hedge which fevers Brayton demesne from Baggray field to Elnbrig close to the foot thereof.

† It is bounded by the common on the north, by the demesne of Brayton on the east, by Elne on the south, and by the demesnes of Outerby and Hayton on the west. On the partition made to the three daughters of Fitz Duncan by Alice de Romley his wife, Aspatria was assigned to Alice their youngest daughter; she died without issue, and her estate was divided between her two sisters, or their representatives: the line of the eldest sister failing, the whole became the possession of the Lucies. It is one of the principal manors of this barony, and many inferior lords are subject to that court.

|| DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. Nich. Val.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Eccl. de Aspatrik ... £30 0 0	£5 0 0	Aspatrike vic. .... £10 4 0
Vicaria ejusd ..... 6 12 4	1 6 8	

ASPATRIA VICARAGE.

Ded. St. Kentigern—Prior and conv. Carl. propr.—Bp. of Carl. pat.  
King's books 10l. 4s.—Real value 100l.

INCUMBENTS.—1309, Alan de Horncastle—1318, Richard de Melbourn—1333, Robert Bully, p. m. Nicholas de Stroveton—1357, Roger de Leeds, p. m. Adam Deincourt—Adam de Elenburgh, p. ref. Leeds—1380, William de Arthuret—1385, Adam Foward, p. exchange with Robert de Pontefract—1424, William Sandes—1565, Anthony Thwaits, p. m. Edward Mitchel—1578, Lancelot Dawfon, p. m. Thwaits—1610, William Orbell, A. M. p. m. Dawfon—1617, Matthew Braddel, p. ref. Orbell—1639, Thomas Warwick, p. m. Braddel—1661, Francis Palmer—1686, Richard Holme, p. m. Palmer—1695, George Fleming, A. M. p. ref. Holme—1703, Robert Hume, A. M. p. ref. Fleming—1706, David Bell, A. M. p. m. Hume—1729, John Brisco, A. M.—1771, William Gilpin, p. m. Brisco.

VICARIA



HAYTON stands at the distance of a mile from the sea. § It was granted by Allan, second Lord of Allerdale, to Seliff, who is said to have been his huntsman: his

EXTENT.] Along Ellen river six miles; in width about two miles.

COMMONS.] About one half of the lands in this parish are commons, of a very improveable quality. Few sheep are kept, about five hundred; six fleeces will weigh a stone, value 8s.—The chief stock, young cattle and horses, and some Scotch cattle.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] About Aspatria the soil is light and red, in some parts sandy, in others loamy. Outerfide is more wet and heavy.—About Hayton the soil is a reddish clay and deep loam.—In general produces good wheat and other grain, peas and potatoes; few turnips: upon the whole, better adapted to corn than grass.

AGRICULTURE.] The farmers generally sow two crops of oats after wheat, then lay down to grass, or sow it with barley.—Manure every third or fourth year.—Do not sow much grass feed.

RENT.] Average 20s. per acre.

FUEL.] Coals at Outerfide.

QUARRIES.] No limestone.—Fine red freestone for hewing, particularly at Hayton.

GAME.] Hares, partridge, &c.

SEA.] This parish touches a little upon the sea near Hayton, but has no port.

RIVERS, ROADS, &c.] Ellen is the only river; has trout, eels, &c.—The road between Wigton and Maryport leads through this parish.

BUILDINGS.] Good, covered with blue slates.

WOOD.] A little wood seen about Brayton-Hall and Hayton Castle.

SCHOOLS.] One at Aspatria, another at Hayton, but neither endowed.

TITHES.] Corn, wool, and lamb, paid in kind.

TENURE.] Chiefly freehold.—The manors belong to the Earl of Egremont and Sir Gilfrid Lawfon.

FARMS.] From 30l. to 100l. a year.

DEER.] A deer-park at Brayton-Hall.

ANTIQUITIES.] At Outerfide, an old strong building belonging to Sir Gilfrid Lawfon's estate, formerly a place of consequence.—A road four yards wide was discovered about five years ago, in a direction from Outerfide to Allerby.—A stone was lately dug up in the church-yard, inscribed, *Hic Jacet Bartholomeus de Uchterfat*: it has appertained to the tomb of an ecclesiastic; and, by the character, of much greater antiquity than 1309, the first incumbent noted in our records.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] This parish stretches in a sort of ridge from Aspatria along the course of the river, at a little distance from it, and to which it inclines; the other side inclines towards the north: however the land is not very uneven, particularly about Brayton-Hall and towards Hayton. The village of Aspatria is remarkable for its length; this, as well as Hayton, well built. Brayton-Hall is in a fine open situation, the usual place of residence of the Lawfon family. A little to the west of the house is a beautiful piece of water, resorted to by a great number of wild fowl. Several new plantations and other improvements are adding yearly to the beauties of the place.

There are several lakes on Aspatria common, but none remarkable, either for size or otherwise.

Hayton Castle is an old edifice, belonging to Mr. Jolliffe, pleasantly situated, and skirted with a little wood: the house and gardens much neglected.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

§ Bounded by Alwardby fields and Mealhay on the west, by Alonby and Newton fields on the north, and by Aspatria and Outerby common on the south and east. The word *hay* or *bey*, in terms of forest law, signifies an inclosed park or hunting ground; so the *heyagium* was the fence which the foresters were bound to repair.

Extract from MAJOR ROOKE'S Letter, read at the Society of Antiquaries 1790.

"I shall now beg leave to lay before the Society, an account of the contents of a barrow opened in June last by Mr. Rigg at Aspatria, which is about twenty miles from Carlisle, in the road to Cocker-mouth.

"Aspatria, or *Aspatrick*, was so first named from Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar, father of Waldeive, first Lord

his posterity took the name of De Hayton. By marriage of a female heir, the daughter of John de Hayton, with Robert de Mulcaster, a younger son of the Penningtons,

Lord of Allerdale. It is a long straggling village, about half a mile in length, and stands upon the ridge of a hill pointing E. and W. the soil a dry sand.

“ Mr. Rigg, who is the proprietor of the land where the barrow stood, was so obliging as to give me leave to take drawings of the antiquities he found there, and to satisfy all my enquiries relative to the discovery, at the same time he assured me that no other person had, or should take drawings of them.

“ About two hundred yards N. of the village, and just behind his house, is a rising ground called *Beacon-hill*, on the summit of which the barrow was placed, commanding an extensive view every way, and of course a very proper situation for a beacon, which was probably erected on the barrow. In levelling this, (the base of which I found to have been ninety feet in circumference) they removed six feet of earth to the natural soil, and about three feet below, they found a vault or kistvaen, formed with two large cobble stones on each side, and one at each end. In it was a skeleton of a man, which measured seven feet from the head to the ankle bone; the feet were decayed and rotted off. The bones at first appeared perfect, but, when exposed to the air, became very brittle.

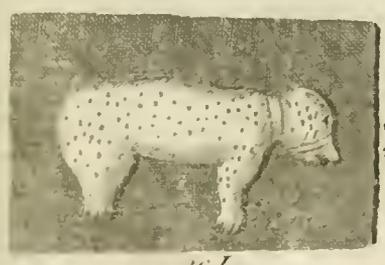
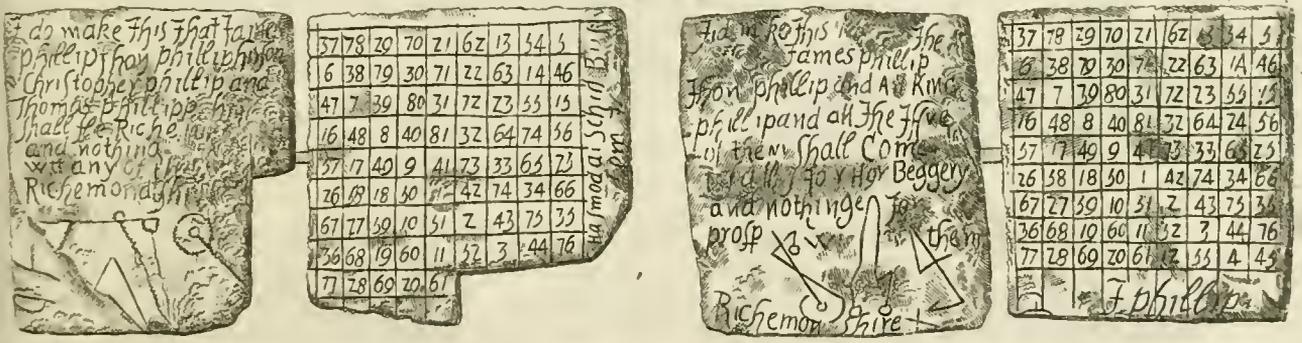
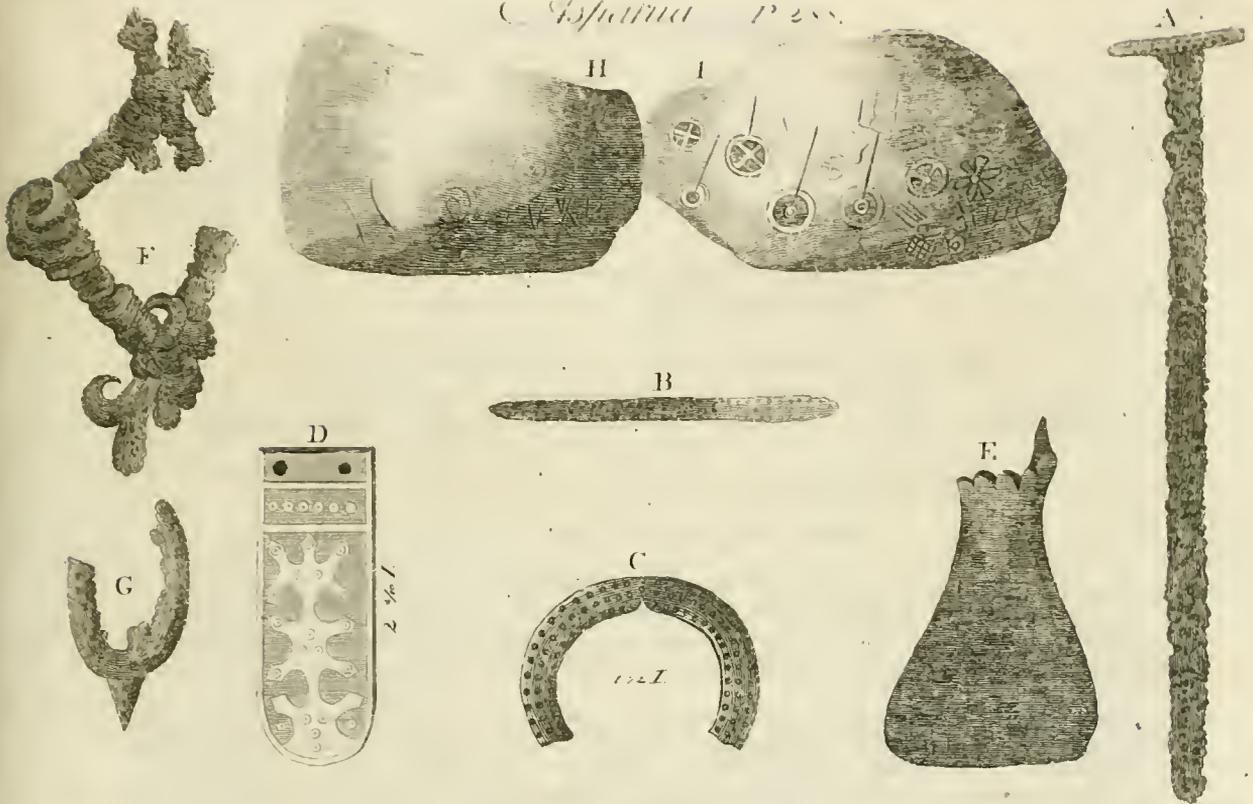
“ On the left side, near the shoulder, was a broad sword near five feet in length, the guard was elegantly ornamented with inlaid silver flowers. See the figure of the said sword at A in the plate. On the right side lay a dirk or dagger, one foot six inches and a quarter in length, the handle appeared to have been studded with silver. See the figure at B. Near the dagger was found part of a gold fibula or buckle, and an ornament for the end of a belt, a piece of which adhered to it when first taken up. This Mr. Rigg proved to be gold by trying it with aquafortis; see figures C and D, the size of the originals. Several pieces of a shield were picked up, but I did not see parts sufficient to make out the shape. There were also part of a battle axe as at E, length six inches, width four inches, a bit F shaped like a modern snuffle, length of the side from (a) to (b) four inches and a half, part of a spur G, length from (a) to (d) four inches. These were very much corroded with rust. H and I are the two large cobble stones, which inclosed the west side of the kistvaen. H is two feet eight inches in length. I is three feet in length, and one foot eight inches high. On these stones are various emblematical figures in rude sculpture, though some of the circles are exactly formed, and the rims and crosses within them are cut in relief. On the stone I at (a) are marks which resemble an M and a D, but whether they were intended for those letters is very doubtful.—

[We beg leave to remark (yet with great deference to his judgment) on what Mr. Rooke says of those stones, that late discoveries induce us to believe such magical numbers and figures were used in ages long posterior to the date of the remains treated of in the preceding page; and we are inclined to alledge, that they were the work of very ignorant forcerers and wicked wretches.—It appears to have been the practice of those conjurers, to lodge their tables of magical device and sculptures in ancient tumuli, as all the instances come to our knowledge shew; from an idea that infernal spirits visited such places of sepulture, and from thence could be driven by those machinations, to work such works of darkness as the magician devised.—We have seen several remains of this kind; but the most perfect one discovered in the northern counties, was found in a tumulus near the Roman road which crosses Gatherly Moor, in the neighbourhood of Gilling, in Richmondshire.—We have given a representation of the devices which were engraven on two brass plates. The inscription and numerals will not admit a conjecture that they were of greater antiquity than the last century; and perhaps the time of James I. of England, when the terrors of sorcery prevailed. What became of the family of Philip, we have not learnt; and whether they were reduced to utter beggary, and that nothing prospered with them, we are ignorant.

We flatter ourselves we shall be pardoned by the curious reader for intruding this specimen, to accompany the ingenious Mr. Rooke's drawing.]

“ The ancients, we know, were fond of emblematical figures, and they frequently typified eternity by a circle. As such, it was natural for the friends of the deceased to cut those significant marks on the unknown stones of his sepulchre, to which they might add the cross on the dawning of Christianity, that is, soon after Augustine the monk arrived in Britain, which was A. D. 596. About that time, probably, this person was interred; and from the gold ornaments deposited with him, there is reason to suppose he was a man of considerable rank.

“ The





Penningtons, it passed to the family of Mulcaster; and from that race, in like manner, Hayton was transferred by marriage to Piers-Jeffrey Tilliol. After eight generations, the Tilliols were reduced to females; and, by marriage, Hayton came to Nicholas Musgrave, a younger branch of the Edenhall family. ¶

MUSGRAVES OF HAYTON.

Nicholas died A. D. 1500 = Magaret Colvil.

Thomas = Elizabeth, d. of Lord Dacre of Gillsland. Died 1532.

William = Isabel, daughter of James Martindale. Died 1597. Isabel = J. Musgrave.

Sir Edward = Catharine, d. of Sir Tho. Penruddock of Exeter.

William = Catharine Sherburn, of co. Lancaster.

Sir Edward, Bart. of Nova Scotia 1638. Mary, d. of Sir Richard Graham of Netherby, — a strong royal partizan in the civil wars. Expended estates of the value of 2000l. per annum.

Sir Richard = Dorothy, d. of Will. Edw. Will. Humph. Jane = Sir Wilfrid Lawson. 3 daughters. James. Died 1710.

Sir Rich. Bart. = Eliz. d. of Mr. Joseph Finch. Died 1711. William, a merchant. James, Rector of Grunsden. Wastel, six clerks office. Ralph, of the law.

Dorothy = Hylton of Hylton cast. Ann = Sir Will. Grierfon. Cath. = Brisco. Mary = Herton.

Sir Richard = Anne, daughter of John Hylton. Died 1739. William.

Sir Richard, having castle left him 1746, took the name of Hylton. Hylton = One of the daughters of John Hedworth, Esq. Edward d. f. iff. Sir William succeeded to the title. James, a commif. of cust. Thos. in the army. Anne d. f. iff.

One daughter d. f. iff. Second daughter = Major Jolliffe.

OUTERBY lies near the Ellen, and is a small manor of *Sir Gilfrid Lawson's*.\* — There is a good working colliery here.

ALWARDBY, said to take its name from Alward, father of Dolphin, who first settled here: it afterwards gave name to the succeeding possessors, whose female

“The most ancient kind of spur was undoubtedly that with a single point; and the first bits used by the Britons were made of the bones of large marine animals, finely polished; but when they came to work in iron, which was manufactured early in the reign of Tiberius, they would naturally make their bits of that metal, and upon the most simple construction. Such the bit here represented appears to be, and its shape has been handed down to the present time.”

¶ Two sisters, parceners; one married John Colvil, and had Hayton; the other married James Morresby. — Colvil had two sons, William and Robert; William had Tilliol's lands, and died 20th King Edward IV. without issue male, leaving two daughters, who married William and Nicholas Musgrave, two brothers, younger sons of Thomas Musgrave of Edenhall.

\* A mixed manor — 10 freeholds — 20 customary tenements, half of which pay arbitrary fines, the other half fines certain.

heir married a Porter; by whose family, 35th King Henry VIII. it appears to be held of the king in capite, paying 3d. cornage and 8d. seawake.\* It passed from  
 this

\* Alwardby once had the high honour of being the seat of the family of *Robert Eggesfield*, Rector of Brough, in Westmorland, Confessor to Philippa, Queen Consort of King Edward III. and founder of Queen's college, in Oxford. His family appears to have been respectable. There is a pedigree of him in the Bodleian library: which does not differ materially from that published in Burn and Nicolson, vol. I. p. 566. The manor of Ravenwick, or Renwick, as mentioned to have belonged to Robert Eggesfield in the 1st of King Edward III. had been forfeited to the crown, in the time of King Edward II. *per attenturam Andree de Harcla*; who had gone over to the King of Scotland, for which he was executed at Carlisle, as is related in several authorities. This manor Robert Eggesfield had got from King Edward III. in exchange for an estate at Laleham, in Middlesex: but, how, or by what means, he became possessed of an estate in Middlesex, does not appear.

In the 14th of King Edward III. it is found by inquisition, that Robert Eggesfield granted the hamlet of Ravenwyke to the provost and scholars of Queen's college, in Oxford, holden of the king in capite, by homage and fealty, and the rent of 2s. 8d. to be paid yearly into the exchequer at Carlisle.—The college was founded in 1340, for one provost and twelve fellows; to be chosen from the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. But the principal benefactress of this noble foundation, was Queen Philippa,† from whom it was called Queen's college. At present, the college consists of a provost, sixteen fellows, two chaplains, eight taberdars,§ (so called from the *taberdun*, a short gown or cloke, which

† In Westminster Abbey, is a magnificent monument to this most excellent queen, with the following quaint inscriptions, in Latin and English metre, inscribed on a tablet:—

Gulielmi Hannonis Soboles postrema Philippa  
 Hic roseo quondam pulchra Decore jacet:  
 Tertius Edwardus Rex ista Conjuge lætus  
 Materno suafu Nobiliumque fuit.  
 Frater Johannes Comes, Mauritius Heros,  
 Huic illam voluit consociare viro.  
 Hæc junxit Flandros Conjunctio Sanguinis Anglis;  
 In Francos venit hinc Gallica dira Lues.  
 Dotibus hæc raris viguit Regina Philippa  
 Forma præstanti, Religione, Fide:  
 Fecundæ nata est Proles numerosa Parenti,  
 Insignes peperit, magnanimosque Duces.  
 Oxonii posuit studiosis optima Nutrix  
 Regineas ædes, Palladiæque Scholam.  
 Conjux Edwardi jacet hic Regina Philippa. Ob. 1369. Disce vivere.

*In English.*

Fair Philip, William Hernalde's child,  
 And youngest daughter dear  
 Of roseate hue and beaute bright,  
 In tombe lies hilled here.  
 Edward the Third, through mother's will,  
 And nobles' good consent,  
 Took her to wife, and joyfully  
 With her his time he spent.  
 His brother John, a martial man,  
 And eke a valiant knight,  
 Did link this woman to this king,  
 In bonds of marriage right.  
 This match and marriage thus in bloud  
 Did binde the Flemmings sure

To Englshe men, by which they did  
 The French men's wracke procure.  
 This Philip, slow'r'd in gifts full rare  
 And treasures of the minde,  
 In beaute bright, religion, faith  
 To all and each most kinde.  
 A fruitfulle mother Phillip was,  
 Full many a sounce she bred;  
 And brought forth many a worthie knight,  
 Hardie, aud full of dred.  
 A carefull nurse to students all  
 At Oxford she did found;  
 Queene's college she, dame Pallas' schoole,  
 That did her fame resound.

§ The name of taberdar, though lost every where else, still continues in use at Queen's college, where part of the members of that foundation were usually elected under twelve years of age, and distinguished by that name, from *taberdun*, a short gown they formerly wore, which was a coat without sleeves, or a coat of mail, not unlike that worn by heralds

this family to the Ecclesfields, who, in the close of the last century, sold it to the Lampleughs, who now possess it.†

BRAYTON

which they formerly wore) sixteen scholars, two clerks, and forty exhibitioners. To these we may add eight fellowships and four scholarships, founded by the noble legacy of a Mr. Mitchell of Richmond.

In the archives of the college, there is an indenture, in the French language, between the provost and scholars on one part, and John, the brother and heir of Robert Eggesfield, on the other part. By this indenture, the said John de Eggesfield is discharged from all actions of debt on the part of the college, on condition that he and his heirs shall release to the provost and scholars, or their successors, all his and their right to the manor of Renwick, and in all lands and tenements in Oxford, of which Robert, the brother of the said John, was seized; and also pay to the said provost and scholars, or their successors, within two years, the sum of forty marks. This instrument is dated at Renwick, on the feast of St. Margaret, the 29th of King Edward III.

It should seem, then, that though Robert Eggesfield granted his property to the college, there had been some informality, or some defect of law, which rendered it necessary, that the heir should re-grant, or at least concur in, and confirm, the former grant to the society.

In his statutes, Robert Eggesfield directs, that, in the election of scholars or fellows, especial regard should be had to those of his own kindred. Few claims have been advanced on this ground.—In the year 1430, there was a Thomas Eggesfield proctor of the university: and afterwards provost of the college, and Rector of Gaystock, in Cumberland; though he does not appear to be mentioned in the list of incumbents of that parish, published by Burn and Nicolson. Most probably he was of this family.—In the year 1632, there was a Gawin Eggesfield, A. M. who, in an election of fellows, had been set aside. He appealed to the Archbishop of York, the visitor of the college; and claimed to be chosen, among other reasons, as being kinsman to the founder. This claim was supported no otherwise, than by a certificate from some Cumberland gentlemen, that this Gawin was son to Mr. George Eggesfield, gentleman, a younger brother of the Eggesfields of Dearham-Hall: where the founder, by successive relation, was a younger brother born; and that his ancestors, both by name, arms, house, and blood, had been owners of the said Dearham-Hall, long time before the said founder's days, as is warranted by ancient evidences ready to be produced: and that the posterity of the same name, blood, &c. then enjoyed the said Dearham-Hall, viz. Mr. John Eggesfield, son and heir to the complainant's father's eldest brother, who, in right of inheritance, possessed the said house and manor. The complainant added, that, at his entrance, he was acknowledged to be of kin to the founder; and that, on that account, he was admitted contrary to the manner ordinarily used.

There was, at the same time, another appellant, of the name of Blayne. The archbishop is said to have taken their parts; but with no success as to their claim for fellowships. However, out of respect to his grace, the college gave Eggesfield the next presentation to the rectory of Weston. In a letter to his Grace of York, the Bishop of Carlisle tells him, that Eggesfield was ever a dull, idle, negligent

† A mixed manor—16 freeholds—2 customary tenements paying fines certain.

Among the knights' fees 25th King Henry VIII. it is set forth, that William Porter then held the capital messuage, &c. of the king in capite.—The last of this name having no child, made his wife joint tenant with him; and the surviving, married a younger brother of the family of Eggesfield.

heralds of arms; and of which the drefs of the knaves in cards may give us some idea, though perhaps not an exact one, being undoubtedly but a rude delineation of what however was intended for *tabards*. The coat of arms of the wearer was embroidered on it, on which account, vanity brought it much into vogue among the nobility and gentry. The famous Geoffrey Chaucer takes notice, in his Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, of a well-known inn on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, distinguished by the sign of the *Taberd*.

*Biographia Brittan. old edition. Article Smitb. Vol. VI. p. 3734.*

Dufresne, and, from him, Junius, in his *Etymologicon Anglicanum*, interpret the word by *tunica longa*: whereas Verstegen says, it was a short gown, that reached no farther than the midleg. The learned glossarist to Gawin Douglas defines it to be a jacket, or sleeveless coat, worn of old by great men in the wars, but now only by heralds. And Stow, in his Survey, L. 4. C. 1. says, it was a jacket, or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders. It was undoubtedly from this garment, whatever was its exact form, that the bachelor scholars of Queen's, or *pauperes pueri*, as they are called in the statutes, got their name of *taberdars*.

fellow;

BRAYTON was granted by Allan, second Lord of Allerdale, to Ughtred, whose posterity assumed the local name. It was afterwards the possession of the Salkelds, and

fellow; and no proficient in any thing, but good fellowship. And Dr. Potter, in one of his letters, also says, that he too much neglected his studies and his manners; and trusted too much to that vain fancy of his kindred to the founder, which the college utterly denied.

Distinguished as this family has heretofore been by their possessions, having held lands in Langholme, Cattle Carrock, Gamelsby, Cringledyke, Hetherford, Burgh, Crookdaik, Eggesfield, Newton, and Kirkbampton, and also in Middlesex and in Oxford; and having also been the Lords of Renwick, Langholme, and Eggesfield; and one of them (Gawen Eggesfield, of Alwardby, Esq.) having been high sheriff for the county in the time of King Henry VIII.; and another (Richard Eggesfield, Esq.) in the reign of King Edward VI.: and dignified by having produced the greatest benefactor to these northern counties that ever lived, we have not been able to find that there now exists in the county a single descendant of the name. A circumstance more demonstrative of the instability of all human grandeur has not occurred to our notice. But, whatever may have been the fate of his family, the name and the merits of Robert Eggesfield can never die:

“ In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbra

“ Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum fidera pascet,

“ Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.”

By the direction of the founder, the arms of the college are three spread eagles. Most probably these were the arms of his family: which is some proof, that the name was then supposed to be derived from the English word *eagle*, or French *aigle*; and that it was not, as some have imagined, from their having held church lands, *eghws feldt*, or *ecclesie ager*. Some allusion to the French words *aiguille*, needle, and *fil*, thread, as composing his name, is supposed to have given birth to the singular ceremony, still retained at Queen's, of the *needle and thread*. On the first day of the year, the bursar of the college distributes to every member of the house, a needle and thread, with this admonition,—*take this, and be thrifty*. We believe this ceremony originated in this college, and has always been confined to it: though many such quaint conceits, and particularly in the departments of heraldry, occur in the histories of the period, when this college was founded—Stow, if we mistake not, or some of our old chroniclers, gives an account, that Henry V. when Prince of Wales, once appeared at court with the button-holes of his coat, full of needles and thread.

The no less singular ceremony of the *Boar's Head*, on Christmas-day, is also still retained in this college. At a time when fresh meats were seldom eaten, brawn was considered as a great delicacy. The boar's head souped was anciently the first dish on Christmas-day; and was carried up to the principal table in the hall with great state and solemnity. Hollinshead says, that in the year 1170, upon the day of the young prince's coronation, King Henry I. “ served his sonne at table as sewer, bringing up the *bore's head* with “ trumpets before it, according to the manner.” For this indispensable ceremony, as also for others of that season, there was a carol, which Wynkyn de Worde has given us as it was sung in his time, with the title, “ *A Carol, bringing in the Bore's Head* :”—

*Caput Apri defero*

*Reddens Laudes Domino.*

The bore's head in hande bringe I  
With garlandes gay, and Rosemarye.  
I pray you all, sing merely.

*Qui estis in convivio.*

The bore's head, I understande,  
Is the chefe servyce in this lande;  
Looke, wherever it be fonde

*Servite cum cantico.*

Be gladde, lordes, both more and lesse,\*  
For this hath ordayned our stewarde

\* *i. e.* both high and low.

and was sold by three coheireffes to the ancestors of Sir Gilfrid Lawfon, in whose family it still remains. || The feat-house, which was much improved by the late Sir

To chere you all this Christmaffe,  
The bore's head with mustarde.

This carol, says Mr. Warton, to whom we are indebted for this curious quotation, is retained at Queen's college in Oxford, though with many innovations.

There is indeed in the college an old legend, that a wild boar, which infested the neighbourhood of Oxford, was killed by a *taberdar* of this college on Christmas-day, as he was going to serve a church; and that he killed it by thrusting his Aristotle down the throat of the animal; protecting his arm in the rencontre with some part of his gown. This story, it is probable, may have contributed to the continuance of the ceremony of the boar's head at Queen's, longer than any where else: but the song has no allusion to it. That simply states, that the boar's head is "the rarest dish in all this land;" and that it has been provided "in honour of the King of Blis." There is however a song on this supposed feat of the *taberdar*, written by the present Dr. Harrington of Bath, and printed in the Oxford Laufage; so full of wit and humour, that we assure ourselves, our readers will not be displeas'd to find it in a note annexed to this article.†

It is imagin'd that, including the provost, fellows, expectant masters, *taberdars*, and scholars, the foundation consists, on an average, of about fifty members: that about four in a year are admitted scholars: that they come, in nearly equal numbers, from the two counties: and that of those who are admitted scholars, about one in three becomes a fellow. If this were all the emolument resulting from this foundation, its accumulated amount in the course of three centuries must have been immense; and its importance to these remote counties beyond all calculation.

It is much to be lamented, that of this unparalleled benefactor, so little is now known. Enough however is known to convince us, that he was the zealous friend of virtue and learning; that his judgment was equal to his piety; and that his liberality was unbounded. How highly he was esteem'd by those great princes, the third Edward and his illustrious consort, the ample aid which they afforded him towards the completion of his favourite project, at a time too when the royal treasury was exhausted by continual wars, sufficiently evinces. And it is to be remembered that, whatever was his interest in the

|| The manor is of a square form, being bounded by Aspatria common on the north and east sides, by Baggray fields on the south, and by Aspatria field on the west.—Sir Wilfrid Lawfon is a great patron of the fine arts, and has shewn a distinguished judgment and taste in his collections: his prints alone have cost him a large sum of money.

† *In Honour of the Celebration of the Boar's Head, at Queen's College, Oxford.*

*Tam Marti, quam Mercurio.*

I sing not of Roman or Greeian mad games,  
The Pythian, Olympic, and such like hard names  
Your patience awhile with submission I beg,  
Whilst I study to honour the feast of *Coll. Reg.*

*Derry down, &c.*

No Thracian bowls at our rites e'er prevail,  
We temper our mirth with plain, sober, mild ale;  
The tricks of old Circe deter us from wine;  
Though we honour a boar, we won't make ourselves swine.

*Derry down, &c.*

Great Milo was famous for slaying his ox,  
Yet he prov'd but an ass in cleaving of blocks:  
But we had an hero for all things was fit,  
Our motto displays both his valour and wit.\*

*Derry down, &c.*

Stout Hercules labour'd, and look'd mighty big  
When he slew the half-starv'd Erymanthian pig;

But we can relate such a stratagem taken,  
That the stoutest of boars could not—*save his own bacon.*  
*Derry down, &c.*

So dreadful this bristle-back'd foe did appear,  
You'd have sworn he had got the wrong pig by the ear:  
But, instead of avoiding the mouth of the beast,  
He ramm'd in a volume, and cry'd—*Græcum est.*  
*Derry down, &c.*

In this gallant action such fortitude shewn is,  
As proves him no coward, nor tender Adonis  
No armour but logic; by which we may find,  
That logic's the bulwark of body and mind.  
*Derry down, &c.*

Ye squires, that fear neither hills nor rough rocks,  
And think you're full wise, when you outwit a poor fox;  
Enrich your poor brains, and expose them no more,  
Learn Greek, and seek glory from hunting the boar.  
*Derry down, down, down, derry down.*

\* *i. e. Tam marti, &c.*

Sir Wilfrid Lawfon, stands near the centre of the manor, with a park adjoining. He purchased the tenants' lands, and made them part of the demefne.

### THE PARISH OF BROMFIELD.\*

**T**HIS parish is remarkable for lying in two of the five wards, into which the whole county is divided. The village of *Blencogo* is the line of division: *Blencogo*, and that part of the parish lying to the eastward of *Blencogo*, being in Cumberland ward; whilst all to the west of it is in Allerdale below *Derwent*.—The parish is nearly, if not quite, ten miles in length from east to west; lying all along in a line parallel to the Solway Frith, from which it is separated only by the parish of Abbey Holme; excepting at Allonby, where the Frith is one of its boundaries. Its breadth no where exceeds three or four miles; and in some parts, it seems to be hardly two. Its northern boundary is Holme Cultram: on the east it is bounded by the barony of Wigton, and by the conflux of the two rivulets, or

court of Edward, it seems never to have been employed for the purposes of private emolument, or self-aggrandisement. What he received from the crown, he gave to the public; and he gave it in his lifetime. Retired from scenes of splendour and military preparation, he was contented to spend the evening of his days in the superintendance of the family he had adopted; and to be buried at the expence of that society, which owed its own support to his bounty.

In conformity to the motto he assumed for his new establishment, *Regine erunt nutrices tue*, he recommended it to the protection and patronage of the queens consort of England. Nor has this recommendation been made in vain. Besides the royal mistress of the founder, the college reckons amongst its benefactors other queens, not less eminent for their virtues, than for their rank. It reckons Henrietta Maria, Caroline, and Charlotte.

If from this house have proceeded men who, in various parts of our history, and in different departments and situations, have served the public; men distinguished in the cabinet or in the field; lights of the church, or guardians of the laws; whilst we produce the fact, as a proof that these institutions are neither pernicious nor useless, we cannot but feel an anxiety to have it admitted, that some respect is due to the memory of a man, who, though born in a dark age, and in an obscure corner of the world, had doubtless an elevated mind; and understood the best purpose of life, viz. living to promote the best interest of mankind. The inhabitants of these northern counties at least should remember (what, we fear, some of them are but too willing to forget) that the natives of Cumberland and Westmorland were selected as the objects of Eggle-field's bounty, not because he himself was born in one of those counties, but—“*propter patriæ vastationem personarum in eadem indigenarum ampliore, literaturæque in ipsa infelicitate raritatem.*”

Blessed be God, the times are changed: and the sun of cultivation and knowledge has at length shone even on these dreary regions. In no part of the kingdom is school-learning more sedulously attended to, or more successfully prosecuted, than, in general, it is in these counties: nor is the safety of persons and property any where more firmly established. Still, we ought not to forget those to whom, under Providence, we stand indebted for light, liberty, and legal security; nor who they were who so largely contributed to dispel the darkness, and assuage the ferocity of an unlettered and barbarous age.

The compilers of this history are free to declare it as their opinion, that, when the characters of those worthies, to whom Cumberland has given birth, shall be duly appreciated, and their comparative excellencies ascertained, one of the first names in the order of merit will be that of ROBERT EGGLEFIELD.

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

\* For the account of this parish we are obliged to a gentleman, who is a native of it, and who has also favoured us with similar accounts of Sebergham and Caldbeck.—THE EDITORS.

becks,

*becks*, called Waver and Crummock. Southwards, it runs up along with the Waver to Warthole, or Wardell, mill; and then, turning westward, to Crummock; and so, along Crummock, up to Aket-Head, above Crookdake mill; thence, along Crookdake moor, across Broad-Head, to the stone quarry in Newton gill; and then, along the south side of Newton demesne and fields to the north of Hayton fields, and so to the sea. Besides some scattered hamlets, the whole parish contains twelve villages, or townships; which are Allonby, West-Newton, Mealrigg, Langrigg, Crookdake, Scales, Bromfield, Blencogo, Wheyrigg, Moor-Row, Dundraw, and Kelsick. Of each of these in their order, some account shall be given.

ALLONBY is a small, neat, pleasant market town; and a bathing-place of considerable resort; few places in the kingdom being better adapted to the purpose. It is also a fishing-town; and it is much to be regretted, not for its own sake only, but for that of the county in general, that, owing to the want of patronage, to nurse and support it in its beginnings, this fishery has not yet succeeded so well, as there is every reason to hope it certainly will, in some more propitious æra.— Instead of improving, it is said to have declined of late: owing, in some degree, to an extraordinary circumstance in the natural history of the herring, which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere noticed. After remaining in this channel ten years, the wonderful shoals of this fish are said to leave it; to stay away ten years; and then return, and stay ten years longer. Their revolutions are described to be as regular as those of any of the planets, the flowing of the tides, or the vicissitudes of the seasons. Unaccountable as this circumstance confessedly is, it is confidently affirmed, and by very credible authority, to be a fact; and to have been observed of the herring for three successive periods yet within memory.

Modern writers have related, on the strength only, it is probable, of tradition, that this place was first so named from *Alan*, the second Lord of *Allerdale*; who, being a melancholy man, was pleased with the lonely situation of the place; which was still more recommended to him by its vicinity to the abbey of the *Holme*, which he had undertaken to rebuild. He gave it to some of his kindred, who are said, as it were in return for his having given his name to the place, to have taken theirs from it, and to have been called *De Alanby*. At the length, the male line of these *De Alanbys* having failed, one of their daughters and coheireses was married to William Flemby: from whom, by a daughter also, it next came to the *Blennerhassets*; and continued in that family, till about the beginning of the present century, when the manor was sold to William Thomlinson, Esq. of Blencogo, whose great grandson is its present proprietor. The tenants are about forty in number, all freehold, paying only a small quit-rent to the lord.

*Allerdale* itself, however, as well as this its lord, *Allan*, are probably derivative names from the contiguous little river *Elne*, or *Ellen*; which, like sundry congenial names, in Germany in particular, of streams of water, got its name from the *alni*, or *alder-trees*, with which its banks may be supposed to have abounded. —“*Ellenum ad Alnos pertinet,*” says Keyssler in his “*Antiquitates Selectæ Septentrionales,*” p. 76. Trees in general, and this tree in particular, were so respected by our remote ancestors, that, as we also learn from Keyssler, it was deemed impious to cut one of them down, (“*nisi flexis Genibus ac præviis Preci-*

“*bus ad Deam Alni,*”) without first promising to restore it again, by planting another. Hence *Allen*, and sometimes *Hallen*, meaning at first only a place noted for *alders*, or *ellars*, became a pretty common name of towns and villages: and Nether-Hall, a seat of Mr. Senhouse’s on the *Elne*, if ancient, like *Aineborough*, is to be derived, not from the two modern words *nether* and *ball*, but from *Neba*, (afterwards metamorphosed into *Nebelenna*) a topical deity,\* the goddess of the streams, and this old word *allen*; or else *alb*, the radix of *ball*, which originally meant a temple. Next to *ham* and *ton*, *by* is one of the most common terminations of the names of places, at least in Cumberland. *By*, in the Islandic; and *bya*, in the Saxon, signify to live; and hence *bye* and *lycing*, a dwelling: and the common words *bide* and *abide*. But *by* also may, and no doubt sometimes does, denote merely juxta-position; and so is synonymous with the prepositions *nigh* or *near*. Hence, if the name of *Allonby* were modern, it would signify merely a place near the *Elne*.

ALLONBY was formerly inhabited chiefly by Quakers, who still have a small meeting-house there: but the members of this sect seem to be declining at Allonby. They do not now, in this whole parish, exceed one hundred; nor are there in the parish more than twenty dissenters of any other denomination. The number of inhabitants in Allonby is supposed, at this time, to be 320. †

In 1743, the Rev. Dr. Thomlinson, Rector of Whickham, and a Prebendary of St. Paul’s cathedral in London, (being one of the Thomlinsons of Blencogo) offered to assist the inhabitants of the place, in consideration of their great distance from their parish church, to build a chapel on a piece of waste ground, to be given for the purpose by his brother, as lord of the manor. The Quakers for a time opposed and defeated this design. Next year, however, he is said to have purchased a piece of ground, at the western extremity of the town, and there, at his own cost, or at least assisted only by his own relations, to have built a neat little chapel; which, owing to the very meritorious industry of the present incumbent in obtaining voluntary contributions, has lately been completely repaired, at no incon-

\* This construction of the name of *Nebelenna* differs greatly from that of other antiquaries.

THE EDITORS.

† This village has the honour of having given birth to Captain *Joseph Huddart*: a gentleman well known in the commercial and scientific world. It is not pretended, that it is, in any respect, particularly creditable to him, to have been born of low parentage; but it certainly is no discredit to him. He was brought up to one of the most ordinary mechanic trades; which, however, soon after his becoming a married man, he quitted, and commenced a fisherman. After a few years spent in that hard service, he went to sea, as a common sailor: and by the mere dint of good abilities and good conduct, without patrons or friends, other than his extraordinary merit soon procured him, he gradually rose to the respectable station of commanding a ship in the service of the Honourable the East India Company. In this capacity, he has performed three or four voyages; and is now retired in plentiful, if not opulent, circumstances, most honourably acquired. It is, no doubt, highly honourable to him,—but we are far from considering it as the most honourable circumstance in his character,—that he is a F. R. S. and an elder brother of the Trinity House. He has long been celebrated as one of the first naval geographers of his age.——

——But, recollecting, that it was the fashion of some distinguished ancients never to sacrifice to their heroes till after fun-set, we forbear;—and willingly leave it to some future historian,—we trust, at a very distant period—to do full justice to this our respectable towns-man; whom, therefore, for the present, we dismiss with the old valediction of—*I, DECUS! I, NOSTRUM!*——*BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.*

siderable

siderable expence. It is in length eighteen yards, and in breadth seven yards and one foot; containing thirty-one pews, besides a large one for the lord of the manor (who presents to the chapel) another for the curate, and another for the clerk. It was consecrated by Bishop Fleming in 1745; and, at Dr. Thomlinson's request, dedicated to Christ; the said Dr. Thomlinson and his heirs being decreed its patrons. Over the door (now lately placed at the north end of the chapel, instead of the western side, as it formerly was) is this inscription: "This chapel was built by the Rev. Dr. Thomlinson, Rector of Wickham, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, 1744."—Soon after the consecration, the said Bishop Fleming certified it to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty at 7l. per annum, viz. 5l. for the seats, and 2l. for the house, stable, garden, and chapel-yard. In consequence of this, and also of 200l. given by Dr. Thomlinson, it was augmented; and the whole 400l. laid out on the estate of Southern-field-Hall in Holme Cultram, which therefore is subjected for ever to a rent-charge of 16l. per annum.

A donation of 100l. by Mrs. Thomlinson, the relict of Dr. Thomlinson, was, in 1755, laid out, in the name of Dr. Waugh, then chancellor of the diocese, in some lands in Blencogo, called Warton-Dykes, for the use of the school: the curate of the chapel being obliged to teach a school, in a neat school-house, adjoining to the chapel, built, in some measure, by contributions; and lately put into very complete repair by the present curate; who has also totally new-built the dwelling-house.

Another augmentation has also been received from the governors of Queen Anne's bounty; which has lately been laid out to great advantage, in the purchase of some lands near Carlisle.

WEST-NEWTON (so called, it is probable, in contra-distinction to *Newton Arlofsb*, in the parish of *Holme Cultram*, which lies to the east) is the next township in this parish, two miles east from Allonby, and a mile north from Hayton; and is now the manor of the surviving coheirefs of the Musgraves of Hayton, who, in 1769, was married to William Jolliffe, Esq. Member of Parliament for Petersfield, in the county of Southampton. West-Newton was at first one entire manor (whereof Allonby was parcel) and was granted by the above-named *Alan*, second Lord Allerdale, to *Odard de Wigton*, who gave it to *Ketel*, his fourth son, the father of *Adam de Newton*, who first took that name. And it is obvious to remark on it, that there is hardly a county in the kingdom, which has not one or more places called *Newton*: more than one hundred *Newtons* are enumerated in Sir Henry Spelman's *Villare Anglicum*. The families bearing this name are innumerable. If the designation of names was intended, as no doubt it was, to be characteristical of the places and persons to which they were allotted, we cannot bestow any very lavish encomiums on the sagacity of our ancestors, on the score of their predilection for this epithet *new*, which could be particularly suitable and appropriated only to their own times, and be, as the Roman historian expresses it, but "*Res unius etatis*."

This *Adam de Newton* is said to have been succeeded by a brother named Richard; who appears to have given some lands at Newton to the abbey of Holme Cultram. This grant to the abbey was confirmed by his son, a second

Adam de Newton. This last-named Adam had likewise a son, whom (to return, as it were, the compliment paid to his grandfather by his father, in calling his son after his name) he called Richard; who also appears, afterwards, to have re-confirmed his father's grant. Richard had a son, whom he named Thomas; and Thomas also had a son, called Thomas: and here the male line seems to have ended. For a daughter of the last-named Thomas married Roger Martindale; who thus became the proprietor of the manor of Newton. In this family of Martindales the estate continued for three or four generations; but, at length, that family ended also in daughters, five of whom seem to have married well in the county, which leads one to suppose, that their family was respectable, and their possessions considerable.

Thus, among the knights' fees in Cumberland in the 35th of King Henry VIII. it appears that Cuthbert Ratcliffe, John Blennerhasset, Anthony Barker, Richard Dacre, and Humphrey Dacre, in the right of their wives, coparceners, daughters and heirs of James Martindale, held, jointly and undivided, the manor of *Newton upon the sea*, (meaning, it is probable, *Newton Arlofb*) with the appurtenances, and the *vill of Newton*, (this *West-Newton*) of the king in capite, by knight's service, cornage 13s. 4d. seawake, and suit of court. By the like services, they also held some lands and tenements in *Langrigg*, *Bromfield*, *Meildrigg*, *Crookdake*, *Keldsike*, and *Lownthwaite*; and also the manor of *Ormesby*; wherever that was, whether in Yorkshire, or in Lincolnshire.

The inconveniences of this joint-tenancy led to a partition: and after this partition, one of the Musgraves, who appears to have married one of the five daughters of Martindale above named, after she became a widow, came into the sole possession of Newton. For, Mr. Denton, who was a contemporary, says, "*Newton in Allerdale* is now the inheritance of Edward Musgrave, second son to William, and his wife one of the coheirs of Martindale last of that name, Lord of Newton."†—In the family of Musgraves it hath remained ever since, till now lately, that it hath fallen into the hands of Mr. Jolliffe.

The arms of *Newton* were, Argent, a Chevron Azure, charged with three Garbes, Or.

The arms of *Martindale*, Barry of six, Argent and Gules, a Bend Azure.

The town of WEST-NEWTON is of considerable size, and not ill built. A clear rill runs all along the street of the greater part of the town; very unsightly and very inconvenient, though with a little trouble, it might be made beautiful, and as

† "NEWTON, in Allerdale, is now the inheritance of Edward Musgrave, second son to William and his wife, Isabel Martindale, one of the coheirs of Martindale, last of that name Lord of Newton. To him it descended from one Roger Martindale his ancestor, who married the daughter and heir of Thomas de Newton, lord thereof in K. Edward III.'s time; which Thomas and his ancestors lineally descending from father enjoyed the same from the time of K. Stephen, until the death of Thomas fil. Thom. fil. Rich. fil. Adam, fil. Richard, frater Adam, fil. Ketell de Newton, fil. Odard de Wigton; to which Odard, Alan, second Lord Paramount of Allerdale, gave Newton; and afterwards granted the feignory thereof to Radulf Engayne, with Ishall. The said Ketell gave to Alan, of Hensingham, his third son, a piece of land, where he first built his capital messuage, and named it *Allsby*, now that township, so called to this day, which is the inheritance of William, the son of ———, who married another coheir of Martindale." DENTON'S MS.—THE EDITORS.

commodious as the canals in Salisbury. The capital messuage, or castle as it was called, stood at the west end of the village: but as it was no longer inhabited, when it fell into the hands of the Musgraves of Hayton, it has long since been in ruins; and nothing now remains but the fragments of the shell of an old tower, and a dove-cote, which appears to have been a large one.

The demesne lies at a little distance from the town, to the south-west, towards Aspatria and Hayton; and is now one of the largest, though by no means the most fertile, farms in the parish. Like all the rest of the parish (the whole of which seems hardly to contain wood worth 100l.) West-Newton is still naked as to wood; but it is now well inclosed; and few places have lands more favourable to agriculture.

MEALRIGG, or MELDRIGG, the first of the three townships in this parish, with the syllable *Rigg* in their names, is rather an hamlet than a town; lying incommo-  
modiously on a north-western extremity of the parish, on a small *ridge* of good land, surrounded with meadowy land.—Its name may be formed either of *meal*, or *melder*, (a Cumberland phrase, meaning the oatmeal that is ground, and laid by, as the family store for the year) or it may be *Mill-Rigg*; so called from some wind-mill having formerly stood there: or, like *Maldon*, in Essex, it may formerly have had a cross, which in Saxon is *Mæt*; or the *ridge* of land may lie *crosswise*, and so, like *Cross-Field*, *Crossbwaite*, &c. have been called, by two Saxon words, *Mæt*-*rig*. There is a spaw here, supposed to possess considerable virtues, which however have never yet been clearly ascertained.

LANGRIGG, the next township, explains its situation by its name; being a *long ridge* of land pointing eastward towards Bromfield. We are informed, on the authority of Mr. Denton, that this Langrigg was, originally, demesne of Allerdale; and was granted by Waldie, Lord of Allerdale, to Dolphin, son of Aylward; along with Applethwaite and Brigham. In King Henry III.'s time, this family of Dolphin became extinct; and we find the place in the possession of persons named, from the place, *De Langrigg*. In the 9th King Edward I. 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.

In the register of the abbey of Holme Cultram, we find Agnes, wife of Ralph de Osmunderlye, and Alice, wife of Thomas de Laithes, daughters and heirs of Thomas de Langrigg.

In the 39th King Edward III. 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 5l.

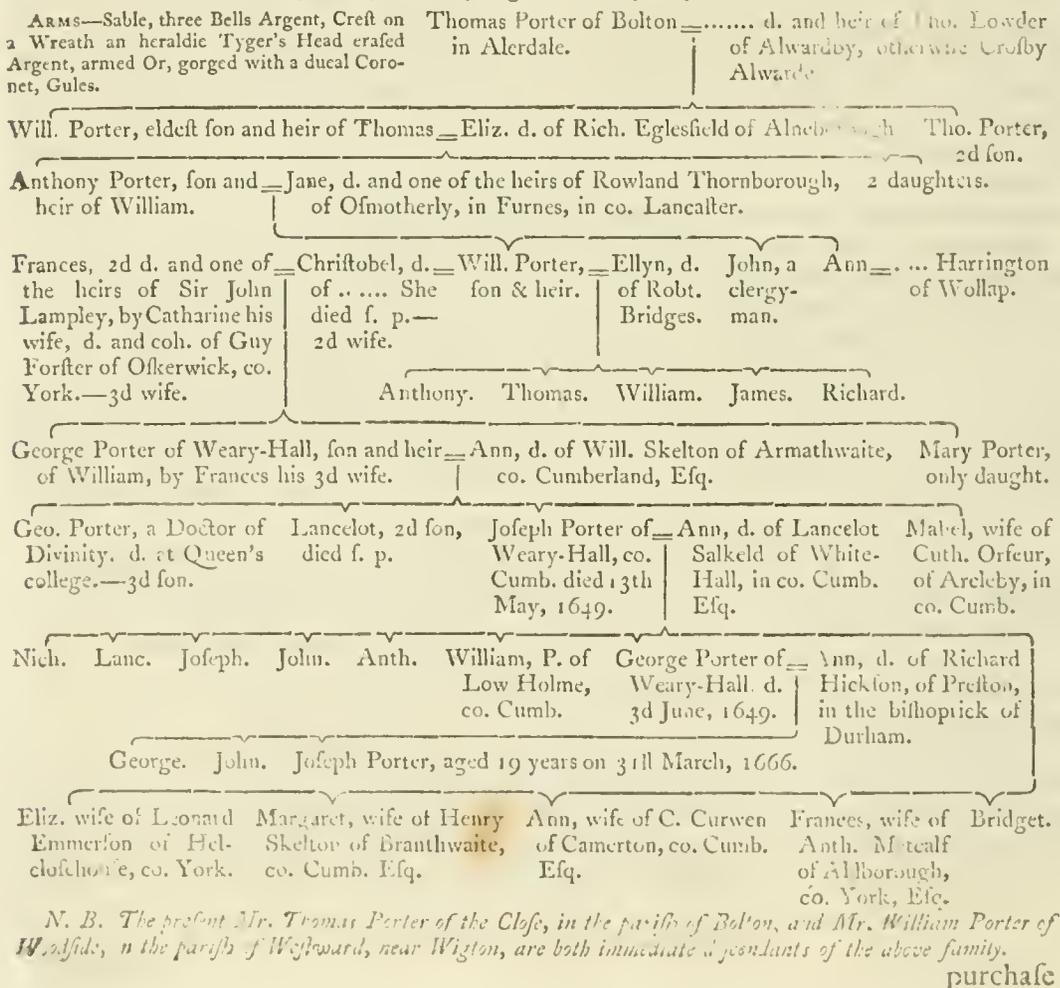
Afterwards we find LANGRIGG in the hands of the Porters, and the Osmunderleys. The Porters held the manor† and the old rent; and the Osmunderleys had the demesne and six tenements. This appears by an inquisition post mortem of Cuthbert Osmunderley, 4th October, 41st Elizabeth: where it also appears, that he died seized of six tenements in Wheyrigg, one in Moor-Raw, one in

† For this note, see the following page.\*

Blencogo, two in Bowaldeth, one in Armathwaite, six in Oughterfide, four in Meldrigg, seven in Waverton, and four in Lownthwaite.

This family of Ofmonderley, Ofmunderlaw, or Ofmotherly, came from a place of their own name in Yorkshire: and they appear to have been long of great respectability in the county. In the 21st King Richard II. William de Ofmunderlowe was one of the knights of the shire for Cumberland: and in the 4th King Henry IV. and 6th King Henry V. William Ofmunderley of Langrigg was sheriff of the county. They had purchased Porter's share of Langrigg: and, at length, the last of the family, the Rev. Salkeld Ofmotherley, sold the whole to Thomas Barwise, father of John Barwise, Esq. of Langrigg-Hall, who is still living, though very aged and infirm, and grandfather to the Rev. John Barwise of the Isle of Wight, now the only son of the aforesaid John Barwise. The Barwises made this

\* *The Pedigree of WILLIAM PORTER of Alwardby, in the County of Cumberland; and of the PORTERS of Weary-Hall, a younger Branch of the former.*



purchase in 1735.—The arms of Osmunderley are, Argent a Fefs ingrailed between three Mantlets fable.

The Barwifes are also a very ancient and respectable family in this county.—Richard Barwife, Esq. of Hildkirk (Hekirk) was sheriff for the county in the 11th King Charles I. : and John Barwys, Esq. of Waverton, in the last year of that unfortunate king's reign; and again in the first of the usurpation, and also in the fourth. They appear to have had considerable possessions, formerly, at Ireby, Hekirk, Blencogo, and Dearham.—Their arms are, Argent, a Chevron between three Boars' Heads coupled and muzzled fable.\*

LANGRIGG lies low, at the extremity of a dull and dreary common: but the land immediately around it is fertile and fine; and the town is pleasant, having in it several well-built houses.

Near this town lies a seat, called GILL, belonging to Mr. John Reay, which is not only deserving of notice for the beauty of its situation, but much more so from its having belonged, invariably, to the *Reays*, as long perhaps as (if not longer than) any other estate in the kingdom has been in one family. A very fair and faithful account is given of it in a late Gentleman's Magazine; which, therefore, we willingly adopt, though the author be unknown.‡

CROOKDAKE

\* "LANGRIG is a hamlet of Bromfield.

"Agnes, ux. nuper Adæ de Feritate, pet. ve'fus Adam de Feritate tertiam partem duar bovat 20 Edw. I. Agnes, ux. Gilberti de Langrigg, pet. ve'fus Johem de Crookdaik 25 acras terræ, 15 acras prati et 2s. 5d. redd. ibm.

"Cicilia Tradagill 4 acras ibm. et pet. ve'fus Thomam de Langrigg 30 acras terræ, et 14 acras prati ibm. 9 Edw. I.

"Agnes, ux. Ranulphi de Osmunderley, et Alicia, ux. Thomæ de Lather, fil. et hæredes Thomæ de Langrigg, v. Regist cartarum de Holm Cultrum.

"Finis levat. int. Hugon de Langrig, et Matild. ux. ejus et Ric. Bouch, de duabus partibus decem bovatar in Bromfield, et de dimidio tertie partis maneri denova Sowerby, habend Hugon et Matildæ et hæredibus 30 Hen. III.

"Johes de Bromfield et Thomas de Lowther tenent terram in Langrig, et reddunt ad cornagium 6s. 8d. et per vigilia Maris 7d. valent p. annum 5l. 39 Edw. III.

"Thomas Lowther et Ric. Eglesfield tenent tertia partem de Langrig p. cornagium 20d. et vigil Maris 2d. 22 Ric. II. Johes Bromfield ten. libere et reddit 3d. et ad cornagium 10s. 2d. et p. vigil Maris 5d. et valet p. ann. 5l. 29 Edw. III.

"Johes Bromfield et Thom. Lowther in Langrigg ut sup. et Johes Bromfield p. certa terra in Bromfield ad cornag. 3s. 10d. et vigil Maris 5d. Et Armand Monceux 2 messuag. et 4 bovat ad cornag. 6d. 42 Edw. III.

"Thom. fil. Ifabellæ de Langrigg ten. .... messuag. et 4 acr. in Langrigg, et postea Johes de Langrigg fil. dicti Thom. et Mathilda, ux. ejus tenuer. Temp. Edw. III. Christopher Sowerby ten. 4 mess. et Molend ventriticum in Langrigg 2 coatag. in Meldrigg et Dundraw. 16 Hen. VI."

DENTON'S MS.—THE EDITORS.

‡ There is a tradition, that the head, or chief, of this family had a grant of the lands of GILL, which were then very extensive, to him and his heirs for ever, from one of the Scotch kings, the well-known William the Lion, whose eventful reign lasted nearly half a century; and who died in 1214. This grant is said to have been made, not only in reward for his fidelity to his prince, but as a memorial of his extraordinary swiftness of foot, in pursuing the deer; outstripping in fleetness most of the horsemen and dogs. The conditions of the grant were, that he should pay a pepper-corn annually, as an acknowledgment; and also that the name of *William* should, if possible, be perpetuated in the family. And, whether

12:

CROOKDAKE may have first got its name, either from some remarkable *crooked dyke*; or, as *dykes*, inclosing lands, are of no great antiquity, from some no less remarkable *crooked aik*, or *oak*. It was, for a long time, the seat of a younger branch of the Musgraves, of Musgrave, and Eden-Hall. Among the knights' fees in the 35th King Henry VIII. it is found, that Cuthbert Musgrave, son of Mungo, held the manor and hamlet of Crookdake, with the appurtenances, of the king, by knights' service, and rendering for the same yearly 2s. cornage, by the hands of the Sheriff of Cumberland. At the same time he also held lands in many other places.

This family of Musgraves also, like most others, at length, ended in daughters.

It was the injunction of the benefactor, or the grateful request of the person benefited, this is certain, that ever since, till now, a *William Reay* has been owner of THE GILL. There is every reason to believe that the present John Reay is the first instance of a deviation.

To many, it is possible, the injunction, or the request, which ever it were, will appear weak. Admitting that it was so, it certainly was not wicked; and, at the worst, was to be classed only with those jocular tenures, by which many considerable estates have been granted and held. And, therefore, the present relater of the circumstance cannot but express some concern, that he has even this one instance of deviation to record; which, however, was not made without deliberation.—*William*, the father of the present owner, first consulted an eminent lawyer, whether he might safely call his son *John*. The lawyer naturally and properly replied, that mere length of occupancy would quiet the possession; and make the title good.

It has before been observed, that this estate of GILL was formerly an extensive one; but at present it is said to be worth about 100l. a year. Another perhaps somewhat uncommon circumstance belonging to it is, that the owner has always lived on and occupied it himself: it has never yet been in the hands of a farmer.

One eminently worthy and learned man, of this name, has already been recorded in this History. See vol. I. p. 148; where, it is intimated, that he (the late Rev. *William Reay* of Battersea) and the *Reays* in general, migrated from this parish. The before-mentioned writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1794, flatters us, by coinciding with us in this opinion; confirming it by other instances, which, on his authority, we are happy now to lay before our readers.

William Reay, Bishop of Glasgow, who, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at his own expence, built the noble bridge there, still remaining, over the Clyde, was of Cumberland parentage, and of this family. The tradition of the family is not exact, whether it was the father or the grandfather of the celebrated naturalist, *John Ray*, who migrated from them: but, it is certain, that his name, and that of his family, was once written *Reay*, and pronounced with two syllables, like *ea* in *real*. On their removing into the south, before they finally settled in Essex, they sometimes spelled it *Wrey*, sometimes *Wray*, and at last *Ray*. The naturalist himself, it is well known, first spelled his name *Wray*; but afterwards dropped the *W*, on the idea, perhaps, that *Reay* was but a local pronunciation, or provincial vulgarism. And the idea was not ill-founded; for the name was undoubtedly intended to be characteristical and descriptive of the person on whom it was first bestowed: and the active hunter, the companion and the friend of William the Lion, was called in the Saxon (which was then the common language) *Ra*, or *paa*, a *roe*, from his unparalleled swiftness; just as the hero of Homer's Iliad, from the same quality, was called ποδας ακυς Αχιλλευς. A *roe* is still pronounced *ray* in Germany; as it also was in old English. It was in Cumberland, his paternal country, in his wanderings over Alston Moor, and other equally wild and romantic places, that Mr. Ray laid in that vast stock of natural history, which reflects so much honour on his name. And here also he collected, from the simple and unlettered inhabitants, those pithy proverbs or sentences, which, at that time, appeared to his friends in the south to be almost a new language, and to proceed from a new race of people; and which still render *Ray's Proverbs* a standard book.

H. Reay, Esq. the worthy Mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne in the last century, and Joseph Reay, Esq. of the same city, the late secretary of the funds of the sons of the clergy, remarkable for his benevolence and courtesy of manners, were, both of them, branches, and not distant branches, of this family.

Anne,

Anne, the eldest daughter of William Musgrave, having married a Sir John Ballantine, who was born at Carros, in Clydesdale, and bred a physician, Crookdake became the property of Ballantines; a family of note in Scotland, one of whom, under the Latinized name of *Bellandemus*, was the author of a learned treatise, entitled *De Stata*, of which Dr. Parr has lately given a new edition, with a remarkable preface. In this family of Ballantines it continued for three or four generations; when they also ended in daughters. The present owner, the eldest of two daughters of the last John Ballantine by his wife Catharina Maria, a near relation of the Briscos of Croston, married Lawson Dykes, Esq. a younger son of the family of Dykes of Warthole, or Wardell (perhaps, *quasi War*, or worse, *Daie*) who, in 1773, had a licence from the crown to assume the surname, and bear the arms of Ballantine. The mansion-house, which appears to have once been considerable, is now gone much to decay, and converted into a farm-house. One portion, or district, of this hamlet of Crookdake is, from its situation, called *Low-Rox*.

SCALES, a long, rambling, ordinarily built hamlet, by the side of the common, is also distinguished as *High and Low Scales*; a small portion of it being called *Sandrax*, or *Sandy-Rox*. *Skells*, or *Scales*, were the names given to those slight temporary huts, made in general of turf or fods, and which, in the mountainous districts of this county and in Scotland, are called *Beelds*; erected, most commonly, during the border wars, to shelter and protect the persons, who were appointed to watch the cattle of the neighbourhood. In many Latin writings of the times, the term is Latinized, and they are called *Skalingæ*. The term goes into the composition of several other places and villages of the county; such as *Whin-scales*, *Hud-scales*, *Scaleby*, *Scalthwaite Rigg*, *Skelton*, &c.

BROMFIELD is a small, scattered, but not unpleasant, village; and singularly commodious for the site of the parish church, as being, as near as may be, in the centre of the parish. There is some difficulty in ascertaining its etymology, from its having been formerly written sometimes *Brunfeld*, or *Brunsfeld*, and sometimes *Brumfield* and *Bromfield*. If *Brunfeld* or *Brunsfeld* was its original name, it may have been so called, as *Brunswic* was, *quasi Brunonis Ager*, as the field, or land, belonging to some *Bruno*, or *Brown*, or perhaps, as a field or plain, which, from its heath or fern, exhibited a *brown appearance*. If, like many other places and families in the kingdom, its first name was *Brumfeld* or *Bromfield*, we must look for its etymology from the *broom*, or *genista*, with which it may be supposed to have formerly abounded.

The first public notice we find taken of the place is in its having been granted by Waldeive, first Lord of Allerdale, to Melbeth his physician; whose posterity took the name *De Bromfield*. Out of this grant the patronage of the church was reserved; and given to the abbey of St. Mary's, York. This abbey, besides this patronage, also had some lands here at Bromfield; and so had the abbey of Holme Cultram: and both being called by the general word, *manors*, it is not easy to ascertain their distinct possessions.

It next appears, by the *Registrum Holmense*, that soon after the foundation of the abbey of Holme Cultram, Adam, son of Thomas de Brunfeld, granted to the said abbey the manor of Brunfeld; the metes or boundaries of which are very accurately

accurately described in the grant, of which a transcript is hereunto annexed in a note.\*

It is remarkable, that *after* this grant made by the son, Thomas de Brunfeld (father to the aforesaid first grantor, Adam) also grants to the monks of Holme, *the cultivated lands* in Brunfeld called *North Rig*, with the marsh on the east part thereof.

The terms *cultivated land*, which are a literal translation of *quandam Culturam*, (a word of by no means unfrequent occurrence in old grants, and always signifying some specific quantity of *cultivated land*, in contra-distinction to the waste land with which it was surrounded) in the grant, suggest a pretty obvious interpretation of the uncouth word *Cultram*, still annexed to the other names of *Abbey* and *Holme*. It seems to be, merely, an abbreviation, according to the very common usage of the old engrossers of old writings, of *Cultam Terram*; which, if written *Cult. Terram*, is almost literally, and in pronunciation, directly, *Cultram*. And this explication of the word, like many others, leads to the history of things. It shews, not only that the monks were careful to obtain grants of *cultivated land*, but that the abbey lands, in general, were in a high state of cultivation, whilst all the circumjacent country was probably little better than a wilderness.

Henry, son of the aforesaid Thomas de Brunfeld (a second, or younger son, it would seem, and of course, a younger brother of the before-named Adam) is said to have confirmed the before-mentioned grant of his father: and farther, in con-

\* Univerſis ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ filiis hæc literas viſuris vel audituris, Adam filius Thomæ de Brunfeld ſalutem. Sciatis me, aſſenſu et voluntate hæredis mei, pro Dei amore et ſalute animæ meæ, et pro animabus patris mei et Agnetis matris meæ, et pro animabus omnium antecellorum et ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe, dediſſe, et hæc præſenti charta mea confirmavi, Deo et beatæ Mariæ et monachis de Holme, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemoſynam, manerium meum de Brunfeld per hæc diviſas, ſcilicet, ſicut Langerig hæc deſcendit in ipſum marifeum juxta Litolholm interius, et ſic in tranſverſum ipſius marifei verſus aquilonem, ſicut recta diviſa inter Brunfeld et Langerig ducit in Aldelath dub, † et ſic deſcendendo per Aldelath dub uſque ad locum ubi Cromboec ‡ eadit in Aldelath dub, et ſic aſcendendo per ipſum Cromboec uſque ad locum ubi foſſatum monachorum ¶ deſcendit in Cromboec. et ſit aſcendendo per ipſum foſſatum verſus occidentem uſque ad duram terram quæ eſt ad caput de Endelou, et ſic extendendo verſus occidentem ſemper ſicut dura terra et marifeus ¶ ſibi obviat uſque ad locum ubi prædictus Langerig hæc deſcendit in ipſum marifeum. Tenendum et habendum de me et hæredibus meis, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis ſuis, ſine ullo retenemento. libere, quiete, et ſolute ab omni ſeculari ſervicio, conſuetudine, et exactione, et ita libere et quiete ſicut aliqua eleemoſyna poteſt teneri liberius, quietius, et melius. Et ego et hæredes mei warrantizabimus prædictis monachis prædictam eleemoſynam, et acquietabimus eam de omni ſervicio contra omnes homines imperpetuum.—REGIST. HOLME.

† *Aldelath Dub*, quaſi *Auld-Laitb-Dub*; i. e. a pond or pool near ſome old barn. This place is now called *The Holme Dub*.

‡ *Cromboec*, now *Crummock*, ſhould have been written *Crom-bee*; being ſo called from *Crom*, crooked, meandering, or winding, and *bee*, or *beck*, a rivulet.

§ The *Foſſatum Monachorum*, moſt probably means, either the mill-pool, or mill race (of which the embankment, or dam, is ſtill in exiſt nec) on an eſtate in the Holme, called *Deer-Park*, alſo belonging to Mr Thomlinſon. This mill-pool, or pond, which appears to have been of conſiderable extent, ſeems to have ſerved the double purpoſe of carrying the mill, and alſo as a reſervoir to the large lake, called *The Stank*; a word that ſignifies a reſervoir of water in almoſt every language, that can be named.—The neceſſity of having a conſtant ſupply of fiſh, at their own command, near monaſteries, is obvious.

¶ This *Marifeus*, or *marsh*, is now well known by the name of *Bromfield Mire*; being noted as a fine paſture for cattle, and in particular for railing young horſes. The principal part of it is now the property of John Thomlinſon, Eſq.

sideration of one mark of silver given him by the monks, to have granted to them two acres of land lying within one of their inclosures.

We are next told, that Walter, son of Benedict, who is called a priest, (though no account is given how such a one came to have a son) quitted claim to the monks of all his right and claim of common of pasture in the marsh, which Adam and Thomas de Brunfeld had given to the said monks.

Agnes, daughter of Adam White of Brunfeld, carpenter, is also said to have given to the said monks five acres of arable land, and one acre of meadow, in the territory of Brunfeld. This grant Thomas, a son (probably a third son) of Thomas de Brunfeld, appears to have confirmed; though no necessity appears for his having done so, unless it were *ex abundanti cautela*. And from the same motives, it is probable, his nephew, Alan, the son of his second brother Henry de Brunfeld, formally quitted claim of all his right therein.

Notwithstanding all these precautions, it appears, that, in the 20th King Edward I. Hugh, son of the last-named Adam de Brunfeld, having a controversy with the aforesaid 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 might, respectively, depasture their cattle, without the interruption of the other. The instrument of writing, reciting this agreement, is still in being; and being curious, is hereunto subjoined in a note. †

This marsh must, even then, have been deemed valuable; as it appears to have been a perpetual bone of contention between the monks and the owners of Bromfield. For, in the same year, there was a similar agreement between the

† Sciant præsentēs et futuri, quod cum mota esset contentio inter Hugonem filium Alani de Brunfeld querentem, et dominum Robertum abbatem de Holme et ejusdem loci conventum defendentes, super communia pasturæ quam idem Hugo in marisco prædictorum abbatis et conventus de Brunfeld exigebat, quem quidem mariscum prædicti abbas et monachi conventus ex dono et concessione Adæ filii Thomæ de Brunfeld antecessoris prædicti Hugonis in liberam, puram, et perpetuam, elemosynam habuerunt et tenuerunt; tandem die Martis proxima post festum sancti Michaelis anno domini 1292º, et anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo, dicta contentio in hunc modum convenit, videlicet, quod dictus Hugo, pro bono pacis remisit et quietum clamavit, pro se et hæredibus suis in perpetuum, totum jus et clameum quod habuit vel habere poterit communicandi sive communiam exigendi quoquo modo in marisco prædicto, ita quod nec ipse Hugo nec hæredes sui in marisco prædicto aliquam communiam pasturæ de cætero ultra formam quæ sequitur exigere poterunt vel vindicare; quæ quidem forma talis est, quod prædicti abbas et conventus pro prædictis remissione et quietâ clamatione concesserunt prædicto Hugoni, quod ipse Hugo et hæredes sui et eorum tenentes de Brunfeld communicare possint omni tempore propriis animalibus suis in parte occidentali dicti marisci infra divisas subscriptas, videlicet, ab illo fossato quod jacet propinquius versus occidentem in medio ejusdem marisci usque Langerig bec, et in longo et lato quamdiu illa pars marisci versus austrum et aquilonem infra dictum fossatum et Langerig bec se extendit. Et prædicti abbas et conventus pasturam illam maliciose per animalia sua non superonerabunt, ob quod dictus Hugo et hæredes sui et eorum tenentes concessione sibi facta minime gaudere poterunt in forma suprascripta. Concesserunt insuper prædicti religiosi prædicto Hugoni et hæredibus suis, quod habere possint singulis anniæ imperpetuum, a die inventionis sanctæ crucis usque ad festum beati Petri ad vincula unum jumentum infra separalem clausuram marisci prædicti, quoties dicti religiosi infra eandem clausuram separalem cum Emiffario infra festa prædicta habuerint. Et pro hac concessione, concessit prædictus Hugo pro se et hæredibus suis, quod prædicti abbas et conventus de toto residuo ejusdem marisci quocunque modo voluerint omni tempore valeant approbare. In cujus rei testimonium utraque pars alterius scripto alternatim sigillum suum apposuit. Testibus, &c.—REGIST. HOLME.

saïd monks, and Ralph de Osmunderlawe and Agnes his wife, and Thomas de Laithes and Agnes his wife, concerning the saïd marsh.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, we find, among the knights' fees in Cumberland, in the 35th King Henry VIII. that William Hutton held the manor of Bromfield of the king in capite, as of his manor of Papcastle, rendering for the same 18s. 4d. cornage, 10d. scawake, 6d. free-rent, pature of the serjeants, and witnessman. Who or what this William Hutton was, does not appear: if he was of the county, there is no evidence, that any persons of his name ever held any considerable property in this part of it. We are left to conjecture, only, that he must have been one of the fortunate favourites of the reforming monarch, who then unexpectedly came into the possession of considerable estates; or, possibly, the favourite only of a favourite. Neither does it appear how or when he either acquired the manor, or parted with it.

On the 15th of July, in the same year, the king grants to Thomas Dalston, Esq. among other particulars, one tenement in Bromfield, with the appurtenances, in the tenure of John Scurre; and one other tenement, with the appurtenances, in the tenure of William Scurre, late parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Holme, in the county of Cumberland, paying for the same to the king, yearly at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 3s. 3½d.

Again, on the 25th of August, King Edward VI. by letters patent, in the first year of his reign, by way of exchange for an hospital in Dover, granted to Henry Thompson, *inter alia*, the whole manor of Brumfield, together with the *rectory* and church of Brumfield.† The grant on this occasion is as ample and plenary, as an almost endless multiplication of words could render it. He was to have and hold

† This Henry Thompson, it is probable, was the father of the subject of the annexed biographical note, transcribed from Wood.

*Thomas Thompson*, a very noted preacher in the time he lived, was wedded to the muses in Queen's college, in Machaelmas term, 1582, aged 15; made a poor serving child of that house in the year following; afterwards taberdar: and in 99, fellow, being then Master of Arts. About that time addicting his mind severely to the studies of the superior faculty, he became a noted disputant; a schoolman, and very familiar with the fathers. At length leaving the college about the time he was admitted Bachelor of Divinity, (which was 1609) he became one of the publick preachers in the city of Bristow, and minister of St. Thomas's church there; where he was much followed and admired for his edifying and orthodox doctrine. Afterwards leaving that city in 1612, (upon what account I know not) he became minister in the town and liberties of Montgomery, in Wales; where, if I mistake not, he continued till the time of his death. He hath written and published,

1. *Concio ad Clerum de Clavibus Regni Cælorum, habita pro Formâ Oxon, in Templo B. Mariz* 16 Feb. An. 1609, in Matt. xvi. 19. London, 8vo, 1612.

2. *De Votis Monasticis. Theses disputatæ sub Præsidio Tho. Holland Reg. Prof.* printed with the former Lat. Serm.—Besides these two things, he hath

Three several sermons in English; as, 1st, *A Diet for a Drunkard*; in the church of St. Nicholas in Bristow, on Esther i. 8. London, 1612, 4to.

2. *Friendly Farewell to a faithful Flock*; taken in a Sermon preached at St. Thomas's Church in Bristow, on Easter Tuesday, 6th April, 1612, on 2 Cor. xiii. 14. London, 4to, 1616.

3. *Antichrist Arraigned: Sermon at Paul's Crosse, on 1 John ii. 18, 19; 20.* London, 1618, 4to.

4. *The Trial of Guides by the Touchstone of Teachers: Sermon, on Luke vi. 39, 40.* London, 4to, 1618; dedicated to Richard, Bishop of St. Asaph, his patron. These are all that I have seen going under his name;—and all that I yet know of the author.—WOOD'S *ATHENZÆ*.

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

all

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, tree-warrens, and all other rights, jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, privileges, profits, commodities, emoluments, possessions, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being, in Brumfield aforesaid, to the said manor of Brumfield, and to the said *rectory* of Brumfield, or to either of them in any wise belonging or appertaining; and all other messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and other possessions, and hereditaments whatsoever in Brumfield aforesaid, to the said late monastery belonging: which premises are extended at the clear yearly value of 34*l.* 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, 3*l.* 8*s.*

There are no documents, it is apprehended, now to be met with, to shew, with any exactness, how this manor, and the great tithes of this *rectory*, were gradually parcelled out into various hands; and, after all, not totally alienated; in as much as the great tithes of the greatest part of the cultivated land of Blencogo still belong to the Vicar of Bromfield. The Porters of Weary-Hall seem, at first, to have come in for a large share; Sir John Ballantine having, soon after, purchased the demesne at Scales of a Mr. Joseph Porter; who also enfranchised many of the tenements. The remainder, with the demesne lands at Langrigg-Hall, he sold to Ofmotherley: and such tenants as Porter had not enfranchised, Ofmotherley now enfranchised; and then sold the demesne, as has before been mentioned, to Mr. Barwise, in whose family it still continues. The demesne and tithes of Bromfield, neither of them considerable, are now held by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.: the demesne of Scales, and tithes of Langrigg and Crookdake, by Mr. Dykes, in right of his wife, the heiress of the Ballantines: the inhabitants of West-Newton were wise and fortunate enough to purchase, for themselves, their tithes of Thomas Simpson, Esq. of Carleton-Hall, and Elizabeth his wife, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Christopher Pattinson, Esq.: Allonby, Mealrigg, and Kelsick, fell to Mr. Raincock of Penrith, in right of his wife, another of the sisters and co-heirs of the said Mr. Pattinson; and these tithes, since the death of Mr. Raincock, have been sold to the respective land-holders of each place. Whether the tithes of Blencogo, in this general dispersion of, and scramble for, the property of the church, were ever offered to sale; and, if they were, why neither the then lord of the manor, nor all, nor any, of his tenants, became the purchasers of them, we have met with no evidences to shew: nor can we now see why, whilst the tithes of the lands then in cultivation were reserved to the church, those of such waste lands as might hereafter be improved, were granted to the lord of the manor; who has lately sold to two yeomen of the place all the tithes arising from the lands that have been improved or cultivated, since the date of his grant; reserving to himself the tithes of all such lands as happen to be held by himself, and also of all such yet remaining waste lands as may hereafter be improved. Another yeoman of the place claims, and has

has received and enjoyed, time out of mind, certain portions of tithe-hay, under certain circumstances; granted to one of his ancestors, as the tradition goes, for having kept what was called a *light-borse*, during the border wars. All the rest of the tithe-hay of the town, that excepted which arises from the improved lands, belongs to the church, but is not, like the corn, taken in kind, being paid for by a very reasonable modus, of long standing. Nothing can exceed the confusion occasioned by these different interfering claims: in as much as four different tithing men may happen to have a right to tithe one field.

The church of BROMFIELD, like many others in the north, is dedicated to St. *Kentigern*, or *Mungo*; whose name, however, is now heard of, only as perpetuated by a spring of pure water, close by the church, which is still called *Mungo's Well*. Rowland, in his *Mona Antiqua Restaurata*, thinks it probable that, in very distant ages, churches were dwelling-houses for the priests, as well as places of worship for the people; and that therefore they were generally built near a well of clear water. St. *Kentigern*, whose name, in the ancient British, is said to be *Kyndeyrn*, was the Bernard Gilpin of his age, and may truly be called the Apostle, if not the Saint of the north. He is said to have been of royal blood among the Picts, or aborigines, of those parts of the south of Scotland, which are now *Galloway*: and to have been Bishop of *Glasghu*, or *Glasgow*. His whole life seems to have been devoted to the duties of his mission, in propagating the gospel; so that we need not wonder that he was called *Munghu* or *Mungo*, which, in the Pictish language, are said to signify, "one dearly beloved." His life was written by a monk of the name of *Jocelyn*; from whence it appears, that he died in 601, aged 85 years.

This vicarage is valued, in the king's books, at 22l.: but it is now supposed to be worth 140l. It is not yet quite twenty years ago, since it was estimated at 100l.: so much has it been improved by the present incumbent. It was first granted by Waldeive, son of Gospatric, as aforesaid, to the abbey of St. Mary's, York. And that abbey had the patronage and advowson of it, until 1302; when the abbot and convent, complaining of great losses which they had sustained, and, in particular, of 300 marks yearly rent, and 10,000 marks of mesne profits and costs recovered against them by the Earl of Lincoln, prevailed on the Bishop of Carlisle to appropriate the rectory of Bromfield to their monastery. Before he granted their request, he stipulated, that they should secure forty marks of yearly revenue to the vicar there. He also reserved to his see the collation of the vicar, to recompence his church of Carlisle for the injury which it could not but sustain by such appropriation. And, from that time to this, the Bishops of Carlisle have constantly collated to this vicarage. In consequence of this adjustment, both parties seem to have immediately proceeded to act upon it. For, in the very next year, the abbot and convent nominated a proxy to Adam de Twenge, one of their monks, and Simon de Leicestre, clerk, to negotiate with the Bishop of Carlisle all that was necessary, and then to proceed to take possession of the profits of the church of Bromfield for their use: and the same year, the bishop collated Ralph de Aile to the vicarage of Bromfield; and he, of course, is the first incumbent on record.

Who was the immediate successor of Ralph de Aile does not appear: but, in

1330, William de Suthwerk resigned the vicarage, in favour of William de Otrington, chaplain to the bishop, who thereupon was collated; a pension of ten marks out of the vicarage being allotted to Southwerk, for resigning.

On a suggestion, in 1339, that the churches of Bromfield and Kirkby Stephen, after their being appropriated to St. Mary's, York, were exempted from their former subjection to the Bishops of Carlisle, the then bishop (John de Kirkby) by an instrument signed in the presence of a notary apostolic, protested, that it never was the intention of himself or predecessors, to countenance any such pretensions by any act of theirs.

William de Otrington seems not to have kept this vicarage long; for, in 1344, Hugh de Whitelawe appears to have been Vicar of Bromfield. And, in that same year, Roger de Kirkoswald, a native of the diocese of Carlisle, and then Rector of Moreby, in Lincolnshire, in the hope of better enjoying his health and friends in his native county, requested an exchange of livings with Hugh de Whitelawe. Hugh de Whitelawe, alledging that he was inclinable to study the laws in the university, and that he could not so readily obtain leave of absence from a vicarage as he hoped he might from a rectory, readily consented to the exchange. And their reasons being approved by their respective diocesans, the Bishop of Carlisle, patron of both livings, accordingly collated the one, and presented the other.

After possessing it three and thirty years, Roger de Kirkoswald again exchanged this vicarage for the rectory of Crakanthorp: to which, being presented by William de Crakanthorp, he was duly instituted; and John de Culwen, heretofore Rector of Newbiggin, was collated to the vicarage of Bromfield in 1377.

John de Culwen, it would seem, did not sit much at his ease in his new living: for, in 1392, the chancel of the church being very ruinous, it was alledged, that the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York, ought to repair it. To this allegation the abbot and convent, by their proctors, Thomas Pygot, prior of the cell at Wetheral, and Alan de Newark, advocate in the court of York, answered, that the vicar, John de Culwen, was bound to repair it; inasmuch as all his predecessors were known, time out of mind, always to have kept the chancel in repair. This plea, it is probable, was thought a good one, and admitted; because the repairs of the chancel have ever since fallen on the vicars.

From 1392 to 1562, a period of nearly two hundred years, including the bloody contests of the houses of Lancaster and York; their union under King Henry VII.; the reformation under King Henry VIII.; Mary's inauspicious reign, and a part of that of Elizabeth, we have no history of this church, or its incumbents; or, indeed, any account whether there were any or none; and, if there were, what part they took in the eventful history of their age. From the time of John de Kirkby, or rather from Thomas de Appleby, who acceded to the exchange of the last-named vicar, John de Culwen, to Bishop Best, who, in 1562, on the resignation of Sir John King, Vicar of Bromfield, collated Sir John Corry, clerk, to the vicarage, no less than nineteen bishops in succession had the see of Carlisle.

In two years Corry resigned, and Thomas Laythes was collated. Thomas Laythes held the vicarage twenty-five years; and then he also resigned; and in 1589 Nicholas Dean, M. A. was collated by Bishop Mey.

Nicholas

Nicholas Dean held it little more than half the time that his predecessor had, when, on being collated to the archdeaconry along with the Rectory of Salkeld, he also resigned; and his patron, Bishop Robinson, in 1602, collated Peter Beck, B. A. to the vicarage of Bromfield.

How long Beck held it, does not appear; nor, whether there were any intermediate vicars between him and William Grainger, who, probably, was of the ancient family of Newlands and Stone-Raise, and the ancestor of Mr. John Grainger of Bromfield, whose daughter, the widow of Mr. Williamson of Snittlegarth, now holds his handsome estate there; and of whom all that we farther know is, that he was ejected from his living, during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell. Walker says, "his family were thereby reduced to great necessities; and that some of them petitioned for the charity of the corporation for ministers' widows." See his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 249.

His successor, Richard Garth, M. A. was collated in 1663; and seems to have succeeded to Mr. Grainger's fate, as well as to his living; for he too, after the restoration, seems to have been deprived by the Bartholomew act. On the north side of the communion table, in a kind of sarcophagus in a niche in the wall, the following epitaph on him is still legible:—

“ Bromfield's pastor's here intomb'd,  
 “ RICHARD GARTH, so was he nam'd:  
 “ God's word to's flock he did declare,  
 “ Twice a day, and would not spare.  
 “ T' instruct the youth, help the needy,  
 “ Visit the sick, always ready.  
 “ To end debates among his neighbours:  
 “ Now he rests from all his labours.  
 “ Rebellious spirits he always did hate,  
 “ Obedient to the church, true to the state;  
 “ Now with heaven's quire he sings  
 “ An anthem to the King of kings.” 1673.

On Mr. Garth's death, Bishop Rainbow collated William Sill, M. A.

Whether Mr. Sill resigned, or died, does not appear: but, in 1681, the same bishop collated John Child, B. D. of whom, on a brass plate, in the same niche in the chancel, there is the following epitaph:—

“ DeposituM JOHANNIS CHILD, Vicarii Hujus Ecclesiæ, S. T. B. Cultûs primi-  
 “ tivi contra Papiſtas et Sectarios Aſſertoris ſeduli. Qui neglectus vixit, ac Lætus  
 “ obiit, in *πληροφορία* beatæ resurrectionis. Tu vero viator, mortem meditari, et  
 “ ultimum judicium expectare, cures.”—The classical Latinity, as well as the  
 pathos, of this inscription, renders it matter of regret, that we know so little more  
 of the character, or history, of the subject of it.

In 1692, John Proctor, M. A. was collated by Bishop Smith. He was dead, before the compiler of these pages was born; who remembers, however, to have seen some of his books; and from them he is led to infer, that he was a man of learning

learning and piety. This Mr. Proctor, residing in the parish, seems to have taken his tithes in kind; and, for that purpose, he built a good tithe barn of brick, at Blencogo; where the late vicar, Mr. Obadiah Yates, since built another for the same purpose; neither of which, however, are in the hands of the present vicar.

In 1714, Joseph Rothery, M. A. was collated by Bishop Nicolson.

In 1717, Jeremiah Nicholson by the same bishop.

In 1733, William Wilkinson, M. A. was collated by Bishop Waugh: and this was, probably, his first preferment; as he appears to have taken his master's degree, at Queen's college, in Oxford, only on the 16th of June, 1715. Mr. Wilkinson was a man of great learning; and, early in life, gave an edition of some parts of the works of Aristotle, which did him much credit. And Henry, the third Viscount Lonsdale, one of the most distinguished noblemen of his age, resolving to give his nephews an education suitable to their high birth, pitched upon Mr. Wilkinson to superintend the school at Lowther, first set on foot by his father, with an ample foundation, for the benefit of all the northern counties. And, as long as Mr. Wilkinson directed it, never was a school in higher repute.

In 1752, Obadiah Yates, M. A. was collated by Bishop Osbaldiston.

1762, William Raincock, M. A. by Bishop Lyttleton.

In 17—, Denton, — by Bishop Law.

And, in 17—, Henry Denton, clerk, in exchange with the above-named Mr. Denton, his cousin, for the vicarage of Crosthwaite.

The church,\* which is a good one, does not appear to be of any great antiquity; though there is not even a tradition, when it was rebuilt: possibly, at the same time

\* We subjoin, according to our former plan, the following concise table, which we flatter ourselves will not be thought superfluous.—THE EDITORS.

DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. N. Val.		K. Edw. II.		K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Bromfield	£7 8 8	—	£17 6 8	Brumfield vicaria ..... £22 0 0
				Cant. fci Georgii in Eccle } 4 12 0
				de Brumfield . . . . . }

BROMFIELD VICARAGE.

Ded. St. Kentigern—Abbey St. Mary's, York, propr.—Ep. Carl. patron.  
King's B. 22l.—Real val. 100l.

INCUMBENTS.—1303, Ralph de Aile—1330, William de Ottrington, p. ref. William Suthwerk—1344, Roger de Kirkofwald, p. ref. Hugh de Whitelawe—1377, John de Culwen, p. ref. Kirkofwald—1562, John Corry, p. ref. John King—1564, Thomas Laythes, p. ref. Corry—1589, Nicholas Dean, A. M. p. ref. Laythes—1602, Peter Beck, A. M. p. ref. Dean—William Grainger ejected by the Usurper—1663, Richard Garth, A. M.—1673, William Sill, A. M. p. m. Garth—1681, John Child—1692, John Proctor, A. M.—1714, Joseph Rothery—1717, Jeremiah Nicholson, A. M.—1733, Will. Wilkinson, A. M.—1752, Obadiah Yates, A. M.—1762, William Raincock, A. M.—..... Denton—Henry Denton in exchange.

VICARIA DE BROMEFEYLD.

Johes Clyston vicarius ejusdem Eccleie de Bromfeld habet mansionem et glebam dict. vicarie } pertinent euj. rectoria appropriata et annexa est religiosis viris abbi et conventui monasterij } Beate Marie Virginis extra Muros civitat. Ebor. que mans. et gleb. valet coibs annis	} 0 13 4
Idem Johes habet Gran. Deci'al. de Blengogo que vale't coibs annis — — —	5 0 0
Idem Johes habet unu. ten. jacen. in Blengogo predict. redd'n p. annu. — — —	0 4 0
VOL. II.	R r Idem

time that John de Culwen was made to repair the chancel; as both parts of the building seem to have been erected at the same time. There are annexed to the chancel, on each side, north and south, two old, unfightly, usefess, and inconvenient erections, said to have been burying-places to the families at Newton and Crookdake.† As no use has been made of them for many years, and as also there is little likelihood, that they ever should be used, and they look ill, and are great eye-fores and inconveniences to the church, one cannot but wonder, they have not been pulled down.

Above an old arched tomb, or *througb*, in a niche in the north wall within the church, is inscribed, in the old black letter,

“ Here lies intomb'd I dare undertake  
“ The worthie warriour, Adam of Crookdake, Knight, 1514.”

This Adam was, probably, the grandfather of the Cuthbert Musgrave, heretofore mentioned as holding the manor of Crookdake, in the reign of King Henry VIII.; and the wars, in which he was engaged, most probably, were only border wars. Whatever he was, the inscription must be long posterior to his death; as, if even the language and spelling be admitted to be as old as 1514, it is written on the plaster, which one can hardly suppose to have lasted two hundred and eighty years. There is no difficulty, however, in supposing, that the mere lettering may be modern; done, when the church was last plastered, from a former inscription, co-eval with the date.‡

		There
Idem Johes habet decim feni lini et canobi dict. p'chie que valent coibs annis.	—	3 0 0
Idem Johes habet decim Agnor. Vellor. et Lan. que valent p. annu coibs annis.	—	5 0 0
Idem Johannes he't oblacon. minut. alterag. et albi decim. cu. p'ficus libri paschalis q.	—	6 0 0
val't coibus a'is.	—	—
Sm. total valoris 19l. 17s. 4d. de quibs.		
Refoluc. senag. et subsid. } In Refoluc. Epi Karlij p. senagio annuatim. solut.	—	0 4 0
Et in conf. refolut. p'cucon. visitacon Epi Karlij de tribis in tres annos 6s. 8d. et sic annuatim	0	2 2 h.
	Sin. deduct. 6s. 2d. halfpenny.	
	Et rem. 19l. 11s. 1d. halfp. Xma inde 39s. 1d. halfp.	
<i>Cantaria Sci Georgii in Ecclesia de Bromesfeyld.</i>		
Willmus Martindale Capellanus Cantarista sci Georgij infra ejusdem Ecclesie de Bromesfeyld	—	4 12 8
enij. valor est huj. Cantarist coibs annis	—	—
Refolut. dict. Capellan. p. Man. Ballivi Jacobi Martyrdale nuper domini de Dundraw et	—	—
Newton in Alledale.	—	—
Sm. valoris 4l. 12s. 8d. Xma inde 9s. 3d. farthing.		
ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.		

† There is, indeed, no tradition of the kind; but there is much external evidence, that both of them are co-eval re-erections, of some older original edifices; in which, it is probable, before the reformation, some priest, or chaplain, more immediately connected with the respective families, was employed, occasionally, to sing masses for the souls of those interred within them. And as there formerly was at least one chantry belonging to the church, it is also possible, that one or both of these places might then be used as a chapel, or chantry, whatever they formerly were.

‡ The seating of a considerable part of the body of the church is probably the same that was there before the reformation; consisting of a regular arrangement of plain oaken benches, with backs to them, somewhat

There is also in the church-yard, a tolerably neat and commodious edifice, for the free school of the parish, founded in 1612 by Richard Osnotherley, who was a native of this parish. He left 10l. a year to be paid to the school-master, for ever, by the merchant taylors' company: the whole salary hardly amounts to 16l. a year. A few years ago, four gentlemen in and near London, who had received some part of their education here, offered to subscribe 200l. towards augmenting the salary of the master; provided only the parishioners would contribute 100l. to the same purpose. Owing to some untoward cause or other, nothing was contributed; and so the subscription came to nothing. One of the subscribers, the late Archdeacon of Canterbury, is since dead; and the rest, who were all of them his school-fellows, must expect soon to follow him; and so, too probably, this opportunity will be lost. A considerable change is said to have taken place in the public mind of the people of this county respecting education within these few years.—Formerly, it was almost universally the fashion to have boys, who were at all educated, taught Latin and Greek: this is no longer the case: at Bromfield, Westward, Wigton, and Sebergham, hardly half a dozen boys now pursue classical learning; whereas, forty or fifty years ago, their number would have exceeded an hundred. It is easy to ask, what have country lads, who must work for their bread, to do with Latin and Greek: but not so easy to answer, what may be the effects on the country in general, on so sudden and abrupt an innovation in so material a circumstance as public education.

Leaving now the ward of *Allerdale below Derwent*, and proceeding on, eastwards, about a mile farther, we come to *BLENCOCO*, the first town, in this quarter, within *Cumberland ward*.

The derivation of the name of this town is confessedly difficult. Every circumstance respecting the word bespeaks an high antiquity; as hardly a syllable in it has any affinity to any language now spoken. It is true, there once was, in the county, a considerable family of the name of *Blenco*, or *Blencowe*: but there is no evidence, nor even tradition, of their having ever had any possessions at this place, or that they were settled near it. Besides, the syllable *Blen* is not uncommon in the beginning of the names of several places, such as *Blenheim* in Oxfordshire, and *Blencrake*, *Blennerbasset*, &c. in this county. It is not, however, of very frequent occurrence: and what is still more remarkable, is, that one seldom meets with it in the names of places either in Ireland, Scotland, or Wales; notwithstanding that it is undoubtedly a Celtic vocable. Yet it certainly exists there, though it be under some different modification. One might persuade one's self, that this *Blen* is a contraction of *Bellen*, or *Belinus*, the Apollo, or god of the sun, of the Celtic nations; and that, as applied to the names of places, it means *funny*. If it were so, it would

somewhat in the manner of old-fashioned arm-chairs. Pews are, comparatively speaking, a modern invention; long posterior to the reformation; and do not, even yet, generally obtain either in popish countries, or in popish places of worship among ourselves.

In the church-yard there still remains a pediment, consisting of four or five quadrangular steps of stone, that formed the base of the cross, long since destroyed: but there still is, or lately was, a stone stool, heretofore used, and probably put up, that public notices and proclamations might thence be given with more advantage.

be particularly applicable to *Blencogo*. But a more natural and obvious etymology seems to offer itself. *Bala* in Celtic, and *Bal* in Icelandic and Gothic, is a village or town: hence the numerous *Balls* in the names of places in Ireland; and hence too such names as *Balcarris* and *Balmerino* in Scotland. *Ain*, in the same language, is a wood, or woody: and nothing can be more natural than that *Bal-ain* should be contracted, or corrupted, into *Blayn*, *Blan*, *B'ane*, or *Blen*. The gradation is obvious in such words as *Ballantrae*, in the shire of Ayr, *Dumblayr*, *Blantyre*, the family name of *Blane*, and our *Blencogo*. *Gogo* is also from the Celtic *gogawr*, a corn field, or harvest; and it deserves notice, that this place was anciently spelled *Blengoggon*. *Gogo*, or *Gogawr*, is a characteristic adjunct, posterior, perhaps, to *Bal-ain*, or *Ben*; and the whole denotes a *copy, or woody, village, favourable for corn*. It is no great objection to this etymology, that the village is now remarkably bare and naked as to wood: there is sufficient evidence in the low grounds and mosses belonging to it, that it once abounded with wood. In the Bailliage of Schwartzberg, in Switzerland, there is a neat little town called *Gauguiberg*; which undoubtedly is from the same Celtic root, *gogawr*. Or, perhaps, it may be thought, that the old, and not very uncommon, German termination, *gouu*, or *gou*, generally rendered in Latin *gobia*, and signifying merely any rural district, or place, by being more simple, is also more natural.

The first mention made by history of *Blencogo*, is, that, along with Wigton, Kirkbride, Ulton, Waverton, and Dundraw, it was granted by Waldieue, first Lord of Allerdale, to Odard de Logis. And it would seem, that it continued to belong to his posterity for several generations. For, we meet with no farther notice of it, till the reign of King Henry VI. Whether the late possessors had forfeited it by the part they, or any of them, took in the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, or by whatever other means it had been alienated, and had again fallen to the crown, we are not informed: it appears only, that, by letters patent, dated May 1st, in the 24th year of his reign, King Henry VII. granted to Richard Chomley, Knight, 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 frank pledge, free-warren, and other liberties whatsoever to the said manor and other the premises belonging or in any wise appertaining; to hold to him, and his heirs, by fealty only, without other account to be made thereof.

In the account of the knights' fees in Cumberland, in the 35th King Henry VIII. it is found, that Richard Chomley, Knight (possibly a son of the above-named Richard Chomley, but, more probably, as being also called *knight*, and as also it was only thirty-five years after the grant, it was the original grantee) held the manor of *Blencogo*, with the appurtenances, (not now by fealty only) but of the king, as of his manor of Wigdon, by the service of one knight's fee, 13s. cornage, 7s. 6d. for puture of the bailiff, 2s. seawake, and witnessman, and suit of court at Wigdon from three weeks to three weeks, and 50s. relief when it shall happen.

How the family of the Chomleys became disseized, or dispossessed of this manor, does not appear: but, forty years after this last-named grant, Queen Elizabeth, by  
letters

letters patent, dated 22d of March, in the 31st year of her reign, granted to Walter Copinger, and Thomas Butler, of London, gentlemen, (apparently, not Cumberland men, nor, till now, connected with Cumberland) *inter alia*, the manor of Blencogo, with the appurtenances, and all lands, tenements, or hereditaments, called or known by the name of Blencogo, heretofore in the tenure of Richard Chomley, Knight; *to hold to them and their heirs as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, and not in capite.*

Neither does it appear, when, or how, this manor was again alienated, and lost to the above-named grantees: but the next account we have of it shews, that, soon after, it belonged to Richard Barwise, Esq. of *Ijlekirk*. For, in the 10th King Charles I. June 26th, the said Richard Barwise, by a grant still extant, granted to the tenants of the manor of Blencogo, then (eighteen in number) for forty years ancient rent, to them and their heirs for ever, customary estates of inheritance of their several tenements, paying the ancient yearly rent, and two years ancient rent (and no other rent) after change of lord by death, and change of tenant by death or alienation, doing suit of court as before. The grant also gives the tenants all trees, woods, and under-woods 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. Concessions of very little significance or use; as there is very little wood, and neither freestone nor limestone in any part of the manor.

We have not been favoured with the exact date of the conveyance of this manor, by sale, from the family of the Barwises to the Thomlinsons: but it was something more than a century ago. The present lord of it is John Thomlinson, Esq.: and if any manor in the kingdom be, or can be, favourable to the tenants, it is this manor of BLENCOGO; the customs whereof are in themselves uncommonly easy and mild; and the privileges and prerogatives of the lords moreover have always been exercised (at least ever since the lordship came into the family of the present possessor) with much meritorious impartiality and moderation.

It has already been noticed, that the Vicar of Bromfield is endowed of the great tithes of this township; that is to say, of those lands only which were in cultivation at the reformation. The great tithes of lands improved since that period are claimed and enjoyed by the impropriators. Mr. Child, the excellent vicar of the parish, about the æra of the revolution, supposing that the great tithes of the improved commons, or waste lands, were also included in his endowment, brought an action for them. The cause was tried at the assizes of Carlisle; and he was non-suited: those tithes appearing to belong to the impropriators.

Sundry small parcels and bovates of land in this township appear to have been granted, at different times, and by different persons, to the abbey and convent of Holme Cultram.

The land belonging to this town is, in every respect, (climate alone excepted) as favourable to every kind of agriculture, as any in the kingdom. It is much in its favour, that there belongs to it a very happy proportion of natural meadow, which requires, or at least receives, no melioration, or *mendment* as it is called, *either from manures, or culture*: and it is still more in its favour, that it is, in a great measure,  
exempted

exempted from those desolations so often occasioned elsewhere by floods and tempests: and its soil is so warm and kindly, that harvest is generally earlier at BLENCOGO, than it is at most of the neighbouring towns. But, as we propose to subjoin to our account of the parish a few general remarks on the general state of agriculture in it, there is the less necessity for dwelling on particulars here. The town, though pleasantly situated, and with the great advantages of a light, dry, warm soil, and excellent water in great plenty, has this disadvantage, that much of the land belonging to it lies at a great distance. The dispersion and intermixture of the lands is also a great inconvenience: and though the whole of it is now inclosed, the hedges are not only unsightly, but otherwise objectionable, from their being so generally what are called *covered dykes*, *i. e.* hedges not planted with quicksets. The town also is, in general, but indifferently built; a great majority of the houses being of clay, and thatched. †

WHEYRIGG (so called, not from *whey*, the serum of coagulated milk, but from its having formerly been a noted pasture for young cattle, here still called *queys*, *qubys*, or *wbys*) is along, scattered hamlet, of but one row of ordinary houses, lying along the common to the N. E. of Blencogo, and contiguous to Holme Cultram. This town, as well as the adjacent ones of Moor-Row and Dundraw, are a manor, belonging to Sir John Brisco of Crofton.

MOOR-ROW (so called, from its being a *row* of houses contiguous to a *moor*) is merely a continuation of Wheyrigg: and so like Wheyrigg, that whatever might properly be said of the one, would no less apply to the other. Both of them are parcelled out into small estates, or farms; few reaching 100l. a year; and several of them occupied by their respective owners.

DUNDRAW is a still farther continuation of Wheyrigg and Moor-Row, with the intervention only of a slight bank, or descent, that separates it, by a space of hardly more than a quarter of a mile from Moor-Row.—Sundry etymologies of the remarkable name of this place offer themselves to our choice; and it is not easy to determine, to which of them we ought to give the preference. If it might be thought modern, the name would easily and naturally resolve itself into *dowen the row*; as, in fact, the village is a continuation of the above-named line, or *row*, of houses, *dowen* the brow. On this idea, *Lessen-Hall*, another small village, on the same line, to the eastward of Dundraw, and in the parish of Wigton, would resolve itself into the *lesser row*; or, perhaps, as there is a tithe-barn, or the remains of a tithe-barn, or *laithe*, still standing on the confines of the two townships, it might be *Laithe's Row*.

Burn and Nicolson, on the authority of Camden (which, no doubt, is high authority) suppose the name to be from *Dundragh*, an Irish name, signifying an hill of oaks. To this we only have to object, that there neither is, nor ever was, much of a *dun*, or hill, about the place; nor is there any other reason, but that suggested

† Three plants, which though not rare, are not very common, grow wild in the waste corners of the streets of this village: these are, *chenopodium*, *benus lenricus*, or mercury, a very useful salad, as a substitute for spinach: the *hyoscyamus niger*, or black henbane, which, though poisonous to men, dogs, and birds, does not affect cows, goats, horses, and swine, being so grateful, it is said, to the last named of these animals, as to have been thence called *hog-bean*: and the *artemisia absinthium*, or common wormwood.

by this supposed origin of the name, to lead us to imagine, that, like Bafan in Palastine, Dundraw was ever famous for its oaks. If it must have been an Irish origin, we would prefer *Dun-derg*, or *red hill*; the clay in the bank that separates Dundraw from Moor-Row, being remarkably *red*. There is a village in Somersetshire, named *Dundry*, which is said to be situated and circumstanced pretty much as Dundraw is: and hence, the etymology of the one is probably the etymology of the other. Now the first syllable may either be *dun*, or *dune*, which Camden, in his comment on the *Cygnæ Cautio*, defines "*Montem Significare*," or it may be the Galic *durin*, which signifies *a storm*. Instead of *dragh*, the Irish for oaks, it seems more natural and obvious, to suppose the latter syllable to be *drach*, a Celtic preposition equivalent to our *beneath*, or *behind*. Hence, if the name should be thought to have originally been *Durin-drach*, it denotes a place *beneath*, or sheltered from, the storm. If it be *Dun-drach*, it means a place *beneath*, or *behind*, an hill. And, as the place lies in a valley, at the foot of a small hill, either of these senses must be allowed to be very admissible: and this conjecture as to *drach* being the Celtic preposition is somewhat confirmed by the word's having formerly been written *Dunrake*.

DUNDRAW, as has already been noticed, was included in the grant made by Waldieve de Logis; who is said to have given it to his son Gilbert; and that thence this Gilbert took the name of Gilbert de Dundraw. To this Gilbert another of the same name succeeded. And, after him, Mr. Denton says, he had read of one Symon de Dundragh, in the 17th King Henry III. It is not likely, however, that this Simon ever held this manor. For the four daughters and coheirs of the second Gilbert de Dundraw did inherit his lands in Dundraw, Crofton, Thackthwaite, and Dissington: viz. Cicely, the wife of Jordon Clapell, 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 Dissington to Thomas, son of Lambert de Multon, Lord of Egremont, and her part of Thackthwaite to Thomas Lucy, the son of Alice and Alan Multon: Ifold, the wife of Adam de Tinmouth, who sold her part of Thackthwaite to Thomas Lucy, and of Dissington 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 King Henry IV.; thenceforth to the Briscons, who yet enjoy the same in Dundraw and Crofton; and she gave her part in Dissington to Thomas Moresby and Margaret his wife, and to the heirs of Thomas; and her part of Thackthwaite to Margaret, sister of Thomas Lucy, and wife of Thomas Stanley.

It appears, that, in 35th King Henry VIII. Robert Lamplugh held a moiety of the town of Dundraw, of the king, as of his manor of Wigdon, by knight's service, rendering for the same 6s. 8d. cornage, 10d. seawake, pature of the sergeants, witnessman, and suit of court from three weeks to three weeks; and that Robert Brisco held the other moiety, by the like services. We have not been so fortunate as to obtain any information, at what time, or for what consideration, the Brisco family got the whole; of which they have now long been in possession: neither have we had any specific information as to any particular customs of the manor; which, however, we know to be mild, and mildly exercised.

Roger

Roger de Lyndeby is said to have given with his body seven acres of arable land in the territory of Dunderake to the abbey of Holme Cultram, under the yearly rent of 2s. 4d. to the Lord of Dunderake for all services.

The soil of Dunderaw is a deep strong loam; particularly favourable for beans. Like most of the villages in this district (to which however Lessen-Hall is an exception) the town is but indifferently built; and, like the rest also, is parcelled out into small estates, or farms; on most of which the owners live.

KELSICK, (a *cald* or *cold sike*) on the north-eastern boundary of the parish, may seem to be the counter-part of Meal-Rigg on the north-west. Like Meal-Rigg, it is a narrow slip, or ridge, of fertile land, environed with mosses: both places being, from that circumstance, almost inaccessible; especially in winter. In size also they are much alike; and likewise in being both of them occupied pretty generally by a substantial yeomanry.

It is remarkable of this parish, that, exclusive of Allonby, the number of its inhabitants has varied but little for the last hundred years.

In 1700, the baptisms were	32	Marriages	16	Burials	28
In 1750, _____	28	_____	14	_____	24
In 1790, _____	22	_____	16	_____	18

But, it is to be observed, that, in 1776, the inhabitants of Allonby ceased to make their entries in the parish register, kept at Bromfield.

According to an actual enumeration made on purpose for this account, at the request of the compiler of it, the present state of the population of this parish is as follows; viz.

Dunderaw	24 men,	23 women,	12 children.	In all	59
Kelsick	14	17	8	_____	39
Moor-Row	16	17	10	_____	43
Wheyrigg	17	16	9	_____	42
Blencogo	53	72	59	_____	184
Bromfield	17	22	24	_____	63
Scales	21	23	21	_____	65
Crookdake	48	54	35	_____	137
Langrigg	50	57	59	_____	166
Mealrigg	18	24	23	_____	65
West-Newton	48	52	93	_____	193
Total	326	376	353	_____	1063

Remembering perhaps what had happened to King David, the attempt to number the people of Allonby excited some alarm in some persons of extraordinary penetration and sagacity there: and hence their number can be given only from computation; which, however, there is reason to believe, is pretty exact. Men, women, and children, they amount to 320. Hence, including sundry houses and hamlets,

hamlets, the inhabitants whereof are not herein enumerated, the whole population of Bromfield parish may be fairly estimated at more than 1400.

That the people might more conveniently levy and gather their cesses and their taxes, some of the townships were long ago consolidated and united into little districts, called *quarters*. Of these there are five in the parish: whose history, on the subject of that great national object, the poors' rates, is as follows:

About thirty years ago, the quarter of Allonby and West-Newton paid to the poor 16l. per annum: twenty years ago they paid 30l.: and at present, on an average, it is 60l. This is an astonishing increase; and not easily accounted for. The quarter of Langrigg, &c. twenty-five years ago paid 10l.: fifteen years ago, they paid 20l.: at present 34l. Bromfield quarter, twenty years ago, paid 34l.: at present 60l. Twenty years ago, Dundraw and Kelsik also paid 34l.: at present 55l. Blencogo, twenty years ago, paid 8l. Twelve years ago, this quarter had no paupers: at present, its poor cess is 22l.

The above list would suggest many reflections, had not this parish already taken up more than its share in this History. It appears, that, within the last twenty years, the poors' rates have nearly doubled; which is the more extraordinary, as there are no manufactories in the parish, and indeed hardly any other inhabitants in it, besides a working peasantry. Nor have they been visited with any uncommon calamity; or even with very hard times. Taking both men and women into the account, it is a tax of six shillings and sixpence per poll per annum: and, if rated by the actual rent of the land, probably, about nine-pence in the pound. In Blencogo only, it seems not to exceed sixpence in the pound. All, perhaps, that is necessary to add, is, that the expences of the litigations are not included in this estimate; and that there are no box-clubs, nor friendly societies, in the parish.

Besides Bromfield, there are not more than three or four schools, of any kind, in the parish; and all of them, (Allonby, excepted which has an endowment now worth 4l. a year) are supported only by what is called quarter-pence. After some pains taken to ascertain the amount, it does not appear, that more than fourscore pounds a year are paid, annually, in this parish for the education of all its children; those of some condition excepted, who can afford to send their children to schools at a distance: which, calculating on the present number of children, very few of whom are not, at least, taught to read, is but very little more than a shilling a quarter for each child. It will be observed, that fifty or sixty are instructed, *gratis*, at Bromfield and Allonby. Of such use are free-schools; though no longer the object of public regard and patronage. It may, however, well become the inhabitants of Bromfield parish to remember, that it is not in this age only, so distinguished for charity, that benevolent men attended to the education of the poor.

The soil of the parish, according to Mr. Housman's very impartial and judicious report,|| is various; but, in general, favourable for corn; but, perhaps, still more favourable for milk and butter; particularly at Blencogo, and its neighbourhood;

|| The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the account of this parish, has incorporated Mr. Housman's Notes with his own observations.—THE EDITORS.

from whence considerable quantities of butter and hams are sent to London. In general, the cultivated land, one acre with another, lets for a pound an acre; which, considering that it is more than three hundred miles from the metropolis, near no flourishing sea-port, nor even a large town, and with no mines, great works, or manufactories in it, must be allowed to be an extraordinary price; and a sufficient proof of the real goodness of the soil. Land so circumstanced does not let higher within twenty or thirty miles of London.

There are no very considerable estates in the parish: not more than two or three worth 300*l.* a year. Formerly, the owners of lands in Cumberland were, in general, the occupants: but this is no longer the case. One half of the land in this parish is supposed to be now held by farmers: whose farms, for the most part, are not large; very few exceeding an hundred a year; most commonly, they are about half that sum. Much has been said and written as to the question, Whether large or small farms are, upon the whole, best for a country? and the question is still at issue. Without presuming to discuss, much less to decide, it here, let it be observed only, that a necessary preliminary question should first be settled with some exactness, viz. What are really large, and what small, farms? And, after all, it will probably be found, that, like that other often-proposed enquiry respecting the preferableness of a public or private education, every question of this sort is to be determined by its own circumstances. As some boys succeed best in a public school, and others under private tuition, so great farms suit one country best, and small ones another.—In Cumberland, it would seem, the land hitherto, in general, has been held in too small farms; but large farms are, perhaps, still more unsuitable to its circumstances. A farm of about 100*l.* is probably the happy medium. And it might be shewn, almost to demonstration, that a man may do better by renting, on fair terms, a good farm of 100*l.* a year, than by working incessantly, as many do, on a few exhausted fields of his own, worth about 10*l.* or 20*l.*

There are no dairy farms in the parish, though the making of butter is one very essential business of every farm. The rents are paid chiefly from the sale of corn, butter, and hams. Potatoes are produced with great ease and success; but the other articles of a more varied husbandry are but little attended to; though the culture of turnips has lately been introduced, and with every encouragement to proceed in it. About three-fourths of all the improved land in the parish is arable: and of that, nearly three parts out of four are annually ploughed, and sown with grain; which is, unquestionably, too much.

The circumstances in the present state of agriculture here, most liable to objection, are, that large bodies of land in every district are lying waste and unproductive;\* and, by paring the commons, as cottagers every where do, to procure

\* With the exception of two little swellings, which may better be called rising grounds, than hills, at Crookdake and at Blencogo, and which, standing at about a mile's distance, opposite to each other, have been well compared to two butts for archery, there is not an hill, nor the semblance of an hill, in the whole parish; a circumstance of great convenience to husbandry. And, as there are no mountains, so neither are there any lakes; nor a river, nor even a *beck*, of any size; nor any woods or forests: hence there can be little picturesque scenery to describe. Neither are there any ruins, or remains of any monasteries.

procure a very indifferent turf for fuel (a practice the less excusable, where pit-coal is so plentiful) it is to be feared, many of these fine commons will soon be rendered irrecoverably bad. Whereas, in many places, the quality of the commons is but little inferior to the improved lands: and here, where lime is so convenient and

monasteries, or considerable castles: indeed, hardly a gentleman's feat, of any great note or distinction.—Hence, all that is to be remarked, under *Antiquities*, is, that, on several of the commons, there still remain clear marks and demonstrations of their having once been ploughed. It is not easy to say, when or why these commons, which, one would think, never could have been equal in goodness of soil to the other more convenient lands then lying waste and untilled, were cultivated; or why or when, having been once cultivated, the culture of them was discontinued. The tradition of the country, that Philip King of France having deprived our King John of all his Norman dominions, (determined on humbling the monarch, and embarrassing the nation) imposed it on him as one of the humiliating conditions of peace,—that his subjects should till no inclosed, or arable, land for the space of a whole year, deserves notice only, as it proves the general opinion to be strong in favour of a very remote antiquity as to the ploughing of these commons: for King John's disgraces happened about 1200. It may deserve attention, moreover, that it is not peculiar to this parish, nor to this county, to exhibit proofs of its commons having once been ploughed. It is, surely, a subject that deserves investigation: and the few following brief hints are, with all due deference, submitted to public consideration, not so much with the hope of being able to clear up the difficulty, as of exciting others, with more opportunities, more leisure, and better abilities, to attend to it.

Much of the surface, if not of the soil also, of the lands of this kingdom now in cultivation, has been materially altered, it would seem, from what it was some years ago. What were then moles, marshes, and meres, are now fine meadows: deep forests are now corn fields: and there is reason to believe, that low lands in general, but especially those near rivers, are not now so low as they were some centuries hence. *Valleys have been exalted, and hills and mountains brought low.\** It happened to the writer of this account to see, about ten years ago, at Caen, in Normandy, a spacious and noble canal, then cutting, with the view of saving several miles of circuitous navigation by the river *One*; which meanders there in a very extraordinary manner. This canal was cut to a depth of twenty-four feet; and at eighteen feet depth, lying beneath three several superincumbent strata, of fine rich mold, gravel and clay, there was a stratum of some considerable depth of moss so good, as to make peats; intermixed with much decayed wood, and sundry large trees still quite found. These trees, in general, were oaks; and several acorns and hazel nuts, still entire, were found among them. The people employed in superintending this great undertaking, easily satisfied themselves, as many others do (for there is hardly a moss in the kingdom where trees are not found, at a greater or less depth, beneath the surface) by supposing that it was a vestige of the general deluge. Without entering into the enquiry, how far such forests of fallen trees have contributed to the production of peat-moss, and ultimately to the production of coals (the basis of which are undoubtedly vegetables) suffice it to observe, that the convulsion of nature, which levelled so many forests in so many of the countries of this our northern hemisphere, must have been some dreadful hurricane, long posterior to the flood, and, possibly, long posterior to the commencement of the Christian æra. The fact just mentioned (to which many similar ones might be added—and some in this parish) was noticed here, only to deduce from it this observation, that, from natural causes, not very difficult to ascertain, low grounds, and especially those contiguous to mountain-streams, are in a constant and continued progress of exaltation. Every flood brings down and leaves some portion of slime and mud.—“A great quantity of plants,” says Cronstadt, “rot every year in our lakes, and are changed into mud, and finally into earth.” Hence no mountain lakes are now of the depth they once were: and hence such places as *The Stank*, in the Abbey-Holme, which, but a few centuries ago, was a deep fish-pond, is

\* And it is, chiefly from their being so, that valleys and low grounds have become noted, almost to a proverb, for their richness and fertility. They are constantly adding to their stores, whilst hills are no less constantly diminishing theirs. Thus considered, mountains, besides their other uses, may be regarded as a vast accumulation of materials, kindly collected and laid up by an indulgent Providence, to repair wastes, and supply deficiencies in valleys: serving, in some degree, the same purposes on this great globe, that fat does in the animal frame.

and cheap, it might easily, in a few years, be made not at all inferior. The improved lands too are distressingly remote and dispersed: it is inconceivable of what advantage it would be to every cultivator to have his farm, be it great or small, lying compact, and at a manageable distance. It is also a very material disadvantage,

now almost totally dry every dry summer, and might easily be converted into fine meadow. The *Sea-Meres* at Blencogo, the *Mire* at Bromfield, and most of the meadows in the parish and the neighbourhood were, all of them, moit probably, lakes, when the circumadjacent commons were ploughed. And, if so, it follows, that our forefathers tilled lands, not as invited by preferableness of soil, but where they could; where there was no water, and but little wood in their way. In the early ages, both before and after the conquest, mankind, it would seem, were no where very generally congregated into villages; but sat down, like wandering Arabs, with their herds and flocks around them, in huts or cabins covered with branches, grafs, or briars. Like the Indians of North America, they ploughed, immediately around their wigwams, just as much as might suffice for their daily bread. Owing to the heavy calamity of our border disputes, this state of insecurity must necessarily have continued longer in these frontier districts than any where else. Accordingly, we are not to be surpris'd, if we find, on our commons, marks of the plough, apparently, much later than the reign of King John. It will go a great way towards accounting for them, to observe, as any one easily may, that, in general, where a piece of common has been ploughed, there also one decies the remains of a fold, or *fauld*, made not merely to secure the cattle, but also the owners of the cattle. Both the ploughed land, and the adjoining *fauld*, where both men and beasts retired for safety, are still very plainly visible, on a rising plain near *Ware-Brig*, in the district of Dunderaw; and on another corresponding one on *Murtlet-Hill* (quasi *Moor-Clod*) lying to the south of Blencogo.†

It remains now only to mention a custom or two of some singularity, obtaining in this parish; and which the rather challenge our notice, from the likelihood there is, that, from having now fallen into disuse, they will soon be totally forgotten.

Till within the last twenty or thirty years, it had been a custom, time out mind, for the scholars of the free-school of Bromfield, about the beginning of Lent, or, in the more expressive phraseology of the country, at *Fastings Even*, to *bar out the master*; i. e. to depose and exclude him from his school, and keep him out for three days. During the period of this expulsion, the doors of the citadel, the school, were strongly barricadoed within; and the boys, who defended it like a besieged city, were armed, in general, with *bore-tree*, or elder, pop-guns. The master, meanwhile, made various efforts, both by force and stratagem, to regain his lost authority; if he succeeded, heavy tasks were imposed, and the business of the school was resumed, and submitted to; but it more commonly happened, that he was repulsed and defeated. After three days siege, terms of capitulation were proposed by the master, and accepted by the boys. These terms were summed up in an old formula of Latin Leonine Verses; stipulating what hours and times should, for the year ensuing, be allotted to study, and what to relaxation and play.—Securities were provided by each side, for the due performance of these stipulations; and the paper was then solemnly signed both by master and scholars. The whole was concluded by a festivity; and a treat of cakes and ale, furnished by the scholars.

One of the articles always stipulated for, and granted, was the privilege of immediately celebrating certain games of long standing; viz. a foot-ball match, and a cock-fight. *Captains*, as they were called, were then chosen to manage and preside over these games; one from that part of the parish, which lay to the westward of the school; the other from the east. Cocks, and foot-ball players, were sought for with great diligence. The party, whose cocks won the most battles, was as victorious in the cock-pit;

† Mr. Warton, in that first-rate performance of the kind, his *Specimen of an History of Oxfordshire*, thus accounts for commons having been tilled even so late as the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.

“Inclosures may be traced backward to causes operating in very distant periods: to the rebellious barons in the twelfth century, who manumitted their vassals, and gave them free land, in order to conciliate their interest against the kings; to the relaxation and diminution of the feudal tenure in the reign of Henry VII.; and under Henry VIII. to a national spirit of lucrative improvement, and to the distribution of the monastic revenues among the laity, who were rapacious in turning their new accessions of property to the best advantage, and who continued to break up commons, and cultivate waste grounds, till the practice apparently tended to the depopulation and improvement of the peasantry, and was at length prohibited by the legislature.”—See Warton, under *Kiddington*, p. 26.

vantage, that the roads in general in this county, and the occupation roads of this parish in particular, are so very bad. And finally, it is much to be lamented, that farmers far too often enter on farms, to which their capitals are inadequate; to the great detriment of both landlord and tenant. It is not a bad rule, that a farmer, on entering on a farm, should have at least three years' rent to begin with.

The price of labour is certainly not low in this parish: day-labourers earn from one to two shillings a day, according to their merits, and the kind of labour to which they are put. The wages of men servants, employed in husbandry, who are

and the prize a small silver bell, suspended to the button of the victor's hat, and worn for three successive Sundays. After the cock-fight was ended, the foot-ball was thrown down in the church-yard; and the point then to be contended, was, which party could carry it to the house of his respective captain;—to Dundraw, perhaps, or West-Newton, a distance of two or three miles; every inch of which ground was keenly disputed. All the honour accruing to the conqueror at foot-ball, was that of possessing the ball. Details of these matches were the general topics of conversation among the villagers; and were dwelt on, with hardly less satisfaction than their ancestors enjoyed in relating their feats in the border wars.

It never was the fortune of the writer of this account to *bear the bell*, (a pleasure, which, it is not at all improbable, had its origin in the *bell's* having been the frequent, if not the usual, reward of victory in such rural contests) but he well remembers when he gazed at it with hardly less admiration, than, in other times, others contemplated crowns and sceptres. The Isthmian games were celebrated in immortal odes: but it was not to be expected, that either our age, or our villages, should produce Pindars; even our Bromfield sports, however, were sometimes celebrated in indigenous songs; one verse only of one of them we happen to remember:

At *Scales*, great *Tom Barwife* gat the ba' in his hand,  
And t'wives aw ran out, and shouted, and bann'd:  
*Tom Cowan* then pulch'd, and flang him 'mang t'whins,  
And he bladder'd, od-white te', tou's broken my shins.

One cannot but feel a more than ordinary curiosity to be able to trace the origin of this improvement on the Roman Saturnalia; and which also appears pretty evidently to be the basis of the institution of the *Terræ Filius* in Oxford, now likewise become obsolete: but we are lost in a wilderness of conjectures; and as we have nothing that is satisfactory to ourselves to offer, we will not uselessly bewilder our readers.

The others customs alluded to obtained in the neighbourhood of Blencogo. On the common, to the east of that village, not far from *Ware-Brig* (i. e. *Waver Bridge*) near a pretty large rock of granite, called *St. Cuthbert's Stone*, is a fine copious spring of remarkably pure and sweet water; which (probably, from its having anciently been dedicated to the same St. Cuthbert) is called *Helly-Well*, i. e. *Italy* or *Hely-Well*. It formerly was the custom for the youth of all the neighbouring villages to assemble at this well, early in the afternoon of the second Sunday in May; and there to join in a variety of rural sports. It was the *Village Wake*; and took place here, it is possible, when the keeping of wakes and fairs in the church-yard was discontinued. And it differed from the wakes of later times, chiefly in this, that though it was a meeting entirely devoted to festivity and mirth, no strong drink of any kind was ever seen there; nor any thing ever drank, but the beverage furnished by the maid of the place. A curate of the parish, about twenty years ago, on the idea, that it was a profanation of the sabbath, saw fit to set his face against it; and having, deservedly, great influence in the parish, the meetings at *Helly-Well* have ever since been discontinued. We honour his zeal; but there are many principles and practices in the place, which we cannot but be sorry, he was not so successful in reforming, as he was in attacking this ancient, if not innocent, custom; which would have been thought no abuse of the sabbath in most of the other countries of Christendom. That this attachment and prejudice in favour of this well, and its annual merriments, is not a novel sentiment, taken up now merely to serve an hypothesis of the harmlessness of innocent recreations on the evening of a sabbath, after a due performance of the instituted

are hired from half year to half year (and often without any characters from their last places) are from ten to twelve guineas a year; whilst women, who here do a large portion of the work of the farm, with difficulty get half as much. It is not easy to account for so striking an inequality; and still less easy to justify it.

instituted services of the day, will appear from the few following humble stanzas, written more than forty years ago, when the author was barely sixteen :

“ Fons fonat a dextra, tenui perlucidus unda,  
“ Margine Gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus.”

OVID. METAMORPH. Lib. III. l. 101.

Inspir'd by Greece's hallow'd spring,  
Bardusia's fount let Horace sing ;  
Whilst, favour'd by no muse, I tell  
How much I love sweet *Helly-Well*.

Remote, neglected, and obscure  
From age to age her stream runs pure :  
Yet has no feer aris'n to tell  
The blifs that flows from *Helly-Well*.

Save that, in those dark distant days,  
When Superstition dimm'd Truth's rays,  
The monk promulg'd from his cell,  
That Virtue dwelt at *Helly-Well*.

And if Hygeia, rose-lipp'd nymph,  
Delights in pure pellucid lymph,  
Still may the goddess deign to dwell,  
Dispensing health at *Helly-Well*.

If noble prospects charm the eye,  
Few spots with this bleak moor can vie ;  
For, many a lofty cloud-capp'd fell  
Is full in view at *Helly-Well*.

Look north, look south, look east, look west,  
The country smiles with plenty blest ;  
For, ev'ry hill, and plain, and dell  
Stands thick with corn round *Helly-Well*.

Distinguish'd too these favour'd plains  
For lovely maids and buxome swains :  
In beauty those still bear the bell,  
Who slake their thirst at *Helly-Well*.

To usher in the new-born May,  
The country round come here to play ;  
But where's the tongue, or pen, can tell  
The seats then play'd at *Helly-Well* ?

All sporting on the velvet lawn,  
Till Sol's warm beams are all withdrawn,  
There's many a lad and lass can tell,  
How sweet true love's at *Helly-Well*.

Thrice happy people ! long may ye  
Enjoy your rural revelry ;  
And dire misrule and discord fell  
Be far—O far—from *Helly-Well* !

#### LITTLE BROUGHTON.

(SEE PAGE 255.)

In this village, in 1714, was born ABRAHAM FLETCHER; a man of some celebrity, though but a tobacco pipe-maker, and the son of a person of the same occupation. The father had a small paternal estate; on which, with his trade, he was barely enabled to live, and bring up his family, without their becoming burthen some to their parish. It is not certain, that his son Abraham ever went to any school. We mention it on the authority only of a common report, that, very early in life, before he was able to do any work, his parents once spared him for three weeks, to attend a school in the village, where youth were taught at the rate of a shilling for the quarter. If this report be well-founded, all the education he ever had that was paid for, cost *three-pence*. By some means or other however he learned to read: and, before he had arrived at manhood, he had also learned to write. With these humble attainments to set out with, it does him infinite honour, that, at length, by dint of industry alone, Abraham Fletcher became a man of science, and a man of learning. He was of a thinking, inquisitive mind: and, having taught himself arithmetic, in preference to any other science, only because he met with a book of arithmetic and no other, for the same reason he applied himself to mathematical investigations. Whatever he attempted, he attempted with all his might; and pursued with unwearyed diligence. In the day-time, he

he was employed in husbandry, or in making pipes: and, at night, eagerly betook himself to work the theorems (which word he long used to pronounce the *ō* r *e* m *s*) on which, during the day, he had been intensely ruminating. Often has he sat up all night, delineating diagrams; to the serious grief of his parents, who considered only the apparent unprofitableness of such pursuits, and the certain loss of the lump or two of cannel-coal, incurred by his lucubrations. Hardly ever, even in the subsequent more prosperous periods of his life, did he aspire to any thing beyond a rush-light. The parents, contented in their ignorance, felt no ambition to have their son pass through life otherwise than they had done, in the midst of hard work, and hard fare. And, as his midnight studies, and abstractedness of mind, seemed not to them likely to qualify him either to work more, or to eat less, they thought it their duty, and, for his interest, to discountenance and discourage his passion for the *ō* r *e* m *s*: his books and his slate were hid; and he was double-talked with labour. It was this poor man's fate to begin and continue through life his pursuit after knowledge, under almost ever possible disadvantage: yet difficulties and discouragements seemed but to increase his ardour. We remember his relating, many years ago, with vast self-complacence and satisfaction, a device he had formed, by which he flattered himself he should be permitted to stick to his studies without interruption, at his few intervals of leisure. He married early; and his wife, adopting the opinions and maxims of his parents, was no friend to studies, which appeared to her little likely to lead to any thing that might help to feed and clothe themselves, or their children.—Over his house of one room, there was a kind of *loft*, or boarded floor, (in Cumberland called a *bauks*) which, however, had neither door, window, nor stairs. Hither, by means of a single rope, which he always drew up after him, he mounted, with his book and his slate; and here he went through Euclid. We are conscious our anecdote is but simple; yet it is not insignificant.

At about the age of thirty, even his wife began to be persuaded, that learning, according to the old saw, may sometimes be a substitute for *house and land*, and consented to his relinquishing his manual labours, and setting up as a schoolmaster. For several years, he was a teacher of mathematics of considerable reputation; and many respectable young men were his pupils.

Still pursuing knowledge wherever knowledge was to be found, Abraham (now Mr.) Fletcher, became a botanist, as well as a mathematician: but he studied the properties, rather than the classification, of plants; and made many experiments to ascertain their medical virtues. Few men, it is believed, have lately made a greater proficiency than he did, in this (now perhaps too much neglected) department of science: and he was soon qualified to commence doctor, as well as schoolmaster. It is true, indeed, he practised chiefly, if not solely, with decoctions or diet-drinks: yet, with these, he either did perform, or got the reputation of performing, many extraordinary cures; and had no small practice.

To regularly bred physicians, many of his nostrums, if they knew them, we are aware, would seem simple and insignificant. Charlevoix, we remember, in his History of Canada, speaking of some nation of Indians, naturally mentions their diseases, and their modes of cure, which, like Fletcher's, were attempted, chiefly by simple preparations of plants. And he adds on the occasion,—“All this, I know, will appear perfectly ridiculous to the faculty in Europe: but, they may permit me to make one observation only on the subject, not undeserving of their attention; which is, that these *Poor-Warriors* of Canada perform as many and as difficult cures as are performed by all the medical science of Europe.” Doctor Fletcher was particularly famed for his skill and success in hypochondriacal cases; and, had he been as able to describe, as he was to relieve and cure such cases, many things in this way are known to have occurred in the course of his practice, to which even the most learned might have attended with advantage.

If our object in these humble biographical sketches was, only to write panegyric, we should suppress a circumstance in the character of Doctor Fletcher, which Dr. Johnson, in his life of Dryden, has taught us, is little likely to *do him honour in the present age*. Like Dryden, like the late Mr. Henderson, of Pembroke college, Oxford, and like many other men of unquestionably great abilities and learning, Fletcher put *great confidence in the prognostications of judicial astrology*. And what is more extraordinary, many of his predictions were *wonderfully fulfilled*. In the margin of a book belonging to him, filled with astronomical calculations, an entry was also made of the planets' places in the zodiac, at the birth of Abraham Fletcher of Little Broughton; to which one George Bell of Cockermouth, about ten years ago, added the following observations.

“This gives, in time, 78 years and 55 days. Near this period is a bad direction; it brings Saturnine griefs, especially such as proceed from cold, dry, and phlegmatic causes; and, *if Saturn be Annetta*, it threatens death.”

However.

However unaccountable it may seem, the fact is, that Dr. Fletcher died, just when he had reached 73 years, and (not 55, but) 71 days.

The principles of the foregoing calculation are said to be contained in the following scheme, which, therefore, may be acceptable to such of our readers as understand astrology; though we are not so happy as to be classed in the number of them.  $\text{h } 21^{\circ} \text{ m. } \text{v. } 13^{\circ} \text{ r. } \text{g } 7^{\circ} \text{ m. } \text{c. } 27^{\circ} 22' \text{ s. } \text{q } 12^{\circ} \text{ f. } \text{d } 2^{\circ} \text{ m. } \text{D } 2^{\circ} \text{ r.}$  The meridian sign was  $3^{\circ} \text{ Q.}$ ; and the  $2^{\circ} \text{ s.}$  was on the horizon  $54^{\circ} 35' \text{ N. L.}$   $\text{S } 1^{\circ} \text{ f. } *$ , the direction alluded to by Mr. Bell, is the ascendant to the square of Saturn.

These calculations, with every thing that may be deducible from them, we willingly leave to such of our readers, as, like Messrs. Fletcher and Bell, may have been initiated in the mysteries of astrology. Though incompetent, ourselves, to judge of them, we thought it our duty not to withhold them from our readers; who, hence, have another opportunity of forming their judgments on the relative strength and weakness of the human understanding.‡

Whoever has read the life of Mr. Paschal, as written by his sister, Madam Perier, will recollect many particulars in it, not unlike something here related of Abraham Fletcher. They were, both of them, distinguished, in their respective ages and countries, for uncommon knowledge; and the great secret by which they acquired so much knowledge, was, that *they were never idle*. Whatever Fletcher was anxious to know, like Paschal, he applied himself to the careful study of it; and never quitted it, till he found out some satisfactory reason for it.

It was much to Mr. Fletcher's credit, that, with all his attention to mere intellectual attainments, he never was inattentive to those duties which prudence had annexed to his station in life. He was not only a pattern of industry, but a pattern of œconomy; two virtues, which have been well called the handmaids of fortune. And hence he was enabled to leave to his large family not less than 4000l.; 3000l. of which were of his own earning. By his wife Mary, he had issue two sons and eight daughters; of whom only four of the latter are now living. He died on the 1st of January, 1793, aged, as is above stated, very nearly 78 years and a quarter.—*BIORGAPHIA CUMB.*

Mr. Fletcher published a large mathematical work in 8vo, called *The Universal Measurer*; the following character of which is given by Mr. JOHN HOWARD, formerly of Carlisle, mathematician, (to whom we acknowledge great obligation)—“Of the merit of this work, when it is considered how much has been done from such accidental, and, in general, poor, resources, too much cannot be said; like the industrious bee, he has collected sweets wherever they could be found, and stored them in his repository with unremitting assiduity. And, if we abstract from the diffusatory manner in which it was written (the inevitable consequence of the causes already pointed out) I do not hesitate to pronounce it the largest and best collection of mathematical knowledge, comprised in one volume, that has hitherto appeared in the English language: and from which, as a common-place, the mathematicians of the present day are yet borrowing materials.”

‡ Whatever faith might formerly be placed in deductions drawn from such ambiguous principles as astrological computation, one circumstance has lately occurred, that bids defiance to the justness of all conclusions drawn from that source; I mean the discovery of the *Georgium Sidus*; which, as it must of consequence have been omitted in all prior data, the results produced from such premises must hitherto have been erroneous.—J. H.



THE PARISH OF HOLM CULTRAM

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT.)

HERE was an abbey of Cistercians, but there is now very little of the monastic buildings; and but a part of the church, in its original form, is standing: the parochial chapel was formed out of its remains.

It is said, by several writers, that this abbey was founded by Prince Henry, son of David, King of Scotland, about the year 1150, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.\* From the authority of Leland's Collect. it appears, that Alanus, the son of Earl Waldeof, was the first founder; but, from the crown rolls in the time of King Edward I. another suggestion arises, that it was a foundation of King Henry I.† There are circumstances which encourage this opinion, and that Alanus restored the infant monastery after some injuries which it had received, and increased its revenue; and that the Scotch monarch and his son were only the third in succession of benefactors.§

Camden

\* Chron. Abb. de Melros in Scotia. MS. in Bibb. Cottoniana.

† If King Henry I. was the founder, this abbey was of greater antiquity than the Melros Chron. states upwards of 15 years.

§ TANNER.—LEL. COL. vol. I. p. 33.—*Holme Cultria Abbat. in Cumberland.*

Alanus filius Waldeff. primus fundator. Henricus Comes, filius Davidis Regis Scotiæ, qui monachis, primo una parte Holme Cultriæ donatis, reliquas duas partes Holme Cultriæ liberaliter adjecit. Testes Donat. Adulphus, Episcopus Carleolen: Gualterus de Bidun Regis Cancellar: Hugo de Moravilla, Gul. de Somervilla: Hen. fil. Suani: Gualtero Alani filio: Hugo Ridil Alano de Lacell.

Cumb. 773.  
David I. Rex Scotiæ primus fundator.  
Hoc tempore Scottus præfuit Cumber.

Cum paulisper littus hinc recta perrexerit, sinuato et incurvato æstuario ita reflectitur, ut non possit non esse Moricambe illud, quod apud Ptolemæum hoc in loco statuitur. Ita loci ingenium, et nomen quadrant, æstuarium enim est incuruum, et Moricambe mare incuruum Britannico significat. Ad hoc Cænobium de Ulmo, Vulgo Holme Cultraine posuit D. Rex Scotorum, et ejus Cænobiarche Vulfsey propugnaculu vicinum in gazophylacium et librorum diplomatumquæ receptaculum contra repentinas Scotorum incurfiones excitarunt.—CAMD. LAT. ED.

An abbey of the Cistercian order, founded by Henry,|| son to David King of Scotland, A D. 1150:¶ it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, 26th Henry VIII. at 427l. 19s. 3d. ob. q. per ann. Dug. 535l. 3s. 7d. ob. q. Speed.‡

Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. I. p. 885, 886. Cartas Henrici filii Davidis Regis Scotiæ, Hen. II. et Ric. II. regum Angliæ de insula de Holm Cultram, Raby et Maremio etc. in foresta de Inglewood: Cartam R. Hen. III. recit. et confirm. donatorum concessiones: Inquisitionem 6 Edw. III. de una acra terræ in eccle. de Wiggeton ad cantariam fundandam.

Ibd. tom. III. p. 34. Cartam Davidis R. Scotiæ donationem filii sui confirm. cartam Malcolmi R. Scotiæ donationem Henrici patris sui confirm. Quietam clamationem Willielmi de la Ferte de quodam vasto juxta Kirkebride cartas Antonii de Lucy de mortuo bosco suo in Allerdale: Joannis R. Angliæ

|| Founded by King David himself. Fordoni Scoti Chronicon, edit. Hearne, p. 568. 684. and Henry his son a great benefactor. Ibid. p. 568. As others, it was founded by our King Henry I. Plac. 6 Edw. I.

¶ Monic. Mailros, A. D. 1151. Annales de Parcolude MS. A. D. 1141 Chron. Marmiac Mon. Angl. I. 711.

‡ It was surrendered 5th March, 1558, by the abbot and 25 monks. Willis's Abbeys, II. 55.

Camden describes this country in the following manner—"After the shore has run a little way in a straight line, it bends in with a winding and crooked bay, which, therefore, seems to be the MORICAMBE\* that Ptolemy fixes hereabout; such agreement there is betwixt the nature of the place and the name; for the

de heremitorio S. Hildæ in foresta de Englewode anno regni 16. P. 35 appropriationem capelle de Arlosh per Joannem Epif. Carliol. A. D. 1304, p. 36. Cartas Ricardi de Luci et Joannæ fil. Hug. de Moreville confirm. donat. Eccl. de Burgo per Hugonem de Moreville factam; Thomæ fil. Cospatricki de graungia de Flemingby: p. 37, Cartas Cecillie comitissa de Albemarle. donationem Cospatrickii fil. Orm. de medietate villæ de Kelton confirm. Gilberti de Culwennæ; Joannæ fil. et heredis Adæ de Millomet relicte Joannis de Huddleston, de terra de Kekelay; Thomæ de Multon confirm. donationem Lamberti de Multon de quatuordecim minæ ferri in Coupland: p. 38, Cartas Willielmi comitis Albemarlæ de una forgia in Winefel, et mina apud Egremond; Willielmi Regis Scotorum donationem Walteri de Berkely confirm. Christiani Episc. Candidæ Casæ de Graungia de Kirkwinny; Roberti Regis Scotorum de annuo firma decem librarum; Bullam. P. 1 Lucii 3. donatorum concessiones recit. et confirm. A. D. 1185.

In Malox's History of the Exchequer, p. 331, of being free from toll, &c.

In Appendice. vol. II. a. p. 263 ad 269. Bullas Paparum Alexandri III. Clementis III. Innocentii III. Gregorii IX. Innocentii IV. Honorii III. et Innocentii V. de privilegiis hinc abbatie concessis p. 269 ad 273. Cartas Regum Angliæ, viz. Joannis, Ricardi, Henrici III. et Edwardi I. de donis, &c. hinc abbatie. Et a p. 273 ad 289 plus minus quadraginta cartas de terra subtus Kirkbride, de pratis in Wanra et Cromboc, de Eccl. de Burgo, et de terris et communia pastura ibidem. De piscatione super Edene, de terra in Lyfingby, et pastura pro Duvibus, decem Bobus, decem Vaccis etc. De 24 acris terræ in villa de Edenhall, de terra in S. Swithinsholm vel S. Wilfridsholm, de communia pasturæ in Mora de Brehton. De Mancio de Flemingby. De piscaria super Aquam de Alne. De terris in Alneburg, Lekely, Harrays, Dylstington, Wygeton, Blencogon, Brumfeld, Newby et capella de Kirkwenny, etc. ex registro sine cartulario hujus abbatie penes Joannem Warburton, Arin.

Registrum hujus abbatie olim penes Will. dom. Howarde Naworth, nuper in Bibl. Eccl. Cath. Carliol. Catal. MSS. Oxon penes R. B. P. Will. Nicholson, Episc. Carliol, 1709. Thoresby's Leeds, p. 91.

Apographa Cartarum ad hoc monasterium spectantium in bibliotheca Harleyana. 94. B. 7.

Cart. 2. Joan. p. 1. m. 10. n. 5. m. 18. n. 63. Oblat. 2. Joan. m. 9. claus. 16 Joan. m. 7.

Claus. 4. Hen. III. m. 18. Claus. 7. Hen. III. m. 12. de heremitagio S. Hildæ in Englewode: ibd. m. 29. Fin. 9 Hen. III. m. 4. Cart. 11. Hen. III. n. 79, 80, 81. Claus. 11. Hen. III. m. 4. Cart. 12. Hen. III. m. 9. Fin. 12. Hen. III. m. 6. Cart. 16. Hen. III. m. Pat. 36. Hen. III. m. 6. vel. 7.

Plac. in com. Cumb. 6. Ed. I. Affif. rot. 5. de Man. de Flemingby ibdm. Coronæ rot. 26. de Wrecco Maris; et ibi dicitur, quod insula de Holm Cultram fuit dominica Henrici Semoris, qui fundavit abbatiam ibidem; similiter situs prioratus de Carliole de fundatione ejusdem. Cart. 9. Edw. I. n. 54. Pat. 13. Edw. I. m. Cart. 29. Edw. I. n. 43. pro villa de Skirburgh, quod sit liber Burgus etc. Cart. 33 Edw. I. n. 35 et 39. Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 53.

Cart. 8. Edw. II. n. 6. Pat. 11. Edw. II. p. 1. m. 28. Pat. 14 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 21.

Pat. parl. 4 Edw. III. 108. de commun. pasturæ in Englewode foresta.—Pat. 5. Edw. III. p. 1. m. 35 vel. 36. Pat. 6. Edw. III. p. 1. m. 12. Pat. 34 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 8. pro insulis de Holm Cultram et Raby, meremio, petra, &c. pannagio pro porcis, et pastura pro Haracio inter Calder et Alne, pro heremitorio S. Hildæ; et vaccaria 4 vaccarum in foresta de Englewode.

Pat. 5. Ric. II. p. 2. m. 10. Pat. 16. Ric. II. p. 3. m. 13. de eccl. de Arloske construenda. Cart. 20. Ric. II. n. 6.

Pat. 12. Hen. IV. m. 9. pro eccl. de Wigton approprianda.

Cart. 1. Hen. VI. n. 25. pro returnis brevium, bonis felonum, &c. Pat. 2. Hen. VI. p. 4. m. 1. Pat. 11. Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 28.

Pat. 16. Edw. IV. p. 1. m. 5. Pat. 17. Edw. IV. p. 1. m. 8.—TANNER'S NOT.

\* Of Moricambe, see before in Lancashire, where it is settled at Cartmel, the estuary in the north part of that county, into which the rivers from Kendal and Ambleside empty themselves.

GOUGH'S ADD. CAMB.—HORSL. 372,  
"estuary

“ estuary is crooked, and *Maricambe* signifies, in British, *a crooked sea*. Upon this  
 “ is the abbey of *Ulme* or *Holme Cultraine* founded by David, the first King of  
 “ Scotland. But *VULTSEY*, a fort hard by, was built by the abbots for the secu-  
 “ ring of their treasures, their books, and their charters, against the sudden incur-  
 “ sions of the Scots. Here, they say, were long preserved the magic books of  
 “ *Michael Scot*, till they were mouldering into dust. He was a monk of this place  
 “ about the year 1290, and applied himself so closely to the mathematics, and other  
 “ abstruse parts of learning, that he was generally looked on as a conjurer; and  
 “ a vain credulous age has handed down I know not what miracles done by him.”

“ *Michael Scot* was a Durham man, who applied himself to the abstruse  
 “ Aristotelian philosophy, which he pretended to translate from Avicenna, and  
 “ dedicated to Frederic II. Emperor of Germany, whose astrologer he was.—  
 “ Some of his philological and astrological works have been printed; and, Demp-  
 “ ster says, some remained in his time in Scotland, which his countrymen would  
 “ not dare to open, for fear of the devilish pranks that might be played by  
 “ them.” †

“ The *Holm Cultrum* was a waste forest ground, replenished with red deer, and  
 “ a demesne of *Allerdale* at the conquest. Howbeit, it seems by the charters of  
 “ the abbey, that it was the soil and inheritance of *Henry*, Earl of *Carlisle*, son to  
 “ *David*, King of Scots, that died before his father, (for *Malcolm the Maiden* suc-  
 “ ceeded his grandfather *David* in the kingdom of Scotland, as eldest son to the  
 “ said *Henry*, and next heir to the king.) In the time of *King Stephen*, when he  
 “ usurped the state of England, he gave *Cumberland* to the Scots, to be assured of  
 “ their friendship: and this *Earl Henry* then gave two parts of *Holm Cultrum* to  
 “ the abbot and monks there, and granted the third part thereof to *Allan*, the son  
 “ of *Waldeof*, for his hunting there; which *Allan*, then Lord of *Allerdale*, gave  
 “ instantly the said third part to the abbey as that which the said *Henry Fitz*  
 “ *David* had given them at the foundation thereof; and *Waldeof*, the son of the  
 “ said *Allan*, consented to the grant with his father, which the said *Henry* con-  
 “ firmed, and *David* and *Malcolm* afore said. At the death of *King Stephen*,  
 “ *Henry Fitz Empress*, the second of that name King of England, entered upon  
 “ *Cumberland*, which *King Stephen* had before given to *David* King of Scots, and  
 “ then the monks acknowledged him their founder. He granted them, by his  
 “ charter, *Totam Insulam de Holme Cultram et Raby*, by their right bounds, with  
 “ timber and pasture in the forest of *Inglewood*; which gift *King Richard* and  
 “ *King John*, his successors in the kingdom, also confirmed, with many liberties  
 “ expressed in the letters patent; without mention of any acts done by the Scots.” †

*Henry's* grant was in the following form—“ *Henricus Comes filius Davidis*,  
 “ &c. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse, &c. duas partes *Holm Cultriæ* abbati, &c.  
 “ quas ego et plures prohi homines mecum perambulavimus in primis inter eos  
 “ et *Alanum* filium *Waldeff*, quando ego tertiam partem prædictæ *Holm Cultriæ*  
 “ prænominato *Alano* ad venationes suas concessi. Præterea vero concedo et hac  
 “ carta mea confirmo donationem ejusdem *Alani filii Waldeff* et *Waldeff* filii

‡ Gough's Add. Camd.

† Denton's MS.

“ de illa tertia sua parte Holme Cultriæ quam illi ad venationes suas concesseram ;  
 “ quam ipse in presentia patris mei, &c. &c. apud Carliolum prædicti loci abbati  
 “ et monachis in, &c. dedit et concessit ; et Raby cum suis rectis divisis sicut ego  
 “ et barones mei mecum ipsas perambulavimus, inter prædictos monachis et  
 “ *Afketillum*, filium Udardi.” &c.\*

King David's deed of confirmation is to the following effect—“ David Rex  
 “ Scotiæ, &c. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse donationem filii  
 “ mei de Holm Cultram, &c. Confirmo etiam eis aliam tertiam partem, &c.  
 “ quam Alanus filius Waldeff eisdem monachis, &c. dedit et concessit ; cum cæteris  
 “ omnibus quæ carta filii sui continet et testatur,” &c.†

The re-establishment, or new foundation, of King Henry II. received the papal confirmation under the seal of Pope Clement, in the year 1190, wherein the limits are thus noted, concurring with the description in King Richard's charter—“ Ex  
 “ dono illustrissimi Regis Anglorum, Henrici Dei gratia, totam insulam de Holm  
 “ et Raby, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet, per has divisas ; “ Per rivulum  
 “ qui currit subtus Kirkbride et cadet in Wathepol ; et sic ascendendo per eundem  
 “ rivulum deforis prædictum fossatum usque ad Cokkelyk, semper sicut dura terra  
 “ et mussa sibi invicem obviant ; et inde ascendendo in directum usque ad medie-  
 “ tatem mussæ quæ est inter Watheholme et insulam Sancti Laurentii, et inde per  
 “ transversum Mussæ et Nemoris usque ad Ainterpont ; et inde descendendo per  
 “ Waver ad locum ubi Waver et Cromboc sibi obviant ; et inde descendendo per  
 “ Cromboc usque ad locum ubi rivulus de Wytekeld cadit in Cromboc ; et inde  
 “ ascendendo per ipsum rivulum usque ad ipsum Wytekeld, et inde in directum  
 “ versus occidentem usque ad sicam quæ circuit Middlerigg, ex septentrionali et  
 “ occidentali parte et cadit in Polneuton, usque ad locum ubi Polneuton cadit in  
 “ Mare, et inde per circuitum Maris usque ad locum ubi Wathepol cadit in  
 “ Mare ; et sic ascendendo per Wathepol usque ad locum ubi prædictus rivulus  
 “ qui currit subtus Kirkbride cadit in Wathpole.” The abbot and convent re-  
 ceived from the crown, at sundry times, divers immunities and privileges.

Denton further tells us, that—“ The monks presently erected five granges for  
 “ husbandry, viz. Old Grange, Grange deterns, Mayberg, Skinburn, Calhowe,  
 “ and Raby, and turned all into arable, meadow, and pasture.

“ Shortly after, Gospatric, the son of Orme, gave them a part of his manor of  
 “ Seaton, and the chapel there, and the town of Kelton ; and his son Thomas a  
 “ fishing in ..... He also exchanged with them, Waiterof for the said Kelton ;  
 “ Sir Hugh Morvill gave them his rectory of Burgh, which they did appropriate  
 “ to their house ; and his daughter Joan and his successors a salmon fishing in  
 “ Eden. Sir Hugh Morvill also gave them a pasture in Lasingby for 500 sheep,  
 “ 10 kine, and 10 oxen, and certain lands for their young cattle of a year old.

“ Reginald Carliel gave them Newby on the Moor, which his cousin Richard,  
 “ the son of Richard, the son of Toit, gave him.

“ Robert Turpe gave them land and pasture for 700 weathers in Edenhall ;  
 “ Richard de Elneburgh, and William, son of Simon Skeflings, Lords of Elneburgh  
 “ and Dercham, gave them a fishing at the mouth of the river Alnc.”

\* Dug. Mon.

† Ibid.

“ Henry,

“ Henry Fitz Arthur Fitz Godard, Lord of Millum, gave them Leakly in Millum, which belongs to Seaton nunnery there.”

“ Sir Gilbert Fitz Gilbert de Dundragh gave them lands and pasture for 600 sheep in Distington.—And Adam de Harrays at Barnstibek, and Hugh Moresby in Distington.—Ann. 1257, Robert de Bruce, his fishing in Tordoff, Annandale—Odard de Wigton gave them pasture in Wigton for a bow of kine.—Waldeus, fil. Gamel, fil. Welp, gave them a grange in Kirby Thuar—Adam, son of William de Newton, gave them common of pasture in Newton—Thomas de Bromfield and Ada his son, land and pasture in Bromfield.”

Temp. King Edward III. “ Margaret, daughter of John de Wigton, gave them the rectory of Wigton, which they appropriated—King John and his brother King Richard I. gave Hildkirk and liberties in the forest of Englewood—and King Henry III. Freerhall in Caldbeck.

“ Lambert de Waverton, and other freholders there, gave much land in Great Waverton—Richard Earl Strongbow and John de Cures, lands and liberties in Ireland—Ughtred Fitz Fergus, Lord of Galloway, gave them the town of Kirkgunnyon there; and divers others in Scotland, as William Fitz Michael de Kirkkonnell, lands in Kirkkonnell; Patrick Fitz Thomas of Workington, Loch-entor or Lochetor; the Bishop of Glasgow, the chapel of Kirkguiam; Duriant Fitz Christian, Mayby in Kirkkonnell; and divers other persons gave lands in Cumberland. Thus, in a short time, they increased their possessions to a great revenue yearly, which maintained a lord abbot and a great body of monks; they built them a church and the whole site of the abbey of freestone, which continued till these our times, that King Henry VIII. took down the habitations, and made the church serve the inhabitants as a parochial church; but now the same is also utterly defaced, for the steeple lately fell down through age, and they casually burnt the church with fire. The rectory Queen Mary gave to the university of Oxford; and the seignory of Holm Cultram remaineth yet in the king's hands, but all the other lands and commodities in England are sold to strangers by the king's predecessors.”†\*

How

† Denton's MS.

\* This abbey received many other munificent gifts, particularly from Anthony de Lucy, wood in Allerdale—Richard de Alneburgh and Simon Sheftling, Lords of Alneburgh, a fishing in the river Alne—William de Holdernefs, lands in Alneburgh—Alice de Romely, lands, quarries, and pasturage in Aspatrik—Galiene, daughter of Richard de Hervi, lands and pasturage in Blencogo—Marjory, daughter of Galiene, lands there—Adam, son of Dolphin de Langrigg, the like—Thomas de Lassels, pasturage for swine in the woods of Bolton—Adam de Harrais, lands in Brandlibet—Thomas de Brumfeld, lands at Bromfield—Adam his son, the manor of ditto—Henry his son, lands there—Agnes, daughter of Adam White, the like—Hugh de Morvil, a fishery at Solleburgh—Richard de Lucy, husband of Ada, elder daughter of Hugh de Morvil, confirmed—Joan, wife of Richard Gernun, the younger daughter, confirmed and granted lands there—Thomas de Multon, a fishery in Eden, and confirmed the above grants, and lands at Burgh—John Franceys, lands in Caldbeck—William, son of Patrick de Caudbeck, the like—Guido, a merchant of Carlisle, a house in Rickergate, Carlisle—Henry, son of William, two houses in Carlisle—Lambert de Multon, the getting of iron ore in Coupland, paying a mark yearly—Richard de Herez, meadows between Cromboe and Waver—Hugh de Moresby, lands there—Roger de Lyndeby, lands and rent at Dundrake—Robert Thurp and Alan Thurp, lands and pasturage at Edenhall

How much this abbey was regarded by the sovereigns of England, appears by the abbots being especially summoned to the parliaments held in the 23d, 24th, 28th, 32d, and 34th years of the reign of King Edward I. and to one or more in the reign of King Edward II.; for this was not a privilege due to them, as was the case of mitred abbeyes. At the dissolution the monastery was surrendered by Borrodale, then abbot, in the 26th year of King Henry VIII. it being then valued at 427l. 19s. 3d. according to Dugdale, and 537l. 3s. 7d. according to Speed.

Borrodale, the surrendering abbot, was made rector of the then instituted rectory, instead of receiving a pension: he died in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary. The queen in that year granted the rectory with the advowson, together with the chapel of Newton Arlosh, and all tithes, profits, and emoluments, thereto appertaining, unto the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford; from whom it hath been constantly leased out; and is now held by Sir John Brisco of Crofton.\*

The church hath undergone many and singular mutilations. The destruction of the monastic buildings first took place; then the abbey suffered under the hand of reformation: part of the sacred edifice was refitted for parochial use. In the beginning of the 17th century, during the incumbency of Edward Mandevil, a very singular event happened: it is set forth in an entry made in the parish register, that—"The steeple of the church, being of the height of nineteen fathoms,

Edenhall—William Earl of Albemarle, an iron mine at Egremont—Thomas, son of Gospatric, son of Orm, the grange at Flimby, and pasturage at Seaton, Camberton, and Kernepot—Alice de Romley, pasturage on Brechton Moor—King Edward I. free warren at Flimby—William, son of Orme de Ireby, house, orchard, lands, and grange at Gileruix, and a rent from the Abbot of Calore—Agnes, daughter of Adam de Harrais, lands in Harrais—Robert de Brus, a capital messuage at Hertlepool—Peter de Graunt, lands there—King John, hermitage of St. Hilda, and pasturage in Englewood—Gospatric, son of Orm, a moiety of Kelton—William de le Ferte, waives in Kirkbride released—Laurence, son of Robert, John de Veteripont, Arnald de Kirby Thore, Adam, son of Liulph, Fulk and Amasia his wife, Robert de Broy and Amabil his wife, Alan, son of Waldeve de Kirby Thore, Gilbert, son of Adam de Kirby Thore, Amabil, daughter of Robert de Beresford, lands and pasturage at Kirby Thore—Renald de Carlisle, Newby, near Carlisle—Adam, son of Ketel de Newton, Richard, son of ditto, and Adam, son of Edward de Newton, lands and pasturage in Newton—Henry de Derham and Christian de Derham, lands in Ormesby—Alice, daughter of Roger, son of Gerard, lands and pasturage in Sacmirdragh—Walter de Berkeley, Chamberlain of Scotland, Christian, Bishop of Glasgow, and Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, lands in Scotland—Robert, King of Scotland, released an annual payment of 10l. out of lands in Galloway—King Edward I. 300 marks yearly out of the forfeited lands in Scotland—Gunild, daughter of Henry, son of Arthur Lord of Millum, lands in Lekely or Seaton, with pasture in the forest—Thomas, son of Gospatric, lands there, and fishery in Deiwent—John, son of Alan de Camberton, privileges for the above fishery—Brice de Penrith, St. Swithin's Holme, nigh Penrith—Adam, son of Gamel, and Roger, son of Gillestephen, lands in Waverton Magna—John Gernon and Margaret his wife, the church of Wigton—Adam, son of Lambert, lands at Wigton—Udard, son of Adam, lands and pasturage there—William Earl of Albemarle, a forge at Wynefel, and wood for charcoal.

PRIVILEGES.—Freedom from shires, hundreds, wapentakes, toll, team, with insangtheof and assart, waite, regard of the forest, escape, amerciaments, geld, denegeld, affizes, steward, cattle-work, tallage, cornage, passage, stallage, scutage, aids of sheriffs, and all other secular exactions.

\* To John Eswicke for 25 years, then to Roger Marbeck and Richard Hawson for 21 years, to Sir Arthur Aty for 30 years, and to Sir John Dalison for 31 years, and, after him, to the family of Brisco.

There was a survey book made at the suppression of the abbey, touching all things, possessions, and privileges belonging thereto. In that book, the manner of tithing was let down. The abbot's bushel was eight gallons, for tithe of corn and meal.

“ suddenly

“ suddenly fell down to the ground, upon the first day of January, in the year 1600, “ about three o’clock in the afternoon, and, by the fall thereof, brought down a “ great part of the chancel, both timber, lead, and walls; and, after the said fall, “ the same continued in a very ruinous condition for the space of two years, during “ which time there was much lead, wood, and stone carried away.” Mr. Mandevil and one Robert Chamber were in the church at the instant, and received no harm. In 1602, under the influence of the Bishop of Carlisle, the university issued a commission to rebuild the chancel, and, in 1602 and 1603, Mr. Mandevil, at the expence of 180l. and upwards, completed that work.—The church happened a second and greater mishap in the following year; for it is stated in the same register, that the above-mentioned work being finished, “ It so happen- “ ed, that, upon Wednesday the 18th of April, 1604, one Christopher Hardon “ carrying a live coal\* and a candle into the roof of the church, to search for an “ iron chisel which his brother had left there, and the wind being exceeding “ strong and boisterous, it chanced that the coal blew out of his hand into a daw’s “ nest which was within the roof of the church, and forthwith kindled the same, “ which set the roof on fire, and within less than three hours it consumed and “ burned both the body of the chancel and the whole church, except the south “ side of the low church, which was saved by means of a stone vault.” A charge was brought by bill in the Exchequer against Mandevil, and Christopher Hardon, who was his servant, for burning the church wilfully and maliciously, but, failing in proof, the bill was dismissed. Mandevil, at his own cost, voluntarily rebuilt the chancel, and the parishioners repaired the body of the church, at the command of the bishop.

The church of Holm Cultram is a discharged living, paying no first-fruits, tenths, synodals, nor procurations.

This church was visited by Bishop Nicolson in 1703, by whom the following account is given:—“ The porch, on the west side, seems to have been built by Robert Chamber, Abbot;§ there being his rebus or device on the inside of the

\* Carrying the live coal to give light to search for the carpenter’s tools, looks more like mischievous intention than folly.—A correspondent informs us Harding was employed to shoot jackdaws—even during the time of divine service.—THE EDITORS.

*The following Religious belonged to the Monastery at the Time of the Dissolution :*

Gawen Borradaile, Abbot	—	—	£100	2	0	Richard Pattison	—	—	—	£3	6	8
William Marshal	—	—	4	13	4	Richard Adamson	—	—	—	Nil.		
Robert Langton, Buriar	—	—	6	0	0	Rodert Banks	—	—	—	3	6	8
Richard Godfrey	—	—	4	0	0	Thomas Ireby	—	—	—	2	0	0
Thomas Graham, Senior	—	—	Nil.			William Martin	—	—	—	2	0	0
Thomas Brown	—	—	4	16	4	John Rittson	—	—	—	0	0	4
John Allonby	—	—	5	0	0	Robert Clement	—	—	—	5	0	0
Anthony Richards	—	—	5	0	0	Nicholas Pinguay	—	—	—	4	0	0
John Idle	—	—	4	0	0	Thomas Landen	—	—	—	Nil.		
John Wife	—	—	3	6	8	Richard Robinson	—	—	—	3	6	8
Richard Witt	—	—	5	0	0	Arthur Nicholson	—	—	—	4	0	6
William Simondson	—	—	5	0	0	Thomas Jackson	—	—	—	5	6	8

§ He was abbot about twenty-six years in the reigns of King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII.

roof,

roof, viz. a bear chained to a pastoral staff stuck through a mitre, as also this inscription round the top of the door,—*Robertus Chamber fecit fieri hoc opus, A. D. M.D.VII.*

Under which, on the north side of the entrance,  
*Exultemus Domino Regi summo, qui  
 hunc sanctificavit tabernaculum.*

On the south,  
*Non est aliud nisi domus Dei et porta cœli.*

Below these are the king's arms, France and England quartered; and, I suppose, those of the abbey, a cross flosce and lion rampant.

On the west side of the church, and under where there hath been a statue on the north side of the porch,

Lady deyr save Robert Chambere.

On the side of a window in the same wall,

*Orate pro anima Roberti Chamber* 

(The last Gothic capital standing for the word *Abbatis.*)

The cross aisle and quire are both gone; but in the latter lies a great blue marble stone, whereon there have been anciently several inscriptions in brass, said to be the grave-stone of the Abbot Robert.\*

\* On a freestone, is this legend,  
 Nov. 8, 1619.

Thomas Chamber of Raby Coat  
 buried. Married Ann Musgrave,  
 daughter of Jack.

October 21, 1586.

Here lyeth Ann Musgrave, being murdered the 16th of the said month, with the shot of a pistol, in here own house at Raby Coat, by one Robert Beckworth. She was daughter of Jack Musgrave, Cap<sup>t</sup>. of Beawcastle, Kn<sup>t</sup>.—She was married to Thomas Chamber of Raby Coat, and had issue six sons, videl. Robert, Thomas, John, Rowland, Arthur, William, and a daughter Florence.

April 5, 1620.

Here lyeth Jane Barbara, first wife to Feigus Graham of Nunnery, and second wife of Thomas Chamber of Raby Coat.

February vii, 1655.

John Chamber, till death brought him here,  
 Maintained still the custome clear:  
 The church, the wood, and parish right,  
 He did defend with all his might:  
 Kept constant holy sabbath daies,  
 And did frequent the church alwaies:  
 Gave alms truely to the poor,  
 Who dayly fought it at his door;  
 And purchas'd land as much and more,  
 Than all his elders did before.  
 He had four children with two wives,  
 They died young—the one wife survives.  
 None of his rank could better be  
 For liberal hospitallitie.

“ The

“ The inside of the church was full of water, the rain falling in plentifully every where. The parishioners, about fifteen or sixteen years before, took off the lead from the south aisle (the arches of which are dropping down) to cover that on the north. The fabric is large, though only the body of the church is standing, of nine arches of each aisle, and very high.”

Dr. Waugh, during his chancellorship of this diocese, speaks of it thus—“ When I first came into the jurisdiction, I found both church and chancel in a most ruinous condition. I sent out procces, &c.—they new roofed with lead the large middle aisle, took away the side aisles and part of the chancel, and made the whole one good building. It is neatly and conveniently seated, with handsome galleries, and is altogether a beautiful church; but, though it stands high, strangely damp. It contains seats for 846 persons.”

The manor belongs to the heir of the family of Stephensons; but when it was granted out by the crown, no evidence has come to our knowledge. It appears that it had not passed from the crown very early; for, in the 12th year of Queen Elizabeth, a survey was taken by commission, and a return made thereto; which instruments, as they are material to the landholder, though they may appear tedious to our readers in general, we think it our duty not to omit:

ARTICLES to be done and executed by Henry Lord Scroope, Lord Warden of the West Marches towards Scotland, John Switt, Esquire, one of the Auditors of the Exchequer, Richard Ashton, Esquire, Receiver General of our county of Cumberland, Anthony Barwife, Esquire, John Dalton, Esquire, and George Lamplugh, Esquire, appointed by William Lord Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer of England, and Sir William Mildmay, Knight, Chancellor of the Queen's Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and Under-treasurer of the same court, by virtue of the queen's majesty's commission under the great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the 12th day of June, in the 12th year of her majesty's reign, (among other things) for the survey of the lordship or manor of Holm Cultram, in the county of Cumberland, and other articles hereafter ensuing:

First, That you survey our lordship or manor of Holm Cultram, in our said county of Cumberland, if the latter survey taken and certified by commission be in any things imperfect, or else to follow the same without further travel.

*Item*, Upon good consideration by you had of the premisses, that you by copy of court roll of the said manor, in open court, demise and let so much of the said lands and tenements of the said manor or lordship, as heretofore at any time have been used within the said manor; and that you do so demise and let the same severally to every of the tenants or occupiers thereof as will take the same, according to such usages and customs as heretofore have been used within the said lordship; reserving to us, our heirs and successors, upon every such demise, so much yearly rent as at any time heretofore hath been accustomed or used to be paid for the same.

*Item*, That you, upon every such demise or copy, tax and reserve for us, our heirs and successors, such fines and gressoms for the same as shall appear to you to be agreeable with the ancient custom of the lordship.

*Item*, That you, upon every such demise and copy, do reserve to us, our heirs and successors, all timber trees (and except all the said trees to us, as before mentioned) growing and being upon any of the said lands, or any part thereof, so to be letten: and do bind every tenant and copyholder to whom you shall make any such demise or copy, to keep his and their houses and buildings in good and sufficient reparations; and to fence and inclose his grounds with quicksets: and also to be ready with horse and armour to attend upon the lord warden of the West Marches for the time being, for the service of the prince, according to the ancient tenure and custom of the borders there.

*Item*, That you do also make and appoint such convenient customs, rules, and orders, for the good ordering and government of the tenants of the said lordship, that so they shall take

by copy, and for the good and quiet usage and enjoying of the same lands and tenements, and for the demising, granting, surrendering, and letting thereof hereafter, as by you shall be thought meet and convenient: and, among other things, to limit and appoint what interest or estate the wife of every such tenant shall have in the same, or any part thereof, after the death of her husband, and how long, and upon what condition: and that you give order, that the same lands and tenements shall not be delivered by alienation or assignment of any of the tenants thereof, in any such small quillets or parcels, as thereby the occupier thereof shall not therewith be able to make and do the service and customs due for the same.

*Item,* That you do also hear and determine all matters of controversy between the tenants and occupiers of the said lands and tenements now being, touching their pretended title of tenant-right; to the intent, that when the same lands and tenements shall be so by you demised by copy of court roll as aforesaid, the same may so continue without any further vexation or trouble.

*Item,* Our further will and pleasure is, that you do cause all such customs, reservations, conditions, fines, gressoms, orders, and rules, as you shall make, limit and prescribe or appoint, in or about the demising and letting of the premises by copy of court roll as aforesaid, and in and about the surrendering and granting of any estate of copyhold, to be entered and recorded in the court roll of the said manor or lordship of Holm Cultram; to the intent the same may there remain to be witnessed at all times when occasion shall serve: and that, among other things, you do give order, that the steward of the said lordship for the time being, or his sufficient deputies, at the end of every third or fourth year, do cause all the same orders, rules, and customs to be renewed, by presentment of the tenants of the manor or lordship of Holm Cultram aforesaid, and to be newly recorded and entered in the court rolls, to the intent the same orders, rules, and customs may continually be kept in the memory of the said tenants thereof for the time being, whereby they may better observe and keep the same.

*Item,* Our further will and pleasure is, that the same lands and tenements by you to be letten and demised as aforesaid, shall at all times hereafter, by the steward of the said manor for the time being, be so demised and letten, by copy of court roll of the said manor, according to such orders, rules, and customs, and under such reservations, fines, gressoms, and conditions, as by you, according to the tenor and effect hereof shall be limited, set forth, and appointed, and not otherwise; and that the same demises and grants, by copies by you now to be made, and hereafter by the steward for the time being to be made as aforesaid, shall stand, remain, and be good against us, our heirs and successors: and therefore we will and command you to cause this our commission, with these articles thereunto annexed, to be enrolled and entered of record in our court rolls of the said manor and lordship, to the intent this our will and pleasure may be known and observed accordingly.

*Item,* Our further will and pleasure is, that you, by authority or colour of this commission, do not in any wise demise or let, by copy of court roll or otherwise, any of our lands and tenements which be known, used, or taken, as part or parcel of demain lands or our said manor or lordship of Holm Cultram.

*Item,* Our further will and pleasure is, that you, by virtue of our said commission, conclude with the said tenants, from henceforth to maintain and bear all manner of reparations of the sea-dykes within the said lordship at their own proper costs and charges; so that we, our heirs and successors may be thereof quite discharged, having of us all the wood in Wedholm wood, within the said lordship, towards the repairing of the same.

The CERTIFICATE of Henry Lord Scroope, Lord Warden of the West Marches against Scotland, Richard Astaton, Esquire, Receiver General, Anthony Barwise, Esquire, John Dalston, Esquire, and George Lamplugh, Esquire, commissioners appointed by virtue of the queen's majesty's commission out of the right honourable court of Exchequer, concerning the survey of the lordship or feignory of Holm Cultram, in the said county, and other articles annexed to the said commission, in manner and form following:

First, We the said commissioners, by virtue of our commission, the 13th day of October, in the year aforesaid, did assemble ourselves at Holm Cultram, in the said county, examined the survey of the said lordship, as by the first article annexed to the said commission we were appointed;

appointed; and for that, the same did agree with a survey taken of late by a commission remaining of record in the court of Exchequer, we did not spend any long time therein, but do refer the same to the last certificate remaining, as is aforesaid.

We, by virtue of the said commission, did then and there appoint and swear twenty-four of the ancient and sage tenants of the said lordship of Holm Cultram, for to make due presentments of the customs and usages of the lands and tenements within the said lordship, and of all other articles contained in the said commission, who, upon their oaths, do present, That they and their ancestors time out of mind of man had and yet have an ancient custom called tenant-right, as hereafter ensuing; that is to say, that all lands and tenements within the said lordship (demesnes only excepted) which are accustomed to be let by lease for a term of years, after the death of every tenant within the said lordship, ought to descend to the next heirs of the said tenant so dying, that is to say, to the son and heir of such tenant; and for default of such son, to the eldest daughter or daughters being unmarried; and in their default, to any other the next whole blood: and that every heir, after the death of their ancestors, ought to pay to the lord of the said manor, for his or their admission to be tenants, in the name of a fine, for the lands and tenements to him so letten, according to the custom of the said lordship, the value of one year's rent for the same customary lands, over and besides the usual rents for that year, and no more: and that like fine ought to be paid to the lord of the said manor upon every alienation of the title of the said tenants of the said lordship or manor: and that every tenant ought to pay to the lord of the said manor, holding customary lands, at the change of the prince one penny: and to pay the running gressom at the end of every five years, according to the ancient custom of the said lordship.

*Item,* That every tenant within the said lordship ought to have horse and armour, for to attend upon the lord warden of the West Marches against Scotland or his deputy, to serve according to the use of the said Marches, upon command.

And that every customary tenant, from time to time, ought to repair, maintain, and uphold his houses and buildings upon the said customary lands.

And further, all the said tenants are to inclose their grounds with quicksets, upon their own costs and charges.

And further, all the said tenants do agree, that they owe their suit at every court and courts, view of frankpledge, and leets to be holden and from time to time to be appointed by the lord of the said manor or his officers, within the said lordship; and to pay to the lord of the said manor all fines and amerciaments assessed, or hereafter to be assessed, in any of the said courts, view of frankpledge, or leets; and also to fulfil and obey all such lawful commandments and ordinances as are made in any of the courts, view of frankpledge, or leets.

*Item,* Their custom is, that no tenant alien, let, or sell tenement, nor no part nor parcel thereof, without licence of the steward of the said lordship: and that every tenant, upon reasonable cause, by licence of the said steward for the time being, may make surrender of his farmhold to others' uses in open court; or, if necessary require, afore the grave and four of the ancient tenants of the said lordship, and the same to be presented to the steward of the said manor at the next court there to be holden;—but not by his last will and testament: and further, that no tenant may divide his tenement by grant or surrender.

And further, the said tenants do present, that the wives of every such tenant within the said lordship, after the death of their husband being tenant or occupier of any lands or tenements within the said lordship, ought to have the third part of the said customary lands and tenements which their husbands had, according to the custom of the said lordship, during their widowhood, if they live honestly, and do not commit any fornication, without any fine or gressom to the lord to be paid, but only the rents and services due and accustomed.

*Item,* Their custom is, that for all matters of controversy presented for title of tenant-right, or touching custom and usage of the premises, to be tried by jury within the said lordship.

*Item,* That every tenant appointed by the jury, or collector for his turn for the year, be the lord's grave; and shall yearly collect and gather the rents, revenues, and issues within his charge within the said lordship of Holm Cultram, and pay the same over at the mansion place of the late monastery, within the said lordship of Holm Cultram, at days and terms accustomed.

And further, that if a tenant die, his son and heir not claiming his title, and become the lord's tenant within one year and a day, after being within the realm; then it shall be lawful for the lord by his steward to admit the next of the whole blood tenant of the same.

*Item*, That all their customs, conditions, reservations, common fines and gressoms shall be ingrossed in the court rolls, to remain there to witness for the continual memory of their customs and usages; and every third or fourth year to be renewed by the steward, for the continual memory of the same orders, rules, and customs to be observed.

And that their ancient custom is, that if any tenant commit felony or petty michery, and thereof be found guilty, to forfeit his title into the lord's hands.

*Item*, We the said commissioners, the day of the sitting of this commission, for the good order and government of the tenants, and to the intent that the queen's majesty, her heirs and successors, may from time to time hereafter be well served upon the borders, the rents, issues, fines, and gressoms of the said lordship be duly and certainly answered,—by force of the said commission hereunto annexed, have concluded and agreed, to and with the tenants and every of them, that they and every of them shall take and accept their said customary tenements by copy of court roll to them and their heirs, according to the custom of the said lordship; yielding and paying therefore yearly to the queen's majesty that now is, her heirs and successors, being the lords of the said manor, the yearly rents, duties, fines, gressoms, and services, as before time hath been accustomed, and as before they have confessed to be their usage and custom; and to use the same customary lands hereafter as copyhold lands for ever.

In consideration whereof, the said tenants have likewise concluded and agreed to and with us the said commissioners, to have their agreements and ours ratified, confirmed, and allowed to be good under the queen's majesty's great seal of England, to give to her highness one whole year's rent of all the customary lands, which is paid to the hands of her grace's receiver before the return of this commission; and also to uphold, maintain, and keep, from time to time hereafter, the reparations of the sea dykes within the said lordship at their own cost and charges, which hitherto hath been very chargeable to her highness; and shall pay all after duties and services as before they have agreed to.

And we the said commissioners have concluded and agreed to and with the said tenants, that they shall have the wood growing in Wedholm wood for and towards the reparation of the sea-dykes within the said lordship of Holm Cultram; and that they shall appoint four of the ancient tenants to oversee and deliver the said woods from time to time as need shall require; and they to continue in the same room or place one year, except there be a cause to remove them. And at the end of every year to elect and appoint anew for the same place for the better preservation of the woods. And the jury saith, that the charge of the sea dykes are to be repaired from the new dwelling house of Robert Taylor, at Skinburnces, unto a place called John Askew hole.

And we the said commissioners have agreed with the jury and the tenants, that the custom is, that if any tenant within the said lordship do die, his next heir within the age of sixteen years; the next of the kin shall have the custody of the body and lands after the usage of the socage tenure, putting sureties for the service and reparations, and to make account to the heir at full age.

And we the said commissioners have agreed to and with the said tenants, that every tenant within the said lordship, at every change, shall be entered in the court rolls after the custom, and to have and enjoy all such lands and tenements, commons, pastures, mosses, and other easements and rights, as aforesaid have been accustomed to their tenements.

And further, we the said commissioners have also agreed, that the steward or his deputy shall and may, with the agreement of the said tenants, devise and make new orders for the good usage and well ordering of the said customary lands and tenements, and the tenants and occupiers thereof; the same orders to be recorded in several court rolls thereof, to be openly published in the said courts, that all tenants may understand the same: so that they be not prejudicial to the queen's majesty's right, nor the ancient custom of the said lordship.

The particular names of the jury now sworn and examined upon the custom to try and present the same,

ROBERT CHAMBERS, &c.

In the 15th year of Queen Elizabeth, an inquisition was had, and a return was made thereto by jurors, dated the 12th day of January, in the same year, specifying the indenture and copyhold tenants, and their yearly payments. It is therein set forth, that there were no freeholders within the lordship. Among the services to be performed by the tenants, we find they were to serve in peace and war on the borders with horse and armour, according to the rate and custom of the Marches, and to uphold the sea-dykes from Robert Taylor's house, at Skinburnefs, unto John Akew's hole: Wedholm wood was granted to the tenants for the maintenance of the sea-dykes. The coney warren was rented at 13s. 4d.—the Stank fishery at 10d.—the prize fish 3s. 4d.—and the abbot's coops at 20d.—There were falt-pans under demise by indenture. There were two fairs in the year on Maunday-Thursday, and Corpus Christi-day, on which toll was due to the queen. The parsonage of Holm was in the gift of the univerty of Oxford, and the donation of the vicarage of Wigton and Burgh on Sands in the crown. The chief steward's patent fee was 18l. 3s. 4d.—clerk of the manor 3l. 6s. 8d.—bailiff's fee 2l. 11s. 8d. The sea banks had been broken down, and sixty acres of land wasted and covered with sand. Newton tower was in decay,—a strong safeguard and defence against the enemy in time of war, and security to the tenants on the east side of Waver. Four wooden bridges were in decay, viz. Long-bridge, Crummock bridge, Hartlaw bridge, and Silloth bridge. Wulfstey castle was in decay; the hall, the chamber at the end of the hall, the evidence house, the kitchen, the peat-house, byer, and stable, were ruinous: the estimated costs of repairs, 107l. 10s. 4d. Then reported, that, if that fortrefs was not maintained and upheld for the defence of the western part of the lordship in time of war, fourteen townships, viz. Dubmill, Old Mawbray, New Mawbray, Beckfoot, Wulfstey, Bitterlees, Silloth, Skinburnefs, Hayrigg, Mireside, Calvo, Brownrigg, and Seville, of the yearly rent to the crown of 120l. 17s. would be spoiled and destroyed by the enemy. That the service on the border was 100 with horse and armour, 80 serviceable men furnished with meaner horses or nags, and footmen furnished with bows or spears, besides men's sons and servants. The falt-pans were washed away by the sea, and many workmen in them 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 sheer bond 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.

At the dissolution, a report was made to the auditor's office of the tithe of meal, barley, and oats, which had been received by the monastery; and, on founding the rectory, the same tithes were granted in endowment. That report sets forth, that of meal 938 bushels and 1 peck, of barley 581 bushels, and of oats 63 bushels and 2 pecks, were rendered; and some money-payments in lieu of tithe, amounting to 9l. 1s. 11½d. were made by sundry persons.—Coals were free of tithes; and a small prescriptive payment was received from Highlaws, Aldeth, Pelutho, Old Mawbray, and New Mawbray, in lieu of tithe of hay.

WULSTEY CASTLE, mentioned by Camden, stood nearly due west from the monastery, in a strong situation, not far from the coast. A small part is now remaining, but sufficient to shew it was a place of great strength, with a broad and deep ditch surrounding it.\* It appears to have been the custom in the northern parts of this kingdom, for the monasteries to have a fortrefs of this kind, in which they might lodge with security their treasures and records, on the approach of an enemy: of this, the castle on Holy Island, in Northumberland, and the Peel of Fouldray, near Furness Abbey, are examples. This part of the coast must have undergone great changes; for, on the edge of the bay, in the 13th century, there stood a considerable market-town, by the charter of King Edward I. declared to be a free borough; and thus mentioned—"The village Skinburnesse, within the boundaries of the *Island of Holme*, shall be a free borough, and the men inhabiting there free burgeses, with all liberties and free customs for ever, so that the said borough be kept by some faithful man chosen by the abbot and his brethren. That all merchants might resort thither with their merchandize by land and water; that there should be a weekly market on Thursday, and a fair every year."† It is also mentioned, as having been a chief place for the king's magazines on Scotch expeditions. But the calamities the borough had soon after sustained, occasioned the abbot to apply to the crown to have a market and fair at Kirby Joan. In the grant made in consequence of that petition, the above-mentioned charter is rehearsed, and it is then stated,—“That the abbot had reported, that a great part of the road leading to the borough, and much of the borough itself, by divers invasions and storms were wasted; and that the inlets of the sea were become so deep, that people could not resort hither, or inhabit the place, as before, on which account the abbot had petitioned, that the village of Kirby Joan should be created a borough, with the like liberties and privileges as Skinburnesse had before held; and the same was then granted accordingly, with a Thursday market and a yearly fair.”‡

The

\* The keeper's fee in the time of Queen Elizabeth, 20s.

† Dated the 12th of February, 29th King Edward I.

A correspondent informs us, that, in 1634, part of the roof fell in, when nine persons in number resided in it; but no one received harm.—In the civil wars, Colonel Thomas Fitch, the parliamentary Governor of Carlisle, ordered it to be dismantled, and the most valuable materials removed to Carlisle.

We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. THOMAS SANDERSON, schoolmaster, for much information relative to the northern part of the county.—THE EDITORS.

‡ Dated 20th March, 23d of King Edward I.

The last curate, or incumbent, of the chapelry of Cockermouth, was the Rev. THOMAS JEFFERSON, whom we think we have heard speak of himself as a native of *Holm Cultram*. He published a sermon on the taking of Quebec; and sundry poetical *jeux d'esprit*: in which he signed himself A. M. as we suppose he was; but we think not of Oxford; as we do not find his name in the list of Oxford graduates. It is certain, however, that he was of Queen's college, in Oxford: and the following story is told, to account for his losing the benefit of being on the foundation. His father is said to have paid him a visit, soon after he went to Oxford: and, pleased with his son's proficiency, in the joy of his heart, he said to some of the fellows,—“Is not my *Tom* a fine lad; begotten in Cumberland; born in Wales; and bred in Scotland?” The gentleman, to whom this was addressed, very naturally asked,—“Pray, Sir, what business then has your son on a foundation, provided for the natives of Cumberland and Westmorland.”

Thus

The breaking in of the ocean, whereby the town of Skinburness was laid waste, had happened after the year 1301; for, in that year, Bishop Halton, in consideration that the inhabitants were at a great distance from all places of divine worship, granted a power to the abbot and convent of Holm Cultram to build a church there,

Thus cut off from all hopes of preferment at Queen's, he retired to Cockermouth; where he lived and died; with the character only of being an *old man*.

On some particular Sunday of the year, we suppose on Rogation Sunday, he constantly preached on the beauties of Flora. On these occasions, he failed not to provide himself with a large bouquet of flowers; and, taking it in his hand, he displayed it, with many significant gestures, to his congregation, as he pronounced his annual text, from the gospel of St. Matthew,—“*Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.*” After a forty years’ residence in his cure, supposing his people not to be sufficiently attentive to him, he lectured them in a sermon on this text, from the 95th Psalm,—“*Forty years long have I been grieved with this generation.*” We are not of the number of those, who think, that a sermon should never be personal; which has sometimes been recommended, not very consistently we think, by those who yet advise that they should be local: but Mr. Jefferson was too often, too pointedly and injudiciously personal. A gentleman once finding himself thus singled out by name, and even pointed at by the finger of the preacher, very properly left the church; whilst Jefferson continued to rail. On the 1st of March, St. David’s day, he always wore a leek; in token of his having been born, though by accident, in Wales. He enjoyed an uncommon share of health and spirits till he was 95; affecting to be offended with any one who thought him old—always remarking on the occasion, that there was nothing old, but old boots and old shoes, and here and there a chance old maid. Till within four years of his death, he was remarkably active and agile; and would probably have continued so to the last, had he not unfortunately, when upwards of ninety, been lamed by a fall from his horse: and, at the same time, caught a dangerous cold, by lying out all night in winter on a common, as he was on a journey, to pay his addresses to a rich heiress in the county, not much more than twenty years of age. He died in 1768.—BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

The Rev. JOSEPH WISE, an author still living, is the son of a respectable yeoman in this parish, at a place called *The Bogg*. After a common school education, and being distinguished for his genius, about 1752, he was articled, first, to Mr. Christian, and after the death of Mr. Christian, to a Mr. Atherton, an eminent attorney at Carlisle. The dull drudgery of such an employment ill suited his active and aspiring mind. Accordingly, after finishing the term of his indenture, he quitted that employment; and repaired to London, as many other sanguine young men have done; in full confidence, that there his talents would be patronized, and his genius rewarded. The patronage and reward he found were such, as nine out of ten of similar adventurers from the north experience: he became an usher in an academy; and, to eke out his scanty earnings there, became also a writer for the booksellers. He wrote several small pieces for *The Westminster Journal*; and various poetical effusions for *The Lewes, or Sussex, Journal*. He also wrote a preface, and many notes, for a Bible that was to have been printed in numbers; but which, owing to the insolvency of the printers, was dropped. He also wrote an Ode on the marriage and coronation of the present king and queen; and, soon after, a dramatic piece, called *The Coronation of King David*. About 1759, he went into orders; and marrying soon after a relation of the late Bishop Law of Carlisle, he obtained, through his means, the small living of *Penhurst*, in Sussex. This is all the preferment he has ever had. A large family of nine children was one of the consequences of his marriage: for whose benefit, in 1775, he published by subscription a volume of poems. His subscription is not numerous: and the names appear to be, chiefly, his quondam neighbours and friends in Cumberland.—He had before, viz. in 1769, published *Providence*, a poem; which many think the best thing he ever wrote. Since that, he has written *An Exposition of the Apocalypse*; *An Essay on Sacrifice*, *Strictures on the Prophecies*, and *An Essay on Moral Nature and Duty*. His verses are sometimes correct, and always sensible: but they are never terse: they want ease and grace. He also published a tragedy called *Nadir*; and one or more other essays, in prose, on some theological topics: none of which, there is reason to think, were much noticed. In 1781, he published by subscription also three books out of five

there, with proper endowment, and all parochial rights; the advowson to appertain to the monastery, with a reservation of episcopal jurisdiction. This testifies to us the consequence the place was of at that time: yet we do not find that the power so granted was ever carried into execution; for the same bishop, by his episcopal ordonance, dated the 11th day of April, 1303, granted to the abbot and convent power to build a church at Arlosh, with all parochial rights, and authority to nominate a priest for institution, with a salary of four pounds a year. The reasons therein assigned for making such grant, are—"That the lands and possessions of the abbot and convent at Holm Cultram were not within the limits of, but were far distant from, any parish;" and stating their impoverished condition by the hostile invasions and depredations of the Scotch. If the church of Skinburnefs had been built according to the ordonance of 1301, the statings of the second grant would have been false, and the importance of the second church much decreased.

The great desolation this country suffered, by the incursion of Robert Brus, was after the destruction of Skinburnefs; for that event happened in the 16th year of King Edward II. when this whole territory was destroyed by fire and sword, and the monastery was pillaged and burnt.

The devastation made by the breaking in of the sea must have been tremendous; for, in the place of the borough, the magazines of princes, and a country full of merchandize and people, there remains nothing but a sandy waste.

The distance from Carlisle to the nearest boundary of this parish, is twelve miles; from Abbey town to Wigton, six miles.—It contains twenty-seven grieveships, or hamlets, and about 1500 inhabitants; the contents of statute acres, about 8000 acres of inclosed ground, and 5500 acres of common, and about 3000 acres of moss.—The tillage land grows wheat, barley, oats, and beans; very few potatoes, and no turnips: the wheat is sown upon a summer fallow. The parish is comprehended in one entire lordship or manor, of which Rowland Stephenson, Esq. is lord; whose relation, the late Edward Stephenson, Esq. purchased it of William Burton,

of a lengthy ethic poem, entitled *The System*; with copious notes in prose. That he should fail in an attempt to discuss deep metaphysical questions in poetry, is but little to be wondered at: it is but justice to observe however, that this poem shews him to have read much, and to have thought still more. The following lines, to which many of even superior merit might be added, are neither feeble nor unpoetical:

“How fit our state,—how fit the frailties giv’n,  
 “To humble pride, and hope exalt to heav’n!  
 “Instructive objects hourly we survey  
 “In all around, that flourish and decay:  
 “Each fading flow’r, each brute resigning breath,  
 “Inspires a grave soliloquy on death:  
 “Each op’ning bloom that beautifies the spring,  
 “Each sprouting blade, and every new-fledg’d wing  
 “That mounts rejoicing on the chrysal wind,  
 “Bodes resurrection to the muling mind:  
 “Pride looks on those, and tears start in her eye;  
 “Hope looks on these, and smiling views the sky.”

We do not know, that any more than three books of this poem have ever been committed to the press; though the title-page announces five.—*BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.*



houses; has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, one on the Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and the other upon the 29th of October, much frequented by people dealing in Scotch cattle.

The

Idem abbas h'et div'fas terr. et ten. Jacen. infra comitat. Cumb. extra Dominiu. de Holme Coltrayne ac in comitat. Westm'land et Northu'br que valent annuatim ut sequit. terr. et ten. in Flemyngbye 14l. 10s. 8d.—Waytercroft 26s. 1d.—Waverton 4l. 7s. 4d.—Blencogo 47s.—Bromesfield 13s. 4d.—Skaills 6d.—Langrige 28s. 2d.—Newton 21s.—Afpatryk 3s. 6d.—Alanbye 6s.—Alneburghe 2s. 6d.—Gyleroffe 6s. 8d.—Ulton 4s.—Gray Dowthen 5s.—Gylgaren 3s.—Blenkrayke 1s. 6d.—Harrays 3s. 4d.—Ughterfyde 18d.—Lycklay 20s.—Hyldekyrk 7l. 11s. 4d.—Caldebek 6l. 3s. 8d.—Harterigge 33s. 4d.—Crofton 10s.—Mekylthuak 3d.—Burghe 42s. 2d.—Brawmery et Edynhall 13s. 4d.—Leyfingby 20s.—Bownefs 2s.—Ayket 12d.—Wanerbyrg 12s.—Karlelle 4l. 4s. 10d.—Flemyngbye payrke 26s. 8d.—Hayle in com. Westm'land 4l. 3s. 4d.—Newcastell sup. Tyna. in com. North'brie 6s. 8d.	} £. s. d. 58 10 8
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Sm total tm spual qm temporal 535l. 3s. 7d. 3 far.	

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In pens. priori et co'ventui abbatie de Ianercoft in pretium falis annuatim solut. — — — 0 4 0	
In pens. vicario ecclie de Newton Arloshe infra Holme annuatim solut. — — — 6 13 0	
In pens. epo Karlij p. dict. ecclia annuatim solut. — — — 0 7 0	
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In feod. antim } solvend. } In feod. Hen. Comitis Cumb. Senescallo monasterij nri annuatim. — — — — — 0 40 0	
In feodo Majistiro Thome Crumwelle Majist. Rotulor. Dni Regis annuatim. — — — — — } *6 13 4 Canc. q. no. ca.	
In feodo Richardo Barwys Senescallo cur. dict. monasterij — — — — — 0 26 8	
In feod. Gilbert Fishier Ballivi de Flemyngbye annuatim solut. — — — — — 0 33 4	
Sm 100s.	
In Elemofinis p. ordinacoes } dat antim. } Mandatu p'petuu. et annuatim in Cena Dni pauperibus in } Henrici Octavi fundatoris nri et p. aiabs progenitor. fuor. Regum Anglie fundator nror } Et p. victu quinq. paup'u in pp m Orantiu p. bono statu Dni Regis Henrici Octavi et } p. aiabs p'genitor. fuor. Regu. fundator nror. — — — — — } 3 0 0 7 0 0	
In rep'acione annuali aqueduct. Marior et triu. de Slowfes in Seedykys et Wercess contra mare p'pter devastacoes terrar. p'ti et marefei ad importunabilia et gravu dampna patrie nre — — — — — } *5 6 2 Canc. q. no. ca.	

Sm 57l. 4s. 4d.

Sm oim deduct p'd \*75l. 5s. 2d.

Et rem. \*459l. 18s. 5d. 3 far. 427l. 19s. 3d. far. Xma inde 47l. 15s. 11d. far.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

N. B. The sums in the foregoing Survey marked thus \*, are cancelled in the original.

Vicaria.

The register of this parish begins in 1606, but has not been kept with regularity till 1665. The baptisms, upon an average for 20 years, from 1665 to 1685, are about 54 in the year; and, for 20 years last past, about 42.—The burials in the same periods are in proportion of 43 to 24, and the marriages 18 to 12, yearly; from whence it appears, that the population of the parish is decreasing; and the reason assigned by our judicious correspondent is, by the laying of two or three

*Vicaria de Newton Arloshe infra Diminiu. de Holm.*

Wilmus Robinson clericus vicarius dict. ecclie de Newton	} <i>l. s. d.</i>
annexa est religiosis vir abbati et coventiu mon Bre Marie Virginis de Holme Cultrayne	
prefat vicarius huc vigore et pretextu ejusdem compositionis real et pe'petue candi de facti. inter p'afat. abbatem et convent ac vicarios ejusd. p'cipit anntim	
Sm valor. 6l. 13s. 4d. Xma inde 14s. 4d.	Ecc. SURV. ibid.

**EXTENT.]** From E. to W. exclusive of sands, twelve miles; breadth about three miles.

**COMMONS.]** Here is more common land than inclosed ground.—Part of the common consists of moss and barren land, covered with heath, but chiefly of fine level green marshy land, affording the finest pasturage for horses and cattle of any common in Cumberland.

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.]** The soil is various: on the north and east sides a strong deep clay in general; in some parts marshy, in others loamy: the Low Holm is low and level, and constitutes the greater part of the parish. The south, and particularly the south-west, part, is chiefly of a light red sand, and naturally produces furze or whins. When properly cultivated, it produces rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and clover; and would grow good turnips, if cultivated for that purpose; and barley and clover would succeed effectually. The Low Holm, and part of the High Holm, produces excellent crops of wheat and oats, with a little barley; it also furnishes a great deal of excellent pasture land.

**HORSES AND CATTLE.]** Are of different breeds, and in general heavier than those in most parts of Cumberland.

**FUEL.]** Chiefly peats and turf, there being a great quantity of peat-moss in the parish. The coal used is brought from Bolton and the neighbourhood.

**QUARRIES AND MINES.]** A little freestone, but no limestone, coal, or other mineral.

**SPRINGS.]** This parish, and particularly the Low Holm, is badly watered, there being very few brooks or springs. The Waver, a small river, runs near to the church, and falls into the Wampool on the sea coast.—The Low Holm is so level, that, were there no ditches or drains, called there *water-dykes*, the land in wet seasons and winter would be much overflowed.

**RABBIT WARREN.]** A considerable one upon the coast.

**FISH.]** Here are valuable sea-fisheries, particularly about Skinburnefs, from which many people earn their subsistence.

**ANTIQUITIES.]** Besides the remains of the abbey, the old church of Long-Newton is remarkable.—Tradition says this was the parish church.—It is situated almost at the eastern extremity of the parish: the roof and steeple are gone. The size of this place within, exclusive of the space where the steeple was, is nine yards by four yards: the steeple, it is apprehended, was a place of refuge. The walls are very thick, built chiefly of hard blue pebbles; the inside has not been plastered, so that the walls have a very rugged appearance. Several families continue to bury their dead in the church-yard. From the above circumstances, it seems, that the inhabited part of this extensive parish has in ancient times been very small; that the western part has been common land, and that the Low Holm was originally gained from the sea: the appearance of the country justifies this idea.

**ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** The south-west part of this parish is rather high, and the surface uneven. The greatest part of the parish is a perfect plain: the fields are regular, and pretty well divided with quickset fences. There is little wood, except a few trees about the dwelling-houses. The farms in general are occupied by their owners, who are mostly people of good circumstances.—The old dwelling-houses are poor clay huts; but the modern ones are genteel stone buildings, or built of brick. Upon the whole, this is a fertile, rich, and pleasant parish.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

Certified service on the border, 135 horsemen—Demises, 106—Footmen, 131—Total service, 372.

tenements into one, and suffering the cottages to go down: an evil too much to be complained of in other counties.

There is no manor-house, nor chapel of ease, within the parish.—At Beckfoot there is a Quaker meeting-house.—Several schools are kept, but no one with any endowment.

At New Mawbray, it is reported, was a Roman camp, or fort; but the vallum has been defaced, and corn now grows upon the site of it; though some of the old inhabitants remember part of the wall standing. Our correspondent, who doth not pretend to be skilful in Roman antiquities, informs us, that, on a stone said to be taken from the wall, he read L. TA. PRAEF. COH. II. PANNON FECIT. Probably this inscription, if fully recovered, would have shewn us that the Spaniards built the wall, or some public edifice there, and is of no greater importance.

The general price of a labourer in husbandry per day, is 8d. with his victuals—masons 14d. and carpenters 12d. with the same allowance.—The average rent of lands is 20s. an acre, except in the sandy parts, where it is as low as 10s.—The poor rate, *communibus annis*, amounts to 1s. in the pound rent, and raises about 300l.—There is only one workhouse in the parish, and that of a late institution.—Peats are about 1s. a cart load—coals 3s. 6d.—and lime 14d. per Carlisle bushel.—No land floods or inundations have happened in this parish of late years, to do any considerable damage.

There is a stone bridge of three arches over the river Waver, built at the expence of the inhabitants of the parish about twenty years ago. Before the dissolution of the monastery, several Scotch nobles of the first rank were interred in the abbey; among others, Bruce Earl of Carrick, father of King Robert Bruce.—Several of the abbots were natives of this county; Robert Chamber was born at Raby Cote.—Lord Londdale is the present owner of the abbot's house. †

† We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. WILLIAM BARKER, for much information touching this parish.—THE EDITORS.



A View of the Remains of Holme-Cultram Abbey taken in 1739

THE PARISH OF GILCRUIX

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT.)

**I**N order to complete our account of the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, we must turn our steps *southward*, before we pass the boundary of Cumberland ward.

The parish of GILCRUIX comprehends one manor only, which was part of the possessions of the abbey of Calder. It was a dependent manor of the barony of Allerdale, and granted by Waldeof, first lord thereof, to Adam, son of Lyulph, whose daughter and heiress married a Bonekill, who granted the same to a younger brother; and his two sons, Thomas and Walter, gave it to that religious house.—After the dissolution, it was granted by Philip and Mary to Alexander Armstrong and his heirs male, under the description of twenty-four messuages and tenements, with a water corn mill, &c. of the yearly value of 4l. 15s. 8d. under the condition of providing five horses, well caparisoned, when ever summoned, within the county of Cumberland.\* In the 7th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Alexander and Herbert Armstrong, by fine, conveyed to William Armstrong, son of Herbert and Catharine Dalston, and to William's heirs for ever, the manor of Gilcrux, with the lands, &c. In the 17th year of that reign, it appears that the possessions of the Armstrongs had reverted to the crown, for the manor, lands, &c. were then granted out (under the description, of late in the tenure of William Armstrong) to Soakey and Grunson, to hold as of the manor of East Greenwich; from whom, by various sales, and otherwise, the estate became the property of the family of Dykes.†

The church was rectorial;‡ but, on being given to the abbey of Calder, was made appropriate, and thereupon vicarial rights were constituted. On the appropriation,

\* In the margin of Coke's First Institutes, p. 59, 60, it is noted, that a cause was depending 38th Elizabeth, 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."

† The vicar has about six tenants, who pay 12s. rent, and a two-penny fine on death or alienation.—In 1368, Bishop Strickland endowed the vicarage. The mansion house, and lands in Gilcrux fields; half of tithe hay; wool, lamb, milk, mills, fishings, and oblations and altarage, with a stipend from the convent of four marks yearly.

‡ This parish is said to contain 31 families.

DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. N. Val.		K. Edw. II.		K. Hen. VIII.
Eccle. de Gillette hodie Gilcrux	£2 6 8	} ————— £0 10 0	} Gylcrux vic.	£5 11 1s.
Vic. ejusdem	4 13 3			Non suff. Oner. ordin. sup.

GILCRUIX VICARAGE.

Abbey and conv. Calder propr.—Bishop of Carlisle patron.  
King's b. 5l. 14s. 1d. halfp.—Certf. val. 22l. 16s. 4d.—Real val. 30l.

INCUMBENTS.—1371, Richard de Irland, p. ex. William de Kirkeby—1385, Robert de Pomfret, p. ex. Adam Fonward—1565, Thomas Trowghere, p. m. William Milner—1589, Thomas Dover, p. m. Trowghere

priation, a reservation of the perpetual right of collating thereto was made to the bishop of the diocese, who has constantly presented. The whole revenue doth not amount to above 30l. a year.

THE

m. Trowhere—1611, Edward Cooke, p. ref. Nicholas Banks—1612, Richard Wilkinson, p. ref. Cooke—1664, Peter Murthwaite—1675, Richard Murthwaite, p. m. Murthwaite—1704, Peter Murthwaite, p. ref. Murthwaite—1736, Thomas Hobson, p. m. Murthwaite—1762, Anthony Sharp, p. m. William Walker—

## VICARIA DE GILCRUXE.

	£.	s.	d.
Richardus Breykys clericus vicarius ecclie p'ochial de Gylcruxe habet mansionem et gleba	—	—	—
dict vicar. p'tin que valent p. annu. coibus annis	—	—	—
Idem Richardus habet in pens. recept. abbat monast. de Cawder. q. valet coibus annis	—	—	—
Idem Richus habet decim. Agnor. Lan. feni Canobi et Lini dict p'ochie que valet coibus annis	—	—	—
Idem Richus habet in oblacon minuta alterag. et albe decim. cu. p'ticuis libr. paschalis que	—	—	—
valent coibus annis	—	—	—
Sm total valoris	£5	17	4.
De quibs.			
Resoluc fenag. } In resoluc. Epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim solut.	—	—	—
et subsid. }			0 2 0
Et p'cucon. vilitacon. Epi solut. de triennio in trienniu. 3s. 8d. et sic annuatim	—	—	—
Sm deduct	£0	3	2 3
Et reman.	5	14	1
farthing.			
Xma inde	£0	11	5
ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.			

This is a small parish, extending along Ellen about two miles, and in breadth little more than one mile. About one-fifth part of the land is common, lies low, has a verdant turf, and affords good pasturage for young cattle, but is too wet for sheep, and consequently none are kept here. They breed a great many black cattle of a middle size.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] A heavy, wet soil in general, rising off clay: not very fertile, but produces wheat, oats, barley, peas, and potatoes, but no turnips—Most of it is good grass land.

RENTS.] From 20s. to 6s.—The average about 15s.

MINES.] Plenty of fine coal.—Limestone and freestone quarries.

POOR.] The poor rate collected by the parvey, about 30l. yearly.

SCHOOL.] One school, but not endowed.

TITHES.] All tithes are paid in kind, except for hay, for which there is a prescriptive payment.

TENURES OF LANDS.] Both customary and freehold, of customary tenure chiefly; the manor belongs to Miss Dykes, the principal proprietor.

GAME.] Hares and partridge.

SPRINGS.] This parish is perhaps the most remarkable of any in England for the fineness and number of its springs. In the village of Gilcruix, which is built in a triangular form, a fine spring rises almost at every door sufficient to turn a mill, which, when united, form a considerable stream. In a field, a little to the eastward of the village, are two springs, distant from each other 40 or 50 yards; the one of fresh water, the other salt, and of medicinal qualities: the salt-spring goes by the name of *Tommy-Tack*.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] This parish is not much from the level, the inclination of the lands is towards the north. The river Ellen bounds it on that side. Here is little wood growing, which makes the country look bare and open. The houses in general are very good, built in a modern form, and covered with blue slates. The fences are of quick wood, and the country commands a fine view towards Scotland, and the sea.—*Ellen-Hall* is a ruinous old building, situated near the river Ellen, anciently the seat of the Dykes's family. *Warthel-Hall*, in more modern times, was the place of their residence, but is now let to a farmer, and appears in a neglected state. The front of the house is ornamented with a profusion of curious old fashioned carving about the doors and windows. The gardens, the lawn, &c. are totally neglected, the trees are suffered to be cut down, and the whole countenance of the place seems to express very pathetically, "*I once lodged a gentleman.*"—A story, somewhat singular, is related of this place, which, from circumstances, appears to have some foundation in facts. A possessor of this place,

## THE PARISH OF PLUMBLAND,\*

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT.)

THE town appertained to the ancient family of Orfeurs, now extinct, the manor having been sold by the last of that family to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Ifel, Bart.

## ORFEURS.

place, *perhaps a few years ago*, being a great card-player, and one time being on the wrong side of fortune to a great amount, in order to retrieve his losses at once, he determined to make a desperate stroke, and pledged *Warthell Hall* and the estate in a single stake at the game of *putt*.—The story goes, that the game running nearly even, at the concluding deal, he exclaimed,—

“Up now *duce*, or else a *tray*,  
“Or *Warnel's* gone for ever and aye.”

The cards came up to his wishes, and he saved his estate; to perpetuate the remembrance of that event, he had sculptured on one end of his house the figure of a caud *duce*, and a tray on the other, which remained for many years, till the house was rebuilt.

CHARACTER.] Mr. JOSEPH JACKSON was born, and lived the greatest part of his time, at Gileruix. His great abilities as a mineralogist and philosopher were generally known. In the year 1784, he made propositions towards the discovery of the longitude, which were published in the *Cumberland Pacquet* for the month of May, in that year. His philosophical opinions were considered as being very singular, though specious, and supported by powerful reasonings: he attempted to disprove the Newtonian system, in most of its principles, though he allowed the sun to be a fixed central body, and the earth a moving body; but then he insisted that the earth moved in a right line backwards and forwards, by which the various seasons, &c. were produced. He presumed, that a degree of *compression* supplied the place of *attraction*,—an effect which he insisted neither did nor could possibly exist. (*In this notion I perfectly coincide with him.*)—He died in 1789, at Bourdeaux, in France, on his return from Spain; to which country he travelled about eighteen months before his death, under the patronage of the Spanish ambassador, to open a colliery in the province of Andalusia. By his letters to his friends, they learned, that, although he had done as much as human art and knowledge could do, to answer the end of his journey, neither the Scotch nobleman who recommended him, nor the ambassador, treated him with generosity or honour; but, on the contrary, he was so far neglected, that he was not even reimbursed the expences of his travelling; the thoughts of which, it is supposed, hastened on his dissolution. A striking lesson to his countrymen, not to trust to the delusive shadows held out by insidious states and treacherous strangers.

The steadiness he shewed in persevering in his opinions, was only equalled by his good-nature and affability, accompanied by an earnest wish to promote useful science and knowledge.

This ingenious man departed this life at the early age of fifty years.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

\* It is bounded by Gileruix beck on the west, by the river Ellen on the north, by Threapland gill on the east, and from the head of Threapland gill, along the horse-course to the top of Moothay, on the south.

It is a customary manor. The tenants pay arbitrary fines, heiots, boons, and services. The ancient demesne is called the mesnes, and lie towards Ellen.

“When Ishall was demesne of Allerdale, it contained Rygythwaite, Blencrake, Warthole, Redmain, half of Plumbland and Sunderland, with their appurtenances. Alan, the son of Waldeof, gave Ruthwaite and the third part of the wastes of Ishall to Gamel le Brun, Lord of Bothil, *ad tertiam partem unius ville*. And he gave the principal manor of Ishall *cum pertinentiis* Blencrake, and the services of Newton to Radulph Engayne. Radulph had issue William Engayne, and a daughter named Ada, mother to Sir Hugh Morvill. Of her it is written (by a monk) that, in the old age of her husband, she was greatly enamoured of one Lyolf, a young gentleman that served her husband, whom by no means she could persuade to abuse himself towards his master, he dutifully avoiding every occasion that might further her desire.

## ORFEURS.

Thomas Orfeur lived temp. K. Edw. II.

John.

William.

Robert.

Richard = Margery, daughter of Robert Birkby.

Richard = Margaret, daughter of Sir John Lampleugh, of Lampleugh.

Richard = Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lowther, of Crookdake.

Richard = Alice, daughter of Tho. Colvil, of Hayton Castle.

1. Jane, daughter of Tho. Dykes, of Warthole, and had no issue. = Richard = 2. Margaret, daughter of John Swinburne, of Huthwaite, and by her had issue—

William, sheriff 44th Queen Eliz. = Anne, daughter of Robert Lampleugh, of Dovenby.

William = Mabel, daughter of William Osmonderly.

William = Bridget, daughter of J. Musgrave, of Plumpton.

William = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Howard.

Charles Orfeur = Jane Lampleugh of Ribton, widow of John Senhouse, of Netherhall.

Anne = Francis Yates, LL. B. of Whitehaven. Bridget = Rich. Musgrave, f. p. of Hayton. Cath. Margt. = Lancelot Pattinson, unm. A. M. of Melmerby. Elean.

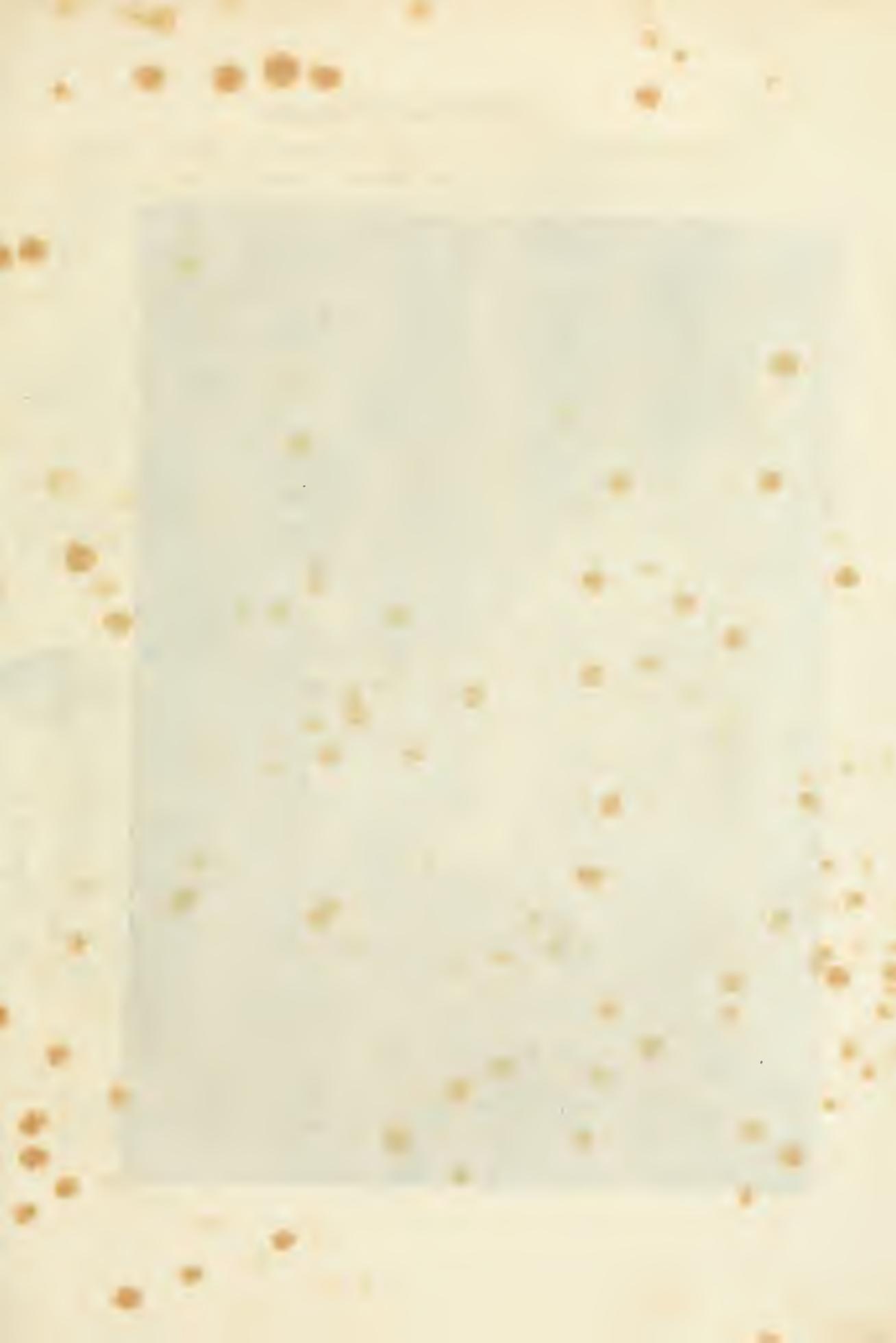
Charles, an eminent merchant in Virg. yet unmarried. = Lov. Yates, D. D. mast. of Cath. Hall, Camb. yet unmar. John Orfeur = Mary Aglionby, d. and coheirs of H. Aglionby, of Nunnery. Jane = John Matthews, of Wigton, Esquire. Lieut. in the royal navy.

(See Nunnery, vol. I. p. 195.)

ARMS.—Sable, a cross Argent, on a canton Argent, and a mullet Gules.

WARDALE,

desire. But being commanded one day by his master to carry a dish of meat to her when she kept her chamber, after he was entered, she caused a gentleman to make fast the door, and forthwith shamed not to move him to lye with her, as often times before she had done; but he continued resolutely faithful to his master, and would not consent for any thing she could do or say. Whereupon, fearing that he would discover her lewd incontinency, and turning her inordinate lust into revenge, she presently made her gentleman to make a great outcry. When her husband heard them, he came into the chamber, with his servants, and, in a great rage, asked the cause of such disquietness. She accused the young gentleman, that he would have ravished her. And whereupon he commanded him to be thrown into a leadful of scalding water.—Sir Hugh Morvill, his son by that wife, afterwards killed Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury; wherefore the monks of that time gladly took hold of whatsoever might disgrace him or his parents to posterity. After Radulph Engayne, the estate fell to William, his son and heir; and from him to Sir Hugh Morvill's father, in the right of the said Ada Engayne his wife; and by her death to Sir Hugh Morvill himself; and after his death, with his daughters and coheirs, to Sir Richard Lucy,





*J. Townsend Sculp.*

*C. Mitchell del.*

ARCLERY

HALL,



*J. C. Satterthwaite Esq.*

*The Property of*

WARDALE, als. WARTHOLE, is another manor which belonged to the abbey of Calder, and is now the property of the family of Dykes, who came from Dykesfield, in Burgh barony. Here the watch and ward were usually kept, and from hence signals were given to Moothay beacon, on any inroad of the Scotch.

PARSONBY is a small manor held of the rector.‡—ARKLEBY,† or ARCLEBY, lately belonged to the Thompsons, who purchased it. Like most of the property in this county, it gave a local name to its possessors, and the Arclebys held it for many generations, till the family fell into females, and, by the marriage of the heiress, the estate became vested in one of the Martindales, of Newton, and was afterwards forfeited by Roger de Martindale, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for his adherence to the partizance of the Queen of Scots. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir John Penruddock, whose grandson, Sir John Penruddock, was beheaded at Salisbury, in 1652, along with Colonel Groves, who suffered under the hands of an infamous banditti. Gustavus Thompson, Esq. about the year 1740, pulled down the old hall, and built a very good house upon the site of the old house. The demesne and manor are now the property of James Clarke Satterthwaite, Esq. of Papcastle.—In the wall of the house are roughly cut, on three stones, the figures represented in the plate of Aspatia antiquities.—See page 288.

The church of Plumbland\* is rectorial, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, having a glebe of

Lucy, Lord of Egremont, and Sir Richard Waryne, or Werune, who enjoyed the same, together with the barony of Burgh; and after them, it fell to Thomas, the son of Thomas de Multon, (as will hereafter appear in the title of Burgh.) Thomas de Multon, in the time of King Henry III. entailed Ishall and Blencrake, with the appurtenances, to his two younger sons, Edward and Hubbert, and their heirs general successively. And so lost the Lords of Ishall the services of Newton, because that tenure remained in the grantor, Thomas Multon, and his heirs, as it had to him descended.

“By that entail, Hubbert Multon enjoyed Ishall, and William his son after him; whose daughter Margaret brought the inheritance into the family of the Lighes in King Edward II.’s time, whose issue male enjoyed it, till old Thomas Lighe, the last of that name, gave it to his wife, Maud Redmain, whom he married, (being a widow, after the death of his first wife) a lusty young gentlewoman, who granted it presently after his death to Wildfrid Lawson, her present husband.”—DENTON’S MS.

“Maud Redmain, the widow of old Thomas Leigh of Ishall, being possessed of the inheritance, as appears by the context, soon after married Wilfrid Lawson, and as frankly conveyed over the inheritance to him, as she had received it of Leigh; which Wilfrid (afterwards Sir Wilfrid) having no issue by the said Maud his wife settled his estate upon William Lawson, a kinsman of his own, to the great disgust of Mary Iton, (heir general of Maud Redmain) who had long time before continued in hopes that he would have settled it upon her; but being disappointed in that, she attempted to recover it by law against William, pretending that Maud Redmain had not made a legal conveyance to Sir Wilfrid, and that what she did was the effect of horrible threatenings and violence. But the suit was at last ended by composition, William Lawson giving her for her title the tithes of Blencrake, and the demesne of Threlkeld, worth together about 20*cl.* per annum.”—GILPIN.

*Vide Isel, page 239.*

‡ A customary manor—10 tenements—Customary rent 3*l.*—A twenty-penny fine on change of tenant by death or alienation—One boon-day, reaping.

† A customary manor—9 tenements—Customary rent 2*l.* 14*s.*—A ten-penny fine on death or alienation.

\* This parish is said to consist of 39 families, 3 Presbyterians, 1 Quarter.

of seventy-two acres, and a revenue, in the whole, amounting to near 150l. a year. The advowson and right of presentation belong to J. C. Curwen, Esq.

THE

## DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. N. Val.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Eccl. de Plumbland - - £18 0 0	£4 0 0	Plumbland rectoria - £20 14 0

## PLUMBLAND RECTORY.

Did. St. Cuthbert—Duke of Portland patron.

K. b. 2cl. 14s. 8d.—Real val. 150l.

INCUMBENTS.—Peter de Aencourt, p. m. Walter de Aencourt—1358, Adam de Bassenthwaite—1562, Lancelot Walles, p. m. William Potter—1568, William Richardby—1628, Lancelot Fletcher—Joseph Nicholson, ejected by Cromwell's commissioners: on the restoration he had restitution—1686, Michael Robinson—1702, Gustavus Thompson—1711, Peter Farish—1728, Thomas Leathes—1760, Adam Askew—The Rev. John Bird is the present incumbent.

*In the chancel,*

H. P. S.

Deposita Josephi Nicolson Rectoris Hujus Ecclesie; et Mariæ uxoris ejus, filie Johannis Brisco de Crofton, Armigeri. Obiit ille A. D. 1686, illa 1689. Parentibus religiofissimis P. Guil. Carliol. Episc.

## RECTORIA DE PLUMBLAND.

	£.	s.	d.
Johes Porter clericus rectoria ejusdem ecclie de Plumbland habet mansiones et gleba dictæ rectorie p'tin que valet coibus annis	—	—	—
Idem Johes habet unu. Columbare que val. p. ann. coibus annis.	—	—	—
Idem Johes habet unu. Gardinu. p'pe humoi Columbare que valet annuatim	—	—	—
Idem Johes habet Gran. decial. dict p'ochie que valent coibus annis	—	—	—
Idem Johes habet div's terr. et ten in P'fonby infra ejusdem p'ochie que valet antim.	—	—	—
Idem Johes habet in decim feni lini et Canobi dict p'ochie que valent annuatim	—	—	—
Idem Johes habet Lan. Vellor. et Agn. decim dict. p'ochie que valent coibus annis	—	—	—
Idem Johes habet in oblacon minutar. alterag. albe decis cu. ceteris p'ficuis libri paschalis que valent p. annu. coibus annis	—	—	—
Sm totalis valoris	£20	19	8.
Resolut. senag. } In resolut Epo Karlij annuatim p. senagio.	—	—	—
et al. }	—	—	—
Et in consimile resolut. p'cuon visitacon dict Epi de triennio in triennio. 9s. et sic annuatim	—	—	—
Sm deduct 5s.	—	—	—
Et remanet	£20	14	8.
Xma inde	£0	41	6 3 far.
Eccl. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.			

PLUMBLAND contains about three square miles: nearly one-third of the land is common, on which about 600 sheep are kept of a small size.—The common lies high, towards Moothay-Hill.

QUARRIES, &c.] A freestone, but not good: excellent limestone.—Coals, but no works carried on.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is chiefly a cold wet clay; produces a middle sort of wheat, oats, barley, and peas, with a few potatoes.—Some parts of the parish suit well for grafs.

RENTS.] Average per acre about 18s.

TITHES.] Corn, wool, lamb, and other tithes, paid in kind.

TENURES.] Customary and freehold.—A great part of the parish belongs to the family of Dykes of Washell-Hall.

CATTLE.] Similar to those of the adjoining parishes.

RIVERS AND ROADS.] None of any note; the country roads are good.—The river Ellen is the northern boundary, but a small stream here. It has trout and small fish.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The lands of this parish incline gently towards the north, but in general are level: the fields are regular, and the fences good.—Here are many springs of very fine water.

THE PARISH OF TORPENHOW\*  
(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT)

COMPREHENDS the several districts of Torpenhow, Blennerhasset, White-rigs, Kirkland, Bothil, Bowaldeth, and Threapland.

“ Torpenhow was, at the conquest of England, antient demesne of the barony of Allerdale, until Allan, the son of Waldeof, gave the same in frank marriage with Gunyld his sister, to Ughtred, the son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, to be holden by him and his heirs by cornage and other services.—In King Henry II.’s time, one Philip de Valomes, in right of his wife, held the same of Reginald Lucy and Annabel his wife, who had the moiety of Allerdale, till the king seized the tenure. And in King John’s time, Robert Stutevill, brother to the Lord Nicholas Stutevill (Lord of Lyddall barony) held it.—In 31st King Henry III. William, the son of William de Ulfby, gave three carucates of land there to Robert Mulcastre, and held five parts of Torpenhow, (Brun held the other sixth part, which he adjoined to his manor of Bothil) of the said Lord of Lyddall, heir to Stuteville. The said five parts descended to the Mulcastres, and from them to the Tilliofs, whose coheirs transferred the same, with other lands, to the families of the Moresbys and Colvills.

“ It is called Tor-pen-how,† every syllable of which word, in the several languages of the people which successively did inhabit the place, doth signify after a sort the same thing. The Britons, who were the first inhabitants, call a rising topped hill (such an one as is there) *Pen*, i. e. a head. The Saxons next succeeding to them, and not well understanding the signification of *Pen*, called it *Tor-pen*, i. e. the *pinacle pen*. And they who came next, perhaps understanding neither of the former names, called it (as we do yet) *Tor-pen-how*, i. e. the how or hill Torpen. Others have thought it so named upon this occasion: the Saxons called a village *Dorp*, or rather *Thorp*; and finding a hill there to be called of the Britons (their forebears) *Pen*, a head or hill top, they named it *Dorpen-how*, the town-hill. Others will have it named of one *Turpe*, whom

water.—Little wood growing, except about Arkleby-Hall, adjoining to which is a rookery.—The hall is a neat building, lately purchased by Mr. Satterthwaite, at present the residence of Sir Joseph Senhouse.—The houses in this parish are in general well built, and covered with blue slate.—The rectory-house is a good modern building.—HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

\* Is bounded by Threapland gill on the west from the head thereof till it cometh to the river Ellen, and so up the Ellen until Snittlegarth beck falls into it below Torpenhow park, then up that beck to the head thereof near High Ireby, then up to the top of Binsel-fell, and so down by a spring that falls into Colebeck near Burthwaite, then up Colebeck to the head thereof at Stone Cowen, then across Stone Cowen westward unto Threapland gill at the north corner of Sunderland Outpasture wall.

† *Tor* is an *hill* or *town*. They were called by the Amonians, who first crested them, *Tar* and *Tor*; the same as the *Tor* of the Chaldeans, which signified both a *hill* and *tower*. The words *Tar*, *Tor*, and *Tarit*, shew that they implied *temples* and dedications *to the sun*. *Tor-on*, a place in Macedonia, signifying the *town of the sun*. Also *Tor-it*, of the same signification, and *Tor-ambi*, the *oracular tower of Ham*.—For an illustration of this, see Caldbeck, where it is presumed there was a Saxon temple.

“ they suppose to have been lord thereof, of which name they find upon record  
 “ one Robert Turpe, some time Lord of Edenhall; but, with better probability,  
 “ they may conjecture Edenhall to have been a country village, and therefore the  
 “ said Robert to be rightly called *Robert de Dorpe*; and he and his ancestors might  
 “ cause his house, and that *dorpe* or village, afterwards to be called Edenhall, or  
 “ the hall upon Eden, after his ancestors had seated themselves there, and built a  
 “ hall, or capital messuage, or mansion-house.”—DENTON’S MS.

“ In this town there was a seat belonging to the ancient family of the Applebys,  
 “ which is now enjoyed by Sir Geo. Fletcher, of Hutton, Bart.”—SIR D. F. MS.

The heiress of the Moricesbys had three husbands, Weston, Knevet, and Vaughan;\* joining with her last husband, she sold Torpenhow to joint purchasers, who made partition; and one divided moiety was afterwards purchased by Sir George Fletcher, the customary tenants excepted; and the other part was purchased by Thomas Salkeld, and Lancelot his son, comprehending the customary lands, the park and mill, which have remained since that time in the family.†

BLENERHASSET stands upon the river Ellen.—“ Blenerhasset and Urkmanby was  
 “ parcel of Allerdale, which Alan FitzWaldeof gave unto Radulph de Lindsey, with  
 “ the sister of the said Alan, named Oehtreda, in frank marriage. From them the  
 “ inheritance came into the Mulcastres. In the time of King Henry III. Robert  
 “ de Mulcastre held the same. After him, William his son, who had issue Walter,  
 “ and he another William, whose son Robert transferred the Mulcastres patri-  
 “ mony, by a daughter, to the Tilliols, viz. Hayton and Torpenhow.”‡

“ Radulph Lindsey, Lord of Blenerhasset and Urkmanby, temp. Henry II.—  
 “ Nicholas Stuteville, Richard II.—William Piercy, Henry III.—Walter Piercy—  
 “ Robert Mulcastre—William Mulcastre§—Walter Mulcastre—Sir Francis Salkeld,  
 “ of Whitehall, Lord of Blenerhasset, 1687.”—GILPIN.

By female issue, it passed to the Moricebys; and, in like manner, from them to the Pickerings, whose heiress sold it to Thomas Salkeld, of Whitehall, to be held in capite by the third part of a knight’s fee, 12s. cornage, 6½d. seawake, and puture.‡

WHITERIGG is situated on an eminence; a manor belonging to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, purchased of the Skeltons of Armathwaite.¶—“ Whitrigg, or the *White Ridge*, is a great long white rigg upon the banks of Wampool, and was so called  
 “ of the waste ground there fashioned like a corn rigg. It was first inhabited by  
 “ the Brunnes, who were anciently a great family. Whitrigg was the inheritance

\* In the 35th King Henry VIII. Henry Knevet and Ann his wife, in her right, held the manor and town of Torpenhow of the king in capite, by the service of 24s. cornage, 6d. halfpenny seawake, and puture of the serjeants.—Appleby got the part which lies without the park wall, which his descendant sold to Sir George Fletcher.

† They pay arbitrary fines.

‡ Denton’s MS.

§ He was Sheriff of Cumberland 31st King Edward I.

¶ A customary manor—2 tenements—Customary rent 23l.—Arbitrary fines—Heriots on death of tenants and their widows—Boons and services—1 day mowing, sheering, ploughing—Meadows dressing—2 days leading coals.

¶ A mixed manor—8 freeholds—1 customary tenement, rent 13s.—A twenty-penny fine.

“ of Robert de Dunbretton, so called because he dwelt at Dunbretton, but his surname was Brun, and his posterity were called Whiterigg of this place.— Another hamlet belonging to the same is called WHITERIGG LLYS, which was the pasture ground and lee of Whiterigg when it was demesne.”—DENTON’S MS.

KIRKLAND, a manor belonging to the Salkelds of Whitehall. It appertained to the prioress and convent of Rossdale; and, after the dissolution, was granted to this family.‡

“ BOTHIL was demesne of Allerdale, till Waldeof, Lord of Allerdale, gave the town to Gamel, the son of Brun, in King Henry I.’s time; whose posterity enjoyed the same in the issue male. His father’s chief mansion was at Brunkeugh, beneath the river Eden, near unto the wastes; whereupon Radulph, the son of Gamel, was called Radulphus *de Feritate*, Rauf of the wastes, and so his son Robert de Feritate. They were Lords of Glasson, Beaumont, Drumbugh, and Bownefs, which they held of the Lords of Burgh. In King Henry III. and King Edward I.’s time one Richard Brun was Lord of Bothil, and of the sixth part of Torpenhow and the premisses; and, after that, Robert Brun, in King Edward III.’s time. Afterwards Bothil and the Bruns’ lands fell to three coheirs, married to Nicholas Harrington, brother or kinsman of the Lord of Harrington, Willam Culwen of Workington, and Thomas Bowet. In the part of Nicholas Harrington, succeeded James, who died 5th King Henry V.; and, after James, Sir Richard Harrington, Knt. 7th King Edward IV.; and it is now in the possession of Thomas Denton of Warnhill. To William Culwen’s part succeeded his heirs of Workington, till Sir Henry Culwen, Knight, father of Nicholas, sold the same to Anthony Barurs, of Hildkirk, Esq. Bowet’s part of Bothil is now enjoyed by Thomas Ellis, whose ancestor, William Ellis, purchased the same of Nicholas Bowet, by fine levied 8th King Edward IV.

“ The town stands on the side of a hill, where in old time the watch was kept day and night for seawake; which service was performed by the country beneath Darwent at that place; and above Darwent, in Coupland, at Buthil or Bothil, in Millum; at Bothilton, in Egremont barony. It is called *servitium de bodis* in old evidences; whereupon Bothil was named the *Bode* or *Both-bill*, and a village at the foot of it Bothilton, *Bodorum Collis*. The country people call a lanthorn a *bowet*, which was a name then in use for a light on the shore to direct sailors in the night, properly signifying a token, and not a light or lanthorn; as they call a message warranted by a token a *bode-word* at this day: and the watchmen be called *bodesmen*, because they had a *bode*, or watch-word, given them for the enemies fraud in the night.”—DENTON’S MS.

Nicholas Harrington sold his portion to Thomas Lord Dacre, who exchanged it and Warnel with John Denton, Esq. for Denton-Hall, and the manor of Denton, in Gillsland, in the 12th year of King Henry VII.; whose posterity, 22d King Charles II. sold Bothil park to Sir Francis Salkeld; the rest of the demesne went to sundry purchasers, inhabitants of Bothil: the customary rent of 4l. 19s.

‡ The tenants lessees for 999 years—I. case rent 6l. 15s. 1d.—Every 21 years a twenty-penny fine, called a *gressom*, on which they take new leases—A heriot on death of tenant.

with the feignory, was purchafed by Captain Anthony Wilkes. Another part went to the Curwens of Workington, which Sir Henry Curwen afterwards fold to Anthony Barwife, of Iflekirk, Efq.; whofe daughter married a fecond fon of the houfe of Egglesfield; but he dying without iffue, ſhe married Richard Denton, and Edward their fon and heir fold it to the Salkelds of Threapland. Another part went to Thomas Bowet, whofe grandfon, Sir Nicholas Bowet, Knight, fold it to one Ellers, and his pofterity fold it to feveral of the inhabitants.

BOWALDETH was a dependent manor of Allerdale, and granted by Waldeof, firft lord, to Gilnim, whofe pofterity affumed the local name of Bowet. It lies behind the lofty mountain called Binfell, or Binfel-fell. It is not known how it came to the daughter of William Fitz Duncan, who granted it to John de Utterfield by deed. In the reign of King Edward I. we find it in the poffeffion of the Mulcaftres, together with the manors of Bolton, Torpenhow, and Blennerhaſſet: in this family it continued near four hundred years, until Mr. Benfon Highmore, the fon of Charles, late of Armathwaite, fold it to James Spedding, Efq.\* In the 2d year of King Edward IV. Robert de Mulcafter fold Bowaldeth, with the water-mill, and a moiety of the profits of the foldage of cattle upon the adjoining moor.

“THREPELAND, *contentionis terra*, is now a village, and the inheritance of John Salkeld, a younger brother of Lancelot Salkeld of Whitehall. He holds it of Allerdale barony, and had it by purchafe from Lancelot Skelton, of Armathwaite, Efq. It defcended to him, by feveral defcents of the Skeltons, from Thomas Skelton, a younger brother, who married the coheir of Henry Multon, Knight, and Margaret his wife, in King Edward III.’s time. Multon and his wife had it by fine from William de Rednefs, als. Mulcaftre, *ann.* 15th King Edward II.; and the faid William, Thomas, and John Mulcaftre, brethren, fucceſſively had it before Multon, by the gift of Michael de Harcla, (in the time of King Edward I.) father to Andrew, Earl of Carliffe.”—DENTON’S MS.

It paſſed through feveral purchaſers to Roger Greg, of Mirchoufe, Efq. whofe heirs married — Storey, Vicar of Dalfton. ||

The church of TORPENHOW † was rectorial: it is dedicated to St. Michael; the advowſon

\* Here is a ſmall demefne called BURTHWAITE, lying round a copt hill adjoining to Ifel Old Park.—There are about 13 freehold tenements only.

|| A customary manor—Arbitrary fines, boons, and ſervices.

† This pariſh is ſaid to conſiſt of 174 families, 8 Prefbyterians, 1 Quaker.

#### DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

Pope N. Val.		K. Edw. II.		K. Hen. VIII.
Eccl. de Torpenhow -	£30 0 0	} —————	£5 0 0	} Torpenno vicaria - - - £33 4 10
Vicaria de ejuſd. - - -	16 0 0		3 0 0	

#### TORPENHOW VICARAGE.

Ded. St. Michael—Prioreſs and conv. Roſſdale, propr.—Bp. Carliffe patron.

King’s books 33l. 4s. 10d.—Real val. 110l.

INCUMBENTS.—1303, Sir Roger Peytenin—Robert de Halogton, p. m. Peytenin—1323, Alan de Horncastle, p. ref. Halogton—1359, Thomas de Salkeld, p. ex. Peter de Morland—1371, Robert de Byx, p. ex. Thomas de Lughale—1380, John Maſon, p. m. Byx—1393, John de Carlel—1ſt vicar after the

advowson was granted by Sabilla de Valonois and Eustacius de Stuteville to the prioress and nuns of Rosedale, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, which was confirmed by King

the dissolution. William Dobson—1568, Thomas Tookie, p. depriv. Dobson—1576, Anthony Walkwood, p. m. Tookie—1612, Bernard Robinson, S. T. B. p. m. Walkwood—1632, Bernard Robinson, A. B. p. ref. Robinson—1681, William Nicholson, A. M. p. ref. William Sill—1698, Tho. Nevinston, p. ref. Nicholson—1728. Thomas Nicholson, LL. B. p. m. Nevinston—1735, William Fleming, A. B. p. m. Nicholson—1743, Thomas Wilson, A. B. p. m. Fleming—1773, Augustus Henry Newcombe, A. M. ob. July, 1787—August, George Law, A. M. instituted, resigned 30th Novemb. 1791—J. D. Carlyle, D. D. present incumbent.

VICARIA DE TORPENNOW.

	£. s. d.
Thomas Macheile cleric. habet mansionem et gleba. que val. coibus annis	— — —
Cujus rectoria approp'rata et annexa est religiosi mulieribus p'ocisse et co'ven mon. fei monal. de Roledaile infra dioc. Ebor.	} — — —
Idem Thomas habet grana et deciel de Torpenno q. valent coibus annis.	16 . 0 0
Idem Thomas habet fen. lini et canobi decim que valent p. ann. cobus annis	0 42 4
Idem Thomas habet decim lani vellor et agnor que valent coibs annis	3 10 0
Idem Thomas habet decim vitulor. oblacon. minuta una cu. decim lactie nec non. proficuis libri paschalis que valent coibus annis	} 11 13 2
Sm totalis valoris	£33 11 6 de quibs.
Resoluc. fenag. } In resoluc. Epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim solut.	— — — 0 4 0
fubfid. et pens. }	
Et in resoluc. p'curacon visitacon epi in triennio in trienniu. 8s. et sic annuatim	— — — 0 2 8
Et in pens. resolut altari fei Michaelis 4l. 13s. 4d. in ead. ecclia annuatim per composicoes p'petuas.—Et in pens. resolut. annuatim altari Beate Marie Virginis per composicoes p'dict. 4l.—Et in pens. resolut annuatim altari Sci Patricis 4l. ejusdem ecclie que quide pens. ann. tenentr. singli vicarij futuris temporibus solvere presbiteris ibm celebrantib	} 12 13 4
Can. q. no. deb. exon'at.	

Sm Om deduct £13. — 6s. 8d.

Et rem. £20 11 6 £33 4 10 Xma inde 66s. 6d.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

The population of this parish has decreased in this century.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS.—*Thomas Addison*, Esq. of London, formerly of Low-Wood-Nook, in this parish, devised by his will, bearing date August 14th, 1702, a tenement in Torpenhow, the rent of which to be laid out in bread, and distributed every Sunday morning, immediately after divine service, to a certain number of poor persons.—*Richard Bouch*, by his will, dated August 20th, 1713, left a freehold close, called *Gill-Buybes*, to the poor of Blennerhasset quarter; the rent of which to be distributed every 2d day of November, in the parish church of Torpenhow, by the feoffees and their heirs: the annual rent, upon an average, is about 1l. 16s.—*John Simpson*, of Bowaldeth, by his will, dated November 20th, 1753, bequeathed the sum of 40l. to the poor of Bowaldeth quarter; the interest of which to be distributed yearly upon Good-Friday, according to the direction of Thomas and Jonathan Fell, trustees of the said charity.

This parish contains eight villages, Torpenhow, Blennerhasset, Kirkland Guards, Threapland, Bothel, Whitrigg, Bowaldeth, and Snittlegarth.

EXTENT.] From N. to S. about six miles, and two miles and a half in breadth.

COMMONS.] Comprehend about two-third parts of the parish, and little more than one-half of the common land is improveable, on account of the limestone and other rocks; it is nevertheless mostly fine green turf, and excellent pasturage for young cattle, particularly the Scotch breed; but they don't keep above 1500 or 1600 sheep, and those very small, and not improved. They fatten a great many sheep and cattle, but none are heavy.—Horses in general about fifteen hands in height.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil varies: towards the north-west part of the parish it is of a sharp, gravelly nature; the other parts are of a strong loam, cold clay, or limestone earth: the former produces more grain, the latter hay and grass. In some parts of the parish good wheat is grown, barley and potatoes;

King Edward III.; and, in 1290, the vicarage was duly established by Bishop Irton. †

There

toes; but in general good oats. Some peas and beans are raised; but scarce any turnips, clover, or grafs seeds are sown.—Much of the inclosed land, on the south-east part of the parish, is uncultivable, from its high situation, and the limestone rock, which, in some places, breaks up above the surface.

FUEL.] Coal from Gilcrux.

GAME.] A small flock of grouse, with hares, partridge, &c.

MINERALS, &c.] It is believed that there is coal here, though not wrought for. Limestone abounds. There is a white freestone quarry at Torpenhow.

SPRINGS.] A strong spring rises in Bothel, and runs through the village.—The old inhabitants assert, with confidence, that the stream ran blood on the day of King Charles's martyrdom.

ROADS.] The Carlisle and Whitehaven roads lead through this parish. Kept in good repair, and materials easily obtained.

DIVISION.] This parish is divided into four quarters, Bothil quarter, Torpenhow quarter, Blennerhasset quarter, and Bowaldeth quarter.

SCHOOLS.] Four small schools, one endowed.

TITHES.] Bothil and Blennerhasset pay tithe of corn to Whitehall, and wool, &c. to the church.—The rest of the parish in general pays tithes in kind to the church.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Chiefly freehold, under sundry lords of manors.

FARMS.] Mostly occupied by the proprietors of the lands.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The south-east part of this parish slopes rapidly towards the north, and part of it is very high ground: the other part is not very uneven.—Here is little wood, and no river of note.—The buildings are good, and, like those of the neighbourhood, covered with blue slate.—At Snittlegarth there is a feat-house, belonging to Mr. Williamson.—HOUSEMAN'S NOTES.

† The priores and nuns having the right of advowson, Bishop Irton, A. D. 1290, endowed the vicarage, ordaining, that the vicar should keep in his house three priests and one subdean.

We cannot think ourselves quite at liberty to close our account of this parish, without first noticing a traditionary report, (which many well-informed persons of the family believed and affirmed to be well-founded) that the family of the ADDISONS, a name immortalized by the celebrated secretary, originally came from *Low-Wood Nook*, in this parish. How, when, or on what occasion, the progenitors of Dean Addison went to *Mauld's Meburn*, in Westmorland, it is not in our power to state: but we remember to have seen sundry letters that passed between Joseph Addison, Esq. afterwards secretary, and the Rev. Anthony Addison, of Queen's college, and Rector of Abingdon, who constantly subscribed himself his *cousin*: and who, undoubtedly, was of that branch of the family that settled at Whitehaven. These letters, in which there are frequent allusions to this circumstance of their being all of one family, were, many of them, preserved by some of the family in Maryland: where, many years ago, we saw them in the possession of that excellent man and excellent scholar, the Rev. *Henry Addison*. The fact moreover is somewhat confirmed by the intimacy and connection which always subsisted between both the Westmorland and Cumberland Addisons and Sir Joseph Williamson; to whom the dean, in an uncommonly neat and handsome strain of panegyric, dedicates both his *Account of West Barbary* and *The Present State of the Jews*.

It was either on the removal of one of them into Westmorland, or soon after, that the small estate at *Low-Wood Nook* was disposed of, when two brothers went off to settle, one in Maryland, and the other in Whitehaven; together with a sister, who married a Mr. Bowles, and settled, on the same plan, in London. Their purpose was to prosecute a grand scheme of trade, on the coast of Africa, and in Maryland and Virginia: and this they carried on with great credit and success for many years. The Whitehaven branch is now all extinct: what remained of their property having ultimately centred in the present Mrs. Wallace, of Carlton-Hall, who, by the mother's side, is descended from the Addisons; by whose husband, the late attorney general, it was all sold.

That

There is a school at Bothil, endowed with a revenue amounting to about 11l. a year. § It was made a free school in 1686; and the appointment of the master was settled in the vicar, the heirs of Mr. Salkeld of Threapland, and a majority of the sixteen select vestry-men.

## THE PARISH OF ALL-HALLOWS

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT)

**A**DJOINS to Bolton on the west.\*—It is divided into four districts, Ukmanby, Whitehall, Harby, and Baggray.

UKMANBY is said to have been an entire manor, granted by Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, to Ranulph de Lyndsey, with his sister Ochtreda. It came to the Tilliols by marriage, which family ending in females, the estate was sold to several purchasers.

### TILLIOLS.

Richard the Rider temp. K. Henry I.

Simon.

Piers = A daughter of Jeffrey Lucy.

Jeffrey, &c.

That branch which went into Maryland, soon became of note; and still are so. One of them was of the council, and upper house of Assembly. They possess a noble estate on the banks of the Potomac, opposite to Alexandria; and contiguous to the new federal city, now building there, on a large scale.—The family has long been distinguished for their strong sense, fine taste and humour, and exquisite style in writing. The Rev. Henry Addison above named, who, with two of his brothers, was educated at Lowther, under the tuition of Mr. Wilkinson, one of the first scholars in his age, was allowed to excel all his cotemporaries at Queen's in the writing of good Latin: and his English style was hardly inferior. Taking the side of government, in the late confusions which overturned the constitution of his country, he had the fortitude, at an advanced period of life, nobly to turn his back on it, with the indignant sentiment of the editor of Scipio—“*Ingrata terra! ne ossa quidem habeas:*” and returned to this kingdom, with a friend and relation, who now feels a melancholy satisfaction in thus paying a last faithful, though feeble, tribute of affection to a man of great worth, whose memory he will ever honour:

“His saltem accumulæ donis, et fungar inani

“Munerè———”

Biographia Cumb.

§ Which had a small parcel of land belonging to it time out of mind.—Mr. Salkeld, of Threapland, charged his estate with 50s. yearly—Richard Simpson gave four acres of land—the parishioners subscribed 42l.—Mr. Watson, of Whitehaven, left 10l. for the augmentation of the school.

\* This was anciently no more than a chapelry under Aspatria. Evidence in the archives at Rose in the 4th King Henry VI. proves the same; and 5th King Henry VIII. one English, then styled chaplain of All-Saints, in the parish of Aspatrik, was witness for the abbot and convent of Shap before the chancellor.

It is bounded by Dowbeck from Mealgate to the park wall at Whitehall below the church of All-Hallows, so along that wall southward to the highway leading to Cockermouth, then along that road to Cockbridge, then down Elne to Aspatria mill, then by the north side of Elne bridge close to the foot of Brayton demesne, so along the ring-hedge which parts that demesne from Baggray to the common, and along the skirts of the common by King Yeat, Uemanby, and Leefligg, to Priest Croft, and from thence to Mealgate, where the boundary began.

Jeffrey, or Piers Jeffrey = The daughter and coheirefs of Mulcalter.

Robert = Maud — died 14th K. Edw. III.

Sir Piers, a commissioner to array for the expedition into Gascony.—Sheriff 1st, 2d, 3d K. Edw. III.  
Died 21st K. Edw. III.

Sir Robert, Sheriff 31st, 32d, 35th, 36th K. Edw. III. Died 41st K. Edw. III.

Sir Peter, Sheriff 11th, 18th K. Rich. II. 5th, 6th K. Hen. IV.—A commissioner to take the oaths of allegiance 12th K. Hen. VI. Died 13th ditto.

Sir Peter.

Robert, an idiot. Isabel = J. Colvil. Margaret = James Moriceby, Esq. and had Blennerhasset estate.  
He died 36th K. Hen. VI.

Sir Christopher Moriceby, died 1st K. Edw. IV.

Sir Christopher, died 16th K. Hen. VII.

Anne = Sir James Pickering.

Sir Christopher.

1. Sir Francis Weston = 2. Sir Henry Knevet = Anne = 3. John Vaughan, Esq.

WHITEHALL was a manor and mansion of a younger branch of the Salkelds of Corby. It lies on the east side of the parish.

*Salkeld of Whitehall, of the House of Corby.*

Thomas Salkeld = Mary, daughter of William Vaux, of Caterlen.

Lancelot = Elizabeth, daughter and coheirefs of Nicholas Bradefey.

Thomas = Mary Copeland.

Lancelot = Dorothy, daughter of Alan Askeugh, of Skcughby, Yorkshire.

Sir Francis = Anne, d. of Walter Lanc. Mary. Margt. = Green. Eliz. = Richardson. Agnes = Patrick-  
Strickland, Esq. fon.

Thomas. Lancelot. Roger. Margaret = Charlton. Ann, Catharine, Frances = Thirlwall.  
both nuns.

Thomas. Henry = A daughter of Charlton, of Hazelfide. Dorothy. Mary. Elizabeth. Barbara.  
Left his estate to his widow.

HARBY, or, as it is called, HARBY-BROW, is a distinct manor of the ancient name of Leefgyll, and was the possession of the Highmores.† This family sold it

† As appears by an old inscription on a stone in the kitchen wall at Harby-Brow, dated 9th King Edward IV.

In 1755, All-Hallows was certified to consist of 22 families. 1 Papist at Whitehall.—They have a small poor-stock of 10l. given by one Joseph Ritson.

to Blencows, who held it for several generations; and, about thirty years ago, it was purchased by a Mr. Steel. The manor-house is in ruins: it stood upon the banks of the river Ellen. The demesne lands are bounded by the Ellen and Dowbeck.

BAGGRAY is but a small district.

The church was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty at 9l. a year.—It hath received two allotments, by which augmentation lands have been purchased to increase the income to about 24l. a year.—The Bishop of Carlisle is impropiator and patron, and leases out the tithes to the Lawton family, under the reserved rent of 8l. to the bishop, and 5l. to the curate.\*

\* This parish, or chapelry, contains about two square miles, about one half of which is common land, and cultivatable, though it is, in its natural state, rather wet and barren: not many sheep are kept upon it, as they are there subject to the rot.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil differs greatly; some parts loam, or gravel, or black wet earth. The western part of the parish is most fertile; the land there produces plentiful crops of wheat, barley, and oats: very few potatoes or turnips are grown there.—Some land lets for a guinea an acre, but the average price is about 17s.

FUEL.] Turf and coals, the latter from Gileruis.

QUARRIES.] A greyish freestone on the common.—No lime or coal.

No schools.

TITHES.] Corn in kind, and a prescriptive payment in lieu of hay paid to Sir Wilfrid Lawton, of Brayton.—Tithe wool, lamb, &c. taken by the minister.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Chiefly customary under the proprietor of Whitehall.—Some small district under Mr. Steel, of Harby-Brow.

ANTIQUITIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.] Whitehall has for some time been the object of legal contentions, so that those who have the present care of the estate suffer the buildings to go to decay.—This house is ruinous, and the lands around it are run wild. We find the initials of the owners' names carved on almost every door-head: the eldest date 1589.—About sixty yards to the north of the house, is a circular plot of ground, about sixty yards in diameter; it rises gradually from the skirts to the centre from a swamp, and appears to have had a way from it on the north side to some ancient building, at a little distance, the form of which, from the ruins, cannot now be ascertained.—About two hundred yards south of the hall, is a square of twenty-eight yards, surrounded with a deep ditch, from which it rises a little; near this square are the ruins of extensive buildings.

HARBY-BROW is an ancient mansion, on a rising ground, of which only one tower of the old edifice remains, about thirty feet square, and sixty feet in height: over a window in the adjoining dwelling-house, are the following letters and date, F. 1594. H.

ROADS AND RIVERS.] The only considerable road is that leading from Carlisle to Whitehaven, here in good repair.—There are several small brooks, which, uniting, form the river Ellen.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The lands of this parish are pretty level; little wood is grown, except a few trees about Whitehall.—The fields in general are inclosed with good quickset hedges.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

THE PARISH OF BOLTON  
(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT)

IS comprehended in one manor, which was anciently dependent on the barony of Allerdale.\*—" BOTHILL, or BOTHILTON, was ancient demense of Allerdale, till Adam, the son of Waldeof, gave the same to Robert Bastingthwaite; and the Isle of Estholm to his bastard brother Gospatrick, the son of Waldeof, one of whose posterity took the name of Bastingthwaite.—I read of divers knights of that name; one Sir Robert de Bastingthwaite in King Henry —'s time, and Adam his son; and one Alexander in King Edward I.'s time. The said Gospatrick seated himself at Bolton; from whom it descended unto the Lascells by Christian, the wife of Duncan, in King Richard I.'s time, and to Thomas in King Henry III.'s time. Thomas de Lascells his son, Lord of Bolton, married Christian, daughter of William de Ireby, and confirmed to the abbot and monks of Holm Cultram the hermitage of St. Hyld, now called Hildkirk, and granted them common in Bolton. His widow, Christian Ireby, daughter of William, died 33d King Edward I. seized of Hessespring, in Westward, Gamelsby and Unthank, beyond Eden, and of Market-Ireby, which Ireby she held of John Boyvill of Thoresby. In King Edward II.'s time, Roger Mowbray, Lord of Bolton, forfeited his estate therein, by taking part with Robert Bruce. After it came to his son, Robert Mowbray, in King Edward III.'s time, and after to the Nevills.†—12th of King Richard II. John Nevill, of Raby, died seized of Bolton, and the Mowbray lands in Gamelsby and Unthank. In the 22d of that king's reign, Radulphus Nevill held Bolton and Bastingthwaite of Maud Lucy. Thenceforth the Nevills, Lords Latimer, held the same, until it fell to Henry, now Earl of Northumberland, by the death of his mother, the Countess, one of the daughters and coheirs of the last Lord Latimer of the name of Nevill."—DENTON'S MS.

*In MS. original, this Pedigree is inserted in the margin.*

" Waldeus, Henry I.—Alanus, Henry II. and Stephen—Gospatrick the bastard, son of Waldeof, Henry II.—Christian, wife of Duncan Lascells, Richard I. and King John—Thomas Lascells, 15th Henry III.—Thomas Lascells, 53d Henry

\* It is bounded by Thornthwaite clofe beck from the head thereof to the foot where it falls into Waver below Rooksbridge, and so up Waver to Little gill above Blathwaite on the west side of Waver, and so up that gill to the head thereof, and then directly north-west to Crumbock, then up Crumbock southwards to Priest croft, and then in a direct line south-west to Meals Gate, and thence following down Dowbeck to Whitehall park wall, so up by that wall to Cockermouth road, and then along that road to Cockbridge, from thence up Elne river to Ireby bridge end, then up Birkby beck by Awhatree to the head of that beck, thence turning east to Thorny stone, and so to the top of Sandale hill, then pointing north on the tops of the hills unto the head of Thornthwaite.

It is a mixed manor, though it consists chiefly of customary tenements, yielding rents, heriots, and a ten-penny fine certain, established by decree in the time of the last Lord Latimer.

† K. Rich. II. granted it to Nevill of Raby. A. R. 1. pan. 2. m. 13.—*Tur. Lond.*

" III.—Gal.

“ III.—Galfrid Mowbray, Edward I.—Joseph Mowbray, 33d Edward I.—Alex. Mowbray—Robert Mowbray, 39th Edward III.—John Nevill, Richard II. and Elizabeth Mowbray his wife—Radulph Nevill, 22d Richard II.—George Lord Latimer, 10th Edward IV.”

BOLTON is now the property of the Earl of Egremont, who inherited from that family.

This parish is divided into four districts, Bolton-Wood, (the wood has been cleared away, and the land disposed in farmholds have been brought into tillage, except part of Hildkirk demesne)—Bolton-Row, where is a good colliery. Weary-Hall, the ancient seat of the Porters, lies in this district—Newlands—and Church Bolton, where the Earl of Egremont hath a demesne, and the house of Whitehall, with demesne called *Whiteball parks*.

The church is rectorial, † dedicated to All Saints, and is worth about 80l. a year. The

† This parish is said to consist of 155 families, 12 Quakers, 7 Presbyterians, 1 Anabaptist.

DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. Nich. Val.	}	K. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Boulton - - £18 0 0		£8 6 8		Bolton rectoria - - - - - £19 18 2.

BOLTON RECTORY.

Ded. All-Saints—The Earl of Lonsdale patron.

K. books 19l. 18s. 4d.—Real val. 80l.

INCUMBENTS.—1293, Simon de Jefemwy, pr. Sir Robert de Brus and Christiana his wife—1310, Robert de Appleby, pr. Sir Roger Mowbray—Henry de Appleby—Robert Bovill—1341, John de Whitrig, p. m. Bovill, p. ibd.—1353, William de Ebor—1361, Adam de Crosby, p. ref. Ebor—1567, William Turner, pr. Bolton, in right of Lord Latimer—1629, William Fairfax, pr. by purchase—1665, Daniel Hicksletter, pr. Joseph Porter—1686, Michael Robinson, pr. Richard Thompson—1702, Gustavus Thompson—1710, Obadiah Yates—1752, Adam Akew, pr. Adam Akew—1761, Daniel Fisher, pr. Charles Christian.

There is a poor-stock of 12s. yearly issuing out of lands.

RECTOR DE BOLTON.

Georgius Neville rector ejusdem ecclie de Bolton habet mansionem et gleba. dict rectorie p'tin. que valent coibus annis	}	£. s. d.
Idem Georgius habet unu. ten. ac unu. p'ver. Cotagiu. Jacent in Bolton que valent p' annu.		0 12 0
Idem Georgius habet grana decial de Whitehall q. v. coibus annis	}	0 5 6
Idem Georgius habet grana decial de Wodraw infra p'ochie q. valet coibus annis		0 28 8
Idem Georgius habet grana decialia de Grove et le Manes, que valent coibus annis	}	0 49 0
Idem Georgius habet grana decial de Newlands et Linwray q. valet coibus annis		4 0 0
Idem Georgius habet grana decialia de Lowfield et Sandylsdale p. annum	}	0 36 0
Idem Georgius habet gran. decial et fen. de Bolton wood et Thornethwaite et alijs viz. decim molendini de Bolton infra ejusdm p'ochie que valent coibus annis		0 26 0
Idem Georgius habet decim lan. vellor. et agn. dict p'ochie que valt coibus annis.	}	0 48 8
Idem Georgius habet decim vitulor. albe decim. oblac minut. alteragijs cu. p'ficuis libri paschalis et alijs que valet coibus annis		0 20 0
Idem Gcorgius habet decim feni lini et canobi dict p'ochie que valet coibus annis	}	3 0 0
Sm totalis valoris £20 3 6 de quibs.		0 20 0
Senag. et subsid. anim solut.	}	0 2 0
Et p'cucon. vistacoes epi de triennio in trienniu. solut 1cs. Sm deduct. 5s. 4d.		0 3 4

Et rem — £19 18 2 Xma inde 39s. 10d.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

EXTENT.]

The patronage for many years remained in the lords of the manor; and it was not till the year 1567 that we find, by any act of presentation, a severance had taken place.—Lord Londale is the present patron.

### THE PARISH OF IREBY,†

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT.)

“IREBY, Camden says, was called *Arbeia* in the time of the Romans. Their band of soldiers, called *Barcari Tigriensis*, were then placed there. At the conquest it was a gentleman’s feat and a village, and then called Ireby; and now it is become two manors, High Ireby, in old evidences called *Alta Ireby*, because it stands higher on the hill; and Low Ireby, in ancient writings named Ireby Base, and Market Ireby also, of a liberty to hold a fair and market there

EXTENT.] From the north-west to the south-east about five miles, in width about two miles and a half.

COMMON LANDS.] Were divided about thirteen years ago; a great part not capable of cultivation, from its high and rocky situation.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil, towards the south-east side of this parish, is a deep red, light, loamy soil, part of the divided common; on the other side it is loamy, rising off a strong clay: about Bolton-Gate the soil is inclined to gravel. The farmers here depend chiefly upon their corn crops; a great quantity of wheat is raised, as well as barley and oats.—They fallow for wheat, and sometimes lay forty bushels of lime on an acre.—The general return of grain, of wheat is eight for one sown, barley seven, oats five.—Few turnips are grown, and not many potatoes.—The hay crops are neither heavy nor fine, and consequently the cattle are small, when fat weighing about eight stone a quarter.—Horses are like to those in the neighbourhood.

FUEL.] Coals, bought at the pit, five Carlisle pecks for 6d.

GAME.] Some grouse, with partridge, hares, &c.

MINES.] Abundance of coal and lime;—also a sort of coal called *kennel*, which burns freely, and gives a considerable light.

ROADS.] The principal roads from Carlisle to Whitehaven.—There are no quarries wrought.

RIVERS.] The Ellen, a small river, runs through this parish, over which are several little bridges.—Trout and eels in the streams.

POOR.] The money for the maintenance of the poor is collected by the purvey.—The parish is divided into two parts, called the Highside and Lowside of Bolton.

TITHES.] Lowside pays a prescriptive sum of money in lieu of tithes; Highside pays tithe corn.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Chiefly freehold under the Earl of Egremont.

RENTS.] Average value of lands in this parish is about 16s. per acre.

ANTIQUITIES.] Near Weary-Hall, is a field, containing about an acre and a half of land, which appears to have been moated about, and raised above the level of the neighbouring field, but no remains of building upon it.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The south-east part is very high ground, and falls in every direction; the rest of the land of this parish is not very unlevel, but it generally inclines towards the north.—Here is little wood; but the buildings and hedges are good, which renders the appearance of the country pleasant.—HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

† It is bounded on the north-east side of the river Elne from the foot of Newbiggin demesne up to the head of the standing lake called *Oir-Water*, and thence to the top of *Binfel-fell* on the south, and so to the head of the spring which falls down by *Snittlegath* called *West Skawbeck* to the foot thereof, where it falls into Elne on the north-west.

“ granted

“ granted by the crown to the then lord thereof, and ever since continued. The  
 “ High Ireby is more antient, howbeit the other is seated in the better place, and,  
 “ being the land of greater men successively, hath always been of more account,  
 “ and hath some deal obscured the other.

“ HIGH IREBY was parcel of the demesne of Allerdale in Waldeof's time, and  
 “ Alan, his son and heir, granted it to Gospatrick, the son of Orme, Lord of  
 “ Seaton and Workinton. The same Gospatrick gave it to his younger son, Orme,  
 “ the son of Gospatrick, who was thereupon called Orme de Ireby, and from him  
 “ all the Irebys are descended, and take their surname. Robert de Courtney, and  
 “ dame Alice his wife, one of the three coheirs of William Fitz Duncan, Lord of  
 “ Allerdale, gave to this Orme de Ireby Emelton in K. Richard I.'s time: and he  
 “ held lands in Waverton. He had issue Adam, his heir, and William, a priest, that  
 “ gave lands in Gilcruce to the abbey of Holm Cultram. Adam had issue Thomas,  
 “ his heir, William, and Alan, father of Isaac, who gave his dwelling-house in  
 “ Ireby, (called Isaacby, now Prior-Hall) to the priory of Carlisle. Thomas had  
 “ issue John, and he Thomas, the father of William Ireby, (the last lord of that  
 “ name of Ireby Alta that I read of) Lord of Gamelsby and Glassonby.

“ IREBY BASE, or MARKET IREBY, is now Musgraves lands of Crookdake,  
 “ and was the Tilliols, from the death of Robert Tilliols, that died 39th King  
 “ Edward III. Robert had it of Thomas Middleton, the son of Peter, the son of  
 “ Ada, to whom Christian, the daughter of William de Ireby, then wife of Robert  
 “ Bruce, and late widow to Thomas Fitz Duncan Lafcell, of Bolton, gave it by  
 “ fine 33d King Edward I. She held it of William Boyvill, of Thoresby, Knight;  
 “ whose father, Guido Boyvill, married the heir general of the Thoresbys; whose  
 “ ancestor, one Hubert de Thoresby, had first made it an assart in the forest,  
 “ and rented it of the king. William de Ireby was but a younger brother, but  
 “ was advanced by King John to a far better estate than his eldest brother, who  
 “ also made him knight, and preferred him to the marriage of Odard's daughter  
 “ and heir, Lord of Glassonby and Gamelsby, then the king's ward.” *Denton's MS.*

“ MARKET IREBY is now (1687) the inheritance of Sir John Ballantine of  
 “ Crookdake, who married Ann, one of the daughters and coheirs of William  
 “ Musgrave, last lineal heir male of the Musgraves of Crookdale, and purchased  
 “ of the other two coheirs, — Chartres and — Askeugh, their respective  
 “ purparties.

“ From Robert de Tilliol afore said, it descended to Peter his son; whose son,  
 “ Robert the Fool, (last heir male of the Tilliols) dying without issue 14th King  
 “ Henry VI. A. D. 1433, the Tilliols lands were divided between Isabel, the wife  
 “ of John Covill, and Margaret, the wife of James of Moresby, the two daughters  
 “ and coheirs of Peter de Tilliol. Ireby was allotted to Isabel, from whom it de-  
 “ scended to William Colvill, als. Tilliol, her son, who, dying 19th King Edward  
 “ III. A. D. 1419, without issue male, his two daughters, Phillis, the wife of  
 “ William Musgrave, and Margaret, the wife of Nicholas Musgrave, inherited his  
 “ estate. From Nicholas Musgrave and Margaret his wife, Sir Richard Musgrave,  
 “ of Hayton, Bart. is descended in the right line, (v. title Scaleby) but Ireby was  
 “ allotted

“allotted to the elder sister, Phillis, from whom it descended according to the  
“ensuing pedigree:—

“William Musgrave, in right of Phillis Covill his wife—Cuthbert Musgrave,  
“son of William and Phillis: he married Ann Lowther—Mungo, son of Cuth-  
“bert—Cuthbert,\* son of Mungo—Cuthbert, son of Cuthbert—William, son of  
“the last Cuthbert—Cuthbert, son of William—William, son of Cuthbert, who  
“dying without issue male, Crookdake and Ireby (after a long suit with the next  
“heir male) came in the manner above mentioned to be the possession of Sir John  
“Ballentine.”——GILPIN.

John de Ireby was Sheriff for Cumberland in the 12th, 15th, and 19th years of King Richard II. and representative in parliament for the shire in the 8th, 11th, and 20th years of the same reign.—High Ireby, of late years, became the estate of Walter Fletcher, Esq. †

\* Cuthbert Musgrave, by the account of knights fees 35th King Henry VIII. held a moiety of the manor and vill of Low Ireby of the king, as of his manor of Papcastre, by the service of 2s. 3d. cornage, 6d. feawake, pature of the serjeants, and witnesman in Allerdale; and William, son of Thomas, held the other moiety.

† Ireby and Ruthwaite customary manors—20 tenements—Customary rent 14l. 11s. 6d.—Abitrary fines—Each tenant a boon-day, or 3d. in money.

EXTENT.] From north to south four miles, and in width about two miles and a quarter.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is a red, light loam, which, from the situation, is better adapted to the production of grafs than corn: oats and barley are the principal kinds of grain raised here. No turnips, but good potatoes. Wheat crops often fail, from being too gross:—this defect might, I doubt not, be remedied either by early sowing, cropping in the spring, or some particular management of the ground. They generally manure for barley, which is succeeded by two and sometimes three crops of oats, and so laid down, generally without sowing grafs or clover feeds.

COMMONS AND SHEEP.] About three-fifths of the parish is common land: the surface of which is mostly dry and green, and producing fern, forms good pasturage for sheep and cattle.—About 1000 sheep are kept here, entirely of the old native breed: their wool is both heavy and fine, five fleeces, on an average, will weigh a stone, which sells for 8s. 6d.

RENT.] On an average, about 25s. an acre.

FARMS.] Of a middle size; and about half of the land is occupied by the owners.

GAME.] Grouse, hares, partridge, &c.

MARKETS.] Ireby has a market, but, though of some antiquity, is of little note;—and of late has had no improvements in building, manufactures, &c.

FUEL.] Little of peat and turf is used; chiefly coals from Bolton and Weary-Hall, which are sold at Ireby at 2s. 9d. for a single-horse-cart-load.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Both freehold and customary.—Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane is Lord of High Ireby, and Valentine Dykes, Esq. of Low Ireby.

LAKE.] This parish contains half of the small lake called *Overwater*.

MOUNTAINS.] This parish extends to the summit of Binsley-Hill.

RIVERS AND ROADS.] Neither of note; the country roads are good.

QUARRIES.] Here is a fort of grey freestone, abundance of limestone, but no coal.

POOR.] Expended in support of the poor about 50l. a year.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] This parish is situated high, and inclines considerably to the east and north.—The buildings and hedges are good; the latter chiefly of quicksets.—There is little wood, but the face of the country is far from disagreeable.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

In

In the parish of Ireby there is not the least trace of a Roman camp, that we could gain any information of; neither hath any discovery ever been made of any Roman impliments, inscriptions, or other remains.

LOW IREBY is a mile distant from the former place. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and two yearly fairs, on the feast of St. Matthias and St. Matthew.—The Thursbys held it as an assart of the forest of Westward.

The church was rectorial,† and was given to the prior and convent of Carlisle by Alan, second Lord of Allerdale; and the monastery received confirmation of the grant from King Henry II. and King Edward III. It appertains to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, who lease out all the tithes and ecclesiastical dues, and appoint a curate, whose stipend of 25l. is paid by the lessee.||

One Matthew Caldbeck founded a school here in 1726, and endowed it with rool.—the interest of which is paid to the teacher of the poor children of the parish.

† This parish is said to consist of 70 families, 2 Quakers, and 1 Papist.

	DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.	
P. N. val.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Ireby - - - -	£20 0 0	£4 0 0

*On a tombstone on the south side of the chancel,*  
George Crage, of Prior-Hall, gent.  
Who faithfully served Queen Eliz.  
King James, Prince Henry, and Charles,  
King of England. 1626.

In this neighbourhood was born the Rev. JOHN WALLIS, A. M. late of Billingham, in the county of Durham, but we are uncertain of the place of his nativity.—He was of Queen's college, Oxford; where he acquired some reputation as a sound scholar. Though possessed of good natural abilities, and no small share of acquired knowledge, he lived and died in an humble station. His disposition was so mild, and his sense of duty so proper, that he passed through life without a murmur, or a sigh, in his humble fortune. Early in life he married a lady near Portsmouth, where he, at that time, resided as a curacy. For fifty-six years they enjoyed the happiness of their matrimonial connexion. His happiness that became almost proverbial in their neighbourhood. Mr. Wallis, after spending a few years in the south of England, became curate of Simonburn, in Northumberland. In that situation he indulged his taste for the study of botany, and filled his little garden with various plants, from that country abounding with them. This situation, and those amusements, led him into deeper researches in natural history; and, in the year 1769, he published a "*History of Northumberland*," in two volumes 4to; the first of which, containing an account of minerals, soils, &c. found in that county, is reckoned the most valuable. His fortune did not improve with his reputation, and a dispute with his rector occasioned him to leave his situation, when he and his wife were received into the family of a clergyman, who had formerly been his friend at college. He was curate for a short time at Haughton, near Darlington, 1775; and soon afterwards he removed to Billingham, near Stockton, where he continued, till increasing infirmities obliged him to resign. He then removed to the village of Norton, where, in a short time, with all the conscientiousness of a well-spent life, he expired without a groan. About two years before his death a small estate fell to him by the death of a brother; and, to the honour of the present Bishop of Durham, when the circumstances and situation of Mr. Wallis were represented to him, he allowed him an annual pension from the time of his resigning his curacy. From a sense of gratitude, Mr. Wallis, just at the close of life, was employed in packing up an ancient statue of Apollo, found at *Carveran*, a Roman station on the wall, on the confines of Northumberland, as a present to the Honourable Daines Barrington, brother to the bishop. In the earlier part of his life, Mr. Wallis published a volume of letters to a pupil, on entering into holy orders.—THE EDITORS.

Mr. West, in his Guide to the Lakes, has given us the following description of CAER-MOT, on the great road to *Old Carlisle* and *Wigton*—"It is a green, high, crowned hill; and on its skirts, just by the road side, are the manifest vestiges of a square encampment, inclosed in a double fosse, extending, from east to west, 120 paces. It is subdivided into several cantonments, and the road from Kefwick to Old Carlisle has crossed it at right angles: part of the agger is visible, where it issues from the north side of the camp, till where it falls in with the line of the present road. It is distant about ten miles from Kefwick, and as much from Old Carlisle, and about two miles west of Ireby. On the northern extremity of the said hill of Caer-Mot, are the remains of a beacon, and near it the vestiges of a square encampment, inclosed with a fosse and rampart of 60 by 70 feet. This camp is in full view of *Blatum Bulgii*, Bowness, and *Olenacum*, Old Carlisle; and, commanding the whole extent of the Solway Frith, would receive the first notice from any frontier station where the Caledonians made the attempt to cross the Frith, or had actually broken in upon the province; the notice would be communicated by the beacon on Caer-Mot to the garrison at Kefwick by the watch on *Cattle-Crag*, in *Borrowdale*.—Whether these camps are the *Arbeia*, I do not pretend to say; but that they were of use to the Romans is evident."



Ireby

## THE PARISH OF ULDALE

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT)

IS situated on the eastern banks of the river Ellen.†—“ The manor of Ulndale  
 “ lyeth above Bolton, and is so called of the river Elne running through the  
 “ same, which river is diversly named, as Elne, Alne, or Olne, (the Romans named  
 “ it Olena) and from thence the valley thereof is called Ulndale. This manor,  
 “ (being parcel of the barony of Allerdale) together with the manor of Gilcrouse,  
 “ was given by Waldeof, the son of Earl Gospatrick, unto Adam, the son of Lyolf,  
 “ brother of Phorne, the son of Lyolf, Baron of Greystock; from which Adam,  
 “ they descended by a daughter to the Bonekills, who granted forth Gilcrouse to a  
 “ younger brother, Robert Bonekill: and the sons of the said Robert, Thomas  
 “ Bonekill and Walter, gave away their inheritance in Gilcrouse to the abbey of  
 “ Caldre, which Ranulph Bonekill, Knight, then Lord Paramount both of Ulndale  
 “ and Gilcrouse, confirmed to the abbot. Sir Ranulph had issue Alexander, who  
 “ had issue Adam, who gave Awerthwaite, parcel of his manor of Ulndale, to the  
 “ priors of Carlisle. The said Adam had issue another Alexander Bonekill, whose  
 “ daughter and heir first married to John Stewart, kinsman to the King of Scots,  
 “ and afterwards to David Bregham, a Scotch knight of great valour, and by him  
 “ transferred the inheritance to the family of the Breghams.—This David Breg-  
 “ ham was a companion of William Wallace, that was executed for treason, at  
 “ London, committed against King Edward I. by resisting that king’s attempt for  
 “ the superior lordship of Scotland, and by taking part with Robert Bruce against  
 “ the Baliols right to the crown of Scotland.—Wallace was a man of extraordinary  
 “ strength, and David Bregham an extraordinary good horseman; whereupon the  
 “ Scots thus rhymed on them :

“ The man was ne’er so wight nor geud,  
 “ But worthy Wallace durst him byde;  
 “ Nor never horse so wild nor weud,  
 “ But David Bregham durst him ryde.”

“ David Bregham thereby forfeited his estate to Anthony Lord Lucy, then Lord  
 “ of Allerdale; and so Ulndale again became parcel of that antient barony, and the  
 “ manor extinguished of right. Yet it was continued as a manor by the Lucys  
 “ posterity, and the Piercys, Earls of Northumberland, until the sixth Henry of  
 “ that name gave his inheritance to King Henry VIII. which king granted forth  
 “ the manor of Ulndale to Thomas Dalston and Eleanor his second wife, and to

† So named from that river, which runs through the upper end of the parish. It is bounded by Elne from Ireby bridge to the head of Orr-Water, and from thence by the ring dyke of Whitefield to the north end of Bassenthwaite park, and so down the park hedge to White-Water, and then up that water to the head thereof above White-Water-Dash and so pointing northward along the back of Coppeak and Caldfeil, and then from the top of Caldfeil down by the rill that falls by Bleuberrythwaite, and the west end of Greenrigg to the head of Awhatree beck, and so down that beck to Ireby bridge.

“ the heirs of their two bodies ; and now Christopher Dalston, gentleman, their heir, as in their right, enjoyeth the same.” †—DENTON'S MS.

This manor, together with the advowson of the rectory and rectorial church, have continued in the descendants of the Acron-Bank family to this time.

We cannot presume to alter, in any manner, the account given us by our valuable correspondent of this parish :—and we acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. JOSEPH CAPE, the rector, for his valuable communications.—THE EDITORS.

The distance of this parish from Carlisle is eighteen miles, eleven from Kewick, ten from Cockermouth, nine from Wigton, and one from the ancient town of Ireby. It is about five miles in length, and two miles in breadth, exclusive of several mountains in the parish, where its boundary is not certainly known. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Caldbeck, on the south by Bassenthwaite, on the west by Ireby, and on the north by Bolton. There are three hamlets, or divisions, in the parish, viz. Uldale, Auhertree, and Above-Ouze.—Uldale has twenty-four houses, which contain one hundred and ten inhabitants; Auhertree has twelve houses, which contain sixty-four inhabitants; and Above-Ouze has sixteen houses, which contain an hundred and eleven inhabitants. In this division there are two small villages, Longlands and Orthwaite, which contain only three houses each; the rest are single houses, and have each one a respective name: in all, fifty-two houses, which contain two hundred and eighty-five inhabitants:—all of the church of England, except one family, who are Quakers.—There is only one ale-house in the parish of Uldale. There are two clergymen of the church of England, one schoolmaster, seventeen farmers, six day-labourers, two shoe-makers, two masons, one taylor, one blacksmith, one weaver, one miller, one wool-comber, one lime-burner, one carpenter, one grocer, and one mantua-maker; the rest of the inhabitants occupy their own estates, which are in general small, few exceeding 40l. a year.—There are twenty freeholders in the parish of Uldale; three customary tenants under Thomas Gaff, Esq. the present lord, and two under Lawson Dykes Ballentine, Esq. Lord of Ireby; all which are arbitrary, and pay a fine of two years value at the decease of the lord, and likewise a fine at the alienation, and fine and heriot at the death, of the tenant; which heriot consists of the best horse or cow the tenant died possessed of: boon-days of mowing and shearing are also paid for these estates.—The land in general is fruitful, being mostly of a gravelly soil, and yields excellent crops of hay, tolerable crops of barley, oats, peas, beans, and potatoes: very little wheat is sown, and few turnips; but where the ground is properly prepared, the turnips take very well.—There are some grounds belonging to Uldale-Hall, the property of Thomas Gaff, Esq. which can scarcely be equalled in Cumberland for grazing: in the higher parts of the parish, which is known by the name of Above-Ouze, the land is not so fruitful, being more mountainous, and much colder; the crops of corn there are generally light, and consist chiefly of oats and some little barley.—Land lets from ten to twenty

† AWHATREE lies half a mile north beyond the common field of Uldale, upon the edge of Sandall. And though this township was granted to the prior of Carlisle by Adam Bonekill, yet the priory being dissolved at the time of the grant to Thomas Dalston, and the whole manor of Uldale being granted to him, this passed also by that grant.

shillings an acre.—There are several mountains in the parish, but none particular for their height, or what they produce, though it is believed by many, that they contain metals of different kinds: some small veins of copper were wrought a few years ago, by the then lord of the manor, John Gaff, Esq. but without success.—These mountains afford excellent pasturage for the sheep, the number of which is between four and five thousand; these are mostly of the common Cumberland breed, which the farmers endeavour to improve by exchanging their rams every two or three years, which they purchase out of the best stocks, and usually pay from one to two guineas, and sometimes considerably more, for them, according to the quality of the wool, and the goodness of the sheep.—Wool sold the two last years for about 7s. 6d. per stone, sixteen pounds to the stone, which was rather lower than it has been for many years past: the fleeces, in general, average six to the stone.—Many of the farmers spin their own wool, and carry it to Kefwick and Cockermouth markets to sell; some part of which is manufactured in both these towns; but the greatest quantity is sent to Kendal, to be manufactured there.—At those markets, yarn has sold these late years from 11s. to 15s. 6d. per stone; but at present scarcely any exceeds 12s. and even some of it will hardly sell at any price, owing to the effects of the war.—Aged weathers sell from 9s. to 14s. a piece; *crock* ewes, which is a term amongst the shepherds for these that are grown old, or otherwise in bad condition, from 4s. to 6s. a piece.—A sheep-fair was established at Uldale in the year 1791, which is annually kept on the 29th day of August; at which fair nearly one thousand sheep have been exposed to sale every year, and the greater part of them has always been sold.

The church of Uldale is rectorial,\* and of about the yearly value of 80l. It was rebuilt in the year 1730, at the sole expence of the inhabitants. It is but small, being twenty-two yards in length, and but eight in breadth. It is decently pewed, and

\* DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.

P. N. Val.	}	K. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Eccl. de Ulnedale . . . .	£18 0 0	}	£5 0 0	} Uldale rectoria . . . . £17 17 0

ULDALE RECTORY.

The heir of William Norton, Esq. patron.  
K. b. 17l. 17s.—Real val. 80l.

INCUMBENTS.—1305, Robert de Depyng—1336, Hugh—1354, Richard Afsceby—1366, Thomas de Etton, p. m. William Aykheved—1375, Robert Marroys, p. ex. Thomas de Etton—1385, John Frysell—1576, Thomas Harrison, p. m. John Shayres—1583, James Carlisse, A. M. p. m. Harrison—1624, George Hudson, clk. p. m. Carlisse—1665, William Walker, p. m. Henry Fallowfield—1677, Henry Guy, p. m. Walker—1684, Thomas Nevinson, A. B. p. ref. Guy—1697, Peter Gregory, p. m. Nevinson—1719, Edw. Backhouse, p. m. Gregory—1752, Richard Machel, A. B. p. m. Backhouse—1770, Andrew Holiday, p. cef. Machel—Joseph Cape is the present incumbent.

RECTORIA DE ULDAYLE.

Thomas Franke in Legibus Bacularius rector ejusdem ecclie de Uldaile habet mans. et gleba	}	£.	s.	d.
dict rectorie que valent. p. annu. coibus annis — — — — —	}	0	10	0
Idem Thomas habet gran. decial dict p'ochie que valet coibus annis — — — — —		8	0	0
Idem Thomas habet decim feni lini et canobi dict. p'chie q. valet coibus annis — — — — —		0	13	4
Idem Thomas habet decim. agn. lan. vellor porcellor et Gallind. q. valet coibus ais. — — — — —		7	0	0
				Idem

and kept in tolerable good repair. There are twenty-two acres of land belonging to the church; the rest of the living consists of tithe of corn, wool, and lamb in kind: ninety-seven acres of land, called *Birkmire*, pay tithe hay; the rest of the parish pays a prescriptive rent of 17s. 2d. in lieu of tithe hay. The living pays 18l. 8s. first-fruits, 1l. 15s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. tenths, and 2s. synodals.

There is a school in Uldale, which is called a free school, but is only free for the poorer sort of children. This school was partly endowed in the year 1726, by one Matthew Caldbeck, of Ruthwaite, in the parish of Ireby, who left 100l. to the school, with this condition, that the rest of the parishioners should raise another 100l. which accordingly was done, and the money was laid out in freehold land, which, at this time, lets for about 12l. a year: the master is hired for 20l. per annum; and what the land falls short of that sum, is made up by a quarter-pence of about fourteen or fifteen-pence per quarter: the number of scholars is generally about forty. The master is chosen by seven trustees, there being two in every division, and the rector for the time being is always one; upon the death of any

Idem Thomas habet oblacon. minut. alterag. cu. alijs p'ois et minut. p'ficuis libri pasc'lis que } o 40 c	
decie valent p. annu. coibus ais. — — — — —	
	Sm totalis valoris £18 3 4 de quib's.

Resoluc. fenag. } In resoluc. epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim solut. — — — o 2 o	
et al. }	

Et in conf. resoluc. p'cucon visitacon dict. epi solut. de triennio in trienniu. x <sup>s</sup> . et sic annuatim o 3 4	
	Sm deduct 5s. 4d.

Et rem — £17 18 o Xma inde 35s. 9d. 3 far.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

**EXTENT.]** From east to west one mile and a half; from north to south four miles and a half.

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.]** The soil about the village of Uldale is a clay, or strong deep loam, and produces a great many beans, and a little wheat, with barley and oats; the rest of the inclosed land in general is lighter, covering a limestone rock, but is not remarkable for fertility, being situated high, and exposed to the cold blasts from the surrounding mountains, without being sheltered by them, they lying at too great a distance.—Much common-land belongs to this parish; part of which bears a good verdure, and affords proper pasturage for sheep, &c.; whilst other parts are wet, and covered with ling.

**SHEEP AND CATTLE.]** Here are kept about 5300 sheep.—Wool sells from this parish at 8s. a stone; on an average, five fleeces and a half weigh a stone.—A great many black cattle are bred here, and taken to market at three years old. The breed is but small, weighing about nine stone per quarter.—Horses in general are fourteen hands and a half high.

**QUARRIES.]** Much limestone, and many lime-kilns.—A freestone, but none wrought at present.

**TENURE OF LANDS.]** Chiefly freehold.

**TITHES.]** Paid in kind, except for hay, for which there is a prescriptive payment in part of the parish. Mr. Gaff is lord of the manor.

**GAME.]** Grouse, hares, and partridge.

**SCHOOL.]** An endowed school, founded about eighty years ago by Matthew Caldbeck: present revenue 14l. a year.

**WATER-FALL.]** At a place called *Dafst*, a little east of Skiddaw, is a very high water-fall, where a brook tumbles from a lofty mountain, over several rocks and precipices.

**ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** The arable land here slopes considerably towards the west and south; it is, notwithstanding, cold and backward in ripening corn, on which account, a great part of the land is laid out for hay and pasture.—Here are few turnips or potatoes.—Little wood, and several stone fences. The buildings in general are pretty good.

**ROADS.]** One road leading from Hesketh-New-Market, Caldbeck, &c. to Cockermouth, over Ouzeb-  
Bridge.—The other roads private, and leading to adjacent hamlets, all very good.—**Housman's Notes.**

of the rest, another is chosen by a majority of the surviving ones. About fifteen years ago, William Brown, Esq. of Tallentire-Hall, who was a native of Orthwaite, and had his education at Uldale school, was at the expence of flagging the floor, which before was only clay, and often wanted repairs.

There are two small lakes in the parish, which are pretty well stocked with fish of different kinds, but chiefly pike and perch; the larger is about a mile and a half in circumference, called the *Overwater*, on which Thomas Gaff, Esq. has two boats, one for pleasure, the other for the purpose of fishing: this, at the distance of a few yards, joins with the river Ellen;—the less, called *Little Tarn*, which empties itself into the other, is about half a mile in circumference, and in some places of a great depth.—The river Ellen has its source, or spring, in this parish. It receives several additions of small rivulets and springs, which abound here, before it leaves the parish; and, after running through the several parishes of Ireby, Bolton, Torpenhow, All-Hallows, Aspatria, Plumbland, Gilcruix, Dearham, Flimby, and Cross-Canonby, empties itself into the sea at Maryport, after a course of betwixt twenty and thirty miles:—that town, till within these late years, was called Ellenfoot, but now Maryport, after the lady of the late Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. of Netherhall.

There is a fine cascade in the parish, commonly known by the name of *White-water-dash*. After a great fall of rain it has a very grand appearance, and its foaming down the rocks may be seen at several miles distance: the water which flows from it is part of the division betwixt Uldale parish and that of Bassenthwaite: it empties itself into the lake of Bassenthwaite a little above Ouze-Bridge.

There are coals in this parish; but, on account of water, and the smallness of the *band*, at present they are not wrought. The fuel chiefly made use of is coal, which is brought from the neighbouring parish of Bolton, and is about four miles distant: they are sold at sixpence a load, which contains about six pecks, Carlisle measure. Peat and turf are likewise made use of for fuel, but are not so common as coal: the former is dug from the very summit of the mountains, and is rather difficult to come at, on account of the distance and the badness of the road, which, in general, is very steep: turf is easier to come at, being dug from the lower commons; but, on account of its being but an indifferent sort of fuel, is not much made use of, unless by the lower class of people.—Lime is burnt in the parish, and sold at sixpence the Carlisle or Cumberland bushel.

The air is cold, especially near the mountains; but it is very healthy, and people live to a good old age. In the year 1775, there was only one funeral, and that of a person brought from a neighbouring parish; and, in the following years, there were only nine funerals, five males and four females; and, in the year 1786, there were likewise only one.—The parish register began in the year 1643; and, in comparing twenty years in the last century with the last twenty years, I find 188 christenings, 130 burials, and 47 marriages; for the last twenty years, 170 christenings, 76 burials, and 40 marriages, which shews a decrease of population, viz. 18 christenings, 54 burials, and 7 marriages; and this may very easily be accounted for, as several ancient tenements have been suffered to go down, and have never been rebuilt.

There

There are but few poor in the parish of Uldale: those are supported by a purvey-rate, which amounts to about sixpence a pound annually.—*Thomas Cape*, taylor, who was born at Horsemoor-Hills, in this parish, and died at Henley upon Thames, in the year 1773, left 200l. to the parish of Uldale, the interest of which was to be distributed yearly on the 14th of September, to such poor people as receive no other pension or alms. This money is secured on freehold land, at the interest of 5l. per cent.—There was a Mr. *Dalston* likewise who left a field to the poor of the parish of Uldale, which is now let for two guineas a year: this, along with the communion money, is distributed yearly on Good-Friday.

The houses are all built of stone, and mostly slated with blue slate, which comes from different parts, some from Skiddaw, some from Borrowdale, and some from Buttermire, which are much the finest;—and, in general, they are made convenient and comfortable.

*Wages.*—Men servants from 8l. to 12l. a year—women from 4l. to 6l.—Labourers 8d. and 10d. per day with victuals—carpenters 14d.—masons 16d.

Here are hares, partridges, and woodcocks; and, when the season is favourable for breeding, the mountains produce a good many grouse.

The people in general are industrious, kind and hospitable, civil to strangers, and charitable to the poor.

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### THE PARISH OF CALDBECK,

(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT.)

IT is certainly remarkable, that the syllable in this name, which clearly denotes, and is descriptive of, a *brook*, or *river*, should have been dropped in the name of that river, which runs through so considerable a portion of the parish, and is one of its boundaries, and gives name both to the town in which the church stands, and to the parish; whilst the other syllable, which is of somewhat dubious derivation, is retained: and both of them still obtain in the general name of the parish. It is to be accounted for, only by recollecting, that *Caldew* is one of those ancient Celtic compound words, which it is so common to meet with every where in the names of places; of at least a part of which word, *beck*, is a Saxon version; *Caldew*, and *Caldbeck*, being nearly synonymous, and both signifying a *woody stream*, or *river*. There is some difficulty also in ascertaining, whether the word is *Caldbeck*, or *Caudebec*: the difference between the two words, however, is not very material; the Celtic vocable *cal* signifies a *wood*, as well as the more common terms *caud* and *cod*, or the Welsh *cod*: and as *au* (whence the Saxon *ea*, and the French *eau*) is the most common of all the Celtic vocables which denote water, *Caudau*, or *Caudeu*, is literally, *water*, or a *river, skirted with wood*. And, as there is a stream in Yorkshire, near Northallerton, spelled *Caudebeck*, or *Cod-beck*, and another in Normandy also spelled *Caudebec*, analogy seems to require, that this place should be written in the same manner. *Caudebec*, says Bullet in his Celtic Dictionary, from *cod*, a forest, and *bec*, the embouchure of a river. The learned Hicks, on the contrary,

contrary, thinks both the syllables originally northern; and that *Caudebec* is but the Gaulish manner of pronouncing *Kald-bec*.\*

The situation, boundary, and aspect are next to be observed.—This is an extreme parish in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lying under the skirts of the mountains. It runs from west to east, from the Thorny-Stone to the head of Mossdale, in length about eleven miles, being hemmed in on the south by a ridge of mountains, called *Cald-Fell*, *Caldbeck-Fells*, *Noon-Fell*, and *Carrock*; and, on the north, by a lower tract of subordinate hills, that seem to serve as shores or buttresses to the mountains, which run all along to Warnel-Fell, to an extent of about five miles. On the east it abutts on the parish of Castle-Sowerby; on the west on Uln-Dale (*quasi* Elne-Dale, from the river Elne) on the north on Sebergham; and on the south on a huge tract of mountainous moors, that reach almost to Kefwick. Its more particular boundaries, as detailed from Denton, are the river of Caldew, where a still smaller beck, called *Caldbeck*, falls into it at the foot of Hefket demesne, to its head on the east side of Coppake, as the water falls each way; from thence to the top of Cald-Fell, and so by a rill, which falls down from Burblethwaite, and the west end of Greenrigg, to the head of Awhatree beck; then, turning northwards to Thorny-Stone, along a path-way, till it comes to Thistle Bottom, and from thence up to the Rayes-Head, and so down to Shawk-Head; and then turning down by the Brandreth-Stone, then by the height to the head of Brackley beck, and down the same till it falls into Caldbeck above the bridge.

Some unavoidable confusion has arisen in settling both the etymology and the boundaries of this parish, from the circumstance of its having several names so nearly similar both in sound and sense: thus, the parish and town are both called *Caldbeck*, and so is a little *beck* that runs through the middle of it, and rises in Cald-Fell. This beck retains its name of *Caldbeck*, till after its confluence with another beck, rising from the north side of Skiddaw, called *Caldew*. After this confluence, the united stream becomes the *Caudey*, or *Caldew*; which name it keeps, till it empties itself into the Eden below Carlisle. Even careful describers do not always mention these distinct places and names with sufficient accuracy and precision.†

Of

\* “*Bec* ad Gallos à Nort-mannis profectus est, haud secus ac à Danis ad Anglos Boreales, apud quos *Beck* torrentem et rivulem denotat. Islandicè et Norvegicè *Beckur* scribitur. A *Bec* verò vel *Beke*, ex quo Græci forsàn πρυνη formarunt, multa nomina rivorum et oppidorum, quæ super vel juxta rivos in Normanniâ situm habent, nominantur; ut *Caudebec*, oppidum galerorum opificio celebre, Latino-Barbare *Caldum Beccum*, a permeante rivo sic vocatum. *Caldum Beccum* vero significat *Rivum Gelidum*. Nortmannicè *Kaldur Beckur*, et (abjectis cimbricis terminationibus) *Kald-beck*, vel *Kalde-beck*, unde (l, pro more gallorum in u liquecente) *Caudebec*.”

*Grammatica Franco-Theotisca Hiccsii*, p. 29.  
*Ling. vet. Septentrionalium Thesaurus*, vol. I.

† We have taken the liberty with our correspondent, who furnished the history of this parish, to add such matters, to illustrate his composition, as had escaped him.—Denton describes CALDBECK as being “a dale lying between Warnell-Fell and the mountains Carrick and Grisdale Fells.—It was first called *Caldbeck* of a rill or beck that falleth down eastward through the same into Caldey, and therefore *Caldeybeck*, contractly *Caldbeck*; or of the coldness of the place, which is for most part in winter covered

Of ancient notices respecting Caldbeck, we have the following:—Long after the conquest, this parish was forest and waste, and parcel of Allerdale. And an highway, or main road, from Westmorland and the eastern parts of Cumberland, to the western coasts of this county, having run through these forests and wastes, they lay long under the imputation of being the resort of such free-booters, and dangerous outlaws, as we suppose *Robin Hood* and his fellows to have been. It was on this account, that Ranulph Engain, the chief forester of Inglewood, granted a licence to the prior of Carlisle to build an hospital there, for the express purpose of relieving such unfortunate travellers as were prevented from proceeding on their

“with snow, and therefore called the *Coldbeck*, which, in the dialect of the country, is *Caldbeck*, the brook being fed by at least an hundred cold springs flowing into it from those mountains. It containeth that dale now inhabited, and a great part of the mountains of Mofedale and Grisdale, until the White-water-fash, at the head of Alne or Elne, that falleth into Ulndale. The two dales on the east side of the mountains are hence named (*viz.*) *Mofedale*, of a great mofs ground there; and *Grisedale*, of a store-house there, which the Barons of Graylock held of Caldbeck, where they kept their sheep, cattle, and swine, and suffered their poeklins to run wild in the woods that grew in the skirts and borders of the mountains.

“After the grant of the hospital ground, liberty was given to the prior, to inclose part of the forest, which he did, where the church stands at this time; which inclosure became part of the glebe of the church. The prior procured not his consent for the right of the soil, but without his consent it could not be inclosed, for that large deer lodged continually in the mountains and woods there, and it was then used as a park or forest, and the right of the soil was in the Barons of Allerdale. After this hospital was built, they founded the church, and the place became fully inhabited in that part of the same called *Caldbeck Uppeton*. And afterwards it grew inhabited under the fell-sides, which later buildings they called *Caldbeck Under-Fell*. First that part towards Graylock, as Hesketh and Halt-cleugh, was brought to tillage, as best fitting for corn, which is the lower end of the dale; and, therefore, the hamlet at the church standing higher in the dale, was called Caldbeck up in the Town, and contractly Uppeton.

“The priors became patrons of the rectory, by the grant and confirmations of William de Vesey, and Burga his wife, and dame Alice Romley, Lady of Allerdale. They then dissolved the hospital, and endowed the church with the lands thereof about King John’s time. In King Henry III.’s time, one John Francigena, Francois, or French, a kinsman of Gilbert Francois, Lord of Routhcliff, was baron there, and got a great inclosure in Warnhill-Bank, in the forest of Inglewood, which he joined to the glebe; but the monks of Holme so quarrelled him, that he was glad to part stakes, and gave them that moiety of the same which is now called Trierhall, and kept that moiety to himself called the Parson’s Park. King Henry VIII. sold Caldbeck Uppeton to Thomas Dalton de Caldbeck; and Caldbeck Under-Fell to Thomas Lord Wharton and his heirs, who being warden at that time of these West Marches, so treated the said Thomas Dalton, that he was glad to sell him Uppeton also. And now Philip Lord Wharton, his grand-child, enjoyeth the same. Afterwards, in the time of Queen Mary, the Earl of Northumberland, granted the reversion of Caldbeck to him and his heirs male.

“Both the Caldbecks were one entire manor to Alice Romley. By her death it was divided between her two sisters children, (*viz.*) the house of Abbeymarle and the house of Lucy, which division was ever after continued, it being managed by two several graveships, and by two collectors, one in Caldbeck Under-Fell, and another in Caldbeck Uppeton, which are accounted now as two several manors.”—DENTON’S MS.

“It is now called *Hesketh-New-Market*, from a market lately set up there, and in contradistinction to another Hesketh in the Forest of Englewood. It was, according to Mr. Gilpin, formerly the estate of the Suttons, and descended from them, by the heirs general, to the Bewlies. Sir Wilfred Lawson, of Ishall, Bart. (whose mother was a Bewley) purchased it of his mother’s relations, and give it to Wilfrid Lawson, Esq. of Brayton, his second son, (afterwards Sir Wilfrid) in whose family it is, 1749.”

GILPIN.  
journey.

journey, either by the inclemency of the weather, or by having fallen into the hands of the desperate banditti aforesaid. On this grant, the prior inclosed some portion of the forest, in the environs of the hospital, which stood near the place where the church now stands: but, though it was thus inclosed, the right of the soil still remained in the Lord of Allerdale, whose authority was necessary to keep lawless multitudes, by whom these woods and hills were haunted, in some degree of subjection and order.

Soon after the erection of this hospital, a church was founded near it; and dedicated to the tutelar saint of the north, St. Mungo, or Kentigern; of whom some farther mention is made in the account of the parish of Bromfield. And, when a church was built, the place became inhabited, and the town of Caldbeck began to be formed. There is reason to believe, that this was the general origin of villages; and that churches were prior, in point of foundation, to the villages which surround them. In North Wales, *Llan*, equivalent to our *ton* or *town*, is the general name, not so properly for a church, as is commonly supposed, as for a *church-town*; some places, such as *Llan-y-Gweyddyl*, the Irishman's beach or shore, now *Holyhead*, having been called *Llan* before a church was built: and the learned Dr. Davies admits, that *Llan* originally signified rather the church-yard, the area, or ground, on which the church stood, than the church itself. It was natural, that, in the early ages of Christianity when churches were first founded, when men's minds were animated by devotional ardour, they should wish to be near and convenient to their church; the aged and infirm more especially. In the present instance, besides this common motive for congregating in towns, they may seem to have been driven together also, for the sake of mutual defence and security.

CALDBECK TOWN, and vicinity, are now spoken of as having soon become fully inhabited. That part of it which lay near the church, being higher than the rest, was called *Caldbeck-Upperton*, *Uppetton*, or *Upton*; whilst the part nearer the mountains naturally got the name of *Caldbeck Under-Fell*. To these two ancient divisions of the town a third has since been added, called the *East-End*: still, however, there are but two constablewicks in all this extensive parish.

Gospatric, son of Orme, granted the patronage of the rectory to the priors of Carlisle. And this grant was afterwards confirmed by William de Vescy, and Burga his wife, and dame Alice de Romley, Lady of Allerdale; and also by the Kings, Henry I. and Edward II.\* But, about the time of King John, the hospital was dissolved, and the church endowed with its lands. These lands, as belonging to the church, have since been called the manor of Kirkland.

In the same king's reign, one John Franceys was parson of Caldbeck. This (now not common) surname, which our venerable country antiquarian, *Denton*, very properly explains by *Francigena*, was, no doubt, originally *Francois*, a Frenchman, just as *L'Anglois*, a no less common name in France, was *La Anglois*, the Englishman, now metamorphosed into *Langley*: and this individual, John *Franceys*, the parson of Caldbeck, it is probable, came from Normandy along with the above-named William de Vescy, the De Vescys being one of the oldest and

\* "Ex dono Gospatricii, filii de Orme, ecclesiam de *Caldbeck* cum omnibus sibi adjacentibus, et hospitalem donum de *Caldbeck* cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, secundum quod chartæ ejusdem Gospatricii testantur."

most respectable families in Normandy, and not without note even in these kingdoms, one of the name having been raised to the peerage in Ireland. This John Franceys obtained a grant for a considerable body of land on Warnel-Bank, within the forest of Inglewood; which he inclosed and annexed to the glebe; and it is now called the *Parson's Park*. On some ground or other, which is not known, he had a dispute with the monks of Abbey Holm, respecting this grant; which he was glad to compound, by relinquishing to them a share of it: and this grant from him to them was confirmed not only by the bishop and his chapter, but also by King Henry III. in the 16th year of his reign. This alienated share was between the bounds of the two sites of Grefgard-Gill on the west, and Brotthole-Hill on the east. The share left to the parson of Caldbeck still remained subject, however, to an annual crown rent of one mark, payable into the king's exchequer at Michaelmas. *Parkhead* seems to have been a part of the same inclosure, though it is now held, in tenancy, under the rector, as part of the manor of Kirkland aforesaid.

About 1223, Prior Bartholomew granted the advowson, which his predecessors had obtained from Gospatric, to the Bishop of Carlisle (viz. Walter Malclerk) and his successors; and they have enjoyed it ever since. In the 52d of King Henry III. Cicely, Countess of Albemarle, eldest daughter of William Fitz-Duncan, is said to have claimed, but on what pretence does not appear, the right of advowson against Bishop Chauve. The name, at least, of this bishop is dubious: Burn and Nicolson acknowledge, that his name is variously written; but, in most of the lists of bishops that we have seen, Robert Cheveral, whom Leland calls the chaplain to the queen, appears to have been the bishop at the period in question. It is added, however, that, upon a *quare impedit*, the bishop, whoever he was, recovered the right of collation to the church of Caldbeck.

The Lords of Allerdale continued to enjoy the feigniory through the several descents of the Lucys, till Maud, the female heir of that family, carried it to the Percys, Earls of Northumberland. With the Percys it remained, till Henry, the sixth Earl of Northumberland, granted Caldbeck to King Henry VIII.—Henry soon after sold Caldbeck Upperton to Thomas Dalston, Esq. along with the manors of Brundholme, Ulndale, and Kirkbride. This Mr. Dalston, the founder of the family of the Dalstons, of Acron-Bank, in Westmorland, may be supposed to have been induced to purchase in this neighbourhood, by his having married Mabel Dalston, of Cardew. The other part, viz. Caldbeck Under-Fell, was sold at the same time to Thomas Lord Wharton; who was made a baron, on account of the victory he gained over the Scots at Sollom-Mofs. Being also warden of the West-Marches, he could not but have great influence: and he became so troublesome a neighbour, that Mr. Dalston was glad to sell Caldbeck-Upperton to him. The whole continued in 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, for the payment of his debts, to alienate this and other great estates, to Mr. Justice Denton. Thomas Gibson, John Jacob, and Robert Jacob, Esquires. They resold it to Charles, Duke of Somersset; and the present Earl of Egremont, as his representative, now holds the same.

A small village, or township, called GREENRIGG, in that part of the parish which

which is next to Uldale under Cald-Fell, did formerly belong to the Musgraves of Crookdake. They were long a considerable family, and held several offices of great trust and importance under the Earls of Northumberland: and hence, it would seem, they obtained several grants of sundry parcels of waste ground; all of which they converted into tenancies. At length, Sir John Ballentine, who married Anne, the eldest daughter and coheir of William Musgrave, Esq. sold these tenants also to the Lord Wharton. Of course they also are now tenants under the Earl of Egremont; and pay him 1l. 5s. 2d. yearly rent, and arbitrary fines. All the other customary tenants pay, by decree, a tenpenny fine certain.

Just above Greenrigg is CALD-FELL; on the summit of which is the source, or fountain, that feeds Caldbeck beck. This running down by Park-End (where, formerly, there was a park of red-deer) passes the Faults; and so down by Whelphay, and Pategill, or Paddegill, and by Brownrigg, long the feat of the family of Vaux, which, as a family, seemed almost immortal.

Still further down the northern side of this beck lies RATTEN-ROW (senis, scilicet. Domicilionem *Soricibus* scatens) where there is a coal-mine, and a slate-quarry.— This hamlet, now no longer a very small one, stretches down to Caldbeck bridge, where the two streams unite. The latter of these, viz. Caldew, having its rise on the west side of Noon-Fell, falls down by a little village called Fell-Side, and so on by Hudscals; where, in a most commanding situation, just at the foot of the mountains, the Rev. Mr. Boucher now possesses a good estate. Tumbling down from that high ground in almost a direct course, it runs with a very precipitate current through Uppetton to the low-town, or church-town. Here the rector has a little manor of about twenty-four tenants, who pay 7l. 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 the lord, nothing.

HUDSCALES and HUDBECK, another estate, still lower down the Caldew, seem to have been so called from the Saxon term *hyœ*, an *hide* of land, which was as much as one plough could plough in a year, and deemed sufficient for the sustenance of one family for one year; and *scales*, or *skales*, (formed also from the Saxon, or rather Gothic, word *skalga*, a shell, husk, or cover) which were a sort of huts or hovels, built of sods or turf on commons, for the shelter of the shepherds, like those similar temporary erections in Scotland, called *beelds*. This syllable *scales*, or some modification of it, is a very common one in the names of places in the north.

On the southern extremity of the parish, stands HESKET, commonly called HESKET-NEW-MARKET, by way of distinguishing it from the other Heskett, which goes by the name of Heskett in the Forest. The name, most probably, is but a corruption, arising from a rapid pronunciation of *East-Cote*, or rather *East-Gate*; both these villages having formerly perhaps been the *eastern* inlets, entrances, or ways, into the forest, on which they respectively adjoined. This Heskett is a small, but neat, market-town; uncommonly well situated, as Caldbeck also is, for any manufactures requiring large supplies of water, wood, and fuel. It has fairs for horses and black cattle, which begin on the first Friday in May; and are continued every fortnight afterwards till Whitsuntide; and a market every Friday. It is a mesne manor within the Earl of Egremont's; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton,  
Bart.

Bart. is the lord of it.—Close by the foot of Carrock-Feil, a mile higher up the Caldew, stands MOSSDALE. This, with SWINESIDE, which lies opposite to it, forms another mesne manor, held also of the Earl of Egremont, by Edward Hasell, Esq. of Dalemain. The Hasells purchased it of Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Edenhall, Bart.; and the Musgraves of the ladies Barbara and Anne, daughters and coheirs of Thomas Earl of Suffolk. For George Fiennes Lord Dacre, dying in 1549, without issue, Margaret, his only sister, and heir, was married to Sampson Lennard, Esq. The descendants of this Mr. Lennard, in the right of their mother, the said Lady Margaret, became Lords Dacre, and of course entitled to this manor: and, in 1674, to the further dignity of Earls of Suffolk.—This manor was the place where the Dacres, Barons of Graystock, in former times, kept their deer, and wild *swine*. When the country came to be better peopled and cultivated, it was divided into tenancies. There are two tenements in Mossdale, and two in Swineside; each of whom pays 14s. yearly free rent to the said Mr. Hasell.\*

The Earl of Egremont has no demesne lands here, but several free rents, and about an hundred and twenty customary tenants, who pay 49l. 16s. 3d. yearly rent, a tenpenny fine certain, with heriots, suit of court, and the thirteenth *multer*.

Antiquities, natural curiosities, and productions, in this parish, we have classed in the following order.—At the eastern end of the church, above the window, is an inscription, supposed to have been in the Saxon characters, but now so totally defaced by time as to be illegible. All that can be made out, with any certainty, is the date, which appears pretty clearly to be 1112. This is prior to the erection of the see of Carlisle. And, if it be the date of the first foundation of the first church here, as it most probably is, it accounts for the patronage of it having been

\* Having omitted to introduce the following anecdotes in their proper place, we cannot omit this opportunity of making amends for that neglect.

WILLIAM VAREY, a considerable landholder, of Newbiggin, a village about four miles distant from Penrith, on the right hand of the road to Kefwick, was twice married. He had, by his first wife, a son named Joseph, who is still living, and inherits the property of his father.—He married to his second wife, Ann Lancaster, daughter of a small freeholder in Paterdale, by whom he had a son, named John, and a daughter, Esther. John brought up to the church, was many years curate of Gilling, and succeeded the late celebrated Mr. Sterne in the vicarage of Stillington, near York, which he enjoyed more than twenty years, and died in 1794.—The daughter, named Esther, married the Rev. MATTHEW RAINE, master of the free grammar school of Hartforth, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, the place of his nativity, though the family of the Raines originated from Mickleton, in the parish of Rombaldkirk, where they had property, and where, at this time, almost a whole clan of that name reside.—He is Vicar of St. John Stanwick, and Rector of Kirby Wiske.—The issue, by this marriage, are a daughter and two sons; Esther the daughter, and Matthew and Jonathan the sons.—Matthew Raine, the eldest son, was educated under his father, at Hartforth, till he was appointed, by the king's nomination, through the interest of the Earl of Holderness, a scholar upon the foundation of the Charterhouse. He was elected off from that school, and admitted a pensioner of Trinity college, Cambridge. Did himself very great credit by the prizes he gained, both academical and collegiate. He is now head master of the Charterhouse school, B. D. and Fellow of Trinity college.—Jonathan Raine, the younger son, was also educated under his father till he was admitted on the foundation at Eton, from whence he came off captain of the school, but superannuated. He was also admitted a pensioner of Trinity college, Cambridge; and, after gaining every public and private prize, during his residence in the university, was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, is A. M. and Fellow of Trinity college, and now practises at the bar with great reputation.—This is given as a testimony of the author's esteem for this family, whose extraordinary merit and abilities have raised them to such distinguished rank in their several professions.—W. H.

vested

vested in the priors of Carlisle; and also for their transferring it, in less than a century afterwards, to the bishop, almost as soon as there was a bishop. If this date may be received as evidence, some part of the present church of Caldbeck, which is large and venerable, is nearly, if not quite, as old as any church, or part of a church, now standing in the county.

At a place called Brownrigg, in this parish, there long dwelt a family of the name of *Vaux*, (de Vallibus) who had a tradition, pretty clearly made out, that they came from Normandy to England with the conqueror. They are now extinct, at least in the male line, not only in the parish, but, as far as we know, in the county.

The following remarkable inscriptions in the church-yard are still legible; but, too probably, will soon be obliterated:

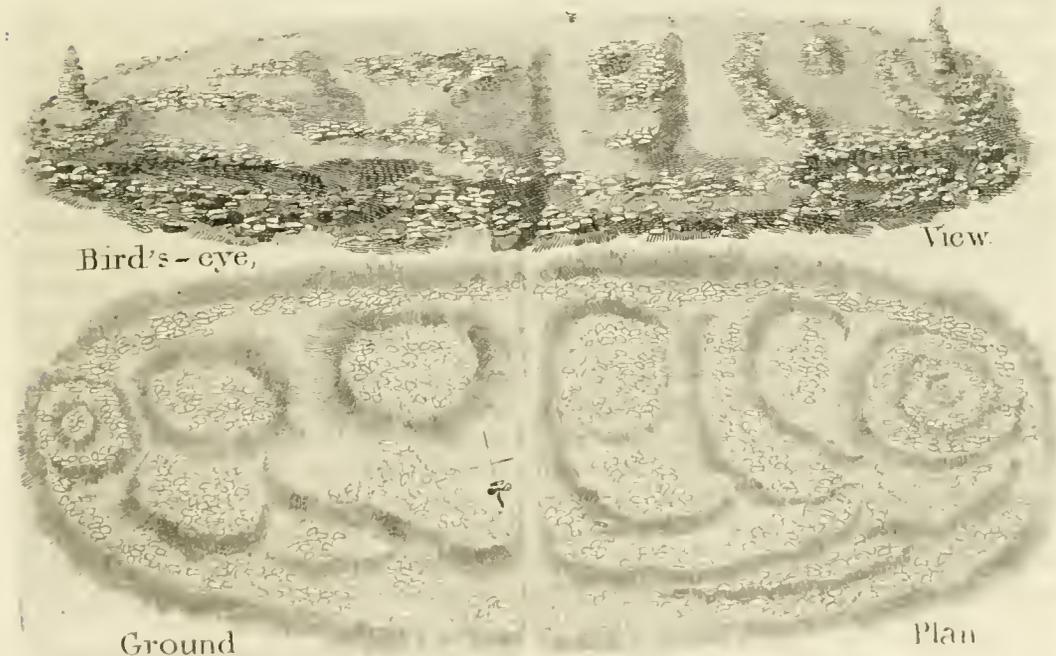
“ Here lies the body of Robert Vaux, who was born at Brownrigg, and lived and died there; being the 13th Robert sprung from that family. Aged 80 years: was buried here, under this stone, the 25th day of April, 1721.”

*“ Non unquam miserè, qui benè vixit, obiit.”*

“ Here lyeth the body of Mr. Robert Vaux of Brownrigg, the fourteenth of that name and family; who died May 21st, 1747, aged 69 years.”

The mountain, commonly known by the name of

CARROCK-FELL,



lies wholly in this parish; and, on many accounts, deserves notice.—Its height above the level of the sea, according to that accurate surveyor, Mr. *Thomas Donald*, is 755 yards; and about 520 above the level of the meadows and fields immediately below

below it. Its eastern end, for about a mile and a half in length, and a mile in breadth, seems to be entirely covered with stones. These are not of the very common kind: many of them are small, but they are of various sizes, and some not less than 300 ton; and, when fresh broken, appear to be, chiefly, porphyry and granite.\*

All round the summit of this huge fell, which is of an oval form, there is a circumference, or circle of stones of a similar, that is to say, elliptical or oval figure, which seems to be incontestably the work of men's hands. They are laid on each side of the ridge, or summit, of the mountain, at an equal distance; *i. e.* about eight yards perpendicular, beneath the ridge, or top, on each side: but, at its two ends, they are not more than four yards below the ridge. They do not appear ever to have been built into a wall; but to have been originally piled, one upon another, apparently in the rude manner in which they still remain. The mean breadth of the base of this circle is about eight yards; and in no part of it does it appear ever to have varied much. Its mean height is about four feet; but this varies, from six feet to three, or less. This variation, it is probable, is owing to a practice, continued from age to age, of tumbling some of these stones, for amusement, down the sides of the mountain; and it is not incurious to see and hear them thus rolling and bounding along, with a perpetually increasing velocity. The largest of the stones here piled up, would weigh, it is probable, four hundred weight; some three, some two, and some one hundred weight; and so downwards to about five pounds. In general, however, they consist of stones of the larger sizes: and, by comparing those stones that are below, or without, the pile, with the few which are to be found within what may be called the inclosed area, it would seem that the whole circle is composed of stones taken from within the area; which, in general, is destitute of vegetation, excepting some few scanty tufts of stunted ling on the north; on the south there is a little earth, of a dark-brown hue, and a few small stones. The direction of this ridge, or top, of Carrock, is E. by W. and W. by N.: and its longest, or transverse, diameter, running in the same direction, measures two hundred and fifty-two yards, within the surrounding pile of stones: the shortest, or conjugate, diameter is an hundred and twenty-two yards; and the area, or contents, of the space thus inclosed, is four acres, three roods, and thirty-eight perches. Opposite to each end of each diameter, there are passages, or ways, through what may be called the wall, into the inclosure. The two at the west end and the south side are, each, four yards wide: that at the east end seems to have been, at first, of the same width; but, owing, it is probable, to some removal of some of the stones, it is now six yards wide. That on the north side, notwithstanding that there are still left in it a few of the larger earth-fast stones, is eight yards wide: so that, if this ever was a passage of four yards wide, vast quantities of stones must have been taken away to bring it to what it now is. Besides these, on the north-west quarter, there either is another large aperture, or passage, twelve yards wide; or else this particular part

\* There is a tradition here, that, for ages, the *copper*, with which the mountains are said to abound, affects the waters of the brooks, which are supposed to have issued through the veins of that ore, to such a degree, as to tinge the teeth of sheep of a gold-colour. The idea is not to be reconciled; a solution of copper by aquafortis, will tinge iron a bright copper-colour;—but we never heard of any experiment that could prove what is vulgarly asserted. It is more likely to be occasioned by some herbage peculiar to these mountains.

never was completed. And, indeed, by attending to the nature of the ground immediately within the inclosure here, it must have been more difficult to procure stones for this part, than for any other: for, adjoining to this part, there is a considerable plot of earth, of the nature of peat-moss, scantily covered with moss and stubbed ling, and totally devoid of stones.

\* At the distance of sixty-six yards from the east end of the oval pile just described, and on the top of the ridge, stands another isolated pile of stones, with a base about eleven yards in diameter, and appearing, at a little distance, in the form of the frustum of a cone. But, clambering up to its top, it is found to be funnel-shaped, the top of the funnel being five yards in diameter; and it gradually slopes down two feet into the ground, being about two feet wide at the bottom: and the bottom is seven feet perpendicular below the top of the funnel. The largest stones in this pile may seem to be about one hundred weight and a half; and, by their appearance, are of the same kind as, and coeval with, those in the larger surrounding pile. The crowned head of old *Carrock* is itself by no means perfectly uniform; the end to the westward being about thirteen yards higher than the middle of the oval. Its highest point is about ten yards from the west end, and within it. And here, there is a piece of rock projecting about three yards above the surface of the ground. On two of the sides of this rock, or fragment of a rock, about as many stones are piled up, as are contained in the other lesser pile, just described. This gives this highest point, at a distance, somewhat the appearance of a frustum; though of twice the size of the other. These stones also appear to be of the same kinds as the others, and to have lain as long. Another superinduced pile, evidently of modern contrivance, has yet been raised on this, which has a rock for its foundation. It is about two feet and a half square, and three feet high; and is called the *West Pike*, or *Peak*, to distinguish it from another erection, of a like nature, and also of modern fabrication, about an hundred and twenty yards to the eastward of the east end of the oval. This last is on much lower ground, and is about eight feet high, and perhaps three feet square at its base. These erections are supposed to be ornaments to the mountain, as well as to the circumjacent country; and are called *Men*, few mountains being without them.

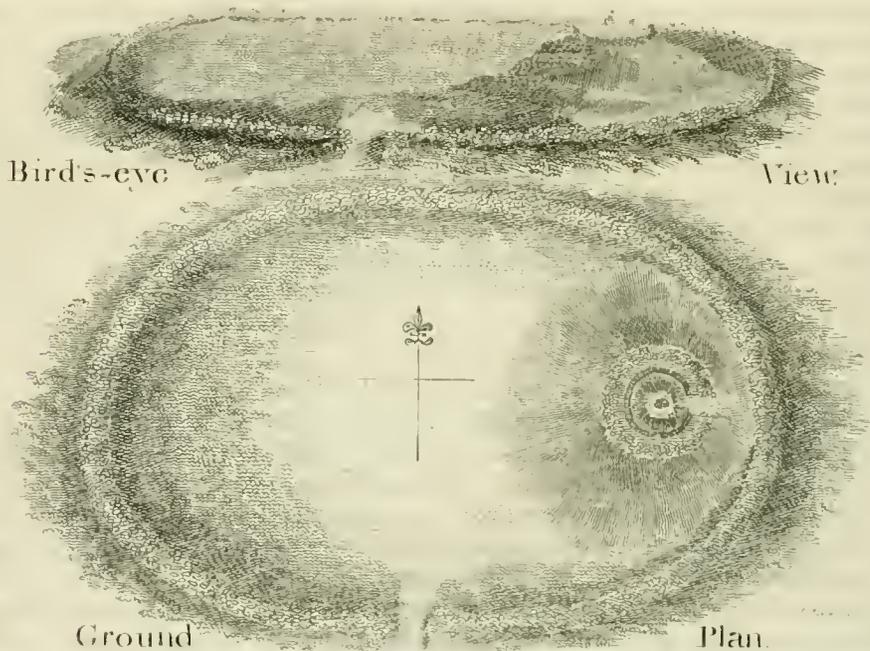
And now, having given the best account in our power of this hitherto undescribed, though certainly not uninteresting, vestige of great antiquity, our hardest task yet remains; that we mean of ascertaining when, and for what purpose, a work of such immense labour was undertaken. Before we attempt, however, to say what it is, it may not be unnecessary to remove some notions hastily taken up about it, and to decide what it is not.

And, first, as there neither is, nor ever can have been, any vegetable productions within the inclosure, it could not be intended, nor used, for any purposes of pasturage. Nor could it well have been designed, or made use of, as a place of protection for cattle, in the ages of moss-trooping violences: for, besides that its wall of circumvallation was unnecessarily large, and, after all, not a sufficient fence, even now it would be difficult and hardly possible to drive cattle into it. Still less could it be intended as a place of retreat for men, in cases of invasion: there is no water, naturally, nor could a well be dug; and the fence is too low for any idea of

fortification. Add to this, the situation is not only so bleak and exposed as to render the cold hardly tolerable, but is also of such an height, that respiration becomes difficult to those who have been accustomed to live in valleys. In short, the plan and execution of the work are evidently of an age prior to those of which we have any regular history; and must be believed to be coeval, at least with the *Cromlechs* and the *Cairns* to be found all over the kingdom, if not also with *Long-Meg* and *Stonehenge*.\*

The

\* In comparison with the description given by our learned correspondent, we beg leave to introduce an extract from the *View of Northumberland*, touching YEVERING BELL:—



This eminence “ is upwards of 200 perpendicular feet in height, taken from the plain of Yeaving.—  
 “ The summit of the mountain is almost level, wround round with the remains of a wall, placed on the  
 “ brink of the steep, which, when entire, was of considerable strength, as appears from the materials.  
 “ The wall has been built without mortar, of large flat stones; it incloses an area of 1000 paces in cir-  
 “ cumference; an entrance on the south side. The breadth of the ruins of the wall, on a medium, is  
 “ eight yards; and, by the stones on the surface, it may be computed, that there are about four fothers  
 “ of stones to the yard. It astouishes the spectator, on viewing these remains, when he computes, that  
 “ 4000 fothers of stones, at least, were employed in this erection, and those borne by human hands, to a  
 “ place totally inaccessible by carriages, or cattle bearing burthens. The eastern end of the area rises  
 “ some few feet from the level of the plain. Taking our course by the wall before described, at a point  
 “ almost due east, a broad way appeared, three paces in width, in a straight direction, as if formed by  
 “ some pavement extending about thirty yards in ascent towards the crown of the hill. We found this  
 “ eminence surrounded by the remains of another wall, but consisting of fewer materials, in an exact circle,  
 “ 180 paces in circumferences, with a ditch within. Near the centre of this inner area, rather inclining  
 “ to

The four passages, or gate-ways, all pointing exactly to the almost central pile, where one might easily enough suppose a *Prætorium* had stood, and its situation, so well adapted for a *Castra Exploratorum*, are favourable to the conjecture, that it may have been an encampment; not very unlike some of those in Scotland, so well delineated by Gordon, in his *Iter. Septentrionale*; see p. 40 and seq. But there are no roads near this mountain; no notice in any of our histories, nor any other evidence, of any Roman legions, or cohorts, having ever been stationed in this district: add to this, its form, and, above all, the huge mass of rude stones; so utterly unlike any Roman remains, are much against this conjecture. Attending only to one of the interior piles, the most obvious conclusion would be, that this was a *Cairn*; as it is at least possible, the other lesser one might also be, notwithstanding the large fragment of a rock, on which it is founded, and which, most probably, was never placed there by man, but is coeval with the mountain. The most general purpose of *cairus*, and especially of the smaller ones, it is well known, was sepulture. Piles of stones, thus heaped together on the graves of eminent

“to the east, is a cairn of stones, rising about ten paces, in an easy ascent, from the level of the inner wall. The centre of the cairn is hollow like a basin, six paces from brim to brim. After removing the turf for a little depth, we found the stones retaining a strong impression of fire.—The view from this mountain is very extensive; it affords a prospect of near twenty miles northward into Scotland, and over Northumberland many miles to the south-east.”

It is observed, that “it cannot be conceived, from the loftiness of the mountain, the difficulty of access, the coldness of that high region, and the inclemency of the weather it is naturally subject to, to have been used as a place of strength: from these natural causes also, it is not probable it should be used as a place for securing cattle and flocks against the incursions of an enemy;—it might reasonably, from its very nature, be admitted to be used for religious offices. The interior circumvallation appears calculated for the exclusion of the vulgar from the principal scene of religious rites, where the priests and chief personages only ministered. The wall which forms the grand inclosure of the whole crown of the mountain, contains sixteen acres and a half of land, or thereabout, and would receive a vast multitude of people.”

The quotations which succeed to this description, are from Mr. Bryant's *Mythology*, and relate to the high places of the ancients, and the titles appropriated to the sun.—The definition of *keren*, our *kaïrn*, then follows, and an account of Mithridates's sacrifice, and the Persian modes of worship. The *Comah*, described by Strabo, is next brought in example, surrounded with a wall of stone, like that before described.—Mr. Bryant's words follow in course. The situation of those erections made “them be looked upon as places of great safety, and the reverence in which they were held added to their security. On these accounts they were the repositories of much wealth and treasure: in times of peril they were crowded with things of value. In Assyria was a temple named *Azara*, which the Parthians plundered, and are said to have carried off ten thousand talents. To such as these Solomon alludes, when he makes his beloved say, “*I am a wall, and my breasts like towers.*” Though the word *Comah*, or *Comah*, be generally rendered a wall; yet I should think, that, in this place, it signified the ground which the wall surrounded; an inclosure sacred to *Cham*, the sun, who was particularly worshipped in such places. Another passage in Solomon, “*We have a little sister, and she hath no breasts. If she be a Comah, we will build upon her a palace of silver.*” What is then termed a wall, was a *Comah*, or high place, that had been of old erected to the sun by the *Sebustites*. The ground set apart for such use was generally *coval*; and towards one extremity of the long diameter, as it were in the focus, were those *mounds and towers* erected. For there were many of those towers, where they taught astronomy, music, and other sciences. These places were likewise courts of judicature, where justice was administered.”

From some such cause, as before noted, the old saying might be derived, that “Caldbeck fells were worth all England else,”—as tradition might relate the placing of treasure there, to secure it against an invader.—THE EDITORS.

persons, are of the remotest antiquity, and have been found in all countries: in these kingdoms, they seem to have been prior even to *barrows*, or mounds of earth, raised for the same purpose; to which, it is probable, recourse was had at first, from a scarcity of stones. They are supposed to have been formed, chiefly, in commemoration of heroes, when every soldier, as a token of his respect, carried a stone to lay on his grave; as, in other countries, they are said to have carried, each, a little earth in his helmet, to raise a tumulus, or perpetual memorial, to a slain general, or chieftain.

But it is the well-founded opinion of that eminent antiquary, Mr. Rowlands, in his *Mona Antiqua Restaurata*, that *cairns*, or, as he more accurately spells the word, *Carnedde*, were both sepulchres, and places of religious worship; as, in some sense, churches also still are. Of the smaller *cairns*, or little heaps of stones, found all over England, Ireland, and Scotland, and perhaps in all other countries, now often covered and hid by being overgrown with thorns and bushes, or by a grassy turf of light mold or earth, Rowlands readily admits, that the tradition may be right, and that they were only the graves, or monuments, of eminent men. But where their bulk and circumference, as in the present instance, were prodigious; and such as no army that ever was in this island could have brought together, in any common space of time, he contends, that they are to be regarded, as no other than "the remains and monuments of ancient sacrifices, the positive rites of religion and worship at those times."

"And though," as he adds, "the particular manner and circumstances of that sort of worship, viz. by throwing and heaping of stones, are found extant in no records at this day, except what we have of the ancient manner of worshipping Mercury in that manner; yet some hints there are of it in the most ancient history of Moses, particularly in that solemn transaction between Laban and Jacob, which may be supposed to be an ancient patriarchal custom, that obtained universally in those early ages; and consequently might and did, as the visible remains of it still witness, prevail in remoter countries also, and even in this of which we are now treating.

"The passage I offer for it is very plain, and full to the purpose, as to those countries which Moses mentions. And while our monuments agree exactly with those descriptions, I take it not to be unreasonable to ascribe them to the same causes.

"And Jacob said unto his brethren, Gather stones: and they brought stones, and made an heap; and they did eat upon the heap." Gen. xxxi. 46.—Now, the design of this whole affair was to corroborate the pact and covenant mutually entered into by these two persons, Jacob and Laban, with the most binding formalities and obligations. These ceremonies being then, I suppose, their law of nations; and these forms universally applied to by persons of different interests and parties, as the most solemn sanction of that law. The whole tenour of it runs thus:—*Moreover, Laban said unto Jacob, Behold this heap, and behold this pillar, which I have set between thee and me: this heap shall be a witness, and this pillar shall be a witness, that I will not come over this heap to thee, and that thou shalt not come over this heap and this pillar to me,—for evil.* Gen. xxxi. 51, 52.

"This.

“ This whole affair has no semblance of a new institution, but is rather a particular application to a general practice; because concluded by a sacrifice, the highest act of their religion, and not to be attempted by every private fancy: and not only concluded by a sacrifice, but that sacred action seems to have been a main part of it, and the chief end for which it was instituted; and, together with the other circumstances, made up one solemn religious ceremony.

“ Now, by what appears from the context, this whole transaction was a religious ceremony, instituted to adjust and determine rights and possessions in those times between different parties and colonies. And as it seems to have been one of those *Noachidum Statuta*, or statutes of the sons of Noah, as they were called; so it is likely that the colonizing race of mankind brought and carried with them so necessary an appurtenance of their peace and security of living, as this institution was, wherever they came to fix and settle themselves;—that they carried at least the substance of the ceremony, though they might here and there vary in some rules of application; or perhaps pervert it to other uses than what it was designed and intended for.”

This argument is so full, and apposite to our purpose, that little remains to be added, in support of the conclusion, which we own we think the premises fairly warrant us to draw from it; viz. that *Carrock*, like *Long-Meg* and *Mayborough* [see our first volume, p. 250, &c. and p. 310] was also a court, or consistory, of druidical administration, both in temporals and spirituals. Its near resemblance of *Mayborough* in particular, strongly confirms this conclusion, as its name also does. The term *cairn*, or rather its Hebrew primitive *keren-uedb*, whence the Celtic and Welsh *earnedde*, literally signifies a *cooped heap*: and *Carrock*, when analyzed, as naturally and clearly resolves itself into *Cir-rock*, a circle of stones, the true theme, in the opinion of many, of the northern word *kirk*, or *church*: and it is not a little remarkable, that the name given to the monument, by the country people, is *The Sunken Kirks*.—See vol. I. p. 251.

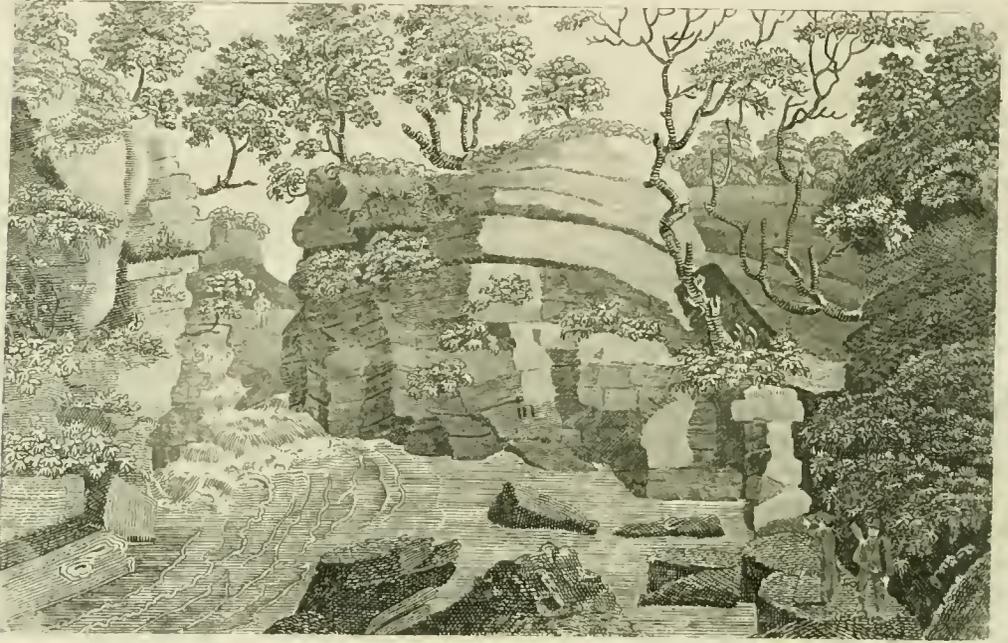
That our readers may be better enabled to judge for themselves of the true nature of this very extraordinary, though hitherto little noticed, monument of a very remote antiquity, and also be enabled to determine, to how much regard our conjectures concerning it are entitled, a drawing of it is hereunto annexed: on which the only farther remark that seems to be necessary is, that the ellipsis is a more uniform and perfect figure on the inside, than it is without, a circumstance which could not well be marked in a slight drawing; and that, in general, the wall, or mass of stones, measures deepest at a distance of about two yards and a half from the inside.

Not far from *Carrock*, at *Halt-Close* bridge, the *Caldew* takes a subterraneous passage, which it keeps for a space of about four miles, when it emerges, opposite to *Warnel-Hall* estate, and near *Sebergham* bridge, at a place called the *Spouts-Dub*. This subterranean course, or channel, is formed almost entirely of limestone rock; and in dry summers, when the water is low, it takes in nearly the whole stream.

A little more than a quarter of a mile to the west of *Caldbeck* town, there is,  
in

in the bed of the river, and in a singularly wild and romantic situation, a very striking natural curiosity, called

### THE HOWK;



a word which, as a substantive, is perhaps uncommon, but which, as a verb, is the common term in the north for *scooping out earth*, or any thing else, and digging *an hole*. It is a water-fall, in a narrow *gill*, or dell, at the bottom of which runs the Caldew, over which a natural bridge of limestone rock is formed. Through the narrow arches of this bridge, the stream rushes, with infinite impetuosity; and dashing along over other rocks, it excites that fine sound of falling water, which art has so often attempted, almost in vain, to imitate; and then empties itself into a large basin, or pool, which seems to boil in various whirling eddies, covered with a white foam. All water-falls are interesting; but this seems to be particularly so, because, besides the additional grandeur it derives from its situation, it is not so large nor tremendous, (though sufficiently so, perhaps, for real sublimity and magnificence of effect) but that the eye can pretty easily take in, and comprehend, it all at once. A few feet on one side of this basin, there is a curious excavation of a rock, called **THE FAIRY KETTLE**. It is about six yards in diameter, and scooped out almost exactly in the shape of an huge chaldron; and as smooth in its inside, as if it had been polished by a statuary. Sundry smaller ones lie near it; all of which have long borne appellations similar to the *Fairy's Kettle*. And here too another cascade is formed between two perpendicular rocks, about eighteen or  
twenty

twenty yards in height: a little to the right of which, there is a cavern, about twenty yards long, called *THE FAIRY KIRK*. In this cavern, the roaring of the cataract is heard without being seen; which has a new, and not unpleasant, effect. This place is, as might be suspected, the scene of sundry superstitious notions and stories, and which, as fanciful tales, characteristical of other times, are not uninteresting: but all that is very probable in them, is, that these were the retreats and hiding places of those daring foresters, by whom these districts were formerly so much infested.

**MINES AND MINERALS.**—It appears that, so long ago as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, mines were opened and worked on *Caldbeck Fells*, though the ore is said to have been carried to the great work at Kefwick, to be smelted: and the proverb, that

“Caldbeck Fells

“Are worth all England else,”\*

is still older. Something like a fatality appears to have attended the attempts hitherto made to explore the supposed depot of immense wealth. In the reign of Elizabeth, when the Earl of Northumberland seemed determined to carry on the works here and at Newlands with spirit, he was checked by an ill-timed law-suit, respecting the royalty of these mines; the issue of which was in favour of the crown, which, however, has never derived any advantage from it; unless it was an advantage to deter subjects from dabbling with the ore, which Mr. Robinson informs us was emphatically called *gowd-scalp*. Once more, however, hopes are entertained, that, at length, the mines on these fells may turn to good account.—William Rowe, Esq. is said lately to have discovered, on the south side of the High Pike, a rich vein of lead-ore; which, at about three feet below the surface, runs, for at least a mile in length, eighteen inches thick, and even seems to increase.—Levels are now driving, and a smelting-mill erecting; and, if these works succeed, as there is every reason to hope they may, it will be a very great encouragement for new attempts on the copper-mines at Hay-Gill.

It was the sagacious observation of Mr. Robinson, in his Natural History of these two northernmost counties, that seams of coals seldom lie on the tops of mountains, but upon heaths near mountains, where the declivities and inequalities of the surface give an advantage in the driving of levels. Accordingly, all over this parish, limestone, which is easily got, without either pits or levels; lead, iron, and copper, are found in its mountains; whilst also there is plenty of coal in its valleys: and enough might be got from the pits in Ratten-Row for the consumption of the

\* Our correspondent informed us, on the 3d of October, 1794, that “A large *copper vein* had been discovered upon the north side of Carrock mountain.—Trials had formerly been made in several places. It is five feet wide, and the copper worth 30l. to 40l. a ton. It was supposed two workmen got 80lb. one afternoon last week.—The old saying is going to be verified at last, that

“*Caldbeck and Cadbeck fells*

“Are worth all England else.”

“The present lessees are William Rowe, Esq. and Co. of Liverpool.”—We have since heard that this vein has not turned out so well as was expected.—THE EDITORS.

neighbour-

neighbourhood, even if none were obtained from the neighbouring colliery on Warnel-Fell; both of them, it is probable, being the same stratum or seam.

Mr. Richard Simpson, of Caldbeck, who appears to be practically well acquainted with the subject, has obligingly favoured us with the following sketch of the natural history of coal in this neighbourhood.

“ At a place called *Iscle-Bridge*, the bed of the river is burning limestone; by which is meant, that limestone which will burn to lime; and which is here generally found under the coal: above it, are several strata, called limestone; but they are not of a kind to burn to lime. This stratum of burning limestone, seen in the bed of the river, continues to rise in a body to Park-Head, nearly an hundred and fifty fathoms. The next stratum above the burning limestone is, what the pit-men call *under-fills*, an hard freestone, full of fire, when struck with a pick-axe. This is generally mixed with some black metal. Then comes on Warnel-Fell coal, at thirteen yards above the burning limestone; the *dip* of which is one yard in six, from S. E. to N. W.

“ The following table exhibits a pretty clear view of the strata of a pit lately sunk fifty-five fathoms and one yard to the coal upon Warnel-Fell; viz.

	F.	Y.
“ Clay — — — —	10	0
“ Day freestone metal — —	4	0
“ Day freestone — — —	14	0
“ Day limestone metal — —	14	0
“ Day limestone — — —	1	1
“ Main limestone metal — —	5	1
“ Main limestone — —	2	0
“ Coal freestone — — —	3	0
“ Grey-beds and metal — —	1	1
	55	1

“ The coal, or seam, found in this pit, is about sixteen inches thick: and yet it is astonishing what quantities of coal are got even from so small a band. The pit-men, having but this space of sixteen inches to work, are careful to pick out every particle of coal; which they call *lying ber in*. And after they have done their day's work as to coal, they then take their hammers and wedges, and fell down about twelve inches of the roof left above the space from whence they have picked the coal; in order, as may be imagined, to give themselves a little more room to get to and from the seam of coals. This roof in general consists of a black slate metal; and they form of it a sort of wall behind them, which prevents the roof from tumbling in, as else it might do, inasmuch as they seldom leave any pillars to support it.”

SOIL, AGRICULTURE, AND PRODUCE.—Two-thirds of the whole parish is supposed to consist of mountains and moors; these being estimated at not less than thirteen thousand acres. Even the bleakest and barest of these wastes, however, is not wholly useless: they afford a good summer pasture to between seven and eight thousand

thousand sheep that are shorn; whose yearly produce of lambs is reckoned at two thousand and four; and the sheep of this parish are counted to be the stoutest and best in the county. In several of the estates of the parish, the flock of sheep is considered as a sort of *heirloom* belonging to the estate; being sold and bought along with the land, and also leased out along with it, when the land is let; the tenant being bound to deliver, on the termination of his lease, as many as he receives, and of the same kind, age, or quality. It would indeed hardly be possible to carry on farms like these, to any good purpose, were it not for this custom; as every particular flock knows, and is tenacious of, its own particular walk, or district of pasturage, on the heath. Infinite trouble and confusion are thus prevented: and nothing is wanting to make the system complete, and the parish of Caldbeck one of the first sheep-walks in the kingdom, hardly inferior perhaps to the so celebrated plains of Andalusia, but that, by making their inclosed and cultivated lands cooperate with those that are uninclosed and waste, they should render, as they easily might do, their flocks of sheep both larger and better. In all mountainous districts, the climate must necessarily be harsh, and of course unfavourable to corn: it is also one of the properties of limestone land (and it has already been noticed, how much Caldbeck abounds with limestone) to retard, if not totally prevent, the ripening of corn: hence, it is not uncommon to see, in these districts, corn still green even late in October. All these things make much against the attempting to raise much corn in such countries; and almost as much for the turning the lands to grass.—No grass is sweeter, or more fattening, than that which grows on limestone land; and certainly none better adapted to sheep. If then more of the lands were turned into grass, and all that is proper for the purpose mowed, there would, of course, be a vast increase of fodder in the winter for sheep; the flocks of which might then be doubled, trebled, or quadrupled. And if also a little more care were taken to select the proper breeds, and to raise only good lambs, instead of the uncertain and scanty crops derived from the present difficult system of management, farming would be less dependent than it now is on seasons and accidents; and the farmers of Caldbeck would reap all the advantages of their advantageous situation.

The western parts of the inclosed land is an heavy, poachy, cold soil: but the fields immediately around the towns of Caldbeck and Hesketh are higher and more fertile. Still oats are the principal crop they aim at: and wheat and barley are sown only on the rich lands that lie near the river. There are, as usual, potatoes in plenty; but, it may be questioned, whether the whole parish contains an acre of turnips.

Though the cultivated land cannot properly be called hilly, it is still farther from being level. It seems to rise regularly and gently from the vale up to the mountains. The hedges near the towns are planted with thorn, and are kept well: nearer the hills, the fields are more inclosed by stone walls. But this whole tract of country running much into wood, and being also well watered, cannot but be fertile and beautiful.

Two years ago the annual produce of the stock of the parish was 6924 sheep shorn; 2004 lambs; 38 foals, and 381 calves. Six fleeces, in general, make a

stone; and the average price of a stone of wool in this neighbourhood is about 7s. 6d.

Horses are here about fourteen hands high; and black cattle small, rarely weighing more than about seven stone a quarter, when fat. Two-thirds of the calves are fatted, and killed for veal.

The fuel of the country are peat, and coal; both of which are to be had in great plenty, almost at every man's own door.

The parish may also be called a good sporting country. Besides hares, there are partridges, woodcocks, and snipes; and on the hills and heaths, grouse. The mountains, and the woody and rocky gills and glens, also furnish no scanty store of foxes, wild cats, brocks or badgers, and otters. Carrock is particularly noted for its foxes.

The parish of Caldbeck contains 356 houses, and 1780 inhabitants; which is exactly five to a family. There is in the town, a pretty considerable dying-house, and also a paper-mill; together with other mills for corn: all of which employ between twenty and thirty hands. As many are employed in the collieries; and the rest, in the usual trades of country places, and in husbandry. In general, the parish is supposed to be thriving, and population to increase.—Burn and Nicolson report it to have contained only 243 families eighteen years ago. The increase is extraordinary, as no new manufactures have been introduced.\*

There.

\* Caldbeck contains 1780 inhabitants.

	Marr.	Bap.	Bur.
From January, 1755, to January, 1775,	153	567	398
From January, 1775, to January, 1795,	156	750	463
Increase	3	183	165

Correct register begins in 1640.

In the parish of Caldbeck there are 10 ale-houses, 1 apothecary, 1 surgeon, 2 clergymen of the church of England, 1 attorney, 1 fiddle-maker, 1 officer of excise, 54 miners, 13 shopkeepers, 20 weavers, 11 blacksmiths, 5 dyers, 1 linen-printer, 13 shoe-makers, 12 paper-makers, 9 bread-bakers, 5 coopers, 2 joiners, 6 carpenters, 1 flax-dresser, 1 twine-spinner, 4 stone masons, 26 pit-men, or hewers of coal, 4 eloggers, 1 watch-maker, 1 glazier, 6 millers, 12 tailors, 3 barbers, 3 musicians, 7 butchers, 1 saddler, 25 Quaker families.—The Quakers refused their register for these last forty years,—but they are very much upon the decline in this parish.

Labourers wages 16d. to 18d. per day without maintenance; 8d. to 10d. per day with maintenance.—Carpenters, masons, and joiners, 2s. 2d. per day.

Caldbeck church town is elevated above the level of Carlisle, according to Mr. Dalton of Manchester, 495 feet, and situated under the mountains called Caldbeck Fells.—The inhabitants enjoy good health: they are not subject to any particular disease;—and here are many instances of longevity.

WOOD-HALL, in this parish, was famous for the residence of GEORGE FOX, the founder of the Quakers, when he established his religion.

The Rev. *Robert Simpson*, of Woodhouse, in this parish, by his will, bearing date August 28th, 1781, appropriated forty shillings a year, to be paid out of lands at Foulds, in this parish, into the hands of trustees, for to purchase Prayer-books, and other religious books, to be distributed amongst the poor.—The present trustees are Mr. Cuthbert Backhouse, of Caldbeck, Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Castlehow, in the parish of Castle-Sowerby, and Mr. Thomas Nicholson, of Heskett-New-Market.

The Rev. *PYNSON WILMOT*, LL. B. was born at Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, his father being vicar of that parish.—Young Wilmot was taken notice of by Lord Lyttleton, and brought up, in his younger years,

There is an ancient church-stock in this parish, but no account how it was raised. It is now about 5*l.* the yearly interest of which sum is expended in repairs of the church; and if any overplus be left, it is added to the principal.

Philip, Lord Wharton, by deed bearing date, July 12th, 1692, appropriated certain lands in the county of York, as a perpetual fund for the purchasing yearly 1060 Bibles. Of these, 16 were to be given, every year, to this parish; but, we are informed, that it now receives only 12.

In 1665, Cuthbert Brown left 30*l.* as a poor-stock. It is put out to interest by the overseers, and that is divided among poor housekeepers.

Arthur Savage, one of the rectors of Caldbeck, whom Walker mentions as having been ejected from his living of Broughton, in Westmorland, in 1644, and restored again in 1655, and came to this parish in 1663, by his will dated Nov. 1st, 1698, left 50*l.* to this parish; the interest of which is to be applied to binding out poor men's children apprentices.

There is also a school-stock, raised by a voluntary subscription in 1647. The

years, at Hagley. He was of Oxford college: Dr. Shaw was head of the hall where he finished his studies. He was married young to a lady of Worcester, but they had no issue. Mrs. Wilmot died many years before him.—Mr. Wilmot was collated to the living of Caldbeck, by Bishop Lyttleton, in 1765; but, by the sudden death of that prelate, he dropt all further thoughts of preferment in the church: he could not enjoy the sport of the field, and thence, it is said, he betook himself to husbandry, by draining his glebe lands, which contained 150 acres, and much of it of a coarse and barren nature.—The first step he took to improve those lands was, by drawing his tithe corn and hay throughout the parish, which enab'd him to purchase cattle for winter-stock, and thereby he procured large quantities of manure. He us'd to say, that manure was the soul of husbandry, and always us'd lime with a sparing hand; not more than 25 Carlisle bushels upon an acre. He likewise us'd to say, that lime had no other principle, but to meliorate and pulverize the soil, thence to help the tender plants to vegetate; as he always found, by experience, that too much lime in husbandry had one very bad effect, viz. of forcing all the oil and salts out of the manure and earth into the plants, which always kept the corn green in this cold climate.—By those means, he obtained amusement for himself, bread for the industrious poor, and a great improvement to those who attended to the cultivation of their estates: some of the land is now let for twenty shillings an acre, that was not, before his time, worth five shillings.—He likewise let the parishioners see, that nothing would answer their purpose, in the management of their lands, but summer fallowing, which has been practis'd with success.

In the year 1785, Mr. Wilmot pulled down the old rectorial house, which was of a great length, and appeared to have been built by former rectors, just as they had large or small families. In the middle of the house, there was a large room, called the dining-room; but it had more the appearance of a chapel than any thing else:—besides, there were the arms of a bishop carved upon one of the beams.\*—In one year this old building was taken down, and a handsome and convenient house was erected in the place of it.—Mr. Wilmot did not live to see it finished: his health began to impair, and he retired to Worcester, and there end'd his days.—He was a man of great knowledge, and universal reading.—Having a handsome fortune of his own, he was enabled to keep an house of old English hospitality.—He died, universally regretted by his parishioners, in the 60th year of his age.

In this parish was born ROBERT SEWELL, of Bridge-House, in the parish of Castle-Sowerby.—As a natural philosopher, he may rank with any of his countrymen. His favourite hypothesis is, that fire is the great agent of nature,—some account of which he will shortly publish.

We were indebted to Mr. RICHARD SIMPSON, an eminent paper-maker at Caldbeck, for the preceding anecdotes and remarks.—THE EDITORS.

\* This, most probably, was the hall of the hospital.

sum at first was 103l.; but part of it falling into bad hands, it is now reduced to 47l. 16s.: the interest of which is paid to the master of the school in Caldbeck. One of the conditions of this subscription was, that the children of every subscriber should be free to the school, and also all his descendants enjoying the estate of such subscriber. But it was farther agreed, for the encouragement of the school, that when any of their estates came to be sold, the seller should lose his right to the freedom of the school, and the buyer should not acquire it.

There is also a school at Hefket-New-Market, and another at Haltcliff; but neither of them have any endowments.

Three Quaker meeting-houses are in the parish: it does not appear however, that their numbers increase. We hear of no other dissenters, or sectaries of any denomination. The parish register begins in 1657.

The rectory† is valued in the king's books at 45l. 13s. 6½d.—Burn and Nicolson estimated it in 1777, at 180l. per annum: but we have been assured, and apparently on good authority, that, three years ago, it amounted to 308l.

The

† The Editors presume the following concise table (as it is uniform with those of the parishes before treated of) will not be useless in its place.

DECANATUS DE ALLERDALE.		
P. N. Val.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Caldbeck	£30 0 0	£5 0 0 { Caldbeck rectoria - £15 13 6

#### CALDBECK RECTORY.

Ded. St. Mungo—Bishop of Carlisle patron.

King's books 45l. 13s. 6d.—Real value 180l.

INCUMBENTS.—John Franceys—Alan temp. K. Henry III.—1312, Robert de Halghton—Adam de Appleby, p. ex. Halghton—1332, Robert de Bramley—1334, Peter de Galliciano, p. ex. Bramley—1335, Nicholas de Whitrigg, p. ref. Galliciano—1362, William de Ragenhill, p. m. Whitrigg—1369, Thomas de Salkeld, p. ref. Ragenhill—1379, Thomas del Hall, p. m. Salkeld—1583, Thomas Fairfax, S. T. B. p. m. Dr. Hugh Sewell—1640, Frederick Tunstall, A. M. p. m. Fairfax. Ejected by Cromwell's commissioners—1657, Richard Hutton—1663, Arther Savage, A. M.—1700, Jeffery Wybergh, LL. B.—1727, John Waugh, A. M.—1765, Pynfon Wilmot, LL. B.—Browne Grisdale, D. D. pr. Bishop Douglas.

#### RECTORIA DE CALDEBECK.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Barnardus Towneley, clericus rector ejusdem ecclie de Caldebeck habet mansionem et glebam dict. rectorie que valent coibs annis.	0	30	0
Idem Barnardus habet diverse terras et ten. eid. rector. p'tin. jacen in le p'ke Kyrkland et al. cu. molendin. p'tinen. ad rectoria p'dict. que valent coibus annis.	8	10	6
Idem Barnardus habet de abb. et co'vent. mon. de Holme Coltrayne p. feod. le Freer p'ke em'tim.	0	3	4
Idem Barnardus habet gran. decial totius p'ochie p'dict que valent coibs annis.	19	0	2
Idem Barnardus habet decim. feni lini et canobi tocius dict. p'ochie que valent coibs annis	0	40	0
Idem Barnardus habet decim. lane et agnor. dict. p'ochie que valent coibus annis	8	0	0
Idem Barnardus habet oblacon minut. alb. decim. cu. p'ficiis libr paschalis que valent coib. annis	7	0	0
Idem Barnardus habet decim. Lcy-over-Milne que valet coibs annis	0	8	0
Sm total valoris	£46	12	0 de quibs.
Resoluc. reddit. fenag. et al. } In resoluc. Dno Regi p. feod firma La Payrke annuatim solut.	0	6	8

Et

The first rector, of whom we find any mention, was the above-named John Franceys, who is said to have been a kinsman of Gilbert Franceys, Lord of Rowcliff.—In the reign of King Henry III. Alan, parson of Caldbeck, is witness to a grant of William de Forz, Earl of Albemarle, to the priory of St. Bees. In 1312, Robert de Halghton was the Rector of Caldbeck, and removed to Ousbeck, on an exchange with Adam de Appleby. And in 1332, a commission was issued, to enquire what dilapidations were in the chancel, or *manse*, at Caldbeck; and to sequester the goods and chattels of Adam de Appleby, the late rector, towards the repairs thereof.—Robert de Bromley, Professor of Civil Law, succeeded Adam de Appleby; and in 1334, made an exchange with Peter de Galiciano, Rector of Horncastle; which was confirmed by the Bishops of Carlisle and Lincoln respectively. And in the next year after, Peter de Galiciano resigned, Nicholas de Whitrigg was collated; with leave to be absent from his cure, in pursuit of his studies, three years. By his last will, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of Caldbeck; and to Henry de Malton and Thomas de Whitrigg, Knights, 140 oxen.

In 1362, on the death of Nicholas de Whitrigg, Mr. William de Ragenhill was collated; who, having obtained the church of North Colingham, in the diocese of York, resigned the rectory of Caldbeck. And, in the same year, Thomas de Salkeld was inducted by the authority of the pope. To him, in 1379, Thomas del Hall, official of Carlisle, succeeded. He was collated by Bishop Appleby.—A long chasm now succeeds: at length, in 1583, on the death of Dr. Hugh Sewell, Rector of Caldbeck, Thomas Fairfax, S. T. B. was instituted on a presentation by Mr. Thomas Hammond, chancellor of the diocese, who had a grant from the bishop of the advowson for twenty years. In 1640, on the death of

Et in resolu. Epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim	—	—	—	—	—	£0 4 0
Et in resolu. p'cucon. vestitacon. dict. epi de triennio in trienniu. 13s. 6d.—sic annuatim						0 4 6
Et in resolu. p'iori Karlij p. quadam composicoe annuatim.						0 3 4
					Sm oim deduct. £0 18 6	
					Et rem - - - 45 13 6	Xma inde £4 11 4 farthing.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

There are some remarkable entries in the parish registers.—The first register opens with 6 children of Richard Hutton, minister, to 1657.—Then follows a list of baptisms, marriages, and burials of the family of Vaux, from 1606 to 1657.

“ William Stalker, of Whelpow, in Caldbeck, buried in a ditch by three of his sons and one of his daughters, 19th April, 1658.”

“ Richard Wilson of Greenrig, buried in a ditch 25th April, 1658.”

To the receipt for 15l. received 17th May, 1665, of John Brown, being Cuthbert Brown's legacy for the benefit of the poor, three churchwardens subscribed by their marks, and three witnesses the like.

The following collections on briefs are noted; viz.

		s.	d.
10th Aug. 1679. Towards the building of a church in London for the Grecian Christians, and paid to the Archbishop of Samos	— — — —	15	6
1680. For the repairs of St. Paul's, London	— — — —	8	5 h.
Towards the redemption of captives out of Turkish slavery	— — — —	6	3
1689. Towards the relief of French Protestants	— — — —	9	2
1682. For the relief of Thomas Nicholas and 30 elders	— — — —	4	11

THE EDITORS.

Thomas

Thomas Fairfax, Frederick Tunstall, A. M. was collated by Bishop Potter. Mr. Tunstall was ejected by the commissioners of Cromwell, and died before the restoration. In 1657, Richard Hutton was rector, who probably was deprived in his turn by the Bartholomew act: for, in 1663, Arthur Savage, A. M. already mentioned as a benefactor to the parish, was collated by Bishop Sterne. In 1700, Jeffrey Wybergh, LL. B. was collated by Bishop Smith. In 1727, John Waugh, A. M. was collated by his father Bishop Waugh. In 1765, Pynson Wilmot, LL. B. was collated by Bishop Lyttleton. And in 1789, Browne Grisdale, D. D. by Bishop Douglas.

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THE PARISH OF WESTWARD,  
(IN ALLERDALE WARD BELOW DERWENT)

**A**T the time of the conquest,\* was forest appertaining to Allerdale, and was granted by Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, to King Henry II. who annexed it to the royal forest of Inglewood, as appears from the following extract of the perambulation in the 29th year of the reign of King Edward I.—“ Alanus, filius “ Waldevi, quondam dominus de Allerdale, dedit domino Henrico regi proavo “ domini regis nunc, cervum et cervam, aprum et capreolum, inter Shauk et Alne, “ sicut Alne cadit in mare: et idem Alanus dedit dicto domino Henrico regi solum “ cum herbagio in libera chafea de Allerdale, viz. per has divisas; de Waspatrik “ wath ascendendo ad locum ubi Shauk cadit in Wathempole, et de illo loco usque “ ad caput de Shauk, et de illo loco usque ad Bowland bek heved’ et de illo loco “ usque ad Randolphsete, et de illo loco usque ad caput de Thornethwayte bek, et “ de illo loco usque ad locum ubi Thornethwayte bek cadit in Waver, et de illo “ loco ascendendo usque ad magnum iter inter solum domini regis et solum de “ Waverton, et sic inter solum domini regis et solum de Wyggeton, et sic de solo “ de Wyggeton usque ad Troutbek, et de Troutbek in Wathempole, et de “ Wathempole ascendendo usque Waspatrik wath.”—It seems that this tract of land, after it was joined to Inglewood, gained the name of the WEST WARD, or western ward of the forester’s charge within the forest.

The forest of Westward having been granted to King Henry II. continued in the crown till the time of King Edward III. who, in the 17th year of his reign, granted the same to Thomas Lucy, on his marriage with the king’s cousin, Agnes de Beaumont, to them and the heirs of their bodies, by the following instrument—“ Charta domini regis Edwardi tertii facta Thomæ de Lucie et Agneti uxori suæ

\* It lies north from Caldbeck, and is made up of a number of houses lying scattered up and down.

It is bounded by Shawk beck from the foot thereof to the head, and so ascends over the west end of Brocklebank fell, as far as Thorathwaite; so down the water of Thackthwaite, Islekirk, Parson’s bridge, and Shawk bridge, till it fall into Waver, and down Waver till it come to Rook’s of the bridge, then bending eastward to a place called Messenger’s of the Moss, and from thence on the north side of Grainger houses and Brigbank to Wyfa beck, then cross Tiffinthaite to Forster folds, and then down by the foot of Manybanks on the south side of Moorthwaite to Millbeck, until it falls into Wampool river, and then up that river till Shawk falls into it.

“ filiae Henrici de Bellomont, de le Westward, alias dicta, herbagio de Allerdale, prius concessa domino Henrico secundo quondam regi Angliæ, per Alanum filium Waldevi filii Gospatricii comitis Dunbar quondam domini baroniæ de Allerdale.—Rex omnibus, &c. Sciatis, quod cum dilectus et fidelis noster Thomas de Lucie, ad requisitionem nostram consenserit, dilectam consanguineam nostram Agnetem filiam Henrici de Bellomont ducere in uxorem, et nobis supplicaverit, ut velimus ei et præfatæ Agneti in auxilium maritagii sui solum et herbagium de Allerdale (quæ valorem annuum viginti librarum non excedunt) dare et concedere gratiose; Nos pro eo quod per inquisitionem per dilectum et fideliem nostrum Hugonem de Moriceby eschaetorem in comitatibus Cumbriæ, Westmorlandiæ, et Lancastriæ, de mandato nostro factam et in cancellaria nostra returnatam, est compertum, quod solum et herbagium prædicta coronæ Angliæ annexa non existunt, et quod hujusmodi donatio et concessio de solo et herbagio prædictis præfato Thomæ sic faciendæ forestæ nostræ de Inglewood non sunt prejudiciales, et quod herbagium et solum valent per annum decem et octo librarum, volentes supplicationi ipsius Thomæ annuere in hac parte, dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostrum præfatis Thomæ et Agneti dictum solum et herbagium de Allerdale: habendum et tenendum eisdem Thomæ et Agneti et hæredibus de corporibus suis exeuntibus, de nobis et hæredibus nostris, per servicia inde debita et consueta, in perpetuum. Ita quod si idem Thomas et Agnes sine hæredibus de corporibus suis exeuntibus obierint, tunc solum et herbagium prædicta ad nos et hæredibus nostros integre revertantur. Teste rege apud Clarendon 28 die Julii anno Edwardi 17°.”—This, with the other estates of the Lucy family, passed to Henry Earl of Northumberland, by the marriage of Maud, the heiress of that house, and came to the crown in the reign of King Henry VIII. by the sixth earl.—Queen Mary restored this forest to Thomas, the brother of Henry Percy; but he joining with the northern insurgents against Queen Elizabeth, on his attainder it reverted to the crown.\*

There

\* In the 14th Queen Elizabeth, a commission issued to enquire what customs and usages had been within the forest. And by an inquisition taken thereon, dated 9th and 10th January same year, it appears, that the inhabitants of Dallson, and all the adjacent places, had common pasture therein,—that several inclosures and improvements had been made, yielding a rent of 9l. 19s. 5d. which were an annoyance to the commoners.—127 inclosures are numbered in the inquisition, containing 545 acres and upwards, on which had been erected 32 inhabited houses.—And the most prejudicial part of this inquisition, was the statement—“ That the new improvement and inclosures were an annoyance to the tenants and inhabitants that claimed common of pasture there.”

EXTENT.] From E. to W. four miles and a half; from N. to S. four miles and a half.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] About four-fifths of this parish consists of common lands: the soil is redish; in general a mixture of clay and sand, and fertile in the production of grass, and every kind of grain: the south and south-east parts are wetter and colder, and the west parts in general driest.—Not many turnips are raised here.—They fallow for wheat; after which they sow it with barley, and often with clover and hay feeds; and, after laying a year or two, is ploughed out for oats:—but few farmers in the parish or neighbourhood observe, or put in, a regular succession of crops.

FARMS AND RENT.] Farms are from 100l. per annum to 15l. but mostly about 30l.—Rent about Rosley 30s. per acre; in the south part of the parish 15s.; towards Thursby 21s.; and near Wigton higher.

SHEEP

There was an hermitage in this forest, called the hermitage of St. HILDA; but how it was endowed, or by whom it was founded, or what number of recluse, and in what succession, were there, we have no evidence.—It existed, and was of some value, in the 12th century; for King John, in the 16th year of his reign, granted it to the abbey of Holm Cultram, in these words—“Dedisse concessisse, et hac charta nostra confirmasse Abbatie de Holme et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, heremitorium Sancte Hildae, in foresta nostra de Inglewood, cum landa quam Rogerus Crocky, quondam heremita illius loci tenuit integre, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut idem Rogerus eam unquam melius et plenius tenuit; ita quod landam illam excolant, vel ad pasturam teneant, si voluerunt.”†—In the reign of King Henry III. Thomas de Lascells, Lord of Bolton, by his confirmatory deed, reciting the grant of King John, confirmed to the abbot and monks of Holm Cultram this hermitage. The monks shewed its importance, by the veneration they paid to it, in founding there a chapel, or oratory, which, in course of years obtained parochial rights, though surrounded with a forest, which, in its original nature, was extraparochial: and such was the rise of this parish.\*

The

**SHEEP AND CATTLE.]** In this parish about 4000 sheep are kept; three years ago there were a great many more, but the wet seasons have caused them to die in the rot, great part of the common being naturally wet.—About six fleeces will weigh a stone, which sells for 8s. 9d.; weathers, three years old, 10s. and 10s. 6d.—On this common, for the greatest part of the year, graze about 500 little galloways, most of them bred in the parish, but part bought;—and about the same number of small Scotch black cattle are grazed.—The general size of work horses is fourteen hands and a half.—Cows, &c. bred here, when fat, weigh about seven stone per quarter.

**GAME.]** Some moor-game, also hares, partridges, &c.

**MINES.]** Here are some coal-mines, but little wrought at present.

**RIVERS.]** Wampool and Shawk; but this parish in general has a great want of springs and brooks.

**QUARRIES.]** In the brook Shawk are excellent red freestone quarries for stone, slate, flags, &c.—These stones are esteemed the best in Cumberland, being pretty soft to work, compact, and wear well, and admit the finest polish.

**SCHOOL.]** Two schools, each of which has a small endowment for four or five poor children.

**TITHES.]** All taken in kind.

**TENURE.]** Customary, arbitrary fines on death of lord and tenant.

**ASPECT, WOOD, AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** This parish is unlevel, but not remarkably hilly.—The lands in general have an inclination to the north.—Here is a wood called Westward park, consisting of several hundreds of acres, belonging to the Earl of Egremont, who is also lord of the manor of Westward.—The inclosed land does not lay in regular villages, but interspersed here and there in one, two, or three tenements together, upon the border of the common, so that the tenants have their grounds very compact, and commonage very convenient for their cattle.—The common land is mostly green, and produces good herbage; *Rosley-Hill* is a piece of fertile green common, from which one has a very extensive prospect to the north, east, and west.—On this hill are held the noted markets, or fairs, every fortnight between Whitfuntide and Martinmas; the three first days are the most noted for numbers of cattle, &c. shewn there; perhaps 2000 head of black cattle and 500 horses in one day.—In the south-east part of this parish stands *Clea-Hall*, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. M. P. for Cumberland.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

† Regist. Holm.

\* In the 18th King Edward I. in a cause concerning tithes of Linthwaite and Curthwaite, in this parish, the king claimed as of common right, he being entitled to tithes within all extraparochial places. The bishop claimed as within the parish of Aspatria. The prior and convent of Carlisle claimed under the grant of King Henry II. as an avert within Inglewood forest. The parson of Thursby claimed as within his parish. It was determined in favour of the king.

In

The parish consists of the following townships, or divisions, Brocklebank, Rosley, Woodside, Stoneraise, and Ilkirk.

The country in the division of BROCKLEBANK is hilly, and has much wood. It is divided from Reedthwaite by Silverbeck, which, meeting with Wifa beck at the north end of Westward park, in one stream they fall into Wampool below Wigton. There is plenty of coal here, (some of the kennel kind) at Shawkhead, Lowpgill, and Westward park. This division comprehends Haglethorp, Tonguethwaite, and Clea.—Clea was the feat 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. Member of Parliament for the county of Cumberland.

ROSEY is divided from Brocklebank by Wifa beck.—Here a fair is held on Whitsun Monday, and every fortnight day after till the day of All Saints, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, and other merchandize.

WOODSIDE is another division, where Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Sir John Brisco of Crofton have an undivided lordship of customary tenure, under arbitrary fines.

STONERAISE is the division in which the Roman station lies known in the country by the name of *Old Carlisle*.

ILEKIRK is said to be a corruption of St. Hilda's Kirk, from the hermitage before mentioned. After the dissolution of the monasteries, King Henry VIII. in the 35th year of his reign, granted to Thomas Dalston the lands and tenements here which belonged to the abbey of Holm,† he rendering for the same, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 15s. 8½d.—It became the estate of the family of Barwise, and was the possession of the *great* Richard Barwise; he being so called from his gigantic stature. This family soon after was reduced to female issue, and the estate, after passing by sale through several hands, at length became the possession of Joshua Lucock, Esq.\*

In the 22d year of his reign, granted to the prior and convent these tithes recovered, and all tithes of lands in Englewood thereafter to be assarted, not lying within any parish. Since which, the church of Carlisle hath enjoyed such tithes, and leased them out.

The Edenhall family hold the lease, whereby is granted the tithes as arising within the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle.—The descriptions are, all tithes of corn, grain, and sheaves, tithe hay, hemp and line, within Rosley, Reathwaite, Brocklebank, Hasselspring, Cleathow, and within the limits between Cleathow and St. Ellen the Old, and within Ravenhead and Bladderslack, under a rent to the dean and chapter of 16l. and to the curate 16l. yearly, free of all taxes.

† And in the next year, 23th May, 36th Henry VIII. there is a licence for him to convey the capital messuage of Hildkirk, called Hildkirk Grange, with four messuages, &c. to Anthony Barwise.

\* In the hall-yard at Ilkirk, is a large stone, of prodigious size, and globular form, which, tradition says, Mr. Barwise used to carry on one hand, at arm's length, and his wife on the other, and so walked round the court, as a display of his strength.—In 1794, on repairing the hall, a stone, eight feet and upwards in length, and three feet and upwards in breadth, was taken out of the wall, with an inscription so defaced that it cannot now be made out. It is ornamented with three coats of arms with supporters; but they are not described to us.

The church of WESTWARD† was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty at 23l. a year, and the income doth not now exceed 30l.

The next object of our attention, is the Roman station called

#### OLD CARLISLE.

On the level green, a little below the station, foot-races are still kept up, and the distances are denoted by hillocks, on one of which a post is now fixed. We conceive, in this race is preserved a Roman custom, and the ancient goals are pointed out to us by the hillocks; which are apparently artificial, but too small to be tumuli. The remains of the station are very extensive, foundations of innumerable buildings being scattered over many acres, as well within the vallum as on every hand without, except to the westward, where the ground descends precipitately to the brook Wifa. This station is an oblong square, one hundred and seventy paces in length, and one hundred and ten in breadth, with obtuse angles, defended by a double ditch, with an opening, or approach, in the centre of each side: the whole ground discovers a confusion of ruined edifices.

Camden says—"Below the monastery (Holm Cultram) the bay receives little "Waver, increased by the Wize, a small river, at the head of which the melancholy ruins of an ancient city teach us, that nothing in this world is out of the "reach of Fate. By the neighbouring inhabitants it is called OLD CARLISLE;\*

"but

† In 1747, this parish was certified to consist of 155 families, 5 Quakers.

#### EPITAPHS.

*In the church.*

A memorative Epitaph for that excellently accomplished gentleman, RICHARD BARWISE, late of Ilckirk, Esq.—He died the 13th Feb. 1648, in the 47th year of his age.

Below good Barwise clos'd in body lies,  
Whose faintly soul joys crown'd above the skies.  
City's wife guide, country's chief ornament;  
In grace, and nature's gifts, most eminent.  
Grave, prudent, pious, stor'd with virtues best,  
Exchanging life for death, by death lives blest.  
Of whom it's said, none here liv'd more approv'd,  
None died more mis'd, none mis'd was more belov'd.  
Whose virtuous wife in sable thoughts doth mourn  
Her turtle's loss, till laid near to his urn.  
Oh pity great, so choice a couple should,  
Without grand issue, be reduc'd to mould.  
Nor can they well, while here they leave a name,  
Shall them survive, till them revive again.

*In the church-yard,*

Under this stone lies the body of Major Philip Fletcher, of Clea; who served their majesties, King William and Queen Mary, several years, and also Queen Anne.—He was in all the considerable actions and sieges of her reign, under the great and victorious Duke of Marlborough. He died March 10th, 1744, aged 93.

Francis Barwise gave ground of the value of 40s. yearly to the poor, as appears by a brass plate in the church.

\* Sub hoc monasterium illi æstuario illabitur Waver amniculus, ad cujus scaturiginē projectum antiquæ urbis cadaver nihil extra humanitatis aleam in terris esse docet. OLDE CARLILE hæc a vicinis nominatur  
fed

“ but what its ancient name was I know not; unless it was the *Castra Exploratorum*.  
 “ The distance in Antoninus (who gives us the most considerable places, but does  
 “ not

fed *Voredam* fuisse ab Antonino memoratam et distãtia probat, et cafulæ adjunctæ Westward appellatæ confirmant. An nomen a descensu habeat, (descensum enim Guorod dicunt) an a Waver illo amiculo non certo affirmarim. Ejus civis in antiqua Ara Deo Patrio, voto inscripta *va a racx* dici videtur sic enit illa se habet, ut eruditissimus vir Oswaldus Dikes divini verbi in hoc agro minister mihi descripãt.

DEO  
 SANCTO BELA  
 TVCADRO  
 AVRELIUS  
 BLATO VAARÆX  
 X VOTO POSVIT  
 L L. M M.

Alteri etiam Deo indigeti hujusmodi reperta est inscripto.

DEO  
 CEAI—IO—AVR  
 M—RTI. ET MRS.  
 ERVRACIO PRO  
 SE ET SVIS V. S.  
 LL. M.

Repertus etiam aute paucos annos arcus sic inscriptus.

I. O. M.  
 OB HONOREM ..... VXORIS  
 GORDIANI .. .. .

Pyramis etiam octogona cum hac inscriptione.

OB HONOREM PHILIPPI IM  
 PERATORIS NOBILISS. SEM  
 PER AVGVSTI ET PHILIPPI  
 CÆSARIS NOBILISS.

Præter infinitas imagunculas, statuas equestres, aquilas, leones, et alia vetustatis testimonia plurima, quæ quotidie occurrunt. Paulo superius promittitur promontoriolum, magnumq. æstuarium nunc Angliæ et Scotiæ, olim Romanæ provinciæ, et pictorum divortia aperiens.—CAMD. LAT. EDIT.

It is remarkable the two last are not noticed in Gibson's translation.—W. H.

In Mr. Horsley's work, we find the inscriptions discovered at this station treated of in the following manner:—

“ The six following belong to the famous station of Old Carlisle.—The originals, which yet remain, and appear to me to have belonged to this place, are strangely dispersed; and it was with some difficulty that I got them ranged in their proper place.

“ No. 55. *Jovi optimo maximo pro salute imperatoris Marci Antonii Gordiani pii felicit Augusti et Sabinie Furie Tranquille conjugis ejus totaque domu divina corum. Ala Aug. Gordiana ob virtutem appellata posuit. cui præest Æmelius Crispinus præfectus equitum. Natus in provincia Africa de Tufdro, sub cura Monnii Philippi Legati Augustalis propriatoris Attico et Prætextato consulibus.*—(No. 1.)

“ The first of these is among the inscriptions at Conington, though now very much effaced, so that little more could be had from the original than the shape and size of the letters; which obliged me to follow Camden's copy, compared with that in Gruter's Corpus. It is represented in Camden as a grand inscription, though, when expressed in its due proportion, it is confined as here to a narrow compass; and this instance alone is sufficient to shew the expediency of keeping to the same scale or proportion through the whole of a work of this nature. The letters are rude and uneven, and the A without a

“ not always go to them by the shortest way) both from *Bulgium* and *Luguvallium*,  
 “ exactly answers. For spying of an enemy, you could not have a more con-  
 “ venient

transverse. The altar is inscribed to *Jupiter optimus maximus*, and erected by the *ala* that was called *Augusta Gordiana* on account of their valour. The then legate and *proprætor* is named in it *Nonnius Philippus*, and the consuls *Atticus* and *Prætextatus*, which fixes the time to the year 242. Both this date and the inscription itself, determine it to the reign of the Emperor Gordian the third, whose wife's name was *Tranquillina*. Capitolinus and Eutropius agree in affirming, that *Gordian*, the son and grandson of *Gordian*, married when very young, and before he engaged in war. The former says his wife was the daughter of *Mistheus*, the latter calls her *Tranquillina*. Mr. Gale, in his remarks on the inscriptions found at Lanchester, in the county of Durham, supposes the *ala Augusta* to be part of the *legio sexta victrix*: Old Carlisle is a long way from York where the legion was stately quartered; and *ala* upon inscriptions, as well as in Tacitus, signifies rather some auxiliary horse than the legionary.—This *ala* was at this time commanded by *Æmilius Crispinus*, an African, a native of *Tusdrus*, the place where the eldest *Gordian* was made emperor. *Capitolinus*, who informs us of this, calls it *Tysdrus*, and others write it otherwise; so also do they write variously the name of the province in which it was situated, *Byzantium*, *Byzacia*, or *Byzacena*. I believe the imperfect inscription which Gruter gives us, as from Camden, I. O. M. OB. HONOREM VXORIS GORDIANI, to have been the same with this, in which she is mentioned.

“ There have been however other altars found here, erected by the same *ala*, two of which described in Camden, and referred by him to this place, are now at Drumbrugh, which will be considered under the following numbers. And it is a mistake in Mr. Gordon, to say the inscriptions at Drumbrugh castle were brought from Allouby. For the four next are the only legible inscriptions that I could meet with at Drumbrugh; and it is certain, from Camden's testimony, that these belong to Old Carlisle.

“ No. 56. *Jovi optimo maximo ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata, cui præest Tiberius Claudius Tiberii filius* ..... § *Justinus præfectus Tusciano et Silano iterum consulibus*.—(No. 2.)

“ This altar is in the west wall of the garden; part of it has been broken off, but so luckily as to do no great damage to the inscription, which is yet legible. This copy (which I took as carefully as I could from the original) differs a little both from that in Camden, and in the Philosophical Transactions. The difference lies chiefly in the fifth line. Camden has it IN—G—N, as if some letters were wanting between those that are set down. In the Transactions it is LING—N, as if an O had been omitted to make it *Lingonensis*; and both make the last letter in the preceding line to be a P. But what they make an N appeared to me an M, when I examined it narrowly; nor could I discern the fore part of the P in the preceding line, so that it seemed to me like an I, though it is possible the head of the P may be worn off. However I am certain there are no letters wanting in the fifth line, nor any room for more, and the last stroke of the N seemed evidently to include an I in it, as there must also be an I included in the N in *Justinus*. But I leave it to others to read and judge as they please; for my own part, if *provincia Lingonensi* be the reading, I could by no means make it out, when I had the altar before me, and endeavoured to do it. Though if *Lingonensis* be the word, I would rather make it out by supposing the last letter in the preceding line to have been an L, and to be joined to those in the following; for thus we have LING; and the M after it may be possibly another name of *Justinus*; or, as Mr. Ward conjectures, it may be read *Lingonum municipii* or *municipr*. There is another difference in the last line, the first two letters of which appeared to me not H but ET. And there seems to be no other proof but this inscription, that *Tusicianus* was oftner consul than once. However the names of the consuls seem to give the year 188 for the date of the inscription, according to the Christian æra.

“ No. 57. *Jovi optimo maximo ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata cui præest Publius Ælius Publici filius Sergia (tribu) Magnus de Murfa ex Pannonia inferiore præfectus Aproniano et Bradua consulibus*. (No. 3.)

“ This is in the end-wall of a stable at Drumbrugh castle, and still legible; the face of the altar being within the stable, and so secured from the weather. It is in the last edition of Camden inserted (for what reason I know not) among the Elenborough inscriptions. Camden himself says expressly, that it was

§ “ This chasm in the above inscription is, by Dr. Gale, filled up with the word *ingenuus*, which may probably be the true reading.”—NEWBERRY ET CARUAN'S PUBLICAT.

“venient place; for it is seated on a high hill, which commands a free prospect round the country. However, it is very certain, that the *ala*, or wing, named  
“*Augusta*

dug up at Old Carlisle, and in his time was at Ilkirk, and I suppose has been since removed from thence to Drumbrugh by John Aglionby, Esq. which place formerly belonged to the Dacres, now to my Lord Onsdale. This stone is broke through in the middle, and the break seems to have been made with a pick or some such tool; which misfortune I believe must have happened to it since Camden saw it, because he takes no notice of it, and copied the whole without any difficulty; whereas that line is now much damaged by the fracture, and hard to be read. This altar has been erected by the same *ala*, and to the same deity, as the last, but at a different time, when *Apronianus* and *Bradua* were consuls, in the year 191, under the reign of *Commodus*; at which time they had changed their commander, who was now *Publius Ælius Magnus*, the son of *Publius*, of the tribe *Sergia* mentioned in *Virgil*, and town of *Murfa*, in the lower *Pannonia*.

“No. 58. *Imperatori Cesari Marco Julio Philippo pio felici Augusto et Marco julio Philippo nobilissimo Cesari tribunitia potestate consuli.*—(No. 4. Now in Mr. Morrit’s museum, at Rookby Park. W. H.)

“I take it for granted it must be the same with that which Camden describes, and says was found on the military way, not far from Old Carlisle, and was at that time to be seen at Thoresby. It agrees with Camden’s in all respects, as to every word and letter, and the position of them; and it is just what he calls it, a pillar of rude stone; and the letters on it are rude and unevenly cut. The second stroke of the word *IVL*, in the seventh line (however it happened) is plainly superfluous, though clear and distinct upon the stone. I take this to have been one of the military stones that were erected at every mile’s end upon the military ways, and to have been set up in the year 247, when Philip the father was consul the second time, and his son the first. The word *NOBILISSIMO*, which respects the son, is wrote at length, and so seems to shew that *NOB. CAES.* when contracted, is to be read *nobilissimo*, rather than *nobili Cesari*.

“No. 59. *Domino nostro Flavio Julio Crispo nobilissimo Cesari Valerii Constantini maximo filio Divi Constantii pii nepoti.*—(No. 5.)

“*Crispus*, to whose honour this inscription has been erected, was son of *Constantine the Great*, and created *Cesar* by him. Some say he was put to death by his father, at the instigation of the Empress *Fausta*; though this is questioned by others. He was thrice consul when *Casur*, as appears by the *Fasli Consulares*, namely, in the years 318, 321, and 324. About this time therefore must this pillar and inscription have been erected. In the *Fasli Consulares* he is called *Flavius Valerius Crispus Cesar*, but upon his coins he is named *Flavius Julius Crispus*. And thus he seems to have been called here.—This is the only inscription in Britain, where his name is mentioned, though there are some nearly parallel to this, which may be seen in *Goltzius* and *Gruter*. He is called the son of *Constantine*, and the grandson of *Constantius*; and *Constantius* is styled *divus* and *pius*. *Eutropius* tells us “that *Constantius* died in Britain, at *York*, and was ranked among the *dixi*.”—And *Dr. Gale* informs us, that “many coins of the Roman emperors have been dug up at *Comb*, a mile from *Kingston*; the latest of which was inscribed *DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO*.” I wonder much that this inscription, being amongst *Sir Robert Cotton’s* collection, and yet remaining at *Conington*, should not have been published before, and particularly that *Camden* should have taken no notice of it. Where this inscription was first found, is not known; but I leave it in this place, because I know not where to dispose of it better.

“No. 60. Besides these, there are three inscriptions more in *Camden*, two of which, as I hinted before, have probably been upon two altars that are at *Drumbrugh*, but no visible letters upon them now. One of these altars is built up in the garden wall; and the other, which is of a very coarse and reddish stone, stands in the hay-loft. The former is the more beautiful, whose figure I have here given. And as the following inscription seems to be the chief of the three, whose originals are wanting, and appears also both as to the number and length of the lines, to suit the size of this altar, I believe it may formerly have belonged to it. The words run thus: *Deo sancto Belatucadro Aurelius Diatova aram ex voto posuit libentissime meritissime*. It seems plain that *ARA* in the fifth line must be for *ARAM*. *Ex voto* is usual, and *voto* without the preposition sometimes occurs. *MM* at the last can be read no other wise than *meritissime*. This, together with its being more easy and natural, has determined me to read *LI. libentissime*, rather than *libens libens*. *LIBENS* and *LVBENS* do each occur apart at large in our  
British

“ *Augusta* and *Augusta Gordiana*, did quarter here in the time of Gordianus, as appears by these inscriptions, which I saw in the neighbourhood :

I. O. M.	D. M.
ALA AVG. OB	MABLI
——RTVT. APPEL CVI	NIVS SEC
PRÆEST. TIB. CL. TIB. FP.	VNDVS
IN....G....N....IVSTINVS	EQVIS
PRÆF. FVSCIANO	ALE AVG
ET. SILANO. II. COS.	STE STIP.

I. O. M.  
 PRO SALVTE IMPERATORIS  
 M. ANTONI. GORDIANI. P. F.  
 INVICTI AVG ET SABINIAE TR  
 IAE TRANQVILE CONIVGI EIVS TO  
 TAQVE DOMV DIVIN EORVM A  
 LA AVG GORDIA OB VIRTVTEM  
 APPELLATA POSVIT CVI PRÆET  
 AEMILIVS CRISPINVS PRAEF  
 EQ NATVS IN PRO AFRICA DE  
 TVSDRO SVB CVR NONNII PHI  
 LIPPI LEG AVG PROPRETO .....  
 ATTICO ET PRAETEXTATO  
 COSS

British or Brito-Roman inscriptions, but never conjunctly, nor indeed does *libentissime* at large any where appear. Mr. Camden says this inscription and altar was at Wordal, the seat of Mr. Dykes; and it may probably have been removed from thence to Drumbrugh.—(No. 6.)

“ The following inscription to a local deity is another of those in Camden : *Deo Ceatio Aurelius ..... Eruracio pro se et suis volum. sicut libentissime merito.*—*Ceatio*, if that be the true reading, must be the name of some local deity; but the third line, which contains a part of the name of the person erecting the altar, is in confusion; so that I know not whether it has been *Aurelius Martius et Martia Eruracio*, or *Aurelius Martius Martii filius*.—Mr. Ward proposes the following reading of it. “ *Ceatio* is so uncouth a name, that I can by no means think it the true reading. I am much inclined to fancy the deity here designed was *Oceanus*, and that the inscription should be read in the following manner:— “ *Deo Oceano Aurelius Martius et Martia [or Marsia] Eruracio, &c.* The first O of OCEANO might be near effaced in Camden’s time. The oblique stroke of the N might likewise be so faint as to make it appear like a double II. *Eruracio* in the fourth line seems rather a woman’s name, and MS at the end of the line above it very probably is a mistake, because in Gruter it is writ MARS, where the A might be included in the M; and we find both *Marsia* and *Martia* in him upon other inscriptions. I would suppose therefore that the inscription was erected by this *Martius* and his wife to *Oceanus*, upon account of themselves and their family, for their passage hither by sea. That the ancients represented *Oceanus* as a deity, is plain from Virgil :

*Oceano libemus, ait; simul ipsa precatur,  
 Oceanumque patrem rerum, Nymphasque sorores.*

“ I am not able to determine whether the former inscription, or this next (described also by Camden) may best suit the other altar now in the hay-loft at Drumbrugh. *Dii Manibus Mablinius Secundus eques ale Auguste stipendiorum.*—The years he served are not here, I suppose the number in the original was effaced. There is little remarkable in the inscription, only *equis* for *eques*, and *ale* with a single E, though this is frequent.”

“ And

“ And the altars were brought from hence which were set up in the highway at Wigton; on the sides whereof one sees a chalice, (*simpulum*) a melter, (*zufile*) a mallet, (*malleus*) a platter, (*paiera*) &c. facrificious vessels; but age has so entirely worn out the infcriptions, that there is no appearance of letters. And not far from hence, upon the military way, was dug up a pillar of rude stone, which was to be feen at Thorfby, with this infcription:

IMP CAES  
M. IVL  
PHILIPPO  
PIO FELI  
CI  
AVG  
ET M. IVL. PHI  
LIPPO NOBILIS  
SIMO CAES  
TR. P. COSS

“ This alfo, among others, was copied for me (1687) by Oswald Dykes, a very learned divine; and is now at Wardal, the feat of his brother, F. Dykes, a gentleman of great note:

DEO  
SANCTO BELA  
TVCADRO  
AVRELIVS  
DIATOVA ARAE  
X VOTO POSVIT  
L. L. M. M.

“ And to another local deity was found this infcription:

DEO  
CEAIIO AVR  
MARTI ET MS  
ERVRACIO PRO  
SE ET SVIS. V. S.  
LL. M.

“ Befides thefe, an infinite number of little images, ftatues on horfeback, eagles, lions, ganymedes, with many other evidences of antiquity, are daily dug up.”

Within the vallum, towards the north, a well has lately been opened, about three feet diameter, walled regularly with ftone; around which are fcattered fragments of bricks, tiles, and earthen ware.

It was the opinion of Mr. Horsley and Mr. Warburton, that this ftation was the *Olenacum*, notwithstanding the contrary sentiments of other antiquaries, who placed it at Ellenborough: thefe judicious writers apprehended, that fuch sentiments

ments had arose merely from the affinity of names, *Ellen* and *Olenacum*. Mr. Horsley's words are—"The ruins of the old town and station here are very grand and conspicuous. It stands upon a military way, very large and visible, leading directly to Carlisle and the wall. It is about one mile south from Wigton, about eight miles south-west from Carlisle, and about twelve or fourteen west from Old Perith, and ten long ones east from Elenborough. The ramparts of the station lie, two of them directly east and west, and the other north and south.— There seems to have been a double agger quite round it. The river Wiza runs on the south and west sides of the station, about half a mile from it, and the descent to the river is steep, yet the old buildings have been on all sides here, as well as at Old Perith. From this station there is a very large prospect, especially westward, reaching the sea. The Wiza, on which Old Carlisle stands, may be imagined to have some affinity with *Virofidum*, as well as the Elen with *Olenacum*, if the order of the Notitia did not disagree. According to the Notitia, *Olenacum* was garrisoned by a body of horse, called *Ala Herculea*; and it appears, from inscriptions, that the *Ala Augusta* was long at Old Carlisle, under the Emperor Gordian: this *Ala*, very probably, assumed the name *Gordiana* in the year 242; and I am much inclined to think, that, about forty years after, this same *Ala* took the name of *Herculea*, from the Emperor Maximianus Herculus."

Mr. Smith, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1748, communicated the following discoveries—"I send you some pieces of antiquity which I lately discovered in the wall and adjoining houses of an obscure farm at Coninggarth, about two short miles southward from Wigton, in Cumberland, and not far from a large Roman encampment called OLD CARLISLE, on the military way leading to Ellenborough. Old Carlisle has been variously understood by antiquaries; but Mr. Horsley's opinion, that it was the Roman *Olenacum*, seems to have the greatest weight, where the *Ala Herculea* encamped in the time of the Notitia. No. 7. Is a Triton; the stone is about two feet and a half long, by sixteen inches. Whether there has been any figure on the other side cannot be learned, as it is built in the wall: it is in full demi-relievo, and tolerably well executed, at least much better than many sculptures of those times: but it is imperfect. Below the tail has been another figure, but the stone is broke off; and facing the Triton, a third, also defaced and imperfect.\* No. 8. Is the corner stone of a stable, or barn, at the very foundation; probably a pedestal to a funeral monument: the figures on it resemble scales or waves; and whether it has been a plinth for the Triton, and the whole a sepulchral pillar, is not now to be determined. No. 9. Is in the end wall of the stable; the border is raised, and the plane hollowed, in which this figure is sculptured as high as the border. No. 10. I take to be the capital of the whole monument: wrought over with a kind of net-work, probably taken from the cone of the fir-apple. Its most singular curiosity is, that the plinth and spheriod make but one entire stone, contrary to the custom of the moderns, spiking their globes. I am persuaded, had the whole funeral monument been entire, it would have been one of the most curious of its kind yet discovered."†

\* This stone and that marked No. 10. are in Crosthwaite's museum.

† G. Smith.

"No.

“ No. 11. Is an inscription now placed horizontally as the upper lintel of a window, near the Triton; by which, it seems probable that the *Ala Augusta* had some time garrisoned this place: it is of the funeral kind, and dedicated to the *Dis Manibus.*”

In the Gentleman's Magazine for the same year, is the following paper, signed *Cornubiensis*—“ I doubt your correspondent, who has favoured the public with the sepulchral inscription, (p. 179) has not hit the right reading; particularly I suspect the word *Jovis*, which I have great reason to think was originally *Equis*, the strokes wanting to complete the two first letters having, in all probability, been obliterated through time. What other mistakes the obscurity of the inscription has occasioned, will best appear by the manner in which I should chuse to read it, which is thus:—No. 12. The second of the three last letters, which is taken for a C, is no other than an imperfect T, the upper stroke being worn out, and the syllable seems to be part of the word, *Stipendiavit*, as probably it might have been written, though not classical, so low in the empire as Gordian's reign, when, I imagine, the inscription was made; or the words might have been originally, though now lost, *Stipendia jecit* at length; which seems the most likely, *facere Stipendia Equis* being a known phrase of Livy's, as the abbreviating letters, H. S. E. which commonly conclude these monumental inscriptions; are here wanting.

“ G. S. agrees with *Cornubiensis*, that *Jovis* is really *Equis*; but in the latter part suspects ALEAVG to terminate the word; it is close to the border, so that the perpendicular stroke of the G is lost by it, and no room remains for VSTE, to complete the word *Augustæ*. The last line, he says, is extremely fair after *Aug.* viz. SE SCI, but acknowledges himself at a loss how to reconcile it to a tolerable reading with *Equis*; nor is there the least vestige of the horizontal line of a T in the last letter but one: he takes SE to be a word incomplete, because there is an interval, but no points betwixt it and SCI.”

In the same repository for the year 1755, we have the following account, signed G. S.

“ I send you the best drawing I could make of two Roman altars, No. 13 and 14, lately found by some workmen, as they were digging for the foundation of a ring-wall, against the common at Old Carlisle, about two hundred yards east of the station. The aggers, prætorium, ditches, and roads, belonging to this station, are still to be traced by their remains on this uncultivated common; and the *Alæ Auxiliariæ* appear, by many scattered ruins, to have been encamped eastward a long way.

“ Some doubt has been made, what was the ancient name of this place; Mr. Camden gives it no name, though he calls it a famous city: it is indeed most probable that he never saw it, for there are no remains of buildings besides the fort, of which the wall is here and there still to be seen, and some wretched huts, which seem to have been cobbled up by private soldiers, merely to shelter them from the weather; for the remains of them are of very bad stone, though there is a good quarry at a little distance, to which recourse would certainly have  
VOL. II. F f f “ been

“ been had, if any regular edifices had been raised for more durable purposes, many of which there must have been to constitute a city.

“ If the remainder of the stone (No. 14) can be found, it would probably ascertain whether this was *Oienacum*, where the *Ala Herculeana* lay: I have directed diligent search to be made, because upon this fragment will be seen the name of the cohort, which should immediately precede the words *cui præest*. The date of this stone is ascertained, as it is said to be consecrated by one *Ælius Septimianus Rusticus*, a præfect in the consulship of *Maternus* and *Bradua*.

“ The other stone (No. 13) is also incomplete; but this seems to have been mutilated at the side by the Romans themselves, for there are marks of their pick all over it. It is dedicated to the health of *Septimus Severus*, the great triumpher over Britain, and builder of the stone wall, the ruins of which, 1500 years have not mouldered away.

“ These remains are about two feet high, and thirteen inches thick: there is no fire-place on the top of them, nor any sacrificial vessels on the sides, yet the workmanship is not contemptible: the letters are about three inches, very legible.

“ The inscriptions I read thus:

No. 14. “ *Cui præest Ælius Septimianus Rusticus, præfectus Materua et Bradua conjulibus.*”

No. 13. “ *Jovi optimo maximo pro salute imperatoris Septimi Severi Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.*”

“ P. S. There is a high Roman road, which has never yet been taken notice of, leading in a straight line from Plumpton fort to Ellenborough: the stations upon it are four, Plumpton fort, Cast-Steads on Broadfield, Old Carlisle, near Wigton, and Ellenborough. There is also a straight Roman road from *Virofidum*, by Abbey Holm, to Carlisle.”

Another correspondent, in the year 1757, gave an accurate drawing of these altars, and adds—

No. 13. “ This inscription is sadly defaced, and there is something uncommon in the shape of the letters, especially the A and M. But were it not differing from better judgment, I should be for reading it thus: “ *Jovi optimo maximo pro salute L. Septimi Severi et (or item) Mar. Aur. Antonini.*”—The other, as far as is perfect, is legible enough, and the reading in your Magazine I take to be the true one; though the imperfect letter in the second line, which ought to be S, to make the word *Septimus*, seems rather to be the tail of a J.”

In the same repository, for the year 1756, with a fine engraving, we find the following piece, signed T. Tomlinson. (No. 15.)

“ The inclosed is an exact copy of the inscription on a votive altar lately dug up near Old Carlisle. The stone was found a few yards distant from the place where the two fragments of altars were dug up, whose inscriptions were copied by the late Mr. Smith.”†

† It appears by this, as if Mr. Smith died about this time.

In a periodical publication printed for Newberry and Carnon, 1769, under the subject Cumberland, we find this station, and the inscriptions discovered there, slightly treated on:—the following remarks, extracted from that work, are pertinent here.

After informing us, that they “have fortunately in (their) possession a copy of “Horsley’s *Britannia Romana*, valuable on account of many marginal insertions “written by the very learned Dr. Gale, being the opinions of himself and his “friends, namely, Dr. Hunter, Maurice Johnson, Esq. &c. on various points of “antiquity; such materials are too valuable not to be in due place inserted in that “work,” one should expect something remarkable: but alas, it was the labour of a mountain! for very few and insignificant at most are what the editors garnish their catch-penny work with,—and which I have noted in their place.

No. 13. These editors read the inscription with the ET.—No. 14. “If this altar “was erected by the *Ala Augusta*, it had a different commander from what it had “when No. 13 was erected in the consulate of *Apronianus* and *Bradua*, though it is “anterior to it in date only six years, it being erected in the year 185, when “*Triarius Maturus* and *Metilius Bradua* were consuls.”

No. 15. “*Jovi optimo maximo, pro salute imperatoris Lucii Septimii Severi Augusti; nobilissimi equites Alæ Augustæ curante Egnatio Verecundo præfecto posuerunt.*— “*Egnatius* is a name that frequently occurs in Gruter; the præfect’s name was “therefore probably *Egnatius Verecundus*. There is nothing more remarkable in “this altar, except its being erected by the *Equites Alæ Augustæ*; by which it “should seem, that this *ala* consisted both of horse and foot. The altar we are “now treating of is certainly posterior, in point of time, to those above mentioned “to have been erected in the two consulates of *Metilius Bradua*, when Commodus “was emperor, as it gives the title of emperor to Severus; yet, as he alone is men- “tioned, without being associated with Albinus, or either of his own sons, we may “reasonably fix the date of it in the year 196, after Albinus was slain in Gaul, or “in the following year, 197; for, in the year 198, Antoninus Caracalla was “associated with his father in the empire; and, had the inscription been of so late “a date, would probably have been mentioned with him. For the same reason, “the altar, of which a fragment was lately found at this station, as we have already “observed, and where we meet with the names of both Severus and Antoninus, “was probably erected soon after those emperors visited Britain, though, in the “present mutilated state of the inscription, the exact year cannot be ascertained: “perhaps it might be about 203.”

“Mr. Horsley, in the latter part of his work (see note A under page 401) seems “to retract in some measure his opinion with respect to Old Carlisle being “*Olenacum*, by observing that it might be *Virofidum*; and Elenborough, *Olenacum*”

The following Articles were lately communicated to us.

*Description of an Urn found at Old Carlisle, near Wigton, in the year 1791, by Mr. Joseph Sandart, and now in the Possession of Mr. Matthews of Wigton.*

No. 16. It is a vessel rudely formed of red clay, the form as in the plate.—The circumference of the top of the urn is two feet and three inches: the height of

it is one foot, and the circumference of the bottom is one foot exactly. The clay seems not to have been burnt, but dried only in the sun and wind, but it is not very easy to say this positively. The most remarkable circumstance attending this urn is, the bones are perfect, and in the highest preservation,—and, in the opinion of Mr. Ballentine, the surgeon, are human bones of persons of *very different ages*.

No. 17. In the possession of W. Matthews is also a rude human figure, cut on a square stone of about twelve inches, dug up by the ploughshare, in one of his fields at Old Carlisle.—*See the plate.*

Near to the place where the above urn was found, a small stone, without any inscription, projected from the ground. Whether this was a rude monument of the dead or not, antiquaries must determine.—A coin was lately found at Old Carlisle; on one side a bold Roman head, much defaced, with a name, the letters of which are so much defaced as not to be legible. It ends with the letters US: the preceding letter is either an I, an R, or an N; and the name may perhaps be *Severus* or *Gallienus*,—but this is merely ignorant conjecture.—Several other *coins*, &c. have been discovered near this station, of which we have not been able to procure drawings.

No. 18. In a wall near Old Carlisle, is a stone, inscribed, but the letters are exceedingly defaced: they appear to be those which are represented in the plate, if legible at all.

The prospect from this ground, on every hand, is very pleasing:—Wigton lay below us, surrounded with a rich cultivated country; above whose buildings the Gothic tower of the church, said by the inhabitants of Wigton to be a thousand years old, was seen in solemn superiority. An extensive valley was spread before us, varied with all the happy colourings of meadows, woods, and tillage lands, interspersed with villages and hamlets; at whose western skirts the waters of the Solway Frith were discovered, of a vast extent, shining as a mirror; and the prospect was closed by the Scotch isthmus, whose mountains formed the horizon.

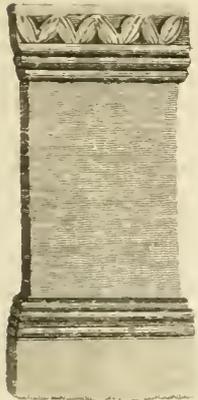
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 ARIELA POSVILCV PRAEST  
 AMILIVS RUSPT VSRITE  
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 TVSDROS BEVRNOAVI PHI  
 PIPPICRGAVG ROPMIO  
 ALICOTI PRATEVATO  
 GOSSE

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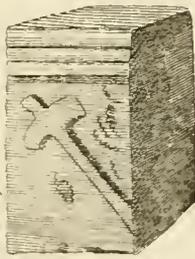
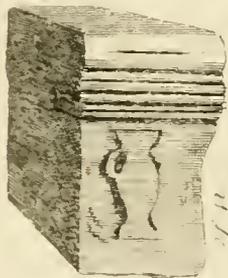
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## THE PARISH OF SEBERGHAM,

(IN CUMBERLAND WARD.)

THE name of Sebergham, when analyzed, agrees, almost to a letter, with its etymology.—Denton speaks of it thus—“SEBERGHAM is so called of the place where it stands, which is a hill, or rising ground, in the forest of Englewood; which of the west side was dry ground, or woodland, but the north-east side a wet, spongy earth, covered with rushes, which the country people call *sieves*,\*—and thereupon the place was called *Seovy-burgh*.—Before it was inhabited, it was a forest, and a great waste or wilderness at the conquest. After, at the latter end of King Henry II.’s time, one William Wastall, or De le Wastall, began to inclose some parts of it: he was an hermit, and lived there to an extreme old age, by the labour of his hands, and fruit-trees which he planted. He came thither in King Henry I.’s time, and died about the end of King John’s time, or in the beginning of King Henry III.—King John granted him the Hill, and he left it to the Prior of Carlisle. The hermit’s grant was afterwards confirmed by certain bounds under the seal of the King of Scots, to whom the King of England had given divers parts of the county in frank marriage.—William Wastall had a chapel there, where the church now stands, and a little cell; but, after his death, the prior let all forth to tenants and farmers, and enlarged the church, and made it parochial, and the place and village now called *Villa de Sebergham* and *Langholm*, which is a long dale and low holme by the river of Cawdey, now also inhabited and parcel of the forest, and first inclosed as pasture by the Foresters, the Raughtons, and others, since the conquest, and are now, and of long time have been so named, and as one township, whereof the Kirkthwaites are parcel.”—DENTON’S MS.

A more simple etymology is to be obtained by the natural and obvious terms of *sun* and *sea*, which, in this county at least, are (and in distant times were also in many others) equivalent to *north* and *south*. Thus, there is hardly a landholder who has not a *sea-croft* and a *sun-croft*.—*Berg* is the well-known Saxon term for an hill, as *ham*, or *hame*, also is for a place of abode, or permanent residence.—Nothing can be more appropriated, or more apposite, than this idea of the name of this place: neither the village, nor any considerable part of the parish, the land of which in general is high, and the soil gravelly, are such as to produce many rushes, or *sieves*. If the more ancient name of the place was *Sebrham*, as it has long been and still is frequently spelled, this can make no difference in its etymology; *berg* and *brae* both signifying rising ground, or an hill.

FORM, SITUATION, BOUNDARY, AND ASPECT.—If this parish were inclosed, it might, with a particular propriety, be said to be surrounded by a *ring fence*, its form being nearly circular, and its circumference about fourteen miles. It is the

\* The first syllable of the compound of this name is still the common name for rushes in the modern Danish, as it also was in the old Runic.

next parish to Dalston, and the farthest in Cumberland ward towards the south.— On the east, north-east, and south, it is bounded by Castle-Sowerby; on the south and west by Caldbeck; on the north-west and on the north by Westward and Dalston: the river Caldew, issuing from Carrock, Skiddaw, and Caldbeck-Fells, become its boundary twice, for a course of some miles towards the east; and the small stream, or *beck*, called Shawk, or Shalk, is its uninterrupted limit for a long course towards the west and north-west.—Sebergham town is ten miles distant from Carlisle, eight from Wigton, and twelve from Penrith; and the people resort to each or all of those markets indifferently, just as it suits their inclinations, or their interests. The eastern part of this parish is woody; the western bleak and cold; and the southern parts, lying higher, are perhaps still colder. It cannot properly be described as either particularly hill or dale; yet it is wavy and undulating, and abounds with gentle slopes. Few districts in any county can boast of sweeter situations than many that are to be met with in Sebergham. A farm-house, belonging to Sir Henry Fletcher, attracts notice from its being castellated, and also large and commodious; Grassgarth, some time the neat and comfortable residence of Mr. Robson, the eldest brother of the respectable bookseller of his name in Bond-street; Sebergham-Hall, now belonging to Thomas Relph, Esq.; a large and good house in Sebergham town, lately the hospitable home of the late William Scott, Esq.; and the inn and villa at the town head, belonging to Sir John Brisco, being all of them well planted and improved, are all places that challenge notice.—Warnel-Hall also, long the seat of the Dentons, (an ancient and respectable family of this county) is still a noble mansion; being very advantageously situated on a charming slope of Warnel-Fell. It formerly belonged to the Lord Dacres of Gillsland; and is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.—At the western end of this old hall, there once was a pretty large and strong tower, said to have been built by a Scots nobleman, as the condition of his ransom. Tradition describes him as having been taken prisoner, by one of the Dentons, the then owner of this seat, at the battle of Flodden-Field, in 1513. The tower, no doubt, was built on the same principles, and for the same reasons, which induced a preceding owner to erect a large beacon on the same ground, and which filled the county, at least in the border districts, with *beacons* and *watch-bills*, viz. that of apprizing the country of any invasions, or inroads, from the borderers on the Scots side of the Solway Frith, in those unhappy times, when the two countries were perpetually desolating each other by prædatory incursions. It was from the circumstance of this beacon, or this tower, or both, that the place is supposed, and not without reason, to have got its name; *Warnell* having originally been *Warn-Hill*.—The memory of this battle is still preserved among the traditionary stories of the English borderers; who concur with the author of the long poem of the Battle of Flodden, published by Mr. Lamb, in believing that it was “in August  
“ month this broil befell;” though Lindtaylor of Pitscottie says expressly that the battle was fought on the 9th of September; and the harvest of that year is still spoken of in Cumberland under the appellation of the *White Harvest*; so called, as is supposed, from the circumstance, that the young men were draughted to go to this battle, just when they should have gone to reaping, leaving the corn to be  
*born,*

*born*, or reaped, only by persons with grey, or white, hairs: so that, in the words of the sweetest of all sweet songs, "that year

"In harvest at the shearing, nae swankies were jeering,

"Their banisters were wrinkled, and lyart and grey."

If this tradition may be relied on, (and, in the absence of any contrary testimony, even tradition becomes a sort of historical evidence) it not only illustrates the above-quoted passage from the song, but also gives some additional weight to the arguments of those, who contend, that the song was an English composition.

The site of a place called *Bulman-Hill*, the estate of Mr. Robert Jefferson, (a respectable man, in that class of men who used to be called the yeomanry, and who, in this county, are still known by the emphatical and significant name of *statesmen*) is particularly striking. The ground is elevated, the house is placed as it were, on the very pinnacle of a summit; and the Caldew seems to wind semicircularly around it. But there is one particular spot on an adjacent estate, now the property of the Rev. Mr. Boucher, which is, if possible, still more happily situated. It takes in a fair and advantageous view of two fine contiguous bridges, viz. that at the foot of Sebergham-Brow, and that called Bell-Bridge. And here too, the fine bold river Caudey, or Caldew, that flows beneath, alternately appearing and disappearing, interests the beholder in an uncommon manner, by suggesting to him something like a flattering sensation, that he is indebted for the prospect he enjoys, in some degree, to his own management and address in catching these transient glimpses of the stream, whether it will or no.—Here too are seen to great advantage sundry neat edifices, "embosomed deep in tufted trees:" and the banks of the river, which are every where woody and beautiful, are here particularly picturesque and interesting:

"————— their hairy sides

"With thickets overgrown, grotesque and wild,"

form here, in the remaining words of this fine passage in Milton,

"Shade above shade, a woody theatre

"Of stateliest view."—————

The mountains of Scotland and Northumberland form the horizon of this charming landscape.

Sebergham bridge was first erected, the year after the revolution, by Alexander Denton, Esq. Justice of the Common Pleas, who was of the Dentons of Warnel-Hall; and whom Mr. Lysons, in his well-executed History of the Environs of London, mentions as having possessed a feat, called *Ford Hook*, in the parish of Eating.

The present elegant and noble arch, forming Bell bridge, was erected in 1772, in the place of a very feeble one, that was swept away by a great flood in 1771:—one of the most memorable that are remembered in the north; many vestiges of it are still to be seen.

THE CHURCH AND MATTERS APPERTAINING TO THE CHURCH.—The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is small, but singularly neat, and stands pretty near the centre of this circular parish. Its site is supposed to be the very spot, where an hermit, of the name of *William Wastall*, or *de Wasse-dale*, had his cell.

The first erection of a church here is probably coeval with Wastall's bequest, before noticed. In 1774, the whole edifice had a thorough and complete repair; when also a gallery was erected. In 1785, the chancel was also repaired, by the present incumbent; though there is a well-founded presumption, that the estate of Warnel-Hall is bound to contribute one half of the repairs of the chancel. The parsonage house (which, though small, is not mean) was built anew in 1773, on the site of an old one, which had gone much to decay.

The dean and chapter of Carlisle are the impropiators of the rectory of Sebergham, and of course are the patrons, and appoint the minister. The parish is now a perpetual curacy. It doth not occur in any of the ancient valuations; in 1739, however, it was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty at 19l. But, coming in, on the late inclosure of the common there, for a lot of thirty-six acres, and another estate of nearly the same quantity of land having been purchased, with the money obtained by an augmentation by lot from the queen's bounty, together with another 200l. from the same noble fund procured by the advance of an equal sum given by John Simpson, Esq. all helped out by a further handsome contribution from the parish, the benefice was estimated, twenty years ago, at 100l. per annum.

The payment of tithes in this parish is particularly easy and pleasant: these payments consist of but two moduses, the one called the ancient prescription, amounting, in the whole, only to 9l. 1s. and the other, a modus, if it may be so called, that is almost unique in its kind, but settled by an act of parliament passed in 1771.\*

It can hardly be necessary to detail here, at any length, the almost countless advantages derived to this parish, in various respects, from the inclosure of its commons: suffice it to observe only, in this place, that the living has gained by it a clear nett annual income of two hundred and sixty-seven bushels, one peck, one quart, and one-fourth of a pint, of wheat, Winchester measure; and this paid, not only without any of the vexatious wranglings so generally attendant on the collection of tithes in kind, but almost without a murmur.

\* The several quotas of wheat are specified in a schedule to the act alluded to, and made part thereof: it is divided into four separate columns;—the first comprehends the proprietors' names; the second is descriptive of where the lands lie, and whether ancient or modern inclosures; the third specifies the quantities of wheat to be for ever paid thereon; and the fourth contains a state of modus payments in money, which, by the act, are perpetuated.—The first enacting clause enforces the payment in grain, or in money, after the rate to be set by the jury, at the Michaelmas sessions annually; or, on their default, after the rate and price of the markets of Carlisle, Penrith, and Cocker-mouth, immediately after Michaelmas sessions, to be adjudged by the arbitrators, by the act impowered so to do. The same clause impowers distresses.

The following clauses empower arbitrators, &c. to elect new arbitrators, in the place of such as shall die; with the arbitrator's oath set forth.

The charges of obtaining and extending the act are thereby declared to be imposed on the land-owners, in proportions to their estates: the dean and chapter of Carlisle and the incumbent being exempted.

Till 1689, it does not appear, that this parish had any regular resident minister. The dean and chapter, according to the original aim and plan of impropiators, sent one of their own body, once a month, from Carlisle, to do all the little duty that was then done in the parish.

In that year, however, a regular minister was appointed; who continued to reside in this parish, till 1733, when he died, as it would seem, merely of old age. This was the Rev. James Kenneir, who, on the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, was driven from his rectory at Annan, and found an asylum here.

To him succeeded JOSIAH RELPH; of whom our readers will find an ample account in our BIOGRAPHIA CUMBRIENSIS, hereunto annexed. †

Mr.

† This charming village, which is generally allowed to be one of the pleasanter in our county, had the honour, on the 3d of December, 1712, to give birth to the Rev. JOSIAH RELPH; who has emphatically been called *The Poet of the North*.—His parentage was low, but not mean. An age or two ago, our villages were in general occupied, not by men of large overgrown estates, or great and wealthy farmers; but by the owners of small landed estates, from whence they were called *statesmen*: a term once used by one of our countrymen, in the House of Commons, much to the amusement of the late Earl of Guilford, who then presided at the helm. The number of such petty landholders is supposed to be greatly diminished of late years: we believe, however, that they are still more numerous in Cumberland, than in any other county. Such a *statesman* was the father of Relph. On a small paternal inheritance, which could not exceed, if it even amounted to, thirty pounds a year, with a kind of patriarchal simplicity, he brought up a family of three sons and a daughter; one of whom he set out for a learned profession.

Our poet received his school education under our northern Busby; the learned and venerable Mr. Yates of Appleby. This truly eminent schoolmaster, like his great prototype of Westminster, and his cotemporary Mr. Jackson of St. Bees, spent more than half a century (a large portion of even the longest life) in the arduous office of instructing youth: and few men have had the reputation of sending out into the world to many good scholars. At fifteen, Relph went to the university of Glasgow; where, we are told, he gave some distinguished proofs of a remarkable genius. At this feat of the muses, it should seem he remained not long: for we find him early engaged in a small grammar school at this his native village. In due time, he succeeded to the minister's place; which is a perpetual curacy, and then hardly worth 30l. a year. We find no reason to induce us believe, that his income ever exceeded 50l. per annum.

Mr. Relph, in his early years, took up that good custom of noting the more memorable occurrences of his life, in the way of a diary. One of these his memorandum-books we have been fortunate enough to procure: and from it we have been enabled to gather sundry interesting particulars of his private life. And it appears from them all, that he was a good and an amiable man.

He had a step-mother; who seems to have been harsh and unkind to him, and to a beloved sister: all which he submitted to, and bore, with pious resignation. With her, as perhaps was natural, the father seems to have sided against the son; an injury which he felt the more poignantly, from his having "either entirely, or very near, made up to him all the expence he had been at in his education."—From his pupils too, and their parents, he seems sometimes to have met with unkind returns. His reflexions on these occasions present him to us in a singularly endearing point of view. "January 21st, 1737. "When any of the boys under my care do not make such improvement in learning and goodness as, from "my endeavours, I might be justified in expecting: and when also they leave the school without expressing "that gratitude, which I think I might have looked for: or when the parents disapprove of my methods, "or discipline—let me be particularly on my guard not to abate of my care of those still left in my charge: "and regarding the censures I am exposed to, so far only as that I may amend what, on a partial self- "examination, I find to be really wrong, let it be my consolation to recollect, that, if I do my duty in "the station of life to which the good providence of God has called me, though I miss my reward here, "I shall not finally go unrewarded."—Less fortunate than the Prophet Elisha, the bard of Sebergham found no *great woman* of Shunem, to provide him a *little chamber on the wall*: but, in a lonely dell, by a

Mr. Samuel Relph, the uncle of Josiah, succeeded his nephew; and having lived respected, died lamented in 1768, aged eighty-two years.

He

murmuring stream, under the canopy of heaven, he had provided himself *a table and a stool*, and a little raised seat, or altar, of fods. Hither, in all his little difficulties and distresses, in imitation of his Saviour, he retired and prayed.—The seeing such a man in such a situation would almost have realized the beautiful story of Parnell's hermit; or even of St. John in the wilderness. Rising from his knees, he generally committed to paper the meditation on which he had been employed, or the resolves he had then formed. One of these, as a specimen of the rest, we will here transcribe.

“Give me grace, O God, always to have charity for the bad, and civility to all; whilst yet I resolve to have intimacies but with few. May I hate nothing but vice, and love nothing but virtue. And whilst I continue, as I ought, to consider the glory of God, and the salvation of my own soul, as the main end which I propose to myself in life, teach me to consider present suffering as an earnest of future enjoyment; and even sickness and sorrow as sent in mercy to prepare me for that better state, which cannot now, I trust, be very distant.”

On business and emergencies which he deemed still more momentous, he deserted his grot, and withdrew into the church. *Young*, during the solemn stillness of midnight, under the beautiful walk of lime-trees in the church-yard at Wellwyn, walked, contemplated, and composed his *Night Thoughts*. Relph, less favoured by climate, walked in the aisles within his church: and there, in that awful solitude, poured out his soul in prayer and praise to his Maker.

Poetry has always been the solace of men of genius, under the pressure of “trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity.” Relph was an early, as well as a constant, votary of the muses. His father's estate, though small, was not without that sort of scenery, which is peculiarly pleasing to the eye of a poet. It had flowery meadows, silver streams, hanging groves, and many commanding views of the circumjacent country. His favourite walk was to a fountain that poured, in soft meanders, down a gentle declivity, till it gained the Caldew, whose waters here lave the borders of a beautiful valley. Here he had a fish-pond, a chair, and table, formed from the natural rock; where, when at leisure from the duties of his profession, and in the hours not devoted to abstraction and prayer, he was accustomed to entertain a select party of cheerful friends in that primitive simplicity, which characterises the pastoral ages.

He loved solitude, as equally favourable to piety and poetry. He loved too to be alone, when employed on subjects immediately connected with the line of his duty.—He meditated on the inspired writings, and thence deduced sources of consolation and instruction for the benefit of his parochial charge, chiefly when *the curfew had tolled the knell of parting day*.

To his solitary contemplations and *night thoughts* in the church-yard, without any light, or with a light only sufficient to *render darkness visible*, his sundry audiences were indebted for those sermons, which the editor of his poems refer to, as testimonies of his piety and industry. The awe, excited by the footsteps of Relph at this unusual hour, is not yet effaced from the memory of the aged villager.

In his school, he was a strict disciplinarian. That he sent out of it many good scholars, is well known: but how much of this is to be attributed to his strictness, we leave to others to determine. He himself was certainly a man of very considerable attainments in literature. This is proved not only by the general esteem of many cotemporary men of learning, with whom he lived on terms of friendship, but also by those of his translations from the classics, which have been published.

As a poet, his merit has long been felt and acknowledged. We do not indeed presume to recommend him to those high-soaring critics, who affect to be pleased with nothing but the *vivida vis*, the energy, and majestic grandeur of poetry. Relph's verses aspire only to the character of being natural, terse, and easy: and that character they certainly merit, in an extraordinary degree. His Fables may vie with Gay's for smoothness of diction; and are superior to Gay's, by having their moral always obvious and apt. But it is in his Pastorals in the Cumberland dialect that, if we might presume to seat ourselves in the chair of criticism, we would found his pretensions to poetical fame. That our opinion is perfectly right, it might be presumptuous in us to suppose: but we certainly have persuaded ourselves, that a dialect is, if not essential, yet highly advantageous, to pastoral poetry: and that the rich, strong, Doric dialect of this country is, of all dialects, the most proper. On this ground, Relph's Pastorals have transcendent merit. With but a little more of sentiment in them, and perhaps tenderness, they would very nearly come

He was followed by another native of the parish, the Rev. Thomas Denton; of whom also a further account is subjoined, under the head of *Biography*.

Fortunate

come up to that inimitably beautiful pastoral, *The Gentle Shepherd* of Allan Ramsay. In short, these Cumberland eclogues are, in English, what we suppose those of Theocritus to have been in Greek. The ideas, as well as the language, are perfectly rural; yet neither the one nor the other are either vulgar or coarse. Pope's Pastorals (and perhaps Gay's too in an inferior degree) are so trim and courtly, that the language of his shepherds and shepherdesses is as polished, and their ideas as refined, as if *all their lives in courts had been*: whilst Philips's damsels and swains, notwithstanding the uncouth rusticity of their names, are so affected, as to be quite unnatural. Relph drew his portraits from real life: and so faithful were his transcripts, that there was hardly a person in the village, who could not point out those who had fate for his *Curly* and his *Peggy*. *The Amorous Maiden* was well known; and a few years ago, was still living.

The character of Relph's muse was a natural elegant ease and simplicity. He loved indeed to survey, though at a distance, the sublilities of *Carrock* and *Skiddaw* and *Saddleback*: but was contented to cull a few simple wild flowers that bloomed spontaneously in some neglected dells on the banks of the Caldew. Had he lived to publish his own poems, his motto might have been,

—————"Ego, apis matinz  
 "More modoque  
 "Grata carpentis thyma per laborem  
 "Plurimum, circa nemus, uvidique  
 "Tiburis ripas, operosa parvus  
 "Carmina fingo."

HOR. Lib. IV. Ode II. l. 26.

In delineating the passions and customs operative on low life, he is inimitable. And that critic must be infensible to the beauties of nature, and propriety of character, who does not with pleasure accompany our bard, whilst, with a picturesque accuracy, he discriminates the peculiarities, and describes the undistinguished and innocent lo- es of the *Damons* and *Chloes* of the vale of Sebergham.

Relph's assiduity in the discharge of his ministerial duties appeared in the effects it produced. The inhabitants of his parish had, till then, been rude and unpolished: ignorant and illiberal; abjectly superstitious in the belief of exploded stories of witches, ghosts, and apparitions, with but little morality, and less religion. They considered the sabbath as grateful, only for the relaxation it afforded them from their labours; as a day of recreation, rather than a day devoted to religious exercises: of course, it was generally spent in tumultuous meetings at ale-houses, or in the rude diversions of foot-ball.—*Kenneir*, or *Kinnear*, a Scotchman, and episcopalian, who, in the fury of Presbyterian reformation, had been driven from his rectory at Annan, and received at Sebergham, was Relph's predecessor in the church; and, being really a religious man, he set himself, with great earnestness, to reform them: but his success bore no proportion to his zeal. He was *an austere man*, and his religion gloomy and unsocial: his conversation distant and reserved; and his manners ungracious. Attacking, and roundly condemning, all amusements, even those the most innocent, he lost by his moroseness, what else he might have gained by the blameless tenor of his life. His parishioners pitied, despised, and neglected their pastor; whilst he gave them up as desperately abandoned, profligate, and irreclaimable.—This gentleman's settling in Sebergham is another instance of a Scots episcopalian's being received in our church, without re-ordination.

The happiness of effecting a reformation was reserved for the Rev. JOSIAH RELPH, a native of the parish; a man, considering his years, of extensive learning, of great natural abilities, yet modest and unassuming; social and cheerful in his disposition, amiable in his manners, and warm in the cause of virtue and religion. To him in a great measure must be attributed that elegance of conversation, esteem for learning, and reverence for religion, which travellers even of the present day observe in a people, whose ancestors were tutored by Mr. Relph. The well-known Mr. Walker long gave a lecture at Sebergham: and we have often heard him observe with pleasure, that, in no part of the world, not even in the metropolis, did he ever address an audience, by whom he appeared to be so well understood, as at Sebergham.

Fortunate as this parish has hitherto been in the possession of ministers who were honoured and beloved, the present incumbent, the Rev. William Sheepshanks, A. M. though an alien, will hardly suffer, in this respect, by a comparison with the

Whatever be our opinion of the merit of Relph's Pastorals, they have been so often reprinted, that we dare not risque the palling the public taste by a repetition of them. Possessed of the manuscripts, from which his editor selected the poems already in print, we possess many that would be new to the public: but, though our gleanings are copious, they are not rich. We have none, but such as Mr. Denton did not think proper to publish. Among these is a free, yet faithful, translation of many of the epigrams of Martial; which have great merit: and some compositions in Latin, both in verse and prose. From these last we transcribe the four following lines, which were to have been inscribed on a dial, erected in the mill-race that runs through Mr. Denton's garden, at *Green-Foot*:

“ Perpetuo properat lapsu resonabilis unda ;  
 “ Perpetuo passu serpit et umbra tacens :  
 “ Mox redit umbra tacens, et mox resonabilis unda,  
 “ Atq̄ hominum vita, heu ! non reditura volat.”

HOR. Book III. Ode XXIII.

“ If suppliant hands to heav'n you raise  
 “ When first the moon emits her rays,  
 “ And to the lares humbly sue  
 “ With frankincense and wine that's new ;  
 “ No noxious wind shall nip your vine,  
 “ Your corn with blights shall never pine ;  
 “ And safe your little ones shall play,  
 “ Nor fear the force of Autumn's ray.  
 “ Let pontiffs tinge their knives with red  
 “ In the proud necks of victims fed,

“ Where Algidon's white grove appears,  
 “ Or where his head Albanus rears.  
 “ But, Phidile, be't none of yours  
 “ To bribe with gifts the heav'nly pow'rs :  
 “ Your gods, with myrtles grac'd, adore  
 “ In innocence, and heed no more.  
 “ If a pure hand the altar seize,  
 “ When angry Heaven you'd appease ;  
 “ A little bread and salt's as good,  
 “ As heaps of fat and streams of blood.”

In his stature, Relph was tall, and of a thin habit; had a commanding aspect, on which a certain dignity was imprinted: which, unlike that founded on false principles, arose from the consciousness of great abilities exerted in a good cause, and from those motives of piety and virtue, which actuated him through life.—His death happening at a comparatively early period, his ascetic manner of living with regard to diet, has been, perhaps too hastily, blamed for accelerating it. His constitution was naturally weak, and with a tendency to consumption: this considered, the regimen he prescribed to himself was perhaps more friendly to it, than a more liberal indulgence.

Contrary to the entreaties of his friends, he continued his school, when his constitution was visibly giving way to that disorder, which at length laid him in his grave. A few days before his death, he sent for all his pupils, one by one, into his chamber, to be witnesses of his dying moments. A more affecting interview it is not possible to conceive. One of his pupils, still living, acknowledges, he never thinks of it but with awe: it reminds him, he says, of the last judgment. The dying faint was perfectly composed, collected, and serene. His valedictory admonitions were not long, but they were earnest and pathetic. He addressed each of them in terms somewhat different, adapted to their different tempers and circumstances: but in one charge he was uniform: lead a good life, that your death may be easy, and you everlastingly happy. To so melancholy a last farewell, we may justly apply the lines which Tickell wrote on a similar occasion:

“ He taught us how to live; and, oh! too high  
 “ The price of knowledge, taught us how to die.”

This excellent man closed his short life on the 26th day of June, 1743, in the thirty-second year of his age. He died unmarried, of an hectic complaint, at Church-Town, the place of his nativity; and was buried in the family burying-ground in Sebergham church-yard. But not a stone has yet been raised *to tell*

*where*

the most favoured among them. He does not, indeed, reside in the parish; but his curate, who is a native of the parish, and does the duties of it much to the satisfaction

*where he lies.* At length, that a circumstance so reproachful to our county might not be recorded in its history, an individual, who is contented to be known only as a lover of virtue and an admirer of poetry, has caused a plain mural monument to be erected within the church, with the following inscription:

M. S.  
 Reverendi viri, JOSIE RELPH,  
 Cujus id erat ingenium, ea eruditio,  
 Et tantus animi candor, morumque sanctitas,  
 Ut illustrius quodlibet in ecclesiâ munus  
 Digne sustinuisset et ornasset.  
 Deo aliter visum est!  
 Partes ergo humiliores, haud forsan inutiliores  
 Ludimagistri et hujusce ecclesiæ sacerdotis  
 Lubenter exceptit,  
 Et constantissimè explevit.  
 CAMÆNIS amicus,  
 Mores egrestes, tanquam alius Theocritus, feliciter cecinit  
 De brevitate vitæ, lector, ne queraris!  
 En vitum, brevis quidem ævi, si numerentur anni,  
 Sin recte facta et virtutes spectes, longissimi!  
 Hic et enim, magno cum dolore omnium,  
 Sibi verò maximo cum lucro,  
 Ante obiit, quam annum 32<sup>um</sup> absolvisset:  
 vi Cal. Jul. A. D. 1743.

This Epitaph was, not long since, printed in *The Cumberland Packet*, with the translation; and two additional lines annexed to the Epitaph, informing the readers by whom the stone was erected — This addition was made by the present respectable curate of Sebergham, no doubt with the best intentions, but certainly without either the privity, or the approbation, of the person, whose name is there used; who was contented and desirous, on this occasion at least, to be known only, as he himself expresses it, in the foregoing life, “as an admirer of poetry, and lover of virtue.” The account given of this Epitaph in the newspaper, moreover, was so drawn up, as to imply, if not assert, that the whole of it was written by the curate of Sebergham. There certainly is nothing in the inscription, which any man can value himself for having written: it is fair, however, and proper, that the world should be truly informed, that this brief account of Relph, the erection of a monument to his memory, and this inscription, are all from one and the same person.

Here, in 1724, was born the Rev. THOMAS DENTON, of an ancient and worthy family in this county, of that respectable, though now almost obsolete, class of citizens, called the *yeomanry*. He was one of five sons; another of whom entered into orders; another had a place in the customs; another was, for many years, a well-known and universally beloved secretary to the Bishop of Carlisle: the eldest lived and died on the paternal estate at *Green-Foot*, now in the possession of his son, the present Vicar of Bromfield.

Mr. Thomas Denton had his school education under Mr. Josiah Relph; of whose poems he gave an handsome edition, published by subscription. From school, he went to Queen’s college, in Oxford, most probably on the foundation; and appears to have taken his Master’s degree, June 16th, 1752; his elder brother, John, having graduated two years before. On leaving college, he became curate to the late Rev. Dr. Graham, of Netherby, at Arthuret and Kirkandrews; where he wrote, and printed, only to be given away, a local poem, entitled *Gariston*; of which we have not been able to procure a copy. At this place he did not remain long. Dr. (then Mr.) Graham, who held the living of *Ashsted*, in Surrey,

satisfaction of the people, constantly resides ; being also the schoolmaster of the village, and a man of very respectable abilities. To him (we acknowlege) we are indebted

on which he resided. But, in 1753, finding it necessary for him to attend to his great interests in the north, he came down and settled at Netherby ; appointing Mr. Denton his curate at Ash ed. Here he naturally became acquainted with the owner of the Netherby estate, Lady Widdrington ; to whom, as she was aged and infirm, he acted as chaplain. And he so effectually recommended himself, by the mildness and courtesy of his manners, as well as by his genius and learning, that the very soon not only prevailed on her relation, Mr. Graham, to resign the living of Ash ed in Mr. Denton's favour, but also on the patron to present Mr. Denton to it. He soon after married Mrs. Cluffe, a native of Yorkshire, the confidential and favourite servant, or rather companion, of Lady Widdrington : to whom, dying soon after, viz. in 1777, she also left an handsome legacy, and an annuity.

Mr. Denton published two well written and well received poems. The former of these, entitled "*Immortality, or the Consolation of Human Life, a Monody*," first printed as a single poem in 4to, was afterwards reprinted in Doddsley's Collection ; in the fifth volume of which elegant collection it may now be found. The other is called "*The House of Superstition, a Vision*," and is prefixed to Mr. Gilpin's *Life of Wickliff*.—Fastidious criticism might possibly say of Mr. Denton's poetry, that it is correct even to coldness : but it certainly is terse and classical ; and bears undoubted marks of an highly cultivated genius. Both his pieces are written in the manner of Spenser : and it may fairly be said, that Mr. Denton is not the least successful of the numerous imitators of Spenser. We subjoin a stanza from each of his odes.

FROM THE MONODY.

“ Ye smiling glories of the youthful year,  
 “ That ope your fragrant bosoms to the day,  
 “ That clad in all the pride of spring appear,  
 “ And steep'd in dew your filken wings display :  
 “ In Nature's richest robes though thus bedight,  
 “ Though her soft pencil trace your various dye,  
 “ Though lures your roseate hue the charmed sight,  
 “ Though odours sweet your nect'rous breath supply,  
 “ Soon on your leaves Time's cank'rous tooth shall prey,  
 “ Your dulcet dews exhale, your beauteous bloom decay.”

The following description of the palace or house of SUPERSTITION is highly poetical, as well as accurate and just :—

“ In flocks unnumber'd, like a pitchy cloud,  
 “ Birds of ill omen round the fabric fly,  
 “ Here build their nests, and nurse their callow brood,  
 “ And scare the timorous soul with boding cry.  
 “ Here SUPERSTITION holds her dreary reign,  
 “ And her lip-labour'd orisons she plies  
 “ In tongue unknown, when morn bedews the plain,  
 “ Or evening skirts with gold the western skies ;  
 “ To the dumb stock she bends, or sculptur'd wall,  
 “ And many a cross she makes, and many a bead lets fall.”

It gives us no small satisfaction, to have it in our power to add so respectable a name as Mr. Denton's, to the list of our fellow labourers in the fields of biography. He compiled the supplemental volume to the last edition of the *Biographical Dictionary* ; of which it is no ordinary praise to say, that, in point of accuracy and fidelity, it is not inferior to any of the others : but, we may add, that, as the materials appear to have been more dispersed and scarce, his compilation shews not only a great compass of reading, but good judgment in selecting.

Early in life also, he reformed and published a very useful manual of devotions, entitled "*Religious Retirement for One Day in every Month*." The original, we believe, was by that pious, pleasing, and well-

indebted not only for many particulars, relative to this parish; but also for some original papers given in the notes.

There is a monument in the church-yard, with the following inscription, written, as we have been informed, by Mr. Jerningham:—

In Memory of  
JAMES ROBSON,

Son of JAMES ROBSON, Bookseller in London :

Who, being upon a visit to his friends in this country, died suddenly the day after his arrival at his uncle's house at Grassgarth, by a fall from a horse,

May 30th, 1785 : ætat. 20.

He was a youth endowed with an excellent understanding, the most virtuous and amiable principles, unaffected manners, probity and truth; all which he had improved by a liberal education, and knowledge of the learned and modern languages, far superior to his years.

To mark the hapless youth's disastrous doom,  
The sorrow-wedded father rears the tomb :  
On which a mother wishes to express  
The mingled pride that swells with her distress ;  
For he was all Affection could desire,  
All Duty ask'd, all Friendship could require.  
Simplicity was his, and strength of mind,  
With every milder excellence combin'd ;  
While Virtue, eager to complete the whole,  
Diffus'd the magic colouring o'er the soul.

*Another inscription,*

“ Thomas Denton de Warnell, Armiger; in Artibus Magister, et dignæ  
“ memoriæ, octoginta expletis annis, feliciter obiit, 1<sup>mo</sup> die Aprilis, A. D. 1616.

“ Cumbria Warnelium Thomam deplorat ademptum,

“ Denton, qui siquidem dellerton alter erat :

“ Nempè Pius, sapiens, ex omni parte quadratus,

“ Qualem vix hodie secula nostra ferunt.

“ Molliter ossa cubant, mens aurea vivet Olympo,

“ Vivet in æternum chara Deo Soboles.”

well-known Popish writer, *Gother* : Mr. Denton undertook only to “ free it from the peculiarities of the  
“ Romish church, and to fit it for the use of Protestants.” And this he has done properly : we have  
not seen a book of the kind more pertinent to that purpose.

Mr. Denton was, in his person (at least in the later periods of his life) corpulent and unwieldy ; of unassuming modest manners ; serene and placid, rather than chearful ; and a facetious man, rather than a man of humour.—In discharging the duties of his profession he was exemplarily decent : and his parish oners loved him when living, and lamented him dead. He died on the 27th of June, 1777, in the fifty-third year of his age ; after having been twenty-three years Rector of Ashsted. He left three sons, and four daughters. And it may be mentioned much to his credit, as well as to the credit of his patron, that having had it in his power, as is too often the lot of clergymen, to make but a slender provision for this large family, the late Lord Suffolk generously gave his widow the next presentation to the living.—This bounty was so well managed by a kind and judicious friend, as thereby to secure a very comfortable annuity to her and her children.—BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

The

The parish is chiefly comprehended in the manor which lately belonged to the Duke of Portland, but is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The tenants in this manor hardly exceed eighty. They pay an ancient free rent of 4l. 7s. 4d. a copyhold rent of 5l. 11s. 6d.; and 1s. 11d. pannage. But they are now all made freeholders from the improvement of the common, for which they pay an additional free-rent of 58l. 2s. 4d.

Besides the above manor, the dean and chapter of Carlisle have also an independent manor here (first obtained, as is supposed, from the anchorite *De Wastdale*) which is likewise called the manor of Sebergham. This consists of about sixteen customary tenants, five leaseholders, and one freeholder. These customary tenants also are now all freeholders, by their shares of the said commons; for which they pay a quit-rent of 4l. 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to the said dean and chapter. And to prevent for the future all interference of manerial rights or jurisdictions, it is agreed and declared by the act of parliament for dividing and inclosing the said common, that the manor of the said dean and chapter shall extend only to the leasehold and customary estates held under them, and to the several parcels of the said common or waste-ground allotted to the said leasehold and customary estates, by virtue of the said act.

To these may yet be added the mesne manor of Warnel-Hall: a small manor at Hart-Rigg, the property of Thomas Benson, Esq. of Carlisle; and another that is held by the rector of Caldbeck. This is a tract of woody ground, lying at the southern extremity of the parish, and called the *Parson's Park*. It was inclosed by one of the earliest rectors of Caldbeck; who gave a part of it to the Abbey Holme.

There are, properly speaking, but two villages in the parish; viz. Welton and Sebergham; but there are two or three hamlets, such as Newlands, Warnel, and Hart-Rigg. In general, the buildings are pretty equally scattered around the parish, in a manner particularly convenient; the land of each estate, lying more compact than is usually met with elsewhere, and the buildings placed so as to suit the occupation of the estates to which they respectively belong. The village of Sebergham adjoins the church: Welton is at the northern extremity of the parish, and almost contiguous to Dalston. There is no market; but there are two constablewicks, or quarters, which go by the name of *Sebergham High Bound* and *Sebergham Low Bound*.

The turnpike road from Penrith to Wigton and Cockermouth runs through the middle of this parish: and another from Keswick to Carlisle, crossing the former at a place called Goose-Green. Both these roads, besides the usual resort of travellers, are generally crowded with coal and lime-carts, from the inexhaustible stores on Warnel-Fell.

POPULATION, &c.—When Burn and Nicolson published their history of this parish, the population was estimated at 111 families, all of them of the church of England, save one Quaker.\* In 1791, an actual enumeration was made, on purpose for this history. The houses, or families, were then 140; and the number of living souls, 736; which is about 5 $\frac{1}{3}$  to a family.

\* In 1750, 112 houses; of whom 1 in 31 died annually about that time.

It appears by the extract\* from the register herewith published, that a similar enumeration took place in 1782; and that then the families were 145, and the number of souls 655: so that, in less than 10 years, the houses have decreased, and the

\* *Abstract of Sebergham Church Register.*

A. D.	A. D.	Bapt.	Bur.	Incr.	
From 1618	to 1628	100	50	50	In this period there is an increase of births 104; which we apprehend was owing to the extensive commons in this parish being then inclosed:—the act passed in 1765, and in 1775 they were all brought into tillage.
— 1741	— 1751	151	139	12	
— 1751	— 1761	153	93	60	
— 1761	— 1771	157	152	5	
— 1771	— 1781	255	151	104	In 1771, Bell bridge, in this parish, was swept away by the greatest flood ever remembered.
	In 1781	19	20	Decr. 1	In 1774, 5, and 6, the church underwent a thorough repair, and a gallery was erected.
	— 1782	28	21	Incr. 7	In 1782, an actual survey was made by the clergyman and churchwardens, when there appeared to be 145 houses or families, including Triar-Hall, and 655 inhabitants, (in Welton village 143 of them) making about 4 and a half to a house. To every 23 and a half inhabitants a child was born; and 1 out of 41 died.
	— 1783	25	15	— 10	
	— 1784	25	9	— 16	
	— 1785	30	13	— 17	
	— 1786	30	16	— 14	
	— 1787	23	18	— 5	
	— 1788	25	15	— 10	
	— 1789	30	12	— 18	
	— 1790	23	20	— 3	
	— 1791	21	15	— 6	
	— 1792	20	8	— 12	
Total in 12 years		299	182	117	In 1784, Dec. 6th, a frost set in, which continued with little interruption till April the 5th, 1785. In 1785, the Rev. Mr. Sheepshanks, curate, repaired the chancel at his own expence. It is believed the Warvel-Hall estate should be half the expence.

In 1786, Dec. 2d, died *Isaac Denton*, of Longfoot, ycoman, aged 60. He was nigh 40 years the good, learned, and faithful steward to three successive Bishops of Carlisle, viz. Dr. Osbaldiston, Dr. Lyttleton, and Dr. Law.

In 1786, was a remarkable cold spring, and much frost; by which wheat was almost destroyed.—A fine dry summer and autumn, which produced little hay, but the corn crops were very good, and well got.—Wheat sold on an average at 18s. 2d. halfpenny per Carlisle bushel, and other grain very reasonable.

In 1787, Aug. 14th, died Dr. Law, and was succeeded by Dr. Douglas. Those that died this year have lived on an average 41 years and a half. A remarkable late spring, and bleak cloudy summer; almost incessant rains in autumn, and consequently the latest harvest ever remembered: there was much corn to cut at Martinmas.—The crops were abundant, but ill fed in general; yet there was no scarcity.—Wheat sold at 18s. 2d. halfpenny the Carlisle bushel; barley and oats very reasonable.

In 1788, we had a fine spring, though very droughty till the summer solstice; then a most seasonable rain, a fine summer and autumn; all sorts of crops were well got, and very cheap, except wheat, which sold at 18s. 2d. halfpenny, barley at 6s. 6d. and oats at 4s. 3d. per Carlisle bushel, on an average.

In 1789, we had a most remarkable wet year, though the crops were tolerable good, and pretty well got: the price of wheat at Michaelmas sessions was set at 18s. 9d. barley 8s. and oats 7s. per Carlisle bushel.

In 1790, we had the wettest spring and summer ever remembered; but a fine harvest; the corn was well got; but a remarkable dear year, and hard upon the poor: wheat 18s. 9d. barley 12s. and oats 9s. per Carlisle bushel.—The ages of 12 persons who died this year amount to 858.

In 1791, we had a most remarkable stormy winter, and great damage was done by the tempestuous weather throughout the whole kingdom; a hard and cold winter, but a fine summer and autumn, and abundant crops: wheat at Michaelmas sessions was set at 18s. barley at 9s. and oats at 6s. per Carlisle bushel.—This year Dr. Douglas was translated to Salisbury, and Dr. Vernon succeeded him.

In 1792, we had an exceeding stormy winter, high winds, and almost incessant rains; a hard and cold bleak spring, and wet summer; but a fine autumn, and the crops, though light, were well got: average price, wheat 16s. barley 10s. and oats 7s. per Carlisle bushel.—The ages of the people who died this year, upon an average, 57 years each.

the inhabitants considerably increased. This is remarkable; and not easily accounted for.

SEBERGHAM may boast, what surely is some matter of boasting—that there are often in one and the same family some very old people, † along with many young children. Several of the families in the list of 1791 appear to consist of 10 and 12 persons: among whom, it perhaps may be deemed farther remarkable, there are, comparatively speaking, very few hired servants; and not many labourers,

CURATES.—James Kenneir, A. M. a Scotchman, and rector at Annan before the revolution; but, for the sake of his faith, deprived of that living. He came into Cumberland, and was some time curate, at Holm Cultram, under Mr. Ogill; about the year 1699, was appointed lecturer and curate by the dean and chapter of Carlisle.—1734, Josiah Relph, p. m. Kenneir, pr. dean and chapter of Carlisle—1744, Samuel Relph, p. m. Josiah Relph, pr. dean and chapter of Carlisle—1768, Thomas Denton, A. M. p. m. Samuel Relph, pr. dean and chapter of Carlisle—In 1771, Rev. John Stubbs was appointed assistant curate—1777, William Sheepshanks, p. m. Denton—Mr. Stubbs assistant curate.

*A true Abstract of a Terrier of the Globe Lands, Tithes, and yearly Profits, anciently and of Custom belonging to the Rectory of Sebergham anno 1731.*

It sets out with specifying what fields in the parish pay such and such tithes in corn, hay, &c.

The whole parish pays tithe wool and lamb, viz. one lamb of six, if no more, the owner of the sheep paying one halfpenny for every lamb over six and short of ten. Five lambs pay a half lamb; all lambs under five pay one halfpenny for tithe per head.

Easter reckonings by custom accounted for from Martinmas to Martinmas next, and payable the Easter next after; viz. every new calved cow, two-pence halfpenny; and every strip milk cow, one halfpenny.—Six calves in one hand, in one year, pay ten groats prescription, the owner paying two-pence for every calf short of ten; five calves in the year pay five groats prescription.—New calved cows, where a tithe calf, or half a calf, is due, pay one halfpenny per head for tithe milkness in the year.—Pigs of one and the same litter pay a tithe pig in six, if no more, the owner paying one farthing at every pig short of ten; five pigs pay a half pig.—Geese pay a goose of six young ones, if no more, the owner paying a farthing for every young goose under ten. When there is neither a whole nor a half tithe, the owner pays a farthing per head both for the pigs and young geese.—Every foal in the year pays two-pence.—Every cast of bees in the year pays two-pence.—Every plough in the year pays one penny, more or less, proportionally.—Hemp in the year one halfpenny.—Lint in the year one halfpenny.—Husband and wife pay communicant-money, four-pence; and, if any more in one and the same house, a penny halfpenny per head yearly: the minister finding every Easter all elements, and the other two times in the year at the parish charge.—A wedding one shilling—a christning eight-pence—a burial one shilling: the bier, by custom, to be left, or two-pence in lieu of it, if carried away.—No tithe hen, but a penny, or a penny-worth of eggs, of every tenant, at Easter.—A mortuary ten shillings—an inventory ten groats.

† As an instance of longevity, the life of DUNCAN ROBINSON, who is now verging on his hundredth year, may be worthy of notice. He is a native of the Highlands of Scotland, and entered into the army at a very early period of life, having made his first campaign under the banners of the victorious Marlborough. He fought against the rebels in 1715 and 1745, and was in the most decisive actions that took place in Flanders during the wars with France in the reign of George the Second. At the peace of 1763, this venerable warrior retired, with his musquet, his belt, and his sword, to Sebergham, where he has lived to the present time, in a little cottage, as a good citizen, without any other reward from his country, besides a small pension of *seven pounds* a year.—To those who are induced from curiosity to visit him, he gives a faithful narration of the various campaigns in which he served, with the blunt simplicity of a soldier, and not without animation,—for wars, battles, and sieges, are “music to his soul.”

In the frame of his body, he is brawny and athletic; his looks are bold and expressive, and his whole deportment supports an air of martial dignity, which neither age, infirmity, nor poverty, has been able to depress.—He is humane, benevolent, and religious,—affording an instance of the intimate connection of these qualities with bravery and true heroism.

those

those excepted who are employed in coal and lime-pits. This shews, how much it is the fashion in this parish (as, indeed, it is in the county in general) to cultivate the land, not merely by hirelings, but by the honest and hearty labour of the immediate occupant and his children. And as there is reason to believe, that this custom prevails much more in the northern than it does in the southern counties, of the kingdom, it is perhaps one of the chief reasons for lands letting in the north, in general, not much lower than they are let in the south.

The old inclosures in this parish have been estimated at about 4000 acres; and those taken in from the waste, or common, were 2896 acres. So that, taking the whole population at 736, and allowing the one half of that number to be either past labour, or not yet arrived at an age capable of labour, it appears, that nearly 7000 acres of land (the greatest part of which is in tillage, in its turn) are worked by a very few more than 300 persons; this leaves more than ten acres to be cultivated by one person. How proper this proposition is, is left to others to determine: the lands are, in general, well cultivated; and the occupiers of them, being frugal as well as industrious, are, in general, thriving, though perhaps but seldom rich.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, AGRICULTURE,\* &c.—On Warnel-Fell, there is a considerable colliery, carried on with much spirit and success under the Duke of Norfolk, who holds it by a long lease from the Duke of Portland. By the report of the very intelligent manager of this colliery, Mr. Joseph Dobson, there is sufficient evidence in the works themselves, to prove, that coals have been dug here three hundred years ago; which was almost as soon as coals were generally made use of in the kingdom for fuel. Coal of an extraordinary good quality is said also to abound every where on the estate of Warnel Denton: but, owing to some untoward circumstances, these mines have not been worked these forty years. Warnel-Fell is also a kind of rich storehouse to all this district of country; containing inexhaustible quarries of limestone.—In the above-named estate of Warnel Denton, there is a petrifying spring of considerable potency; the moss around it being all hardened into the consistency of stone. And, in a place, very properly called the *Iron-Gill*, beneath Warnel-Fell, there is a chalybeate spring; which, though hitherto but little resorted to, there can be no doubt, possesses all the virtues usually found in water so impregnated with steel. Few streams in any country can furnish finer situations for all such machinery as is carried on by water than Caldew: particularly admirable for the picturesque scenery furnished by its woody banks. There is no stream, in which a *brother angler* (as the writer of this account is proud to call himself after honest *Izaak Walton*) can find more delight; for, though its trouts are not perhaps reckoned quite so delicately flavoured, as some others in some of the neighbouring smaller streams, which go by the name of *Burn Trout*, in no river whatever will a *complete angler* meet with finer sport.

\* A few years ago, the late Mr. JOHN SANDERSON, of Church Town, a man well acquainted with both the theory and practice of agriculture, made an experiment on a field of wheat-fallow by a drill-plough, constructed on the principles laid down by Mr. Tull; but it did not answer his expectations, the crop being very thin on the ground, though the ears were heavy and well-fed, and the grain was fair, and yielded much flour.

As there is no manufacture of considerable extent in the parish (one bleach-field near Sebergham Bridge excepted, which is carried on with great ability and success by Mr. Robson Clarke, a native of the parish) its inhabitants in general are employed solely in agriculture. And, as neither their skill nor their industry are inferior to that of the inhabitants of other districts, so neither is their success less. Nearly an half of their cultivated land is improved moor, or common; and its soil and produce do not differ materially from those of Castle-Sowerby; save only, that more wheat and less barley is raised here, and also that the crops here are in general somewhat earlier and heavier. The north-west part of the late common is indeed particularly poor; and it would seem, that most of this improved common is pretty nearly in the same state as that of Castle-Sowerby, and for the same cause. If, besides the unavoidable objection, that much of this lately improved land has not yet been brought into perfect good tilth, there be any other natural disadvantage to be regretted, it is, that the soil is cold, and there is a scantiness of natural meadow. The particular disadvantages it seems to labour under from bad management are these: tempted by the exuberance of the crops, which virgin soil almost always yields, when first cultivated, the farmers plough their new inclosures too long; ten or a dozen crops of corn having sometimes been reaped in succession, with little or no melioration; and though, at length, they have discovered their error, even yet they do not lay down their lands in grass seeds so generally as they ought. According to the general custom of the county, the people here are but beginning to cultivate turnips; whilst, like most of their neighbours, they have long raised, and still do raise, vast quantities of potatoes, which, it may not perhaps be deemed impertinent to observe, are of a quality very superior to potatoes raised in more southern counties, and also a much more common article of food. One commendable improvement has lately been adopted here, which no doubt will soon become more general. Instead of lying the lime on their lands, raw as it may be called, as used to be the practice, it is now formed into a compost, by mixing it with dung, earth, rubbish, &c. and thus lying it up in heaps, for a year or so, till its crudities are removed, when it is spread on the land with almost certain and immediate great advantage.

*Additions to Page 517, Vol. I.*

The Editors have been favoured with the following valuable information since the first volume was published.

*Custom of the Manor of Castle Sowerby.*—Copyhold lands within this manor do not descend to the *heir male* (according to the technical import of the expression.) The custom here respecting descents being agreeable to the common law of the land, and so 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.

There is a god's-penny (or silver-penny) on every admittance, as well upon descent as alienation; and, in the latter case, a fine of same 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, we presume, is the custom throughout the whole forest of Inglewood.

The wife of a copyholder cannot be divested of her contingent right of dower without her consent: for it is the general law of copyholds, that the widow is only dowable of such estates as her husband *died seized 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 life time, 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 dower in this manor.

THE PARISH OF DALSTON,  
(IN CUMBERLAND WARD.)

ENTERING this parish from the south, on the banks of a small rivulet called Ive, stand the ruins of a castle, by some called

HIGHHEAD,

and by others HIGHYATE, CASTLE.\*—This is the Highyate mentioned by Camden, and “said to be a castle of the Richmonds.” It is built on the brink of a rocky precipice; the court-yard has no pavement, but the mere surface of the rock hewed down and made even. It was a dependent manor of the barony of Dalston, and was for a considerable time the possession of the Harcla family. In ancient records, † it is called *Pela de Hixthead*; a name apparently derived from its situation. There are no remains of strength, or grandeur, but a gateway tower, with an exploratory turret at one corner, and the curtain wall, with the shattered remains of a tower above the rivulet. John de Harcla was seized thereof in the time of King Edw. II. with sixty acres of land, a new assart, as appears by an inquisition taken in the 16th year of that reign: from him it passed, after the death of John, by feofment, to his brother, Andrew Earl of Carlisle; upon whose attainder, the castle being then occupied by the earl’s brother, John, was deserted; he immediately flying, with Sir William Blount, and others his accomplices, to Scotland. ‡ Soon after this forfeiture, the manor was granted by the crown to Ranulph de Dacre, and was in his possession the second year of King Edward III. as appears in the escheats of that reign §

We find it changed its owners very early; for in the 18th of King Edward III. it was held by the service of delivering a red rose, at the feast of St. John Baptist, yearly, at the king’s exchequer in Carlisle, by one William L’Englife. William his son built a chapel here in 1358, under the licence of Bishop Appleby; a mean edifice, near to the castle. The communion service is performed here by the Vicar of Dalston every Maunday-Thursday. ||—It is asserted, but in a book of little credit, published in 1759, by the London booksellers, in numbers, that, in the 44th year of the same reign, Highhead was held by William, son of Rhodus Restwold; but we have not met with any record, or other authority, to give credit to this

\* Hyghhed Castel, six or seven miles from Carluel by south, on the bek on Ive bek.—LEL. vii. 72.

† Inquisitions in the reign of King Edward III.—GOUCH.

‡ Upon the earl’s conviction, the inquisition seems to have been taken, and the seizure made by the crown.

§ A customary manor—39 customary tenements—Customary rent 19l. 4s. 7d.—Arbitrary fines.

BOUNDARY.—“Incipiendo ad Siplingill hedge, et sic descendendo versus occidentum ad Borellayn gill, et ab inde ut regia via ducit ad manerium de Rose vocata Bishopsgate, et sic in occidentum ex australi parte de Hemskin howe ad Brokelsyke, et deinde ad aquam de Ive.”

|| The stock, or endowment, is 300l. secured in the hands of John Gate, Esq. of Whitehaven, as executor of Henry Richmond Brougham, Esq. at 5l. per cent. The trustees nominate the curate, who seems

this assertion: and it remains uncertain, how long it continued in the possession of L'Englfe and his issue, or who succeeded them, till the reign of King Henry VIII. when we find one William Restwold holding of the king the manor, as parcel of the forest, in capite. He sold the castle and manor to John Richmond, Esq.† whose descendants still claim the same.

seems to have managed the revenue as public charities or benefactions are frequently done. Their account for the year 1748 stands thus:

	£.	s.	d.
To the curate, at four quarterly payments,	—	—	6 10 0
To the same, by way of present,	—	—	4 11 6
Mr. Blain for eight sermons,	—	—	2 0 0
Mr. Relph for two sermons,	—	—	0 10 0
John Mandeville for ringing the bell,	—	—	0 3 0
Washing surplice,	—	—	0 2 0
House-room when settling accounts,	—	—	0 2 0
Glazing windows,	—	—	0 2 6
Ale, &c.	—	—	0 7 0
Balance in the trustees' hands,	—	—	0 12 0
			<u>£15 0 0</u>

The chapel was never made parochial; the ceremonies of burial and christning are retained at the mother church.

The chapelry, including the extraparochial hamlets of Middlefceugh and Braithwaite, is about four miles in length from north to south, and about two miles broad: the perpetual curacy has always been given by sixteen trustees chosen from the different hamlets; it has received Queen Anne's bounty twice, which was laid out in lands near Kewick and Hesketh-New-Market; there is also a small stipend paid yearly from the castle; the whole income 30*l.* a year. The chapel has more the appearance of a tithe-barn than a place of worship, being a long narrow building, without ceiling or ornament. It has always been customary, when the curacy is given, to make the curate give bond in the penalty of 10*l.* for his teaching school at one shilling per quarter.—There are two rocks, or promontories, on Ive, called the High and Low Head.—The castle is an ancient building, and was a remarkable stronghold in the times of the Scottish incursions; fortified by nature on three sides, with a thick wall on the fourth side, and iron gates.—In the year 1744, and for three succeeding years, repairs were made by a Mr. Brougham, who employed artificers from France, Italy, and other parts of the continent, to finish the apartments in the most sumptuous manner; the situation is highly romantic. The swallows and jackdaws have now been its only tenants for many years, and it is doubtful the whole fabric will be suffered to go to wreck.—Ivegill is a beautiful narrow vale. The average value of lands about 15*s.* per acre. The tenants pay arbitrary fines, and do boon services.

We acknowledge our obligations for much information to the Rev. WILLIAM MONKHOUSE.

THE EDITORS.

The castle is situated on the north bank of Ive, on which, and on the opposite bank, is a very thick wood. The brook runs very low, with rocks of red freestone projecting over it on each side. The castle faces to the north-west, is a place of great antiquity, but is hastning rapidly to ruin.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

† 2d Queen Elizabeth, impleaded for a purpresture of sixty acres.

## RICHMONDS OF HIGHHEAD CASTLE.

*Pedigree certified at Dugdall's Visitation, 1665.*

1. A Daere. No issue = John = 2. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Dalston of Uldale.

1. Anne, d. of Tho. Mayplate = Christopher = 2. Eliz. d. of Anth. John Francis Margt. = Sir Rd. Fletcher.  
 of Salkeld. Had a son John, d. 1642. Chaytor of Croft- d. f. iff. d. f. iff. Mabel = J. Simpson:  
 who died unmarried. Hall, Yorkshire.

Francis Christopher = 1. Mabel, d. and Mary = J. Aglionby Eliz. = Rich. Baxter. Mary = J. Vaux.  
 d. f. iff. was twice heir of J. Vaux  
 married. of Catterlen.

1. Isabella Towerfon = Christopher = 2. Magdalen, d. of And. = 3. Eleanor, d. of Rich. John. Magdalen  
 Hudleston of Hutton. Baneley of Hesketh.

Henry Isabella. 5 other daughters, all dead. Dorothy. Margery. William. Jane. Mabel.  
 d. f. iff. 4 married, and had issue.

N. B. Isabella married, and left a son and six daughters.—Joseph her son died without issue.—Elizabeth, her eldest daughter, left a son and five daughters; Ann, the second daughter, was married, and left a daughter; Sarah, the third, died without issue male; Susanna died unmarried; Bethsheba Placentia left no issue; and Margaret Carolina died unmarried.

Grace America left male issue Sir Francis Drake.

Isabella, now living, has a son and a daughter; Frances has issue three sons and two daughters; Susanna is unmarried; Deborah Ann left issue; Elizabeth left three sons and three daughters; and Robert died without issue.

Isabella's two children are Richmond, Robert, and Elizabeth.

We were favoured with these notes from Mrs. ISABELLA STUBBS.—THE EDITORS.

The Ive, or Ive beck, empties itself into Raugh beck, a little way from the castle; and opposite to a place, about a mile below, called Stokelwath, are the remains of a large encampment. In a letter from George Smith, Esq. to the late Roger Gale, and which is preserved among his manuscripts, this place is thus noted—"In the map, fig. A. Near the meridian of Carlisle, is a large Roman fort, of about seven acres, with an inner rampart, ditch, and double agger, and the prætorium very visible, though never taken notice of.—Fig. C. Near it, is an exploratory fort, called *Stoneraise* by the natives, on the top of the hill above it: but, as never any inscriptions were found there, I take them to be of the high empire; probably some of Agricola's, before the wall was built. Nor could I find any Roman road about, § though the place has ever been out of tillage for several

§ We were favoured with the following description, accompanied with the annexed drawing, from HAYMAN ROOKE, Esq.—They afterwards appeared in the *Archæologia*, vol. IX.

"About two miles east of Rose Castle is Broadfield, an uncultivated common on Englewood forest.—Here are three ancient works, within half a mile of each other, forming a triangle, said to be Roman camps. Two of them undoubtedly appear to be such; but the third I shall prove to have been an inclosed place, set apart for the sole purpose of sepulture.

"(A) is a plan of the largest of these camps, called *Castle-Steeds*. It is situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive view towards the west, in the parish of Castle-Sowerby, and within a quarter of

“several miles near it; yet there are many buildings within and upon the ramparts in ruins: hand-mills or querns have been found there.”—This situation seems to confirm that it was a Roman work, as it lies upon an angle of land, having Dalston beck to the south, and Raugh beck to the westward. There are few Roman camps in England with so many works; but some of those on this station may have been additions made by their successors: and indeed this seems probable, as the interior banking has most the appearance of the remains of the Roman rampier. The quantity of ground is pretty well described by Mr. Smith. The remains of buildings are confused, and totally uncertain.† The place called  
*Stone-*

of a mile of the little hamlet of Stocklewath, where a brook divides the parishes of Castle Sowerby and Dalston.

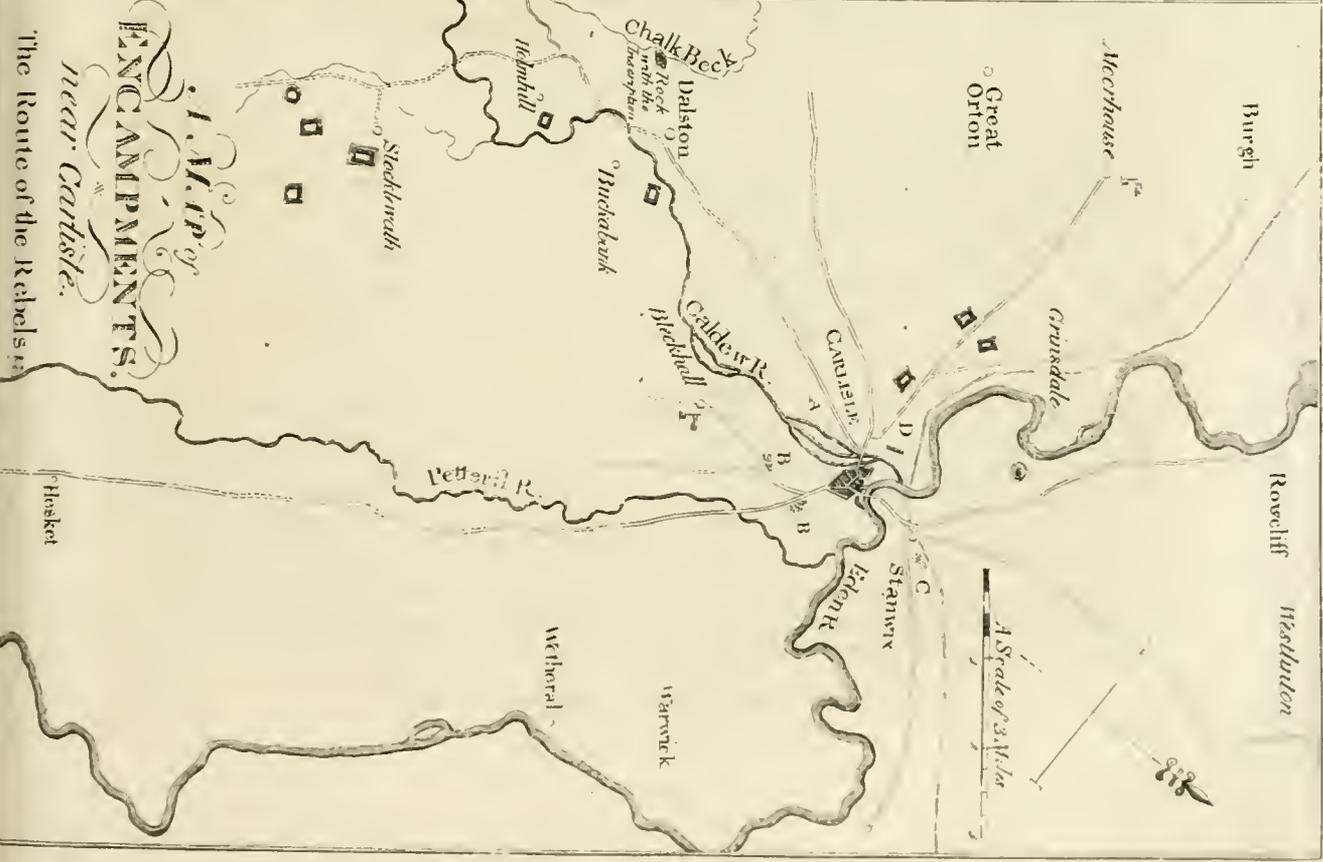
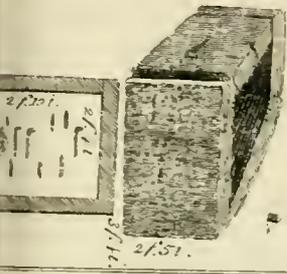
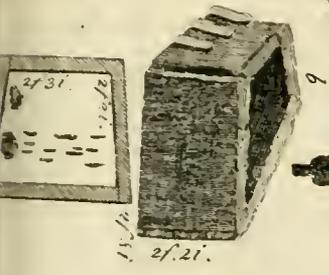
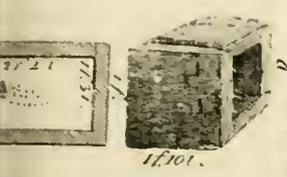
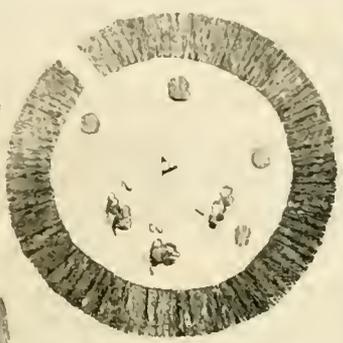
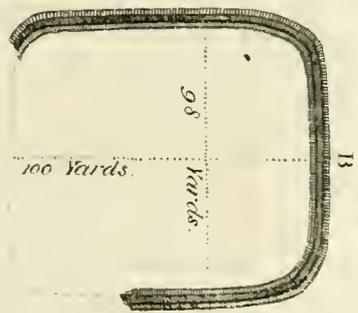
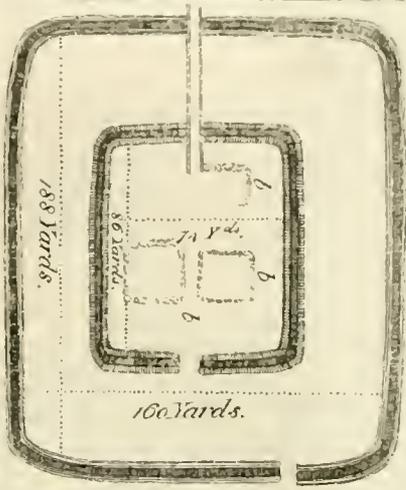
“The construction of this camp is singular: it is inclosed with a double ditch and *vallum*; in the centre are little banks of earth and undressed stones. See their positions marked (*b*). The outward *vallum* on the west side is 50 yards from the inward *vallum*; on the other side, the distance is only 35 yards. There is something very particular in the entrance; it begins at some distance from the outward *vallum*, and continues to the centre of the camp; on each side is a little *vallum* of earth, as described in the plan. On the inner *vallum* was a stone about two feet above the ground, as represented at (*a*). In digging round this stone, two more appeared erect, as at (*b*). On removing these, ashes were found under the large one, but no urn or burnt bones were to be seen. These stones evidently appear to have been placed there, as the *vallum* must have been partly formed when the stones were put up, they being a considerable height above the level ground. (B) is a plan of the other camp called *White-stones*; it has only a single ditch and *vallum*, part of which on the south side has been destroyed.”

† Mr. Rooke at the same time communicated the following descriptions—“About half a mile N. W. from this camp is a square piece of ground, which has been inclosed with a little *vallum* of earth, erroneously called *Stoneraise camp* (C). Two of the sides are now perfect, the length of each 67 yards; within this, there appears to have been another small inclosure, 34 yards by 22; from whence I have been told, some hundred loads of stones have been taken for the repairs of walls, &c.; and, from the quantity that is left, people conclude that this must have been a Roman station, and that the stones are the remains of walls of the houses; but it will appear, upon a close examination, that the bank of loose stones marked (*a*) are the remains of four cairns; their circular shapes are visible, but almost destroyed, by the labourers having scattered about the small stones in search of the larger ones, which were found to be of more use. Near to these are two more defaced cairns; two appear at (*b*); and three more, very distinct ones, at (*c*); the circular hole marked (*d*), which I opened, had no appearance of having been a cairn; nor was there any thing distinguishable, except part of a flat stone, which appeared above the surface. Being willing to examine the shape of this stone, I employed three men to clear away the earth, which, when removed, (with many large stones that had been thrown in) it plainly appeared to have been shaped, and placed on a pavement as in the drawing (*e*).—Near the narrow end of this stone, was another placed erect, near which lay part of a handmill, (*f*). This, when perfect, must have been of the same size and shape as that found among some druidical circles at Dutwood, near Hurtleston, Derbyshire.\* The turning over the great stone, to examine the pavement, required the efforts of three men. Its weight is supposed to be about three ton.‡ When removed, a thin coat of baked earth entirely covered the space on which it lay. On this was found a tooth, small bits of burnt stones, and ashes. The floor was laid upon a body of clay three inches thick, (*e*).—These stones were taken up, and the ground examined to the depth of one foot and a half; here the men came to a skerry which covers the natural rock.

“I must here beg leave to observe, that as cairns and *tumuli* of earth and stones were sepulchres of the Britons as well as of the Romans, it appears to me doubtful to which of the two this extraordinary sepulchre belonged. We are told, that the Druids burnt, and afterwards buried, the dead. It was not unusual for the ancient Britons to place great stones on their cairns and burying places, and we have here a very singular

\* See Archæol. vol. VII. p. 19.

‡ Its length on the top 5 feet 10 inches, width 2 feet 4 inches.





*Stoncraife* doth not appear to be a cotemporary fortification, but rather the work of the ancient Britons: the vallum being composed of loose stones, without any mortar: besides its vicinity to the Roman fort seems inconsistent with the Roman custom

one, shaped like a coffin. Hand-mills were used by the Britons and Romans. *Stoncraife*, the name given to these cairns, favours the supposition of their being British. There is on the road to Kendal a heap of stones called *Dumal Raife*.—Should the sepulchre I have been treating of be thought to be British, it, most probably, was the burying-place of some considerable person, if we may judge from the construction of the stone floor, pavement, &c.—On the other hand, we know that the Romans were, for a considerable time, in every part of Cumberland; and that it was usual for them to have their burying-places at some distance from their stations. We are likewise informed, that the Romans had a punishment, which seems to have been proper for incendiaries, and that was wrapping up the criminal in a sort of coat daubed over with pitch, and then setting it on fire.\* In this case, it is to be supposed, that no regard would be paid to their ashes, by putting them in urns; but, should the malefactor happen to be a man of rank, it is not improbable but that his friends might place a stone over his ashes, which, when covered with a little earth, without the distinguishable *tumulus*, his sepulchre would not be easily discovered."

Again, in vol. X. of the same repository, Mr. Rooke gives the following account—"In my account of those ancient inclosed works in En-lewood forest, in Cumberland, which I had the honour to lay before the Society last year, it appeared doubtful whether they were of British or Roman origin. The following narrative of a discovery I made last September on the same forest, and not above a mile from one of those works called *Castle-Steads*, plainly evinces, that they were originally thrown up by the ancient Britons.

"At the S. W. end of Broadfield, on Englewood forest, and near High-head Castle, is a field, which has been inclosed about sixty years. Towards the middle, the earth has been thrown up in a circular form, with a sloping bank of 12 feet. The diameter of the top, which has a flat and level surface, is 63 feet. Here there appeared to have been a circle of erect stones. The holes from whence they have been taken are very distinguishable, and several people in the neighbourhood assured me that many large stones have, from time to time, been blasted and carried from this place.

(A) "Towards the centre, and a little out of the circular line, were six large stones placed two and two, N<sup>o</sup> 1 was 5 feet broad and 4 feet high; N<sup>o</sup> 2, 4 feet in breadth, and 3 feet high; N<sup>o</sup> 3, 4 feet and a half in breadth, and 3 feet high. They evidently appeared from their shape to have been much higher, and the present tenant told me that he remembers having seen large pieces broken from their tops.—Being of opinion, that this elevated circle had been a Druid temple, I could not help thinking that those stones, placed two and two, were put there for some mysterious purpose, either as rock idols, or sepulchral monuments of the Druids. With this idea, I ordered two men to clear away the ground under N<sup>o</sup> 1 and the stone adjoining. Here I perceived that great pains had been taken to fix these stones firm in the ground, by placing large stones close round their bases to the depth of 3 feet and a half. This, I think, favours the supposition of their having been a considerable height above the ground, which would naturally require their being firmly secured in the earth. The smallest of them, at present, cannot be less than five or six ton weight.

"In removing the earth and stones in front of N<sup>o</sup> 1, I observed, that, as the workmen advanced towards the centre of the circle, the soil varied to a lighter kind of earth, and free from stones. They followed this stratum, and frequently turned up ashes. At length I discovered a small stone chest, the stones of which had been shaped and dressed, and fitted close at the sides without cement. This was filled with light sandy earth, and at the bottom were pieces of a skull and small bits of bones, which mouldered away on being touched; under the skull, was found a lump (about as big as a man's fist) of concreted metallic particles resembling gold, but whether it is a composition of art or nature, seems to me doubtful. I have therefore sent up a piece for the inspection of the Society.

"The stone of which the chest was made is a kind of freestone, common in that part of Cumberland.

"In digging under the stones marked (2) in the plan, they appeared to have been as firmly fixed in the ground as those above mentioned. At about six feet from these towards the centre, I discovered

\* History of Westmorland and Cumberland, vol. 1. p. 149.

custom, and indeed would have rendered it useless. Mr. Camden, speaking of Rose Castle, and not having discovered the above-described station, says—"This seems to have been the old *CONGAVATA*, where the second cohort of the *Lergi* were

another chest a little bigger than the former, the ends equally diverging. In the bottom was part of a skull with the upper jaw, the teeth remarkably even. They were much decayed and mouldered away on being pressed. Near the head was found a piece of a skull, which I at first thought had been part of another head, but as no bones lay near it, I am inclined to think it was part of the other skull. A piece of the same composition, as the above mentioned, only larger, was found under the head. This chest was covered with a flat stone, and two large cobble stones were placed on the top, for the purpose, I should suppose, of keeping it close down.

"The sides of this chest were a dark-coloured kind of slate, shaped and dressed, and what is very remarkable, none of the sort is to be found nearer than Grisdale fell, between eighteen and nineteen miles from this spot, and from whence, it is imagined, these stones were brought. Proceeding in like manner, from the stones marked (3) in the plan, I found a third chest, filled with light earth, the sides of which were of the common freestone, and dressed. Pieces of a skull, a few teeth, and some bones which were very brittle, lay at the bottom. There were likewise some small bits of the above mentioned composition. This chest was also covered with a flat stone, and two large cobble stones were upon it.

"At about 165 yards S. from the Druid temple, is a large stone 23 feet 9 inches in circumference, and supposed to be near ten ton weight. On examining the bottom, I perceived it had been sloped off to a point, from which I imagined it had formerly been a rocking stone, nor was I deceived in my conjecture, for on clearing away only part of the stones and rubbish from under it, one man set it in motion with the iron crow he was working with, and it easily moved on its centre. This appeared more extraordinary, as I had been informed by the tenant that he had, not many years ago, blasted off a great piece from the top, which it was natural to suppose, might have destroyed the equilibrium (B).

"Several large stones had been placed on each side of the rocking stone. Parts of four now remain, and I was told that others have been taken up for the conveniency of ploughing; from whence, I think, it is probable, that there has been an avenue of erect stones leading to this sacred rock. See the plan of the remaining stones at C, where N<sup>o</sup> 1 is the rocking stone.

"The placing these small chests six feet under ground, and in the middle of a Druid temple, is very singular. It is evident that the bodies could not be inhumed within so small a space; it is therefore probable, that they were first burnt, which was a custom among the ancients, of very remote antiquity, and the bones afterwards deposited in the chests. I must here observe, that these tombs differ from the stone chests called *Kistvaen*, found in large barrows, which were made with two large unhewn stones on each side, and one at each end, forming vaults near seven feet long, and where the bodies were laid at full length, with their weapons by their sides.

"As neither arms nor any kind of ornaments were found in these little chests, I think it is not improbable, but that they were the sepulchres of the principal Druids of that district, who alone would be indulged in having their bones deposited within the sacred circle.

"Amulets, as preservatives against diseases, witchcraft, and other unforeseen accidents, were highly esteemed by the ancient Britons; and after death, were deposited in their sepulchres, or placed upon their ashes in the urns as guardians of the manes. One thus placed I found in a barrow among the druidical remains in Stanton-Moor. Hence, I think, we may venture to conclude, that the above-mentioned lumps of metallic particles, were deposited in the chests as amulets.

"From the vicinity of these druidical remains to those three works in Broadfield, near Stocklewath, which I mentioned in a former paper, I think there is reason to suppose that they likewise were the works of the ancient Britons. No Roman coins nor urns have, as far as I could learn, ever been found in them.

"In September last I digged below the foundation of two ears in the work called Stoneraife. In one was part of a handmill, in the other a clever, as at (D), with several pieces of iron much corroded with rust, and which had lost their magnetic power. Ashes were scattered about, but no burnt bones or urns were to be found.

"I again examined the little inclosures in what is called Castle-Steads, and found them to be rude foundations

“were in garrison; for Congavata signifies, in British, a vale upon the Gavata, “which name is now contracted into *Cauda*; but I have not yet been able to mark “out the exact place where it was seated.”—Mr. Horsley places the station Congavata at Stanwix, and grounds his opinion on facts, which we will point out when we treat of that place in the course of this work. It is difficult to fix an opinion on Roman affairs in Britain, by the etymology of the name of any place; for there is so much confusion between etymology and the proofs by Roman remains, that it would overturn that species of evidence, without we admit that, after the writing of the *Notitia*, the same body of Romans passed from station to station, and carried with them their altars and sacred things. There are remains of two small square fortifications near Rose Castle, one to the N. N. E. and the other to the S. S. W. about fifty yards wide, which are almost defaced, the ground having been often tilled; but no coins, or other inscriptions, were ever discovered.

We proceeded to

### ROSE CASTLE,

seated on a fine rising ground, but overlooked by many superior eminences to the west and north. There are no great remains of the ancient quadrangle of which it is

foundations of walls, formed of undressed stones without cement, the simple construction of an ancient Briton's house, which probably might once have been the residence of a British chief. In the progress the Britons made in building, this seems to be the mode they would naturally adopt, after quitting their caves and subterraneous dwellings.

“The many Roman stations and camps, that have been discovered in Cumberland, and the number of altars and inscriptions that have been found in them, induce us to conclude that every work we find with a ditch and vallum is a Roman camp, not considering that the Britons were very numerous in that county, before the Romans got possession of it.

“Cumberland first took its name from the inhabitants, who were the true and genuine Britons, and called themselves *Kimbri* or *Kumbri*. Many places retain their ancient British names, such as *Car-luel*, *Car-dronoc*, *Penrith*, and *Pen-redu*.

“The learned Mr. Whitaker says, “Very well inhabited, we are assured by Cæsar and Diodorus, was “the whole compass of the island; and proportionably so must every kingdom of it have been, and the “counties of Durham, York, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster, are expressly declared to have “been uncommonly populous, even before the settlement of the Romans within them.”

“Hence I think there is great reason to suppose, that those works inclosed with a ditch and vallum, where no Roman coins nor inscriptions have been found, were thrown up by the ancient Britons; not always as places of defence, but for holding courts of justice and other public meetings.”

A small part of the common of Broadfield is within the chapelry of Highhead, twenty acres of which, adjoining to the estate of Highhead Cattle, were about eighty or ninety years ago inclosed from the common by the then lord. Within this parcel of land, on a dry plain, stands a round hill, called *Souden* or *Solden-Hill*, about fourteen yards in diameter, probably of forced mould, with a circle of large grey granites on the top.—On opening it in 1788, there appeared several stone chests, of about three feet by two feet, with all kinds of human bones in complete perfection, skulls and jaws, with as fine a set of teeth as ever I beheld.—At about two hundred and fifty yards from thence stands a very large granite, with an imperfect circle round it.—Other remains of antiquity appear on the adjoining part of Broadfield.

Communicated to the Author by the Rev. W. MONKHOUSE.

About three miles from the place where the above remains were found, and near Southernby, in the parish of Castle Sowerby, is a Roman camp, where hand-mills, a spear, and other pieces of iron, have been dug up. And about 400 yards further south, is an elevated ground, called *Knights Hill*, where foundations of very extensive buildings were ploughed up about six years ago. Their situations are marked in the map given in this parish.

We were favoured with the above by Mr. ROBERT SEWELL.—THE EDITORS.

said it consisted, and indeed little of the castellated form, but the gateway and two towers on the north part. Above the gate is sculptured a large *rose*. No etymology that has been given of the name of this place is satisfactory: that of *Rhos*, a British word signifying a marshy or wet dale, or valley, doth not describe this place, which lies on the inclination of a hill of dry gravel, and a considerable way above the valley through which the river Caldew flows. We might more reasonably conjecture, that it took its name from *Roux*, the *red* colour of the stone of which it is built. The rose on the tower was probably the device of John de Rosse, who was bishop in the beginning of the 14th century, such devices being frequent at that time.—It makes the most picturesque appearance from the plain near the bridge, for there it rises from a considerable eminence, skirted with hanging gardens; to the right, an old square tower, which we conceived was the constable's tower, hereafter mentioned: it seems to be the oldest part of the present remains; the windows are very small, with circular tops: but its antique figure is greatly hurt by a square roof, crowned with a richly decorated vane.—The chief fronts of the more modern buildings are, from this point, both in view. The back-ground rises swiftly, well cultivated, and sheltered with a wood to the west. The prospects from the castle are not very extensive, but they are beautiful. To the eastward, the view comprehends a narrow vale of rich meads, through which the high road winds; an open wood of stately trees on the nearer margin of the river; a new stone bridge of three arches crosses the stream, whose banks are ornamented with a hanging copse and thick brushwood. To the north, the vale is extended, but scattered over with irregular coppices, which make a wild landscape, terminated by distant eminences. To the south, a rich, though narrow, vale, through which the Caldew flows in many meanderings; the eminences fringed with wood, and the plain filled with cattle.—This seat of the Bishops of Carlisle may well be termed a pleasant retirement. The antiquity of this place is not very great; the first mention we find made of it, was on account of King Edward I.'s taking up his residence there in the 28th year of his reign, on his expedition against the Scots: his writs for assembling the parliament of Lincoln were dated from thence, by the distinction of *Apud le Rose*. Robert Brus, in his incursion in the 16th year of King Edward II. burnt this castle. In the 10th year of King Edward III. licence was obtained for fortifying and castellating the palace of Rose, during the pontificacy of John Halton. It is probable the sculptured rose at the gate is cotemporary both with the name and castle. It suffered much by the repeated incursions of the Scots, but was as often restored, till in the wars of King Charles I. it shared the fate of most of the northern castles, and was laid in ruins. As the occasions were various, so the repairs and improvements were made at sundry seasons. Bishop Strickland, who came to this see in the year 1400, added or restored a principal tower to this castle. Bishop Bell, who came to the see in 1478, also added or restored a tower; and Bishop Kyte, who was made Bishop of Carlisle in 1521, did the like: with these towers, and a strong wall and double ditch, this place stood till the unhappy æra above mentioned.—The editor of Camden says—“ In the time of (those) civil wars, this castle was burnt down by the order of Colonel Heveringham: what was standing of it at the restoration,

“ Dr.

“ Dr. Stern, then bishop, repaired and made habitable. Dr. Rainbow, his successor, built a chapel, and put the house in a much better condition: Dr. Thomas Smith, the late bishop, added a new tower to the former building; and, by the great expence he was at in altering and beautifying, has made it a very convenient house: but it is still far short of its former magnificence:” for we are told “ it before consisted of a compleat quadrangle, with a fountain in the middle, with five towers and other lesser turrets, and encompassed with a mantle wall, which had little turrets in several parts of it. The north side of the quadrangle contained the constable’s tower, with three rooms in it; the chapel, with three chambers under it; Bell’s tower at the back of the chapel, with two rooms in it, besides the clock-house. Next to the chapel, the bishop’s chamber, and another chamber under it; a large chamber called the council chamber, and one chamber under it called Great Paradise; Strickland’s tower, which had three chambers in it, besides the vault. In all seventeen rooms.\*

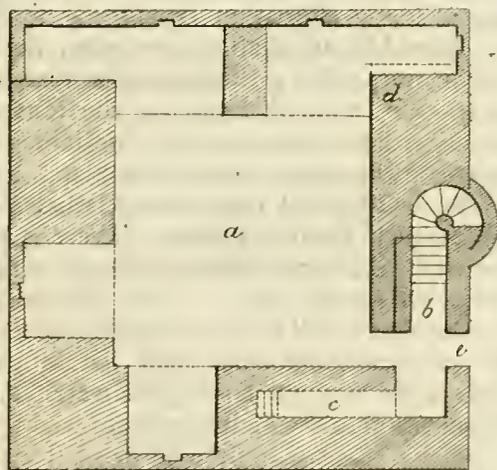
“ The east side contained the great dining-room, with a cellar underneath; a large hall and a buttery, with a cellar under each; a turret, and one chamber

\* In Mr. Rooke’s communications, he gave it as his opinion, that Strickland’s Tower had been the ancient

## KEEP OF THE CASTLE.



Inside View.  
— The Arch floor (a) covers the Dungeon



Ground Plan.

He explored the ruined apartments, and described the stairs which led to the upper apartments; from whence, at the end of a narrow passage, stairs went down into the dungeon.—There was a hole or narrow aperture in the wall on the south side, which went down into the dungeon, through which the prisoners were supplied with provisions.

“ near

“ near it; a large kitchen, with two chimneys, and a place for a caldron, or boiler; a lodging below for the cook; and also an arched cellar or vault. In all six rooms.

“ The south side contained a long gallery leading to the hall; a storehouse and larder, and a little turret or two near the same; over the same a granary for corn, and underneath a vault, or wood-house; also a brewhouse, bakehouse, and offices, and over these another granary. In all ten rooms.

“ The west side contained Pottinger’s tower, in which were three lodging rooms and a vault; a wash-house and dairy; one chamber below and three above: adjoining to these, Kite’s tower, with two chambers: in all twelve rooms. There were within these several closets, wood-houses, and other conveniences. In the midst of the court, a fountain, which conveyed water to all the offices in the house.

“ Rooms without, in the turrets upon the mantle wall; one turret called the porter’s lodge, containing one room below and another above. Between the porter’s lodge and the stables, a chamber for the grooms.—One turret over against Kite’s tower, in the wall, containing one lodging room. The other turret, containing one chamber below and one above.”

A survey was made of this castle in the time of Oliver the usurper, preparatory to an intended sale.

“ *Imprimis*, A decayed castle, with a large mantle wall, built with hewn stone; the castle, by estimation, containing about half an acre, with a void quadrangle in the middle of it about one rood, the house encompassing it: viz. the chapel on the north side; the great chamber and hall on the east side; the granary, brewhouse, and bakehouse on the south, and several decayed chambers on the west: with one tower, called Constable Tower, on the north quarter; one tower on the east quarter, called Strickland Tower; the kitchen and two little turrets on the south; and one tower, called Pottinger’s Tower, on the west. The whole castle forms a square. There is a mantle wall, distant from the castle on the west side, about eighteen paces, on the south about four, on the east about six paces, with courts on the north side about one rood and an half.

“ About the wall are little watch-houses, in great decay. The castle is a great part of it covered with lead, viz. all, excepting the hall, kitchen, two little turrets, Pottinger’s Tower, the watch-houses, and the stables on the west side of the north court, which are all covered with slate.

“ The dove-coat, built with hewn stone; one slaughter-house; a little barn, in great decay, the wood being burnt by the soldiers belonging to the garrison at Rose, and by the Scots; a malt-house, in great decay; a kiln for drying malt, burned to the ground; an orchard on the south and east quarters of the castle, containing about three roods of ground.”

The estimate, on which the castle, with the adjoining woods, were offered to be sold, was 1500l.

The bishops maintained great dignity, though the revenue of the bishoprick is not large; for we find they had here a gentleman usher, a steward, a chamberlain, and the bishop’s solicitor.

*A valuable Correspondent has furnished us with this further Account of Rose Castle.*

ROSE CASTLE, so named, perhaps, from the sweetness of its situation, in a pleasant vale watered by the Caldew, is the seat of the Bishops of Carlisle, and appears to have been built at different periods of time.—Situated near the borders, it was a place of strength, and, like other castles in feudal times, so constructed as to afford the family protection from the attacks of an enemy.—The Bishops Strickland, Kite, and Bell, built those towers which still retain their names, and, perhaps, did most to make it a castellated house and a place of defence. The wall and ditch were kept in good repair, till the civil wars between King Charles I. and the parliament, when it was burnt down, *anno* 1652.—Oliver Cromwell, it is said, marching with his army over Broadfield, a little to the east of Rose Castle, was provoked by the ill-timed boasting of a person, who fired a gun by way of defiance, to change his intention, and demolish a great part of it: what escaped fire, and was standing at the restoration, was somewhat repaired and made habitable by Dr. Stern, then bishop of the see. But Drs. Rainbow and Smith, the two next successors, were its greatest benefactors, who, at no small expence, added greatly thereto.\*—We find that all the Bishops of Carlisle, from the revolution down to the present time, have done, some more, some less, to repair and beautify the episcopal palace.—Bishop Fleming laid new floors, and wainscotted the drawing-room, dressing-room, and kitchen chamber.—Bishop Osbaldiston made various repairs in and about the castle.—Bishop Lyttleton built a new kitchen, (1763) new ciled the chapel, and covered Strickland's tower.—Bishop Law built a wall, and made the new gateway to the castle door: he also caused the lead covering to be taken off the castle, and in its stead one of brown slate to be put on.—Bishop Douglas fitted up a new register-office; the great staircase and landing were of oak, these he changed for fir, which gives it a more modern and neat appearance: he made a new wall from the castle gate round the pond to the high end of the orchard; a wall on the west side of the gate, and new gravelled all the walks in the garden and court.—The Honourable Dr. Vernon, the present bishop, has made several alterations in the house, which add greatly to the comfort and convenience of it. He has besides put the east, or principal front of the castle into *complete repair*, and rendered the appearance of it, which before was extremely irregular, ruinous, and decayed, more uniform and substantial. Several of the old stones have been taken out, and replaced with new ones, and the rest dressed over to correspond with the new work. The *scyb* windows, which ill accorded with the Gothic architecture, have been altered in such a manner as to admit of Gothic arches being placed over them; by which means they now correspond with the other windows. It is said that he means to extend the same improvements, as to the windows, to the south and north fronts of the castle.

Rose Castle, from the lowness of its situation, does not command an extensive prospect. Shut in by the rising ground on the east and west, you have little or no

\* The bishop for the time being is allowed to reimburse himself, as far as he may think proper, the expences incurred in repairs and improvements, by the sale of wood growing on the demesne.

view;

view; to the north and south the view is somewhat more extended:—but local fertility and amenity, not prospect, were no doubt the inducements to build here. The house stands upon ground somewhat elevated above the level of the lawns contiguous to the river. Its present form is nearly two sides of a square, with two fronts, one to the north, and another to the south, from which the eye is entertained with a picturesque view up and down the river. Two spots of ground opposite to the fronts, skirted with gravel walks, and kept in good repair, add to its beauty. When you enter the house by the principal door, which fronts to the north, you ascend to the upper part by a spacious staircase, elegantly and plainly constructed of fir wood, and ornamented with a full-length portrait of Bishop Smith, *in pontificalibus*, and a half-length portrait of Ann Countess of Pembroke. The chapel, into which you enter from the landing, is in a neat and plain stile, and sufficiently large for the public devotions of a private family. The end where the communion table stands is decorated with a piece of tapestry, in which is interwoven the scripture account of the infant Moses being found by Pharaoh's daughter.—A particular description of the several apartments in Rose Castle might be deemed superfluous; suffice it to say, they are neat and convenient, and some of the rooms in a stile of taste and elegance; the whole a commodious and pleasant habitation for a dignitary of the church of England. In one room, called the Library, there are a few books, the principal of which are the journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons; and which are not the property of any particular bishop, but a standing library for them all.—The garden presents nothing worthy of notice.†

We passed from Rose Castle to the quarries of stone on

#### SHAWK BECK,

which, by the extensiveness of the workings, confirm the general opinion of the antiquity of the place. The inscription on one of the cliffs shews that the Romans won part of the stone here for their public works. By the quality of the freestone, it seems that the materials for the wall near Carlisle, and from thence westward, came from these quarries:—and it is also probable the stone for building the cathedral of Carlisle, the castle and city walls, was procured here.—We can add no new construction, or description, to those given by so many respectable visitors, more, than that we prefer the form of the inscription given by the Bishop of Carlisle to others; and conceive that the last letters of the second line are FECE, which certainly is more consistent in its construction, that the soldiers had performed that work, than merely to record that they cut the inscription. Mr. Rooke, in the communications with which he favoured the Editors, says, “it is now difficult to get near enough to distinguish the letters.”—The Rev. John Parker, of Castle Carrock, in 1765, took the inscription, and communicated it to Bishop Lyttleton.

† We acknowledge great obligation to the Honourable Dr. Vernon, Bishop of Carlisle, for permission to examine the different records at Rose Castle,—and also for the elegant Views given herewith.

THE EDITORS.

It

The following view of the rock called Tom Smith's Leap, engraved from a drawing taken by H. Rooke, Esq. we look upon now to be very valuable; for last year the workmen cut away all the stone above the inscription, and had it not been for the Bishop of Carlisle, the inscription itself would have been demolished.



*S. View of Chalk. — (a) Inscription.*

Several authors had mentioned the inscription before we visited the place, and speak of it to the following effect—“ Lately, on removing a vast heap of rubbish from before the rock, in one part, in order to carry the works further back, was found upon the face of the rock the following inscription :

LEG. II. AVG.	} <i>Legionis secundæ Augustæ milites Posuerunt</i>
MILITES PEIV.	
COH. III. COH. IIII.	

It is very remarkable, that in the same ground are different beds of stones, which have been wrought; one a red freestone of an open grit; a second of very white freestone of a closer body, and a fine seam of limestone.

*The*

\* In the manuscripts of Roger Gale, Esq. we have the following letter from George Smith, Esq. —“ I was favoured with yours of the 28th instant, and shall endeavour, by repeated application, to render so useful a correspondence of as much importance as it deserves; being highly sensible of what consequence supporting it may be to myself in this and other parts of learning to which your extensive genius has applied.

“ The inscription over Shawk, is on a protuberant eminence of the rock, of exceeding difficult access, about seven or eight yards above the stream, in an uncultivated desert, where scaling machines can scarce be had, and when brought, cannot be fixed but in the middle of the current, where the water is pretty deep. You see by the little sketch I have sent you, that it lies under shelter from the east wind, which blowing

*The Barony of Dalston.*

“ Between Burgh barony and the forest of Englewood, lies the barony of Great Dalston, which is divided from the forest by the river Caldew on the east side; and it reacheth from Carlisle unto Welton, in Sebergham, where it is divided “ from

blowing pretty much in the spring, with disagreeable weather, had occasioned the workmen in the neighbouring quarries, to make use of it as a cover and safeguard from the inclemency of storms, to which the rocky protuberance contributed no little security: but the same protuberance kept the inscription from their sight, till one of them accidentally discovered it, from the opposite side of the rivulet, and relating his discovery to some clergymen, I heard of it by one of them, went to the spot, and have copied what letters are left, which are as follows:\*

LEG II AVG  
MILITES PEI

“ There is some faint resemblance of a tree on one side, and a human figure below, with extended arms; but they are most wretchedly done. You are not unacquainted with the famous Gelt rock inscription, where the *ala Augusta* is mentioned: I take both these places to have been stone quarries of the Romans, for their wall probably, or their houses, &c.

“ On a nich in this rock, there seems to be a great variety of letters, much lower than what we have given, and facing the south; whereas the aforesaid inscription faces west; but I take them, after due examination, to be nothing but some strokes of a pick made on the rock, for I could not, after all possible care, observe any but perpendicular strokes, and no reconcileable shape of any letter in any one of them, unless perhaps an I or an O sometimes, and even these very uncertain.”§—24th Feb. 1740-1.

In the *Archæologia* we have the following account of this Roman remain, given to the Society by the Bishop of Carlisle, 20th March, 1766.

“ Gentlemen,—The drawing I now lay before you, contains a Roman inscription on a rock, situated at a place called Shawk quarries, near Rose Castle, in Cumberland, which has hitherto been overlooked by all our antiquaries, even by my famous predecessor, Bishop Nicolson, though so near to his own mansion, and within his own manor of Dalston. I read it thus:

LEG. II. AVG.	}	<i>Legionis secundæ Augustæ</i>
MILITES PEI		<i>Milites posuerunt.</i>
∴∴ COH III COH IIII		<i>Cohors tertia, Cohors quarta.</i>

“ What to make of the strange scrawls that accompany this inscription, and of the two lines chiefly consisting of perpendicular strokes that inclose the words *Cohors tertia, Cohors quarta*, I know not; but certainly they were the work of a later age, and probably of men who laboured at these quarries, merely for amusement, though it seems rather to have been a laborious amusement. For this part of the rock is full five yards in height, accessible only by ladders, and the stone exceeding hard, in which these marks and lines are inscrip.

“ Roman inscriptions on rocks are very rare in Britain, and indeed throughout Europe, which renders this before you more worthy consideration. I know of none that have been discovered in England, except one at Hellbeck Scar,† near Brampton, in this county, and three at Crawdandel Wath, near Kirkby Thore, in Westmorland: another indeed is said, in the Additions to Camden, to have been inscribed on a rock near Naworth, in Cumberland, called Leage Cragg; but Mr. Horsley tells us, upon inquiry after it, he learned that it was utterly defaced. We have all these inscriptions, except the last, faithfully described in Horsley; and the purport of it is so very similar to this at Shawk, that it would be loss of

\* Now probably demolished, as there is nothing of it any where visible on the rock.

§ See a fac simile, page 442, taken 26th Nov. 1795.

† He must mean Gelt rock.—See page 139, vol. I.

“ from Sowerby by the river Caldew, and taketh in Little Raughton fields until the foot of Raugh, where Caldew borders it again along Great Raughton field.

“ The Earl Randolph Meschines first gave the feignory to one Robert, that was second brother to Hubert de Vallibus, first Lord of Gilfland, and his heirs, “ where-

time to mention them particularly. Three out of the four appear to have been the work of the second Augustan legion, which, together with the twentieth legion, were employed under the Emperor Severus in building the Roman wall about the years 207 or 208, according to Mr. Horsley's conjecture.

“ The author of the Additions to Camden concurs in opinion with Horsley, that the quarries at Hellbeck Scar and Leage Cragg afforded the Romans a supply of stones for building the famous wall; and the quarries at Crawdandale Wath, for their buildings at Kirby Thore, where they had a very considerable station; and that upon these occasions they left inscriptions behind them. This conjecture is much strengthened by the strong resemblance observed by Horsley, both as to nature and colour, between the stone of Hellbeck quarry and that of the Roman wall throughout great part of Cumberland: he, also adds, that the inhabitants near the place continue to call it the Old Quarry.

“ I have some suspicion that, if the old stone quarries situate in that part of Northumberland which lies contiguous to the Roman wall were carefully examined, similar inscriptions might be discovered; for the same motives which led the builders of the famous wall to leave their names and memorials on the Cumberland rocks and quarries from whence the stone was procured, would induce them to do the like near that part of the wall which lies near Northumberland, where the stones for building were also in like manner procured.

“ The quarries at Shawk, where this inscription remains, are at this day the most famous in all the country, and by the immense quantity of stones which appear to have been taken from them, must certainly have been worked for several ages. There is no doubt, therefore, but that the Romans had used them; and, if not for the building that part of the wall which lies towards Burgh, or Boulness, yet for their station at Olenacum, or Old Carlisle, near adjoining to it; or else for Luguballia, or the present Carlisle.¶

“ Before I conclude this letter, I must observe, that the inscription on the Hellbeck Scar is placed like this at Shawk, a considerable height above the surface of the ground on which the rock stands, and consequently difficult of access, and yet in Mr. Camden's time, who describes it, the words “ *Officium Romanorum* ” were legible just on the right side of the inscription, though now indeed much defaced.— This, like the scrawl, &c. which accompanies the Shawk inscription, must have been the work of a later hand, and, by the form of the letter M, I should pronounce it of the early Norman age. A human face is insculped also just over the first word of the Roman inscription, which is represented both in Camden and Horsley far less rude than it really is; for it appears on the stone almost as barbarous as that we see just below the Shawk inscription.”

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*The following Account of Shawk Quarries was furnished by a Gentleman in that Neighbourhood.*

The brook on the west side of the manor of Dalston is variously named, *Shalk-beck*, *Shawk-beck*, *Chalk-beck*: it runs into a level bog two miles in length, and half a mile in width, amongst reeds and bulrushes, and no visible channel or course any further appears, and may properly take the name thence of *Choke-beck*, being choked. It joins *Jough-beck*, and they together take the name of Wampool to the sea.

The etymology of *Glave-hill*, near Dalston, signifies sword hill, *glave* being a name for the long sword; hence the Glave-hill is supposed to be a hill where military exercises or executions were used.

The traditional name of the rock at *Choke-beck*, whereon the Roman inscription is cut, has, beyond the memory of man, been that of *Tom Smith's Leap*; one Smith being pursued for some felonious action, resolutely leaped down from off its top, and was killed. Choke-beck is the boundary between the lordships of the Bishop of Carlisle, and the Earl of Egremont.

The rock has, within these fifteen years, been divested of its venerable aspect. The ivy which crowned its projecting front, and hung down with a solemn shade towards the pool: the hollies and brushwood

¶ Tradition says Cuddoch pool, near Blackwell, was the quarry where the stones with which Carlisle was built were got — THE EDITOR.

“ whereupon he was called Robert de Dalston. This Robert and his issue enjoyed  
 “ it, till King Stephen gave Cumberland to David King of Scots; and presently  
 “ after, Henry of England, the second of that name, banished the Scots, seized that  
 “ barony among others, and united them to the forest of Englewood, when Alan  
 “ Nevil

that grace it are almost entirely wasted. The antiquaries of the present age are indebted to a Mr. Isaac Stockdale of Lough, for the preservation of its original Roman inscription; he having twice prevented the quarry-men from cutting it down, by making application to the Bishops of Carlisle.

The following is a fac simile of the inscription and sculptures lately taken: the Roman characters, the upright strokes, and the various scawls, have all the same singular indent, and appear as if they had all been punctured with the point of a quarry pick not very sharp:



By the annexed table, it may appear somewhat probable, that the various upright strokes visible in the inscription at Tom Smith's Leap may be looked upon as numerical:—

(9) // // // // //	(1)	1
(19) // // // // //—	(10)	—
(90) —NNNN	(20)	N
(900) 17 // // // // //	(100)  7	

The severities of the last winter detached a piece of stone from the rock, adjoining the right-hand side of the present remaining inscription, which also contained characters, but much mutilated; they had remained covered with ivy time out of mind, unperceived.—See the fac simile in the above plate at B.—C is a fac simile of an inscription at Dalston Hall.

The Choke quarries may very justly be reckoned amongst the first quarries in the kingdom, for the fine freestone they contain. The durability of the stone is proved by the rock, which faced the weather when the Romans were in Britain, and still retains the inscription; nearly coeval with the Christian era.  
 The

“ Nevil was chief forester *ultra Trenta*. It continued forest from that time during  
 “ all the reigns of the said King Henry II. of Richard I. and John his sons, and of  
 “ King Henry III. John’s son, until the 14th year of his reign, who then first  
 “ disafforested the same, and granted Daiflon, with great privileges, to Walter  
 Malcleik,

The fine regular strata of sound stone that lie here, dipping to the north at about five and a half inches in the yard, and shooting up their ends alternately for a mile in length, towards the south, against a compact covering of clay, are scarce any where to be equalled. These strata of sound freestone are of various thicknesses, and generally of a red or white colour; but oftentimes both red and white freestone are found in the same stratum. They are separated from each other by beds of a greasy, red-coloured ramble stone, full of joints, intermixed with layers of a bluish cast, which are of more compactness than the former, but when exposed to the weather, become like the former, a heap of shivers. Each stratum of stone is divided by perpendicular fissures of about half an inch in width, filled with a tough red clay, running nearly parallel to each other, from south to north, at different distances, but seldom exceeding six yards. The intermediate stones laying between those fissures are called *keys* by the quarrymen, and the fissures on the far side of the key are called a *back*. Each key is composed of a number of layers of stone, of a different thickness, which the workmen call *posts*.

The principal band of stone now worked here being the first stratum of sound freestone above Tom Smith’s Leap; it is about fourteen or fifteen feet in thickness, and consists of the following different layers of stone :

1st. The top or uppermost post is a red stone, and when clear of peasy flints, (hard substances in the stone resembling pease) it is a very good splitting stone. The thickness of this post varies much, it laying next to the ramble stone: where I measured it, it was in thickness	}	F. 1.
		0 8h
2d. This post is a good splitting red stone, but subject to the same alterations as the one laying above it: its thickness was	}	1 2
3d. The red flag post: this is generally regular and good, but sometimes flinty; its thickness is		1 10
4th. A good red stone post, but not a good splitting one: its thickness is	}	1 2
5th. The grindstone post, which is a white stone, speckled with grey, being the sharpest gritted stone in the quarries; its cross splitting bait prevents it from being used as flags: its thickness		1 2h

All the above-named posts cut best up and down the quarry, that is, north and south; when any of them are cut transverse the key, they mostly slope much to the south. All the posts below, which are hereafter named, cut best across the quarry, that is, from east to west; if cut up and down, they slope very much to the east.

6th. The under grindstone post, which is thinner towards the lower end of the quarry, from eight inches to six inches; but it is at present grown to the <i>Tough Post</i> , which is a good white stone in grain: its colour is a little tinged with orange, though not a valuable splitting stone; but the thin one mentioned before is a good splitter: their thicknesses together are	}	2 2
7th. A nice red post, which will split		0 8
8th. A white flag post, very little tinged with an orange colour, and of a fine grit	}	2 0
9th. The hearthstone post is a tolerable white stone: its upper part splits very well, but varies much in its thickness: its under part is of a worse nature of stone, and both are tinged with a little orange		1 10
10th. The bottom post varies much in thickness, sometimes entirely gone out; at present it is very good flag, of an orange cast, and in thickness	}	1 6

The total thickness of this band is here 14 2h

The

“ Malclerk, Lord Treasurer of England and Bishop of Carlisle, and to his successors bishops there; and at this day Henry Robinson, Bishop of Carlisle, enjoyeth the same, being the 35th Bishop of Carlisle.”—DENTON'S MS.

Late

The width of the key fifteen and a half feet.—The depth of clay above this band of stone is about eight yards and a half, besides a considerable depth of ramble stone.

At a distance of about a quarter of a mile to the south of Tom Smith's Leap, there lies a band of limestone, which, in all probability, continues across the country, from sea to sea, in a direction nearly E. N. E.: it is less than one hundred yards in width, where it shews itself at Choke-beck, and was here discovered of late years by Mr. Stockdale, it being hid under a thick bed of red ramble.

Here is a sulphur spring, that arises from the limestone rock, which goes by the name of *Holly-Well*, viz. *Holy-Well*: it formerly was resorted to by the youths of the neighbouring villages on a Sunday afternoon, where the genius of the well taught its votaries the virtues of temperance, health, simplicity, and love. But of late years, few enjoy its blessings more than the quarrymen, who make it their common beverage.

The lime that is burned at this quarry is a grey lime; and, for its strong cementing quality in building, is seldom equalled, it being of a very greasy nature.—There are a great variety of petrefactions found in this quarry, particularly shells of different kinds. The dip of this limestone is towards the south-east, at about four inches in the yard, and the perpendicular fissures, which go through the different layers, as deep as the quarry has yet been worked, run in several directions. It is to be remarked, that the freestone to the north of this limestone dips immediately north; whilst this limestone, and all the stone southward, dips towards the south-east. What a strange diversity in nature must be here, where these various strata nearly approach each other!

The stone laying on the south side of the limestone, is of a very different quality of stone to that on the north, already mentioned: this being a very white-grained stone, intermixed with brown, red, and black spots. Near to the limestone, the grit is remarkably small, and as the limestone wears a whitish cast, they resemble each other very much; but, by a nearer inspection, the difference is easily perceived. As you go farther up the beck to the south, the grit of the stone becomes more coarse, and much iron is visible therein. The whole of this stone lays in very broken strata; and here several small strata of iron make their appearance.

The Green Quarries, which still lie further south, have for the last forty years produced the most and the finest red slates of any quarry in the county. They appear to be a stray strata of stone, but lie similar to the other freestone quarries.—The whole of those quarries employ annually between forty and fifty masons and quarrymen.

Cunning-garth is so situated, that it commands a prospect of the surrounding country: it has much the appearance and situation of a Roman intrenchment, being a square of about forty yards each side.—In its vicinity are several ancient barrows.—Going down the west side of Choke-beck, we went past Lady Hills Quarry, being immediately opposite to Tom Smith's Leap, on the Westward side. I take this to have been the quarry wherein the Romans worked, by the extensiveness of the old workings here, and more so by seeing, some time ago, Roman names engraven on the back of the quarry. The colour of the stone dug here is mostly a white tinged with a little orange, or a very light grey, and some red. After crossing Choke bridge, where we again re-entered Dalston parish, we came to Toddle-hill, probably Tod-Hill, or Fox-Hill as a number of foxes have been dug out here. This appears to be an artificial hill of gravel and sand heaped up to an extraordinary size. This hill is about forty yards in diameter at its base, and about seven yards in perpendicular height, and is in all probability a Roman barrow.—It supplies the inhabitants here with materials to make and repair their public and private roads. Urns have at different times been found, containing ashes, skull bones, &c. surrounded with stones, which, when exposed to the air, soon crumble to pieces. This hill is about an hundred yards south of the public-house at Choke-foot.

A correspondent observes, that, as far as he can understand of the inscription on Tom Smith's Leap, is this—the Pergamian soldiers of the third and fourth cohorts of the second legion, called *lingonit*.—About the year 96, we are told of St. John's being banished into the Isle of Patmos (a small island in the Ægean sea) by the tyrant Domitian.—Here, by the command of the Lord, he wrote “to the angel

“ of

Late historians have given the following confused relation—"However, not long after we find it in the hands of the crown. For, by the record of an affize in the 6th King Edward I. the jurors find, that the barony of Dalston, with the advowson of the church there, escheated to the king, by reason of the owner thereof, Henry, son of Maurinus (Morison) being attainted of felony. Morison is a Scotch name; and perhaps King David granted this barony to him, and, upon King Henry II.'s recovering the same from the Scots, the felony might easily accrue."—It is said that Dalston lay within the limits of Westward forest.\*

It

*"of the church in Pergamos; These things saith he which hath the sharp sword with two edges."—*  
*"I have a few things against thee, because thou hast there them that hold the doctrines of Balaam, who taught Balak to cast a stumblingblock before the children of Israel, to eat things sacrificial unto idols," &c.*  
*—"So hast thou also them that hold the doctrine of the Nicolaitans, which thing I hate. Repent; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will fight against them with the sword of my mouth. He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear what the spirit saith unto the churches; To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna, and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth, saving he that receiveth it." Rev. chap. ii.*

The Pergamenians were persecuted by the Romans in Domitian's time, about the year 93. It is not very improbable but this might have been their work in the time of Gordian, when this inscription is supposed to have been put on this *white stone rock* at Tom Smith's Leap; and, if we are permitted to allude to the text above, we must suppose either the stone which the last winter's storm tumbled down from amongst the ivy, where it had been covered time out of mind, and discovered but one word intelligible, viz. *Vita*, that is, *Life*, to have been the stone and the name—or the various upright characters visible in the inscriptions conceal some hidden name in some different language, they having much the look of the Phœnician numerals.

\* "Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normaniæ et Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegaviæ archiepiscopus, episcopus, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus baronibus justiciariis, vicecomitibus, forestariis, viidaniis præpositis ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis. Salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum dedisse concessisse, et hæc charta mea confirmasse, Deo et ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ Karlioli, et venerabili patri Waltero Karliolensi episcopo, manerium de Dalston, in comitatu Cumbriæ, cum omnibus membris suis, tam in Dominicis, quam in Servitiis, redditibus, villenagiis, cum advocacione ecclesiæ, et facta et foca, et boscis et molendinis, pratis pascuis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, infra villam et extra, sine aliquo retenemento. Habendum et tenendum de nobis et hæredibus nostris eidem episcopo et successoribus suis perpetuum, in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosynam, quietum de omni servicio seculari, exactione et demanda.—Concessimus etiam pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod prædictum manerium de Dalston cum boscis et omnibus pertinentiis suis, sit omnino deafforestationem, quantum ad nos et hæredes nostros, et quantum ad forestarios nostros et eorum ministros, pertinet vel pertinere possit, in terris boscis planis pratis pasturis vis et semitis, in mare in aquis et in omnibus rebus et locis. Et quod prædictus episcopus et successores sui claudere possint et patens facere si voluerint, et de boscis illius manerium vel affortare, capere dare et vendere, quantum quando et ubi voluerint, et omnino pro voluntate sua de boscis illis facere sine contradictione nostra et hæredum nostrorum, et sine visu vel contradictione forestariorum viridariorum, regardatorum, et aliorum ministrorum nostrorum, de omnibus que ad nos et hæredes nostros pertinent: et quicquid inde ceperint vel capi fecerint, attrahere possint et attrahi facere, libere et pacifice, cum libertate Chymini, absque contradictione et reclamacione vel impedimento forestariorum quæcumque occasione. Et quod bosci illi cum pertinentiis, et affortis inde facta et faciendâ, quieti sint in perpetuum de vallis et regardis et visu forestariorum viridariorum et regardatorum. Et quod omnes homines in manerio illo cum pertinentiis manentes sint quieti quantum ad nos et hæredes nostros et forestarios pertinet, de sectis omnium placitorum forestæ, et placitis de viridi et venacione, et de omnibus summonitionibus placitis, querelis occasioneibus et omnibus aliis quæ ad forestam et forestarios vel eorum ministros pertinent, vel aliquo jure possunt pertinere. Et quod eidem episcopus et successores sui libere possint fugare, et venacionem ad suam voluntatem capere,

1155a

It doth not appear where the baronial seat was ; but it is most probable Rose Castle was, from the first grant of the barony to the fee of Carlisle, the fortrefs as well as place of the baron's residence. †

LITTLE DALSTON was a dependent manor within the barony. One would conceive, from its name, that this had been the baronial mansion ; but the idea is immediately destroyed by the manor being mesne.

“ Robert de Dalston, brother of Hubert de Gilsland aforesaid, had another brother, named Reginald, to whom Earl Randolph Meschines gave the manor of Castle Sowerby, Carlattan, and Hubertby, as appeareth in the title of Sowerby.

“ The said Robert de Dalston had issue a son, whose posterity, in the eldest line, by a daughter, transferred the right of the feigniory of Dalston to the Harclas ; wherefore, after that, K. Henry III. had granted away the barony to the Bishop of Carlisle, which his grandfather, K. Henry, had seized as an escheat taken from the Scots. One Michael de Harcla (father to Andrew Harcla, some time Earl of Carlisle) did implead Robert Chorry, Bishop of Carlisle, in the 1st year of King Edward I. in Michaelmas term, for the said barony, in a writ of right.

*infra terras et boscas prædicti manerii. Et quod nulli, sine prædicti episcopis et successorum suorum licentia, aliquas feras ibi capere possit vel fugare, super foresfacturam nostram decem librarum ; sed prædictus episcopus et successores sui habeant ibi forestam suam, sicut nos forestam nostram ante illam collationem nostram ibi habuimus. Invenient autem dictus episcopus et successores sui in perpetuum unum canonicum regularem ad missam celebrandam singulis diebus in dicta ecclesia Carliolensi, pro anima patris nostri et nostra, et pro animabus antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum.”*

“ And by another charter, the same king further grants, that if they, or any person with their permission, shall chase any game within their forest of Dalston, and the same 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 any of the king's foresters or other officers.”

† Great Dalston is stated to be a mixed manor, consisting of 20 freehold tenements, 114 copyholds, 40 customary tenements, 40 leaseholders for lives.

A copyholder, on death or alienation, pays to the lord a year's rent for a fine. May demise for any term. The wood growing on his land may fell, &c. The widow is entitled to a third of all lands her husband was seized of during coverture. The husband has the wife's land for life. Female heirs inherit in coparcenary. In mortgages, there must be a surrender, and one year's rent paid for a fine. The mortgager continuing in possession, his heir is admitted, though the mortgager has forfeited the legal estate.

The customary tenements pay two years' rent on change of tenant, but nothing on change of lord.— The widow is dowable in one-third of the lands of which her husband died seized, and the eldest female heir inherits. The husband has no estate in his wife's lands after her death. All conveyances pass by deed, surrender, and admittance. A full fine is paid on mortgage, but the mortgager continuing in possession, his heir is admitted.

The customary tenant is entitled to his wood, to win limestone on the commons as well as inclosures, and get clay for bricks for erections on the lands, but not for sale.

By several decrees in Chancery, it has been settled, that the tenants of Dalston shall not pay toll at Carlisle. So that they have the privilege of exemption, as well for coin as other goods and things brought there for the use of them and their families, as for any goods or commodities wrought up or manufactured by them, or cattle bought, fed, or grazed on their lands. But the same not to extend to badgers, drovers, &c.

There is a peculiar custom respecting the customary and copyhold lands in this manor ; that is, a wife cannot be deprived of dower by the husband selling or surrendering the estate in his life time, unless she joins in such surrender ; but how the custom has been established, and whether of any antiquity, we are not certainly informed.

“ The

“ The same Robert Dalston, or some of his posterity, granted to a younger brother the manor of Little Dalston, whose posterity, in the issue male, yet enjoy the same to this day lineally; for the most part descended from father to son, and sometimes collaterally from brother to brother, as appeareth from this true pedigree, gathered by survey of divers ancient evidences, yet extant, that may prove the same :

“ Reginald de Parva Dalston—Henry, son of Reginald, who gave Brownelston to the priory of Carlisle: his seal was quaterfoil—Adam, son of Henry—Henry, son of Adam—Simon, son of Henry—Henry, son of Simon—John, son of Henry—John, son of John, who had issue a daughter, married to Ribton—Henry, brother of John, as heir male, received the lands by intail from his brother’s daughter—Robert, son of Henry, who married a daughter of Southaic—John, son of Hubert, who married one of Kirkbride’s daughters and heirs—Thomas, son of John, who married Mabel Denton of Cardew—John, son of Thomas, who married Catherine Tolson—John, son of John, who married Ann Tyrell—George, son of John.”—DENTON’S MS.

The male line of the family of Dalston became extinct on the death of Sir George Dalston, Bart. who left a female heir.\* In this manor lies Dalston-Hall, the ancient seat of that family.

## DALSTON OF DALSTON.

Robert de Vallibus, who assumed the name of Dalston.

Reginald.

Henry. He gave Brownelston to the priory of Carlisle.

Adam.

Henry.

Simon.

Henry.

John d. s. i. Henry.

Robert = Southaic.

John = Kirkbride.

Thomas. He had by the grant of K. Henry VIII. Brundholme, Uldale, = Mabel Denton of Cardew. Caldbeck, Upperton, and Kirkbride, part of the possessions of Henry Earl of Northumberland, and Temple Sowerby, part of the possessions of the knights. From him descended the Dalstons of Acron-Bank.

Sir John = Catharine Tolson.

Sir John, Sheriff 10th K. James I.

\* This manor consists of a few dispersed or scattered tenements.—Customary rent 2l. 15s. 9d.—Arbitrary fines.



“ offered up the blood of captives to a god *Thor*, whom in that fort they honoured,  
 “ as Everardus, some time Abbot of Holm Cultram, hath registered to posterity,  
 “ who lived in the days of King Henry II.

“ Cardew was anciently a forest ground, as all the rest of the barony of Dalston  
 “ was before it was inhabited, and part of the great forest of Englewood, and be-  
 “ came first inhabited in William Rufus or Henry I.’s time. The first inhabitant  
 “ I read of, was one William, who took surname of the place, and was called  
 “ William de Karthew. I read of that name likewise one Stephen and one  
 “ Thomas de Karthew: the last inheritor sold his patrimony to one Barrington, a  
 “ chaplain; which Barrington gave the same to the Bishop of Carlisle, in trust to  
 “ the use of John Burdon. John Burdon had issue a son, called also John Burdon,  
 “ to whom his father gave the land to him and the heirs of his body; and for de-  
 “ fault of such issue, to John Denton and Joan his wife, and the heirs of their  
 “ bodies, whose issue male, lineally descended from father to son, enjoy the same  
 “ at this day in that right. The said John Denton was lord also of Ainstaplighe,  
 “ and of the forest of Garnarie and Kirkpatrick and Irongrey, in Scotland,  
 “ which he had of the gift of Edward Baliol, King of Scots. His letters patent  
 “ thereof were sealed in the Isle of Eastholm. The said John Denton was the  
 “ steward of all Annerdale, under the Lord Humphrey de Bohune, Earl of  
 “ Hereford and Essex, Lord High Constable of England, to whom the said Edward  
 “ Baliol, or John Baliol his father, gave the whole feigniory of Annerdale, which  
 “ was anciently the Bruces’ lands. The said John Denton deserved so well in  
 “ those wars betwixt the Baliols and Bruces, competitors for the crown of Scotland,  
 “ that Baliol, then king, preferred him to that forest late the Bishop of Glasgow’s  
 “ lands, and to Kirkpatric, late the lands of Sir James Frissfold, adherents to the  
 “ Bruces’ faction: and the Earl of Hereford preferred him to the stewardship of  
 “ Annerdale, the principal office in that feigniory, for that he first entered the  
 “ same, and held it to the earl his master’s use in despite of the Bruces’ faction;  
 “ and when Baliol was banished Scotland, he kept still the principal house till it  
 “ was fired under him, heated and undermined till it was ready to fall; whereupon  
 “ his heirs give now in remembrance thereof for their crest a castle or tower fable,  
 “ with flames issuing out of the top thereof, and demi lion rampant, with a sword  
 “ in his right paw issuing out of the flames.”—DENTON’S MS.

Mr. Denton, whose curious manuscript we copy out at length in this work, was  
 owner of this manor, and resided at Cardew-Hall.

It is said, that, “ in one of the copies of the manuscript, which Bishop Nicolson  
 “ said was lent to him by Mr. Bird, of Brougham, in 1708, is the following  
 “ pedigree:”

## LORDS OF CARDEW.

Thor.

Torp'n de Cardew.

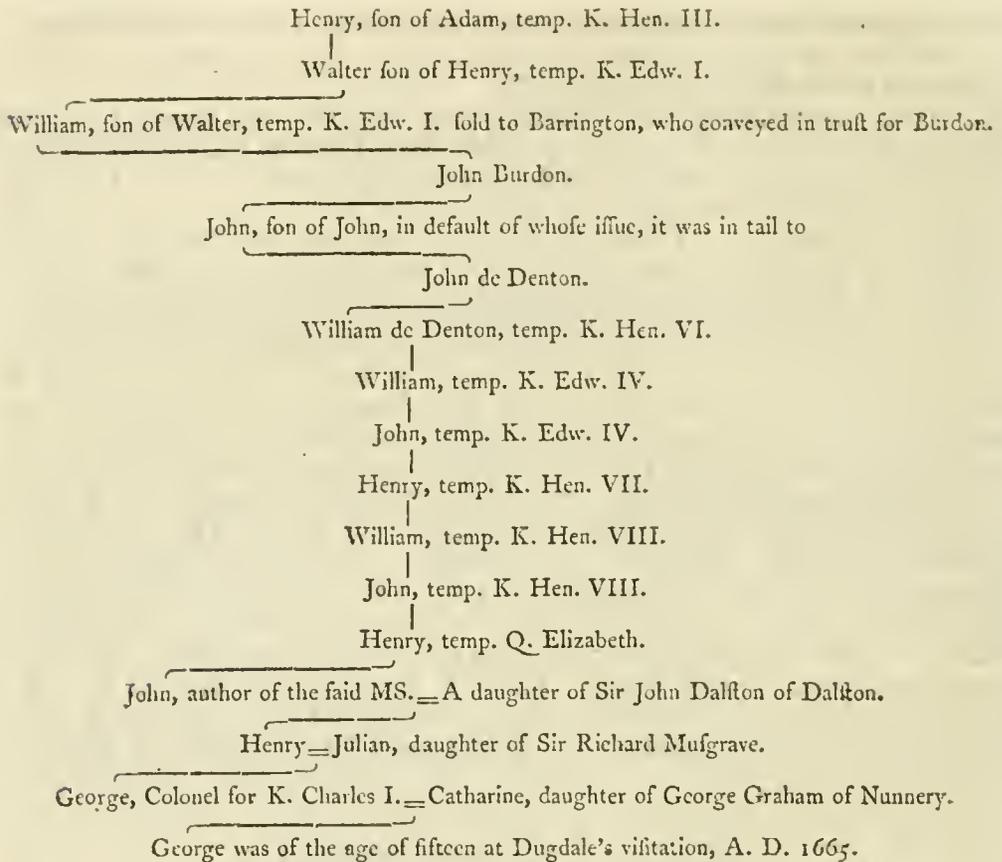
Stephen de Cardew, temp. K. Hen. II.

Hugh de Cardew, temp. K. John.

Adam de Cardew, 1st K. Hen. III.

L 112

Henry



We are induced to believe, the etymology of names having *Thor* or *Thur* in them, being taken for holy places consecrated to the Saxon deity *Thor*, are very erroneous. *Thur* is a Danish word, and signifies a brook or rivulet; so that names of places having that compound, denote their natural situations, as *Kirby-Thure*, *Thursby*, &c. We know of no places, whose names are so compounded, which do not lie on the banks of some brook. The contrary would take away the Danish derivation which we have adopted.

GATESCALE and RAUGHTON, another mesne manor of this barony, rose from out of the forest. †

“Raghe is the name of a river, which, taking his rise at ....., runneth headlong by Thistlethwaite, Stockhillwath, and Gatekaile, where it is received into Cauda. Raghe is a word which signifieth running. The village Raughton, now standing on the hill side there, whose fields adjoining make the east banks of the Raghe, at the foot of the river, doth take name thereof. And the hamlet Gatekaile was at first but a whinny place, where the inhabitants of Raughton

† Raughtonhead chapelry is treated of in the parish of Castle Sowerby.—See vol. I. p. 536.

“made

“ made skales and shields for the goats which pastured on the blossoms of whins there, though it is now inhabited and converted into tillage meadow and pasture. About the conquest, it was forest and waste ground, until a great purpresture was there enclosed by one Uchtred, and entered to King William Rufus, to be holden in fee farm and by serjeantry, for keeping the aeries of hawks which bred in the forest of Englewood for the king: and then the Raughtons gave a sparrow hawk for their cognizance; and these arms were borne by the Raughtons, viz. by John Raughton and William his brother in King Edward III.'s time.— Their first ancestor, Uchtred aforesaid, had issue Roger, Richard, and William, whose issue successively were called by the surname of Raughton, of the place where they dwelt. Roger gave part of his lands to his brother there, and every one of them increased his possessions within the forest of Englewood, by renting purprestures of the king at Sebergham, Raughton, Gaitkaile, Brackenthwaite, and elsewhere. One of their posterity gave Little Raughton field to the Bishop of Carlisle. The last of Roger's name gave the manor of Raughton to Margaret Stapleton, his wife, and her heirs, for want of issue between them. Thereupon William Stapleton, of Edenhall, her brother, became heir to her of Raughton, and by the heir general of the Stapletons it fell to the Musgraves, who enjoyed the same, till Humphrey Musgrave sold it to the tenants in fee.”—DENTON'S MS.

DALSTON is a considerable village on the banks of Caldew; exceedingly much improved since the cotton manufactories were established by the late George Hodson.\* There is a cross at the east end of the town, raised on several steps, the pillar sculptured with many coats of arms; among which is a shield bearing three kites' heads, which was the arms of Bishop Kite, and seems to refer the date of the erection to his time. On one shield is a triple combination of crosses, no uncommon symbol of the Trinity. Two other shields have the bearings of some persons who probably contributed to the work. “ Crosses, soon after the establishment of Christianity in this island, were put up in most places of public concourse, to remind the people of the benefit vouchsafed to us by the cross of Christ. The poor solicited alms at these crosses, as the saying is to this day, for Christ's sake; and when a person is urgent and vehement, we say, he begged like a cripple at a cross. At those crosses, the corpse in carrying to church was set down, that all the people attending might pray for the soul of the departed. In perambulating the boundaries of parishes, crosses were erected at certain distances, where the

\* *Manufactories, &c. in the Vicinity of the Village of Dalston.*

COTTON-WORKS.] The late Mr. Hodson, from Manchester, a gentleman well skilled in every branch of the cotton business, was the first who, about 12 years ago, erected extensive cotton-works in this part of the country, for manufacturing grey calicoes, suitains, corduroys, thicksets, velverets, &c. dying and finishing the same. These are now carried on under the firm of Messrs. Hebson, Lamb, Foster, and Waldie. Mr. Musgrave Lewthwaite lately erected a manufactory at the Forge, on the south side of the Caldew, where all the above branches are also carried on under the firm of Messrs. Lewthwaite, Watson, and Co. Besides these extensive works, weaving and other branches of that business are carried on by Mr. Jessery Robson, Messrs. Hewson and Addison, Mr. Wilfrid Wilson, Messrs. Ritson and Oglethorp, and by Mr. Thomas Stubb. The above works employ about five hundred people.

Mr. Lewthwaite has an iron and plating forge, where exceeding good articles are manufactured.—There is a good corn-mill belonging to the bishop, and a common brewery belonging to Mr. Jessery Robson.

These works have raised the value of land very much in this neighbourhood.

“ people

“ people prayed, and at the same time regaled themselves. We sign children in “ baptism with the sign of the cross.” To these we may add, that the sign of the cross was used manually by Christians, to distinguish their profession, in contradistinction to others, who used typical signs to shew their peculiar religious tenets. The Jews in their religious ceremonies have many signs, and extend their hands in a particular position at the elevation of the tables of the law. The Freemasons also derived from certain sectaries signs expressive of the vows they had accepted: and it is not to be doubted the sign of the cross was originally used to communicate, that the person who exhibited the same had made profession of Christianity.

There was an 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 there was a chapel appertaining to it, dedicated to Sir Wynomius the bishop; and indulgences were granted by Bishop Kirby to encourage the reparation of it, and giving thereto books and ornaments. At some distance from the church of Dalston, a field, called Chapel Flat, seems to point out the site; the vale is deep and romantic, environed by fine rocks and hanging woods, and watered by the river which winds through the valley.

In addition to what we have noted before, we repeat Nicolson and Burn's description of an ancient monument near Dalston—“ There was anciently here a “ British temple, or something of that sort, is evident, for a good many years ago “ a circle of rude stones, (each) about three feet in diameter, was discovered; the “ whole circle being about thirty yards in circumference. And within the circle, “ towards the east point, were found four stones, much of the same form as the “ rest, lying one upon another, supposed to be some of the kistvaen kind. Not far “ from thence was a very regular tumulus or barrow, about eight yards in diameter “ at the bottom, and two at the top, and about three yards in height. When “ opened, there were found near the top two freestones, about three feet long, one “ foot broad, and six inches thick, which had a sort of circle, very rudely cut out, “ or marked near the top, but nothing was found underneath, though the ground “ was opened above four feet below the level.”—This tumulus supports an opinion which we have long entertained, that the Druids' temple suffered no desilement by sepulture. This tomb probably contained the remains of one of that tribe, from its vicinity to the circle. The circle cut on the stone was their common emblem, and corresponded with the religious emblems of the Egyptian philosophers.

The parish of Dalston\* is of considerable extent; in Bishop Kirby's register the boundaries are described as they were taken in the year 1333—“ *Limites et bundæ* “ *ecclesiæ*

\* This parish, in 1747, consisted of 220 families, all of the church of England.—It now contains 297 inhabited houses, 377 families, and 1900 people.—258 men and women, and 170 children, (living in the parish) are employed in the cotton works.—There are 2 clergymen of the church of England, 1 surgeon and apothecary, about 80 farmers, 71 day-labourers, 150 hired servants, 2 skinners, 6 taylor, 8 blacksmiths, 3 nailors, 2 glovers, 7 mercers, 2 coopers, 3 butchers, 17 shoe-makers, 22 masons, slaters, and stone-cutters, 3 dyers, 4 fullers. 1 flax-dresser, 2 malters, 1 brewer, 63 weavers, 40 spinners, 10vers, &c. 3 cloggers, 3 bleachers, 4 millers, 4 gardeners, 22 joiners, carpenters, &c. 1 cordwainer, 3 spade-makers,

“ ecclesiæ parochialis de Dalston, ex una parte incipiunt ab aqua de Caldew subtus  
 “ Parva Dalston, et sic ascendendo per Potkoke usque le Brendthwaite, et sic per  
 “ le Merlike usque Thornholm, et deinde usque ad le Redgate, et deinde per  
 “ ficetum

makers, 1 bee hive-maker, 1 besom-maker, 1 potter, 1 beel-cutter, 2 mantua-makers, 1 dancing-master, 4 schoolmasters, 2 schoolmistresses, 1 officer of excise, and 8 ale-houses.

Labourers' wages from 1s. to 1s. 6d. without maintenance, from 8d. to 10d. with maintenance—Masons and slaters 2s. 2d. per day—joiners and carpenters 1s. 10d. per day—tailors 8s. or 10d. and maintenance.—Weavers earn from 10s. to 14s. per week—spinners from 8s. to 14s.

Beef and mutton upon an average 4d. veal 3d. halfpenny per lb.—butter 6d. to 9d.—Stubble geese 2s.—Chickens 10d. to 1s. 2d. per couple—Ducks 1s. 4d. to 2s. per couple.

FUEL.] Coal and peat. Coal from Warnel-Fell, seven miles from Dalston; it is 7d. halfpenny per bushel at the pit, and 1s. 3d. at Dalston.

RIVERS.] Caldew and Raugh; both abound with small fish.

Baptized the first 20 years of this century,	463,	buried	438
Baptized between Dec. 1774, and Jan. 1795,	628,	—	449

Increase	165	11
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Marriages since 1754, 425, by licence 98: men who wrote their own names 275, women 153.—Correct registers began so early as November 2d, 1570.

Three Friendly Societies at Dalston; one is a *Female Society*.

Poor rates about 8d. in the pound.—Land from 7s. to 40s. per acre.—Soil various; good crops of barley, oats, and wheat; turnip husbandry succeeds well; many potatoes grown.

COMMONS.] A large quantity of waste land; a great part of which, in the opinion of many, would amply repay the trouble and expence of cultivating.

The school at Dalston is endowed as after mentioned; but the tenement at Hawksdale (consisting of a small cottage and about eight acres of land) is now let for 17l. per annum, instead of 7l.—By direction of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, it is ordered, that, for the future, the children, if parishioners, attending the school at Dalston, do pay for reading, 1s. 3d. per quarter,—for writing and accompts, 2s. 6d.—for merchants' accompts, 5s.—The children, if non-parishioners, to pay as usual; and that, if the number of scholars exceed sixty, the master to provide an ASSISTANT out of his salary.—N. B. This regulation to take place on the 17th day of September next.—*August 6, 1792.*

Mr. Paley added a very good parlour to the vicarage-house, and rebuilt the stables.—The glebe consists only of a garden or croft, containing half an acre of land, or thereabouts.—The 300l. which was left to the living by Bishop Smith, has been laid out in the purchase of lands adjoining the vicarage.

TITHES.] The bishop has tithe of corn, wool and lamb, and calves. The vicar has the tithe of hay, pigs, geese, &c. A great part of the parish pays a small prescription in lieu of hay-tithe.—The vicar receives *augmentations* out of the corn-tithes, to the amount of 30l. per annum.

Real value of the living, 90l. per annum.—Bishop of Carlisle patron.

The church is built of stone, and is in very good repair: it has only one aisle, is well seated, has a handsome pulpit, and is calculated to contain about 500 people.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, Vicar of Dalston, for much information relative to this parish.—THE EDITORS.

SOIL, PRODUCE, AND AGRICULTURE.] The soil in general is loamy: near the town of Dalston there is dry and gravelly land; and, in general, the arable land cannot be called wet. Every kind of grain and roots thrive very well here. The methods of cultivating the ground are various, according to the humour or circumstances of the farmer; but, in general, the farmers are industrious, the land kept in good order, rendered fertile, and produces good crops, particularly of wheat, on which the farmer principally depends. Buckabank is a place remarkable for growing wheat, instances having been known of 18 or 20 bushels returned for one of seed. About the town of Dalston, since the great increase of inhabitants, the land has been much laid down to grass for pasturage and meadow.

ASPECT,

“ sicetum inter Winslowe et forestam domini regis usque le Bishopskale, et tunc,  
 “ ascendendo per Peterel usque ad le Roanciwath, usque ad Appletrethwayt, et sic  
 “ ad novum parcum quem dominus Thomas de Normanvil quondam erexit, et  
 “ deinde

[ASPECT, BUILDINGS, WOOD, AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] A great part of the arable land in this parish is situated rather low, inclining gently to the river Caldeu, which has its course through the parish northwards. In general the land is neither remarkably level in any parts, or very hilly in other parts. Near the rivers the banks are woody, and many trees are in the hedge-rows. Along the west side of the river Caldeu, is a long stripe of fine level and fertile land, situated low, and well sheltered with wood; in this pleasant vale there are a number of good houses.—Dalston-Hall stands to the northward, on a rising ground; near Dalston is a good house, built by Mr. Hodson, the proprietor of the cotton manufactory there;\* a little way further up the river is Hawksdale-Hall, the property of Mr. Nicolson, of Carlisle; about two furlongs to the south is Holme-Hill, the mansion of Mr. Holme, in a very agreeable situation; a little further to the south is Rose Cattle.—An extensive common lies in the west part of the parish, a part of which is of a wet, black, barren soil, intermixed with white stones, and covered with heath: no part is mountainous. According to the tithing-man's book, the number of sheep shorn last year was 1196, lambs 699, calves 251. The number of lambs seem so disproportionate to the number of sheep shorn, that I doubt the truth of the account. 8 fleeces go to a stone, which sells for about 8s. 6d.—Horses are about 15 hands high, and fat cattle bred there weigh about 8 stone a quarter.—Rents about 22s. per acre.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

There is a well-drawn character of Sir GEORGE DALSTON, by the learned and pious Dr. Jeremy Taylor, and printed at the end of his *Worthy Communicant*, the 6th edition, in 1701, 8vo, in a sermon said to have been preached at Dalston, in Cumberland, September 28th, 1657: the style and sentiments of which are so peculiar and striking, that, as the book is not now common, we assure ourselves our readers will be pleased with some extracts from it.

He is there said to have been “ descended from an ancient and worthy house in Cumberland; and to  
 “ have adorned his family and extraction with a more worthy comportment.—He was bred at Cambridge,  
 “ and was afterwards much at the court of Queen Elizabeth: but, lest the levities of youth should be  
 “ fermented by the liberties of a rich and splendid court, his friends thought it best that he should grow  
 “ ripe in the sobrieties of a country life, and a married state; in which he behaved himself with so great  
 “ worthiness, and gave such probation of his love of justice, popular regards of his country's good, and  
 “ abilities to serve them, that, for almost forty years together, his country chose him for their knight to  
 “ serve in all the interesting parliaments: where he was a leading man; prevailing there by his great  
 “ reputation of justice and integrity. And yet he was not unpleasent and hated at court. For he had  
 “ well understood, that true interests of courts and parliaments were one; and that they are like the  
 “ humours of the body: if you increase one beyond the limit that destroys all the rest, and itself at last.  
 “ And when they look upon themselves as enemies, and that hot and cold must fight, the prevailing  
 “ part is abated in the conflict, and the vanquished part is destroyed. But, when they look upon them-  
 “ selves as varieties, serving the different aspects and necessities of the same body, they are for the allay  
 “ of each other's exorbitances and excesses; and by keeping their own measures, they preserve the man.  
 “ This the good man well understood: for he so comported himself, that he was respected by parliaments,  
 “ and loved by kings.

“ God was pleased to invest him with a marvellous sweet nature; which is certainly to be reckoned as  
 “ one half of the grace of God: because a good nature, being the reliques and remains of that shipwreck  
 “ which Adam made, is the proper and immediate disposition to holiness: as the corruption of Adam  
 “ was to disobedience and peevish counsels. A good nature will not upbraid the more imperfect per-  
 “ sons, will not deride the ignorant, will not reproach the erring man: will not smite sinners on the face,  
 “ will not despise the penitent. A good nature is apt to forgive injuries, to pity the miserable, to  
 “ rescue the oppressed, to make every ones condition as tolerable as he can: and so would he. For as

\* Since the above was written, Mr. Hodson is dead, and the works are now the property of Messrs. Hebson, Lamb, and Co. who carry them on to a great extent.—Mr. Nicolson is dead, and his grand-nephew enjoys the estate.—Mr. Holme is also dead, and George Sumner, Esq. M. P. is the present proprietor.—THE EDITORS.

“ deinde usque ad Crokellerbeke, et deinde usque ad Lesakihat, et sic usque ad Ivetonfield, et deinde usque ad Skarnpoosyke, et deinde usque ad aquam de Ive, et deinde usque ad aquam de Raugh, et deinde sicut parochia de Dalston et Sowerby, inter se dividunt usque in aquam de Caldew.”

The

“ when good nature is heightened by the grace of God, that which was natural becomes now spiritual ; so these actions which proceeded from an excellent nature, and were pleasing and useful to men, when they derive from a new principle of grace, they become pleasant in the eyes of God : then obedience to laws is duty to God ; justice is righteousness, bounty becomes graciousness, and alms is charity.

“ And indeed this is a grace in which this good man was very remarkable, being very frequent and much in alms, tender-hearted to the poor, open-hearted to relieve their needs. He was of a meek and gentle spirit, but not too soft, he knew how to do good, and how to put by an injury ; but I have heard it told by them that knew his life, that being, by the unavoidable trouble of a great estate, engaged in great suits at law, he was never plaintiff, but always on the defensive part : and that he had reason on his side and justice for him, I need alledge no other testimony, but that the sentence of his judges so declared it :—but that in which I propound this good man most imitable, was in his religion, for he was a great lover of the church ; a constant attender to the sermons of the church ; a diligent hearer of the prayers of the church, and an obedient son to perform the commands of the church. He was diligent in his times and circumstances of devotion ; he would often be at church so early, that he was seen to walk long in the church-yard before prayers, being as ready to confess his sin at the beginning, as to receive the blessing at the end of prayers. Indeed he was so great a lover of sermons, that though he knew how to value that which was the best, yet he was patient of that which was not so, and if he could not learn any thing to improve his faith, yet he would find something to exercise his patience, and something for charity ; yet this his great love of sermons, could not tempt him to a willingness of neglecting the prayers of the church ; of which he was a great lover to his dying day. *Oves meæ exaudiunt vocem meam,* (says Christ) my sheep hear my voice, and so the church says, my sheep hear my voice, they love my words, they pray in my forms, they observe my orders, they delight in my offices, they revere my ministers, and obey my constitutions : and so did he ; loving to have his soul recommended to God, and his needs represented, and his sins confessed, and his pardon implored in the words of his mother, in the voice and accent of her that nursed him up to a spiritual life, to be a man in Christ Jesus.

“ He was indeed a great lover, and had a great regard for God’s ministers, ever remembering the words of God, keep my rest, and reverence my priests, he honoured the calling in all, but he loved and revered the persons of such who were conscientious keepers of their *depositum*, that trust which was committed to them ; such which did not for interest quit their conscience, and did not to preserve some parts of their revenue, quit some portions of their religion. He knew that what was true in 1639, was also true in 1644, and so to 57, and shall continue true to eternal ages ; and they that changed their persuasions by force or interest, did neither believe well nor ill, upon competent and just grounds : they are not just, though they happen to be on the right side. Hope of gain did by chance teach them well ; and fear of loss abuses them directly. He pitied the persecuted, and never would take part with persecutors. He prayed for his prince, and served him in what he could : he loved God, and loved the church : he was a lover of his country’s liberties, and yet an observer of the laws of his king.

“ Thus he behaved himself to all his superior relatives : to his equals and dependants he was also just and kind and loving. He was an excellent friend, laying out his own interest, to serve theirs ; sparing not himself, that he might serve them : as knowing society to be the advantage of man’s nature, and friendship the ornament of society, and usefulness the ornament of friendship : and in this he was known to be very worthy. He was tender and careful of his children, and so provident and so wise, so loving and obliging to his whole family, that he justly had that love and regard, that duty and observance, from them which his kindness and his care had merited. He was a careful and provident conductor of his estate ; but far from covetousness, as appeared toward the evening of his life, in which that vice does most usually prevail amongst old men, who are most greedy when they have least need, and load their fumpters so much the more, by how much nearer they are to their journey’s end : but he made a demonstration of the contrary ; for he washed his hands and his heart of the world, gave up his estate

M m m

“ long



## THE PARISH OF THURSBY,

(IN CUMBERLAND WARD.)

**I**N this parish there are three distinct manors, viz. Thurstby, Crofton, and Parton.

Herbert de Brun had Thurstby of the gift of Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, and he assumed the name of Thurstby. By a female heir, Thurstby passed to Guido Boyvil, in marriage, who was a younger son of the house of Levington: and, by the escheats of King Edward I. we find Sir William de Boyvil, Knight, possessed thereof. He had a brother John. They were both foresters in Allerdale, from Shawk to Elne, the westward of the forest of Inglewood. After Sir William, Sir John was possessed of Thurstby.—This estate afterwards came to be the possession of Robert de Ogle; whose son, Thomas de Ogle, in the 38th year of King Edward III.'s reign, though then under age, we find by the records of the church, presented a rector to Thurstby. In the 9th King Edward IV. Sir Robert Ogle held the manor, with the advowson of the church, of the Lord Dacre, by knights' service, as a dependent of the barony of Burgh. The Dacres were afterwards seized thereof, and united it with the barony. William Lord Dacre, it appears by the knights' fees of the 35th of King Henry VIII. held the same of the crown by knights' service, and 25s. 8d. cornage.—We are informed, that it hath not been held in fealty since that time.

The manor of CROFTON, in King John's time, was the property of Sir Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Dundraw, who having only female issue, the manor passed by marriage to Crofton; whose successor, in the 43d King Edward III. Sir John Crofton, having one only daughter, Margaret, she married Ifold Brisco, and transferred the possessions of the house of Crofton to that family, in which they continue to this day. In Denton's MS. with Gilpin's Additions, we have the following account of Crofton, and the family of Brisco: "Crofton is the next town and manor to Thurstby, in the parish of Thurstby, and lies betwixt Thurstby and Parton towards the east and west, and between the rivers of Wampool and the Pow on the south and north. It is called *Croft-town*, of the word croft, as the town standing upon the crofts. The first lord that I read of the same was a knight, Sir Gilbert, the son of Gilbert de Dundraw. He gave a parcel of the same to the hospital of St. Nicholas of Carlisle, and bounded it out in the place called *Gillmartin Riddin*. He lived in King John's time. He bound that land to grind at his mill at Crofton.—Next after him, the Lords of Crofton had to their surname Crofton, as John de Crofton, Robert de Crofton, John de Crofton, Clement de Crofton. They had lands in Carlisle and Birkiskeugh, which, corruptly, is called Bruslkough and Brisco. One Ifold de Briskow married the heir of Crofton, whose posterity, in the issue male, have hitherto enjoyed the same; and at this day, John Brisco, an infant, the son of William, son of John, son of Robert, who was slain at Sollom Mose, was lord thereof.

"They were called De Birkiskeugh, because their first ancestors dwelt at Birkiskeugh, or Birchwood, a place by Newbiggin, in a lordship belonging to the priory

“ priory of Carlisle, which lands they yet enjoy, or part thereof. And when Gualo, Cardinal of St. Martin in King John’s time, and after him Randolph, in King Henry III.’s time, as legates from the pope, made distribution of the lands belonging to the church of Carlisle between the bishop and the prior, which, till then, were holden *per indiviso*; the said first-named John de Crofton held the same land in Brisco, as freeholder.\* They gave to their arms three greyhounds sable currant, in a field d’or; which, as I think, the herald devised alluding to the word *birk/skeugh*, which, in the British tongue, implies agility in leaping; from which word the Saxons took the word *frisk*, or leap:—but their right name is *De Birk/skeugh*. These words, *skeugh*, *scaugh*, *skaw*, *shaw*, I have seen in antient evidences thus differently written, yet always importing the same, viz. a wood ground standing on a hill, as this Birk/skeugh and Whianaw Shaw, their own land so called in old evidences, Middlekskeugh and Middlefkough.— Three pieces of land in Dalston, called the Skaw, the Little Skaw, and Rayson’s Skaw, named in old writings Skaugh or Scough.

“ John Brisco, grandfather to the above said infant, added to his Crofton crest a greyhound sable, bearing a hare proper.

“ John de Crofton gave lands to the priory of Carlisle: his seal was a pelican and her young ones in her nest under her. Robert his son gave lands also to the church of Carlisle: he sealed with a lily pot of flowers.

*The Pedigree of the Briscos is as followeth:*

“ Robert Brisco, Lord of Brisco—Allan, son of Robert—Jurdain, son of Allan—Robert, son of Jurdain—John Brisco, son of Robert. He lived *anno* 6th King Edw. II. as appears by a release made to him by his mother of her dower—Isold Brisco, who married Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of John de Crofton, Knight, temp. King Richard II.—Christopher Brisco, son of Isold, Lord of Crofton, Brisco, and Dundraw—Robert Brisco, son of Christopher, married Isabel, daughter of William Dykes of Warthole—Robert Brisco, son of Robert—John Brisco, son of Robert, married with Salkeld of Corby—Richard Brisco, son of John, married with Leigh of Frisington—Robert Brisco, son of Richard, married

\* “ It appears by antient writings, dated ..... now in the custody of John Brisco, Esq. purporting an arbitrament between ..... then Prior of Carlisle, and Christopher Brisco, then Lord of Crofton, that the said Christopher Brisco and his ancestors were Lords of the manor of Brisco, but that he being taken prisoner by the Scots, and enforced to pay a great sum of money for his ransom, was necessitated, for the raising of the same, to mortgage his manor of Brisco to ..... Prior of Carlisle. And afterwards, they coming to an account about the same, the arbitrators whom they chose to adjust their differences, ordered, that the prior and his successors should enjoy the whole manor, except the capital house and best tenement, and that Christopher Brisco and his heirs should have liberty to cut wood for building, and dig for stones, and have such a proportion of the common, if ever after it happened to be improved: and accordingly the Briscos have since enjoyed the said tenement and messuage, (now cantoned into many little tenements) and the prior and his successors, now (in their right) the dean and chapter, the residue. In the late times, when the parliament prevailed against King Charles I. and the bishop’s, dean and chapter’s lands were sold, William Brisco, Lord of Scotland, purchased the dean and chapter’s part of Brisco manor, thereby reuniting again the antient inheritance of his ancestors; but, upon the restoration of Charles II. the same was again restored to the dean and chapter, and is now enjoyed by them as formerly.”—GILPIN.

“ with

“ with Coldale of Harrington, and was slain at Sollom Mofs—John, son of Robert, married with Musgrave—William, son of John, married with Orfeur of High-Close—John, son of William, Lord of Crofton, 1582, an infant—William his son by Mary, daughter of Thomas Brathwaite of Burnthead, Lord of Crofton, 1687, and died 25th February that same year. He married a daughter of Brown, merchant in London,” “ and was succeeded by John, who married Mary, daughter of William Johnson of Newcastle, merchant, and died 14th February, 1690—William, his eldest son, died unmarried, by which the estate came to John Brisco, his second son, who married Catharine, daughter to Sir Richard Musgrave of Hayton Castle, Baronet, who is now (1749) alive, and has several sons.

“ MS. William de Arthuret de jure Mariottæ ux. ejus relicti Thom. Morpat medietat de Cumberfdale feostat in feodo cum Thomæ p'di. Quartem ptem alterius mediet jure heridit ejusdem ux. p. decessu Adæ de Crofton, als. Le Usher sive Marthail avunculi ejus. Alteram quarte ptem de pquisitione ab Adamo de Staffol fact p. William de Arthuret. Et Thomas de Whitrigg tenet aliam quartam partem, in quibus duabus ptibus ultimo dictis Newby continetur.

“ Adam de Crofton et Robert de Whitrigg, junr. Combquintin, Aglionby, tenet nunc ptem Adæ Crofton, et Skelton ptem Robti Whitrigg.

“ 26th K. Edward III. Adam de Crofton's lands were divided amongst coheirs, one part to Sir William de Arthuret jure Moriott ux. ejus, another to Adam de Staffoll.”

BRISCO OF CROFTON.

Robert.(a)

Allan.

Jordan.

Robert.(b) temp. K. Edw. I.

John.(c)

Ifold = Margaret, daughter of Sir John Crofton.

Christopher.(d)

Robert = Isabel, daughter of William Dykes of Warthole.

Thomas, a priest.	Robert.	Catharine, d. and heirs of Clement Skelton, of Petrilwray.	Ifold.(e)	Edward.(f)	Alex.(g)	Sylh = Brown.
						Sufan = Ellis of Bothill.
		John, &c.				

(a) Ada de Dundraw married Stephen de Crofton; after whom was John de Crofton and Robert de Crofton, John and Clement, &c.—N. AND B. HIST. CUMB.

(b) Robert de Byrefaye: his wife's name was Matilda.

(c) He died without issue; and Ifold, who succeeded him, was his brother, and married Margaret about the 14th King Richard II. Besides Crofton, he got with his wife the manors of Whinnow and Dundraw. Crofton, from thenceforth, became the principal place of residence.

(d) He kept 14 soldiers at Brisco Thorn upon Esk. He was taken prisoner at the burning of Wigton;

(e) He served in the armies against the Saracens, and died a hermit.

(f) From whom descended the families of Westward and Aldham, in the county of Hertford.

(g) From whom descended the Briscoes of Yarwell, in Northamptonshire.

John = Jannet, daughter of Salkeld of Corby.										
Richard = A daughter of Leigh of Frifington.										
Robert was slain at the battle of Solom Mofs. (b) Leonard. (i)										
John = Anne, daughter of William Musgrave of Hayton. (k)										
William = Jane, daughter of William Orfeur of High-Close.										
John = Mary, daughter of Braithwaite of Burnhead.										
Thomas,	1. Sufanna, d. of Sir = William = 2. Sufanna, d. of Fran.	John. (l)	Edw. (m) a merch <sup>t</sup> .							
Thomas,	Randal Cransfield.	Brown, Lond. Ald.	in London.							
Richard,	Had issue a son, d.									
Thomas,	an infant.									
Jane, Mary,										
Christopher,										
died infants.	Francis, a capt. of	Nazarah died	Dorothy	Grace	Mary	Agnes				
	horse in the civil	on his travels.	married	married	married	married				
	was.		Ponfonby. (n)	Skelton.	Nichol-	Rayfon.				
					fon. (o)					
John =	Mercy, d. of William Johnson,	William, a merchant	Thomas =	Jane, d. of Lancelot Fletcher,						
	of Kibbleworth, Durham, an	in London.		of Tallentire, and had several						
	Alderman of Newcastle upon			children. Her first husband						
	Tyne.			was Major Crisp.						
William	John = Cath. d. of Sir	Thomas	Rich.	Hen.	Margaret	Sufan marr.	Abigail	Mary.		
d. f. iff.	Rd. Musgrave.	and			married	Bell, rector	married			
		Nathaniel			Langstaff.	of Orton and	Briscoe of			
		d. f. iff.				Aspatia.	Ireland.			
Richard	John, D. D. = Cath. d. of John	William, rector	Musgrave, a capt.	James, collector						
d. f. iff.	Hilton of Hilton	of Dissington.	in the army.	of customs at						
	Castle, Durh.			Beaumaris.						
	Waffel, a Jamaica settler.	Ralph.	Dorothy = Lampleugh.	Cath. = Holme.						
Sir John, Bart. the	Carolina Alicia	Rich. a lieut. in	Horton. (p)	Wm. Musgrave,	James, rector					
present owner of	Fleming.	the army, killed		a captain in the	of Orton.					
Crofton.		in Germany.		army.						
	Dorothy = Morland of Capplethwaite, Esq.	Margaret died unmarried.								
Camilla	Caroline	Waffell	Caroline	Frances	Fleming	John	Augusta	Emma	Frederick	William
born 29th May,	17th May,	11th May,	10th Sept.	8th Sept.	16th Jan.	12th Apr.	20th June,			
1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1783.	1784.	1790.			

(b) Leonard had a son Robert, who married the heirs of Coldhall, in whose posterity it continued for four descents, when the family became extinct.

(i) In reward of his services, King Henry VIII. remitted the wardship of his infant heir to his widow.

(k) He purchased a third part of the manor of Orton of Sir Wilfrid Lawfon and Maud his wife, widow of Thomas Leigh of Hcl, and another third of the Blennerhassets of Carlisle. The tenants purchased part of what remained, and the residue William, son of John, purchased.

(l) Of Wampool, married Judith, dau. of Bewley.

(m) Married a dau. of Tolson of Bridekirk, Esq ob. f. iff.

(n) Sir John Ponfonby of Hale, a colonel of a regiment in the civil wars; went over into Ireland with Oliver Cromwell, and settled there, and was ancestor of the Earl of Besborough.

(o) They had issue William, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Joseph, apothecary and citizen of London, and John, father of Joseph, of Hawkdale, Esq. (p) He was Brigadier General in the Honourable the East India Company's service.

The

The third manor is PARTON,\* whose ancient owners assumed that name; but male issue failing, it came to the Maunfells by marriage; from whose family it soon passed in sale to Robert Mulcastre; who, in the reign of King Henry III. conveyed it to Robert de Grinsdale. Male issue failing in the Grinsdales, Margaret their heir married a Roose; from whom, and by various succeeding sales, it came at length, in 1686, to Sir John Lowther, and is now part of the possessions of that family. The tenants were enfranchised in 1672.†

The church of Thursbyſ was rectorial, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. Sir Robert Ogle, about the year 1469, having granted it to the priory and convent of Carlisle,

\* The manor contains the hamlets of Parton, Mickethwaite, Nealhouse, and Cardew Lease, which last is in the parish of Dalton—George Denton, in consideration of 33*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* sold to the tenants all rents, fines, heriots, carriages, boon-days, duties, and services, reserving only a penny rent, suit of court, royalties, escheats, and all other things belonging to the feignory, with liberty to cut wood and get stones for their own buildings and fences.

† Is divided from Crofton by a rill called Catbeck. It lies between the river of Wampool on the south, and Powbeck on the north, extended from Catbeck unto the Karfsmouth, where the Powbeck falls into Wampool.

§ DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. N. Val.	}	K. Edw. III.	{	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Thoresby .....	£20 0 0	_____	£2 0 0	Thursby vicaria .....
				£11 10 4

THURSBY VICARAGE.

Ded. St. Michael—Prior and conv. Carl. prop.—Dean and chap. patrons.  
King's books 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*—Real val. 6*l.*

RECTORS.—1175, William—1290, Henry de Burton—1298, Richard de Abindon, pr. Sir William de Boyvil—1305, William de Swyndon, p. ref. Abindon—1316, Robert de Boyvil—1364, Robert Bix, pr. Thomas de Ogle—1366, Robert Paye, pr. king in custody of the heir of Ogle—1465, John Thorsby, last rector.

VICARS.—1570, Thomas Monk, p. m. Richard Walles—1600, William Walles, p. m. Monk—1622, Christopher Peale, A. M. p. m. Walles, pr. dean and chapter—1662, John Hamilton, pr. ibid.—1673, Richard Savage, p. m. Hamilton—16—8, Thomas Stalker—1681, George Theobaldes, A. B.—1685, Matthew Preston, p. m. Theobaldes—1699, Joseph White, c'k.—1726, John Story, A. M. p. m. Preston—1731, Richard Wardale, A. B. p. ref. Story—1763, Andrew Holliday, clk. p. ref. Wardale—1771, Thomas Nicholson, clk. p. ref. Holliday—1774, Nicholas Robinſon, p. m. Nicholson—Present incumbent, the Rev. John Brown, B. D.

VICARIA DE THURYSBYE.

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Warke canonicus regularis vicarius ecclie de Thurisbye habet manf. cu. gleba. ibm. que valt coibus annis	}	0	16 8
Idem Thomas habet decem. granor. dict p'ochie ad vicar pr'dict p'tin. que valt coibus ais.	}	7	17 0
Idem Thomas habet decim agnor. et lane q. valent coibs annis	}	0	13 4
Idem Thomas habet decim. alb. sive lacticin. 20 <i>s.</i> et fen. tocuis p'ochie 7 <i>s.</i> que valet coibus annis	}	0	27 0
Idem Thomas habet decim. lini et canobi que valent coibus annis	}	0	6 0
Idem Thomns habet in decim. minut. oblacon. cum p'ficuis libri paschalis et in oblacoibs triu. dieru. principaliu. sc'dm constitudin. p'ochie oblat.	}	0	35 0
Sm totalis valoris 12 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> De quibus.			
Resolucou. pens. } In resoluc. p. pensio Dno epo Karlij annuatim per ordinacoes dict. }	}	0	4 0
et al. } episcopi	}	0	13 4
Et in pensio solut Dno P'iori Karlij annuatim	}	0	13 4
			Et

Carlisle, it was soon after appropriated, and became vicarial. It is now in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, and about the yearly value of 60l. †  
We

Et in resolut. dict. episcop. p. fenagio annuatim — — — — — £0 6 0  
Et in resolut. p. pencon. visitat. epi de triennio in trienniu 4s. et sic annuatim. — 0 0 16  
Sm oim deduct. 24s. 8d.  
Et rem. 11l 10s. 4d. Xma inde 23s. od. halfpenny.  
ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

† The vicar, by prescription, is entitled to all the small tithes within the parish, and the great tithes of Micklethwaite, Parton, Whinnow, and Nealhouse; but the year that the two first pay the great tithes in kind, the other two pay a prescription, and so alternately,—though there are some exceptions. The grounds in this parish that belong to Drumleanny pay tithe in kind every year. The tithe hay of Thurstby is held by lease from the dean and chapter to the vicar, under the yearly rent of 30s. There are two tenants belonging to the church; one at 6s. yearly rent; the other 2s. 4d.; a two-penny fine due at change of tenant.

EXTENT.] Along the Wampool four miles and a half; in breadth one mile.

COMMON LANDS.] Here are about 300 acres of good common land; few sheep are kept upon it; it is generally depastured with young cattle and horses.—Cattle bred and fed here will weigh nine stone per quarter upon an average.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The western part of this parish is of a light sandy or gravelly soil, with a small degree of loam, producing early crops of turnips, barley, oats, potatoes, and grafs. The eastern part is inclined to a clay, with a cold bottom, and much more backward; more suitable to wheat than barley and turnips.

AGRICULTURE.] Formerly this parish produced much wheat; but at present the farmers sow turnips, then barley with grafs seeds, and so lay it down for three years.

FUEL.] Coals from Bolton.

GAME.] Hare, partridge, &c.

No dissenters in this parish.

RIVERS.] The Wampool bounds this parish on the south; a small rivulet, containing trout, eels, &c. Along the Wampool, in this parish, is an extensive swamp, called *Cardow Mires*, where a great quantity of fine reeds grow, sold into the distant country, for the purpose of ceiling rooms instead of laths, being much cheaper.

ROAD.] The principal one from Carlisle to Whitehaven.

MINERAL.] No coals, limestone, or freestone.

SCHOOL.] A small one, not endowed.

POOR.] Annual expence about 60l. collected by the parvey.

TITHES.] Are paid here in a manner rather singular: Thurstby pays corn and hay tithe regularly,—Micklethwaite and Parton pay a prescriptive rent in lieu of tithe of hay, and pay tithe of corn one year, and a money or prescriptive payment in lieu thereof the next year, and so alternately—Whinnow and Nealhouse the same.

TENURE.] Both freehold and customary, by indenture, under different lords.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] This parish is situated rather low, and in general is level, the hedges good, the buildings in a middle degree, the crops early.—*Crofton Place*, the seat of Sir John Briscoe, Bart. stands in the most beautiful part of the parish, in an open situation, lately improved; so as to be an excellent house. The family, by purchasing the whole village of Crofton, have been enabled to lay the grounds open, which has beautified the situation greatly. The lands are remarkably fertile, particularly towards the river, where there is a deep strong loam, and perfectly level. A considerable mount, at a little distance from the house, planted with wood, is a delightful object; it rises from a plain, of a conical form: its vulgar name is *Torquin*; and the tradition relative to it is, that two gigantic brothers lived in the forest there.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

We have the following accounts from our ingenious correspondent:—This parish derives its name from the god *Thor*. About half a mile to the north-west of the church, was a temple dedicated to that god,  
the

We have hitherto omitted to take notice of the great

### FOREST OF ENGLEWOOD,

referring our remarks for this period. The boundaries of the forest, by a perambulation made in the 29th year of King Edward I. by his commissioners, and confirmed

the place now called Woodrigs. It is not twenty years ago since the foundation of the building was dug up, and went by the name of Kirksteads.—A road was discovered on the north side, a little below the surface, leading east and west, when the field was tilled, and some traces have been seen in other adjacent fields. The stones that came out of the foundation of the temple were chiefly of the blue fort; scarce any freestone.

The figure of the parish is rather of a triangular form. At a place called Nealhouse-Bars, on the west side of Carlisle Moor, across the public road between Carlisle and Wigton, bars were anciently put up. Almost every village in the northern parts of Cumberland have remains of these bars to this day. They were strong upright oak posts, and iron chains fixed into them, which went across the entrances into the villages, to secure their cattle and other valuables in the night from the Mofs-Troopers. Besides these bars, each village had a watchman; and many a story is told of the conflicts between the villagers and marauders.

The parish is divided into four quarters and three constablewicks: one constable serves for Thursby, Moor-End, Eveninghill, How-End, Woodhouse, Nealhouse, and Nealhouse-Hill, which are called Thursby high and low quarters. In the constablewick of Crofton is Whinnow; and in that of Parton are Micklethwaite, Whinns-Hill, and Newlands.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and said to be built by King David I. The chancel part seems to be much older, and is a great deal higher, than the body of the church: the materials are freestone, and covered with red slate. It has a small steeple with two bells.—The length of the body of the church is 41 feet by 24; the chancel part is 38 feet by 17 in length. Near the communion-table, within the rails, is a stone basin, 22 inches long and 8 inches deep, of very rude workmanship. It projects three inches from the wall, and a small arch is formed over it: this was for the use of the priests in former times. The edifice is decent and commodious for the number of inhabitants. There is one burial place in the church, belonging to the family of Crofton Place, in which are two marble monuments; one of them is very elegant, and was erected by Sir John. The columns are inlaid with variegated marble, with an urn on the top, curiously inlaid.—There is a small library belonging to the church, which was a gift for the use of the vicar of Thursby. The living is a donative under the dean and chapter, and has annexed several acres of glebe land. The present incumbent has built a comfortable vicarage-house from an heap of ruins, without having made a demand for dilapidations: it stands on an eminence, and in a pleasant situation. The vicar is lord over two small parcels of ground.—Here is no chapel of ease, no dissenting meeting-house, or Romish chapel.—At Thursby there is a school, in a flourishing state, with nearly 50 scholars; and there is another at Whinns. The income of the teachers arise from the quarter-pence only.

The spirit of husbandry is very prevalent here; few parishes in the county have made a more rapid progress therein.—There are only two persons in the parish licenced to sell spirituous liquors and ale. The people in general are sober and industrious, many of whom are independent. About a century ago, it is said the inhabitants of Thursby in general were very poor; only two people had any money to lend. The interest for the first year was always well paid; for the lenders' usual way was to take two shillings from every pound at the time of lending. One of the usurers was a woman, who had a peculiar evasion when persons she did not approve came to borrow; her answer was—"Nay indeed thou cannot get it; fir, *if thou'lt believe the word I speak, I have nought aboon a sixpence.*" Her constant method was (whatever money she had) to lay one piece above another, with a sixpence at the top:—but now, by a proper application to agriculture and the mechanic arts, many are opulent, and it is at present in a very improving state.

Here are no markets or fairs kept.—Common wages for labourers in husbandry, by day, are 10d.—carpenters and masons from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.—taylor's 10d. when victuals are found them.—The usual full

confirmed by royal letters patent, dated at Lincoln, the 14th day of February, are as inserted in the notes.\*

is coals: not much wood or turf consumed. The coals per cart load cost 3s. 6d. to those who hire; from Bolton, 1s. 6d. the coals and 2s. the hire.—The great road from Carlisle to Wigton and Cockermouth leads through the village. Over the river Wampool are three bridges; two of which belong to the county.

There is a singular piece of ground, which lies between the parish of Dalton and Thursby, both parishes have their respective shares, it is called *Cardew Mire*, but the original name was *Carthieu*, or God's bog. It was remarkably boggy within the memory of man; and the grafs which it produced was cut above the surface of the water, and so dragged to some suitable adjoining ground to be made into hay. The people formerly had great *dragging days*; but the ground is now drained, and become meadow land.—There is a tradition, that an image of the god Thor stood on the Carthieu side of this morafs.

The air is generally clear and healthy; a little fog will sometimes spread itself along the low meadow ground, but seldom reaches further.

Crofton quarter lies in the centre of the parish, and includes Crofton Place, the seat of Sir John Brisco, Bart.—The deer-park contains between 140 and 150 acres, inclosed with a wall near 8 feet in height. In the park, a fish-pond of 12 acres, stored with carp and tench.—The woodlands, including the new plantations, are above 100 acres.—The ordinary number of domestics at this mansion is between 15 and 20.

Sir John's attention to building, planting, and agriculture, has been indefatigable; within the last 20 years he has changed the face of the country: luxuriant crops of corn now grow where there was nothing but an entire morafs, or barren heath. Many acres of such land are now in high cultivation.

I do not find that there has been any more than one author in this parish; his name is *John Studholme*, now living at Moor-End, in the 85th year of his age. He wrote a Moral Essay, of which the Westminster Magazine for April, 1779, gives the following character—"The author proposes his sentiments with "modesty and perspicuity. A very ingenious and philosophic piece: written both with intelligence and "intelligibility; nor is there any thing assuming or dogmatical in any part of it."

We acknowledge our obligation to Mr. JOHN HOWE, for his valuable communications.

THE EDITORS.

STATE OF POPULATION.—Thursby low quarter, 124 inhabitants—the high quarter, 112—Parton quarter, 119—Crofton quarter, 91—in all, 446.—Number of inhabited houses in Crofton quarter, 14—Parton, 22—Thursby low quarter, 30—high quarter, 25—in all, 91.—Baptisms in 20 years, ending 1790, 186—burials, 98.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. Mr. MAYSON, Curate of Thursby, for much information.—THE EDITORS.

Several old coins were some time ago found on the estate of Sir John Brisco, Bart. at Crofton. One of them has the arms of France and England in the shield. The inscription, E. D. G. *Rofa sine Spina*: the reverse *civitas London*. The others are alike; one not legible; the legible one, Edward the Second, *Edwardus Rex Dni Hyb*.—the reverse, *civitas Lincoln*.

\* "Primo, incipiendo ad pontem de Caldew extra civitatem de Caerlile, per magnum iter ferratum usque Thoresbie versus austrum; et de Thoresbie per idem iter per medium villæ de Thoresbie usque Waspatrik wath, super ripam de Wathampole; et sic de Waspatrik wath descendendo per aquam de Wathampole usque ad quendam locum ubi Shawke cadit in Wathampole; et sic de illo loco ascendendo directe usque ad caput de Rowland bek; et sic de illo loco descendendo usque ad aquam de Caldebeck; et sic per illam aquam descendendo ad locum ubi Caldebeck cadit in Caldew; et ascendendo usque ad Gyrgwath; et sic per magnum iter de Sourbye usque Stanewath, subter castellar' de Sourbye; et ita per iter ferratum ascendendo ad Mabil crosse; et deinde usque ad collem de Kenwathen; et de Kenwathen descendendo per sæpeditum iter per medium villæ de Aleyby; et item per idem iter per medium villæ de Blencowe; et item per idem iter usque ad Palat; et ita descendendo per idem iter, usque ad Pontem de Amote; et sic de illo ponte descendendo per ripam de Amote usque in Eden; et sic descendendo per aquam de Eden usque ad locum ubi Caldew cadit in Eden; et de illo loco usque ad Pontem de Caldew supradictum extra portum civitatis Caerlile. Et quicquid continetur infra divisa præscriptas dominica forestæ domini Regis E nunc in foresta remaneat. In cuius," &c.

Within

Within these extensive limits are included several manors and townships, mentioned in the course of our work. The late litigations occasioned several publications, in which a few historical facts are thrown out, touching this forest, which, as they may not be deemed improper in this place, are inserted in the notes.\*—The general

\* It appears from these publications, that the Duke of Portland, being seized of *the Honour of Penrith*, claimed this forest as an appendage thereto—"It appears from Matthew Paris and other cotemporary historians, that, in the year 1237, the 21st Henry III. Alexander II. King of Scotland, by a treaty at York, gave up all the fortified places possessed by the Scots, in Cumberland, and the other northern counties; and in lieu of them, Henry gave him and his heirs, Kings of Scotland, estates in the above counties to the amount of 200l. per annum. The Honour of Penrith was one of those estates. In an inquisition taken at Carlisle, in the 21st of Edward I. it is called *the manor of Penrith*; and Sowerby and the other parcels of land which are now considered as members of that honour, are there expressly mentioned as separate and distinct manors. Alexander was bound by this treaty to pay a hawk every year to the constable of Carlisle, as the condition on which Penrith and his other estates were to be held.

"Alexander III. his son, who married our Henry III.'s daughter, was in possession of Penrith 1278: for in that year he did homage to Edward I. for his English estates; and it is very remarkable, that Fordun, the Scotch historian, speaking of this transaction, mentions *the lordship of Penrith* as one of those estates.

"The English estates of the Kings of Scotland being forfeited in consequence of the wars between the two kingdoms, Penrith was next granted to John Duke of Brittany, anno 1378, in the 2d Richard II. In this grant also it is called *the manor of Penrith*. The manor of Sowerby was granted to this duke likewise as a distinct possession, and is even named first in the grant. The Duke of Brittany had these two manors granted to him, for so long time as the castle of Brest should remain in the hands of the king, and until the said castle should be restored to the said duke. It is probable therefore that he remained a very short time in possession of them, as historians inform us, that he left the English alliance, and joined the French in 1380.

"Penrith was again granted by the same king, in the 21st year of his reign, anno 1397, to Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland. In this grant also it is called *the manor and town of Penrith*. The manor and town of Sowerby is at the same time granted to the earl, together with the hamlets of Langwathby, Scotby, and Carlton. Gamelsby, which is now a member of Penrith, was not so then; for it appears from Dugdale, that John Neville died in possession of it in the 12th of Richard II. that is nine years before Penrith was granted by the crown to his brother Ralph.

"These estates having fallen to the crown in the 38th year of Henry VI. on the forfeiture and attainder of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury and Westmorland, immediately after the battle of Wakefield, in 1459; in the same year, the said king gave to John Lord Clifford the custody of the castle and manor of Penrith, and the stewardships there.

"Penrith being again forfeited to King Edward IV. immediately after the battle of Barnet, in 1471, this king granted it in the same year to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, under this description: *The castle and lordship of Penrith*, (for it is not yet called an *honour*) *with its members and appurtenances*; and, in the subsequent year, an act of parliament passed, by which the duke was enabled to hold, among other possessions of the Neville family in other counties, Salkeld, Sowerby, Langwathby, Scotby, and Carlton, in Cumberland; which shews that they were not supposed to have been granted before as comprized under the lordship of Penrith.

"When Richard came to the throne, the manor of Penrith, and all his other great possessions, fell of course to the crown.

"In the 14th of James I. *the honour of Penrith*, (so called for the first time) *with its rights, members, and appurtenances*, were demised to Sir Francis Bacon and others, in trust for Charles, then Prince of Wales. In the 24th Charles II. the said premises were, by the king's appointment, assigned by the surviving trustees to Denzil Lord Hollis and others, in trust for, and as part of the jointure of, Catharine, then queen consort; who, upon the death of Charles II. became possessed of this honour, as well as of

general tenor of periodical writings are seldom worth delivering down to after times; as, on the one side, it is too frequent to see an infirm claim attempted to be maintained; and on the other, little spirit is to be discovered, if divested of those Parthian strokes which would insinuate a depreciation of the officers of government and men of high rank: tinged with the most unhappy bias, that whatever proceeds from the foot of the throne must be evil, corrupt, and full of injury:—a species of calumny for which this age has been infamous, and which has the most dangerous tendency: indeed we may greatly attribute to this degree of licentiousness a great share of the calamities which we have sustained: it is a spurious birth that has debased the bed of Liberty.

“many other honours and manors, which constituted her jointure, and continued in possession of them till her death.

“A few years before this queen’s death, in the 8th of King William, the said honour of Penrith, with the rents and premises described in the said grant of King James I. were granted in fee to William Earl of Portland, his heirs and assigns, for ever.”

Among other arguments used in this publication, there is the least perspicuity and propriety in the following—“The honour of Penrith and manor of Carlisle are parcels of property of a distinct and several nature, which could never be parts of each other. It is evident, that Penrith *was originally no part of ancient demesne, the property of the crown of England.* It is never sited such in any of the grants; and, though it was frequently in the hands of the crown, and again granted out of it, *it always fell in by escheat or forfeiture.* On the contrary, the manor of Carlisle is declared to be demesne of the crown, and is expressly said in the grants to be part of the possessions of the ancient crown of England.”

This writer had forgot two capital instances which he had stated—“The original grant to Alexander King of Scotland, and the accession of King Richard III. by which his estates were annexed to the crown.”

This writer states, that in the grant to the Duke of Portland’s ancestor, after the words of grant of the honour of Penrith, with its members, are specifically granted lands, tenements, and rents, within this forest; and from thence he argues, that, if the forest passed, these lands, &c. followed of course, without any necessary specification in the grant: he then goes on to shew several instances, by records, where the crown exercised jurisdiction in the forest, whilst the manor of Penrith was out of the crown by grant.—These look specious to a superficial reader; but they are facts dismembered: an honour was a royal franchise, to which only a forest could be an appendage. It might comprehend many manors, which were even within the limits of the forest, each manor a property in some distinct person: for the crown did, in many instances, grant out manors within the limits of the forests, and parcels of land for the purpose of cultivation.—Penrith was evidently a manor, and had the distinction of an honour at the same instant: whilst, in the crown, it was attended with its concomitant rights of seignior over inferior manors, its appendages of forests, and other royal members of its franchise.—When granted out as a manor, it passed, *per limites et bundas*, and had its manorial rights immediately severed from its honorary privileges, which were separately vested in the crown. When it was granted out as an honour, all its royal franchises passed to the subject; and, though the forest passed therewith, the manors, lands, and rents therein, established by time into several property, would not pass without specification: they had grown up into a several nature, and merely by grant of the forest, would not have attended the forest. Thence we see clearly the futile arguments of this writer.—It is a pity he could find out no instances to amuse his readers with, wherein the crown, during a unity of possession, exercised by some several officer the jurisdiction of the forest independent of the honour: that would have been striking an important line in his argument; but, on the contrary, the instances he gives of several acts were only in manorial rights; and in such Penrith and the forest could never be in union.—The Swainmote court had no jurisdiction of the manorial rights of Penrith, &c.—The verdurers were proper in the forest only.—But thus much must suffice.

THE PARISH OF WIGTON,  
(IN CUMBERLAND WARD.)

THE town of Wigton, seated in a most beautiful and healthy part of Cumberland, stands on a gravelly soil and southern aspect, about an equal distance from the mountains, and surrounded with rich cultivated lands.

“ Wigton was ancient demesne of Allerdale, until Waldew, the son of Earl Gospatrick gave that barony unto Odard de Logis. It contained Wigton, Waverton, Blencogo, Dundraw, and Kirkbride, with their appurtenances, which five townships are several manors within themselves, known by metes and bounds, and lie within the barony of Wigton.

“ Odardus built Wigton church, and endowed the same. He lived unto King John's time. King Henry I. confirmed Waldew's grant of the barony to him, by which it appeareth probable that he lived about an hundred years. The Earl Randolph Meschines gave Stanton to him, and King Henry I. gave him Bleckhill and Melmarby. He had issue Adam; Adam had issue Odard, the lord; whose son and heir, Adam the second, died without issue; therefore the inheritance came to his brother Walter; and had issue Odard the third, who died without issue, and Odard the fourth likewise. Wherefore the brother John de Wigton, the son of Walter, entered and had issue a sole daughter and heir, Margaret, who, A. D. — granted the church of Wigton to the abbot and convent of Holm Cultram, which they presently did appropriate to their house, in the year of grace, 1334. In King Edward III.'s time, Margaret was married to Sir John Denham, Knt. and was impleaded for her birthright, and her mother, Idionifa Louvet, the wife of Sir John de Wigton, was for a time hindred of her dower: yet her adversaries did not prevail. Wigton barony, shortly after her death, came to Thomas Lucy, the ..... of that name, Lord of Allerdale, and thereby in his right the seignior of Wigton was extinguished, and became part of the ancient barony of Allerdale, though it is yet taken and reputed as a manor of itself. From the Lord Lucy, it thenceforth, as other lands, descended to the Lucies and Earls of Northumberland, as appears in the title of Allerdale; and the rest of Odard de Wigton's lands to others, as appears in the titles.” — DENIXON'S MS.

The town of Wigton has several handsome buildings; but the market-place is greatly incommoded by the butchers' shambles. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, to which there is a great resort; and abundance of excellent provisions are exposed to sale. Wigton has increased greatly within the last twenty years, and is now supposed to contain about 1700 inhabitants.

No engines for spinning flax have yet been introduced into Wigton; but the neighbourhood is distinguished for spinning by the common wheel the best yarn in this county.

The manufactories here worth notice, are hardings, bleached linens of a strong fabric, striped Hollands, checks, calicoes, and of late sustains, conducted by W. Crookdake, who began a check manufactory in 1748; Isaac Pattinson and Co. began

began one in 1780; Daniel Hewson began one in 1790; Thomas Bushby began one in 1791; Joseph Hodge began one in 1793; and Hebson and Co. began to make fustains in 1795.

The number of weavers employed in the town is about 120; but the number in the adjacent villages, who get their work from here, cannot be ascertained.

The manufactory of tow cloth, Osnaburghs, and heavy bleached linens, were the goods formerly manufactured in this neighbourhood for sale. The making of such goods was a convenient winter employment for a village family, and commenced with rearing their own flax, preparing it in all its stages, till it was made into cloth, or fold in yarn to the Kendal and Lancaster manufactories.

Striped Hollands and checks, which are the principal manufacture at present in the northern parts of the county, originated with John and Jacob Hodge, late of this town. About the year 1755, the first of these industrious men improved his knowledge of the mechanical parts, by travelling into Lancaster, as a visitor, where this branch was exclusively enjoyed.

The making of cotton goods of the foregoing descriptions commenced about the year 1785; and the increase of this branch of industry has been so rapid, as to endanger the extirpation of the old established manufactories, being sooner ready for the market, and affording better wages to the workmen.—But what has contributed most to the population of this place of late, is a manufactory for printing calicoes, established in 1790, at Spittle, about a quarter of a mile from this town, by Messrs. Bromwell and Irving, where about sixty workmen are employed. This is likely to become an important work, as their goods bear a high character in the market, and the situation excellent for extending the business.—The other public works of note are, a brewery, the property of Messrs. Robert and William Hodgson; and a soap boilery, the property of Mr. Isaac Westmorland.\*

In the year 1788, was built a meeting-house for Presbyterian dissenters: it is generally attended by about an hundred people; of whom are some considerable families resident in the town.—The villages and farm-houses in this parish are supposed to contain upwards of two thousand inhabitants.—There is a great quantity of uncultivated common land in this parish; for the dividing and inclosing of which a bill was brought into parliament about ten years ago, with clauses to subject the proposed inclosures with the perpetual payment of tithes in kind to the lay rector, and one shilling per acre to the lord of the manor (Lord Egremont) for ever: the bill was thrown out, accompanied by 1000*l.* expences, which fell upon the petitioners. This circumstance adds to innumerable others of a like nature, to induce the commoner to look towards the Agricultural Society for a general plan.

This parish is supplied with coal and lime from Bolton, about four miles distant: a cartload of coals, containing four Carlisle bushels, is sold at Wigton for 2*s.* 9*d.* Although there are circumstances which denote that coal might be found in the parish, no successful attempt has hitherto been made.

\* We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. THOMAS BUSHBY, for much information relative to this town.—THE EDITORS.

About ten years ago almost all the lands of the parish were enfranchised by the lord of the manor; but, before that period, there were tenant-rights, holden of the lord under an arbitrary fine on death of both lord and tenant.

Our correspondent expresses it, that the contagion of luxury has penetrated into this parish; but, it is to be observed, that the rage for spirituous liquors is less than it was ten years ago: the peasantry are better informed than formerly, and the love of liberty is increasing with the increase of morality.\*

There is an hospital here, founded in 1725, for six indigent widows of Protestant beneficed clergymen, episcopally ordained, and incorporated by the name of the Governesses and Sisters of the College of Matrons, or Hospital of Christ, in Wigton. The endowment was made by Robert Thomlinson, D. D. Rector of Whyckham, in the county of Durham, and John Thomlinson, Rector of Glerfield, in the county of Leicester, executors of the will of the Rev. John Thomlinson, A. M. Rector of Rothbury, in the county of Northumberland, and consists of a yearly rent charge of 48l. issuing out of lands in Easter Haughton, in the parish of Simondburn, in that county, and a yearly rent charge of 6l. issuing out of lands in Gateshead, in the county of Durham.—The edifice is humble and decent, and has this inscription in front—“*Collegium Matronarum proventu annuo instruxit Job. Thomlinson, A. M. erexit Rob. ejus frater, S. T. P. A. D. 1723.*”†—Mrs. Reed of Carlisle, sister to Dr.

\* We are much indebted to Mr. ANTHONY ROBINSON, for much information.—THE EDITORS.

† The tenor of the institutes is as followeth—No widow to be admitted under 46 years of age. To be the relict of a priest ordained and beneficed either in the diocese of Carlisle, or in that part of Cumberland which lies in the diocese of Chester; or who had served as a curate therein for two years; or else was rector of Rothbury or Whyckham; or had served two years as curate there. The widows of beneficed priests to be preferred to widows of curates. The widows of clergymen related to the founders, or of their surname, to be preferred to all others. Next to them, the widows of the rectors of Rothbury and Whyckham; and the widows of curates of these two livings before all other widows of curates. The widow of the vicar of Wigton, if he died treasurer, before the widows of other beneficed clergymen within the diocese of Carlisle. Widows of those in Carlisle, before the widows of those in Chester. Not to be above one widow at a time from one living. None to be admitted who have 10l. a year income, or 200l. property.

GOVERNORS.—The chancellor of the diocese, rectors of Aikton and Caldbeck, and vicars of Wigton and Bromfield. If the chancellor live out of the diocese, or be unable or unwilling to act, then his official in his stead. Any other governor being non-resident for two years, or refusing to act, the remaining, &c. shall chuse a supply from Torpenhow, Aspatria, Bolton, and Plumbland.

VISITORS.—The founders for life—then William Thomlinson of Blencogo and heirs for sixty years from 25th May, 1725—then the Bishop of Carlisle for ever.

VACANCIES.—The place to be void for thirty days, and then to be supplied within twenty-one days.

GOVERNORS' POWER.—To punish by mulct or expulsion, with a saving, in case of expulsion, of appeal to the visitor. To make new necessary statutes.

A matron having children, shall not keep them with her after the age of sixteen or seventeen, except in cases of sickness and infirmity.

The college to be locked up at half past nine at night in winter, and at ten o'clock in summer.

The vicar of Wigton to be treasurer, with a salary of 20s.

The governors to meet yearly.

The governesses to receive 8l. 10s.—The matrons, or five sisters, 8l. each.

The revenue has been increased to 9l. 10s. a year; but how far the allowances to the matrons are advanced we do not find.

Under

Dr. Thomlinson, gave 100*l.* to this hospital, for which a rent charge of 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum was procured, issuing out of lands at Blencogo; and there is a further addition of 6*l.* a year, out of the same lands.

There is also a school here; but some unhappy dissentions retarded the effects of this institution for some time.—Mr. Thomlinson, of Rothbury, having received 200*l.* collected by the inhabitants towards the endowment, granted a rent charge of 20*l.* a year out of his lands at Haughton; since which some small additions have been made to the revenue. There is a good school-room and house for the master, erected by Dr. Thomlinson: the parishioners providing the ground to build upon, and being at the expence of leading the materials. Over the door is the following inscription—“*Deo et E. A. S. scholam hanc vir Reverendus R. Thomlinson, S. T. P. pœsui. L. M. A. D. 1730.*”

There is a parochial library belonging to the church here, but the collection not very valuable.

The church of Wigton, some few years ago, had all the appearance of being as old as Odard, to whom its erection is attributed.\* The body of the church was melancholy

Under the monument of Mr. John Thomlinson, in the chancel of Rothbury church, on a marble, the following benefactions are noted:

To the parish of Rothbury for ever, the estates of Shaperton, Harbottle, and Todhills, of the yearly value of 33*l.* 10*s.*

To the school of Rothbury, a rent charge out of an estate at Bickerton, in that parish, 20*l.*

Building the school house there 100*l.*

To procuring the bounty of Queen Anne, towards augmenting the vicarage of Wigton, in the year 1718, 250*l.*

Further augmentation by will to the said vicarage, 13*l.* yearly.

To the school at Wigton 100*l.*

Building a college of matrons at Wigton, 200*l.*

Towards the endowment thereof, a rent charge of 25*l.* per annum.

\* Chronicon. Cumb.

It is not a little to the credit of this place, that a very eminent man, and distinguished writer in various departments of literature, laid the first foundation of all his future fame at the free-school here, being only a few months old when his father came to Wigton. Dr. JOHN BROWN was the son of the Rev. Mr. Brown, a native of Dunfermline, in Scotland, and a singularly learned man; who was many years vicar of this parish. His family were episcopalians; and he himself was ordained by one of the Scotch non-juring bishops: yet exercised his function, and held preferment, on this side the Tweed, without any objections being made, as far as is known, either to his orders, or other qualifications. In so retired and obscure a situation, it was not likely his abilities should be much distinguished: he was contented to be a good parish priest, and a studious man. The son, however, who was neither an obscure nor a neglected scholar, is known to have paid the greatest deference to his judgment, by constantly submitting most of his productions to his father's criticism;—and the compiler of these short biographical notices well remembers once to have found the venerable old man (then perhaps near eighty) reading the *Iliad* in the original, with all the ardour and enthusiasm of a scholar of twenty. He also remembers to have delivered to the son some remarks, collected by the father from the Greek poets, for the use of his “*History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry.*” Under such a father, it was hardly possible the son should not be a good classical scholar.

Dr. Brown was born in 1715, at Rothbury, in Northumberland, where his father was then curate to Dr. John Thomlinson. After his school education was finished, at seventeen, chiefly under his father,

and

melancholy and gloomy: it had a tower with an awkward stone spire. It has been observed, that the stones of which the old church was built were brought from the  
Roman

and at the public school at Wigton, on the recommendation of Dr. Thomlinson, who had himself been of that college, he went to St. John's, in Cambridge; which he left, with great reputation, in 1735.—In 1739, he returned to Cambridge to take his master's degree; when also he was admitted into priest's orders; and made minor canon and lecturer of the cathedral church of Carlisle. It was during this his life of retirement and quiet in the north, that he laid the plan of an epic poem, on the supposed descent of Brutus, a Trojan, after the destruction of Troy, into this island; which was his favourite object of study through life: and he applied to it at the period in question, with such intense earnestness, that some appearances of a derangement of intellect (which even then were but too manifest) were attributed by his excellent father to his unremitting attention to Brutus. In consequence of this, the poem, at the pressing instance of his father, was laid aside: and an apprehension that, if resumed, it might again have the same alarming effects, seems to have restrained him hereafter, from finishing it. Some considerable fragments of this great work, it is believed, are still in being.

Through the interest of Dr. Osbaldiston, when advanced to the see of Carlisle, the dean and chapter there gave Dr. Brown the living of Morland, in the county of Westmorland; having before made him one of their minor canons and a lecturer in the cathedral: and the same bishop soon after made him one of his chaplains. Long after this, the Earl of Hardwick, as a testimony, it may be supposed, of his approbation of the principles and composition of two sermons preached and printed during the rebellion in 1745, presented him to the living of Great Horkefley, in Essex; which, on some disgust, he afterwards resigned.—At length, Bishop Osbaldiston, who was his steady friend through life, presented him to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle upon Tyne: and these, excepting that he was a chaplain in ordinary to the king, were all the preferments he ever obtained.

In 1765, he entered into a correspondence with Dr. Damarefque, a scholar and gentleman of great eminence, then resident in Russia, on the subject of a most extensive and noble plan of education for the mighty empire of Russia. Dr. Brown's communications were so peculiarly intelligent and interesting, that, on his letter being shewn to her imperial majesty, she was pleased to send him a message to the following effect—"That the empress was much pleased with his letter; and that, as it contained many things which deserved attention, but were such as he could not well know at that distance, whether they were suitable to Russia; and as she had a very favourable opinion of him, and wished to confer with him; therefore it would be very agreeable to her, if he would come over to St. Petersburg as soon as conveniently might be, in order to consider farther of those matters."

This honourable message the doctor received with great pleasure; and ardently set himself to prepare for his journey: having received from the empress's ambassador in England £1000 sterling, to defray the expences of his journey. Meanwhile, he had the hard fortune to be violently attacked with a severe fit of the gout and rheumatism; to both which cruel distempers he had all his life been subject. This illness was also much aggravated by an extraordinary and almost preternatural depression of spirits. Under such circumstances, it was judged, by his friends and physicians, as little less than madness in him to undertake so long a journey, at the latter end of the year, to such a climate as Russia. By their advice and persuasions he laid aside his design for the present; but with a full purpose of resuming it in the following spring. To a man of his sanguine temper, such a disappointment could not be a small one. It greatly agitated his mind: and this, concurring with his ill state of health, and accompanied perhaps with a recollection of the other failures that had happened to him in his expectations and wishes, was followed by a dejection of spirits, which at length amounted to a confirmed *melancholy madness*. Under this fatal alienation of mind, he put a period to his own life with a razor, on the evening (and not the morning, as is stated in the *New Biographia Britannica*) of the 23d of September, 1766, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Dr. Brown was undoubtedly a man of uncommon ingenuity: but his great talents were unfortunately tinged with an undue degree of self-opinion. Perhaps the bias of his mind to insanity will assign the best cause, as well as form the best excuse, for these little draw-backs from the large sum of his general merits. His genius was extensive; for, besides his being an elegant prose writer in various kinds of composition, he was also a poet, a musician, and a painter. Of his talents as a poet, some tolerable judgment

Roman station about a mile distant: many of them were cut in dices in their front, which mark appears on stones scattered over many other buildings in the town; and

may be formed by one only of his early productions, the *Essay on Satire*, which breathes the very soul of Pope; and is indeed so little, if at all, inferior to Pope, that it always has been, and still is, bound up (as a part of Pope's works) with Pope, in Warburton's edition. The character there given of one of the most distinguished of all the British bards, is drawn with exquisite skill, force, and eloquence. As another specimen of his poetical talents, we beg leave to transcribe the following beautiful inscription, written during his retirement into the country, in May, 1758; selected, not for its superior excellence, but because there is good reason to believe it was written at Wigton:—

———*Finemque tueri*  
———*Naturamque sequi.*

What though no glittering turret rise,  
Nor splendour gild these mild retreats!  
Yet Nature *here*, in modest guise,  
Displays her unambitious sweets:  
Along each gently swelling lawn  
She strays, with rustic garlands crown'd;  
And wakes the flow'rs at early dawn,  
To sing their bosom'd fragrance round.  
Here teach thy vot'ry, blameless guide,  
To trace thy step serene and free;  
To shun the toilsome heights of pride,  
'Through these calm scenes to follow thee.

His silent walks do thou adorn,  
O'er these green slopes, from tumults far;  
Whether he greet the blushing morn,  
Or welcome up yon ev'ning star.  
Intent while through these tufted bowers  
Thy generous whispers charm his ear,  
To hail from heaven thy kindred pow'rs,  
And meet fair Peace and Freedom here.  
Yet prompt to slay his country's fall,  
The stormy city's war he'll join;  
When thou, and Truth, and Freedom call:  
For Freedom's voice and Truth's are thine.

That he was no ordinary proficient in music appears from Mr. Charles Avison's "*Essay on Musical Expression*," a well-received book, in the composition of which, it has been said, Dr. Brown had a principal hand. He was allowed to be one of the best gentleman performers on the violin, of his age.—Those who have seen the pictures of his father and mother, painted in crayons by him, allow, that they have great merit: and if that portrait of himself, which is now in the vicarage house of Wigton, was also painted by him, as some have thought it was, it clearly evinces the hand of a master. The features are exact, dark and saturnine; but the eyes are animated with much penetration and fire.

To have excelled in three of the fine arts, which have sometimes been thought beyond the grasp of any one mind, however vigorous, proves him to have possessed extraordinary powers. The poet Thomson is said once to have attempted to paint—as Pope also did—and to have failed; for which a singularly handsome apology was made, in the following well-turned epigram:—

The sister powers of Paint and Verse  
When Thomson warm address'd;  
One met his flames with flames as fierce,  
One Modesty repress'd.  
To Phœbus streight the bard complains;  
When thus the beamy god:  
Know, son, where e'er Apollo reigns,  
No incest is allow'd.

Dr. Brown's published works are,—"*Honour*, a poem,"—"*An Essay on Satire*,"—"*Essays on the Characteristics of the Earl of Shaftesbury*,"—"*Barbarossa*, a tragedy,"—"*Athelstan*, a tragedy,"—"*Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*," in 2 vols. 8vo; with sundry explanations and vindications of it in different pamphlets.—"*The Cure of Saul*, a sacred ode,"—"*Dissertations on the Rise,*

and which is also observed on stones got out of the ruins of the station to this day.—Nicolson and Burn say—"Under the eaves of the north side both of the church and chancel, are several rude antique sculptures; which have occasioned a tradition,

"*Rise, Union and Power, the Progressions, Separations and Corruptions of Poetry and Music*;"—A volume of sermons—"Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness and Faction;" besides some pamphlets. His unpublished works are—the plan, and some parts of the epic poem above mentioned; as many letters, on literary subjects, as it was supposed might make an 8vo vol.; "*The Principles of Christian Legislation*;" for the delay in the publication of which the Rev. Mr. Hall has, in a late Gentleman's Magazine, with great candour, given the public very satisfactory reasons.

To Barbarossa, Mr. Garrick wrote and spoke an humorous prologue, in the character of a Cumberland country lad, supposed to be the author's servant: which, as it has been thought to have been drawn from the life, cannot, we are willing to hope, be deemed unsuitable to be inserted in an History of Cumberland:—

Measter! Measter!

Is not my measter here among you, pray?  
Nay speak—my measter wrote this fine new play.  
The actor folks are making such a clatter!  
They want the prolog! I know nought o'th' matter!  
He must be there among you—look about—  
A weezen, pale-fac'd man—do find him out.  
Pray, measter, come,—or all will fall to shame—  
Call Mifter—hold!—I must not tell his name.

Law! what a crowd is here! what noise and pother!  
Fine lads and lasses! one o' top o' to'ther!

(*Pointing to the rows of pit and gallery.*)

I could for ever here with wonder geaze!  
I ne'er saw church so full in all my days!  
Your sarvant, furs!—What do you laugh for? Eh?  
You donna take me, sure, for one o'th' play?  
You should not flout an honest country lad—  
You think me fool, and I think you half mad.  
You're all as strange as I, and stranger too;  
And if you laugh at me, I'll laugh at you.

(*Laughing.*)

I donna like your London tricks, not I;  
And, since you've rais'd my blood, I'll tell you why—

And if you wull, since now I am before ye,  
For want of prolog, I'll relate my story.

I came from country here to try my fate,  
And get a place among the rich and great;  
But, troth, I'm sick o'th' journey I ha' ta'en,  
I like it not—would I were whoame again.

First in the city I took up my station,  
And got a place with one o'th' corporation;  
A round, big man,—he eat a plaguy deal;  
Zooks! he'd beat five ploomen at a meal!

But long with him I could not make abode,  
For, could you think't!—he eat a great sea-toad!  
It came from Indies—'twas as big as me;  
He call'd it belly-patch, and capapce:  
Law! how I star'd! I thought, who knows, but I,  
For want of monst'ers, may be made a pyc?  
Rather than tarry here, for bribe or gain,  
I'll back to whoame, and country fair again.

I left toad-eater; then I sarv'd a lword;  
And there they promis'd—but ne'er kept their word;  
While mong the great, this geaming work the  
trade is,

They mind no more poor sarvants—than their ladies.

A lady next, who lik'd a smart young lad,  
Hir'd me forthwith, but troth I thought her mad.  
She turn'd the ward top down, as I may say;  
She chang'd the day to neet, and neet to day!  
I stood one day with cwoach, and did but stoop  
To put the foot-board down, and with her hoop  
She cover'd me all o'er!—Where are you, Lout?  
Here, Ma'am, says I: for Heav'n's sake, let me out.  
I was so sham'd with all her freakish ways,  
She wore her gear so shwort, so low her stays!  
Fine folks shew all for nothing now-a-days!

Now I'm the poet's man.—I find, with wits  
There's nothing fattain:—nay, we eat by fits.  
Our meals indeed are slender: what of that?  
There are but three on's—measter, I, and cat.  
Did you but see us all, as I'm a finner,  
You'd scarcely say, which of the three is thinner.

My wages all depend on this night's piece!  
But should you find, that all our swans are geefe,  
E'feck! I'll trust no more to measter's brain,  
But pack up all, and whistle whoame again.

As some specimen of Dr. Brown's extreme elegance in prose, we have annexed to our account of Kewick his Letter to Lord Lyttleton, in which he describes the vale and lake of Kewick.

“dition, that these stones were brought from the ruins of Old Carlisle.” But these were nothing but gaping heads, which are dispersed over almost all the old Gothic

We trust, it will not be made a matter of objection to our work, that, in our search after biographical materials, our attention has but seldom been arrested by high-sounding names, distinguished by the pride of ancestry; and that we have much oftener been led into the retreats of the humblest penury; into the shop of the artisan, or the cottage of the pauper. We are not insensible to the value of blood; nor are we in the number of those who, with a vulgar plebeian insolence, foolishly try to vilify rank and station, for no better reason, perhaps, than that blood and rank are out of their reach. We honour high birth: it is of itself respectable, and entitled to deference: but when men nobly born have been equally fortunate and equally careful to do honour to their high descent, by a corresponding dignity of conduct, and by the performance of great and good actions, our respect and veneration for them know little bounds.

It is not our fault, that these our biographical sketches have been so seldom adorned and set off by the brilliant memoirs of men of great families: had we found many such, it would have been our pride to have recorded them, with the same diligence, and not less pleasure, as we have recorded their genealogies. But, it is not to be denied, nor needs it to be concealed, that our country is not the most opulent; and, to add to our misfortune, it has not latterly been the fashion with those few great men, who possess considerable estates in our county, to reside in it.

We can work only with such materials as we find. It may perhaps be peculiar to an History of Cumberland, that its biography is filled, chiefly, with accounts of low and poor persons: and, in a still more particular manner, with accounts of obscure village schoolmasters. It has often struck us forcibly, in collecting and compiling these humble memoirs, and we think it can hardly fail to make a similar impression on all those readers who do us the honour to peruse our pages with attention, that a majority of the persons here recorded, have, in early life, been schoolmasters: but schoolmasters on the lowest scale. That we either have more instructors of children, or that our people are more generally or better taught, than in other counties, we seem to have no good authority to assert: but we think we are warranted in the observation, that no where have so many respectable men been employed as teachers, as we can enumerate in this county; nor (as we cannot but add, though it be with sorrow and shame) so ill paid. If the notice here taken of this highly meritorious class of citizens, may but have the effect of procuring them somewhat more of respect and reward, we shall be happy; from a thorough conviction, that our county will thereby be materially benefited.

These reflections naturally occurred to us, as we were reviewing the memorandums we have made, to enable us to give some account of a man of very great merit in a low sphere of life; JOSEPH ROOK, a native of this parish. He was born where he now lives, at *Aik-Bank*: and after being barely taught to read and write a little, he was bound apprentice to a weaver; and served his apprenticeship faithfully; and worked at his trade, several years, even after he became a married man. With all our partiality in favour of this truly extraordinary man (with whom we are proud to say we have the honour of a personal acquaintance) we do not think him entitled to the character of a man of great genius. He may have, and we think he has, something that is much better: but he has not appeared to us to possess that instantaneous, intuitive, penetration, by which men of genius seem to come at information and knowledge, without submitting to the slow and sometimes ink-smeared process of logical deduction and inference. The forte of our friend Joseph Rook's character, seems to lie in his possessing a clear and vigorous understanding; and in being capable of intense thought. His sedentary station at his loom was not unfavourable to this turn of mind. He read a little; and thought much. It is our opinion (an opinion, which we believe to be well-founded, because it has not been hastily adopted) that this is, in no ordinary degree, the general characteristic of the natives of this county: The thing does not admit of demonstration; but, we are confident, if a comparison could be made with any other county, Cumberland would be found distinguishable for producing men, who, in all occupations and all stations, think much on deep subjects, and chiefly, if not only, on deep subjects. When they read, they read the scriptures and controversial theology; the law; mathematics and natural philosophy. On some of these Joseph Rook was perpetually ruminating. At length, being favoured with an unlooked-for opportunity of attending a course of lectures given at Wigton by Mr. Banks, Joseph became an acknowledged mathematician and philosopher. And now too he set up as a schoolmaster; an employment not less laborious, nor more profitable, than that

which

Gothic churches. In the year 1788, a new and elegant church was built. On the *façade* of the north front of the old church, almost covered with grafts, we discovered a sculpture on a stone about eighteen inches long, in relief, like the figure of a Victory, or one of the Genii; but it lay sidewise, and so buried in soil and filled with

which he relinquished. But it seemed to gratify his ruling passion; as it had at least the semblance of a literary employment. He is still a schoolmaster; still at *Aik-Bank*; still modest and unassuming; contented and cheerful; ambitious only to discover *something new*, and to enlarge the bounds of his knowledge.

He understands optics more than tolerably: has made several microscopes of glasses of his own grinding: the object glasses only for his telescopes he gets from London. He has also made metallic mirrors, and a prism: and one large reflecting telescope. Being a musician, as well as a philosopher and mechanic, he plays on the violin, and stringed instruments; tunes harpsichords, has made a dulcimer, and a puppet, which moves, when the strings beat; and has also built himself an organ. He also has, all of his own constructing, an electrifying machine, a pair of globes mounted on wooden frames, a mariner's compass, and a theodolite, so constructed as, by a very ingenious contrivance, to measure the inequalities of the surface. And, before he had ever seen any such projection in any book, globe, or planisphere, he laid down, with tolerable exactness, the stars on a planisphere; very much in the manner that Ferguson had just before hit on. He ascertained the distances, by holding a string, or small thread, at arm's length: and thus was really as original a discoverer of that plan, as Ferguson himself, or any other astronomer.— With the turner's lathe he is quite expert; and has a contrivance for the turning of screws, different from, and superior to, those in common practice. In time, he became something like a regular student; and having procured the second edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, in ten volumes, he soon got a competent acquaintance with the whole circle of the sciences. With logarithms, algebra, fluxions, geometry, trigonometry, navigation and surveying, he has more than a superficial acquaintance: indeed, his greatest and most profitable employment at present, is land-measuring. His plans are uncommonly neat. In botany his skill is considerable: though, from a natural diffidence, and a lack of words, and particularly from his being unacquainted with the learned languages, he expresses himself but awkwardly, and of course seems to know less than he really does. His drawings are done in a style far above mediocrity: and so are those of one of his sons. His countryman Sowerby, the first in the kingdom, we believe of merit in this line, needs not blush to own Joseph Rook as a brother artist.

What a pity it is, so clear-headed, so steady, so judicious, so ingenious, so good a man had not the good fortune to find employment in some of the large manufacturing houses in Lancashire! It may now perhaps be too late; as he is now forty years of age; and has two sons, both of them promising lads, growing up fast towards manhood. But Joseph is contented and happy; and

“Passing rich with less than forty pounds a year.”

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

There is a delicacy and a difficulty in speaking of living authors, which hath generally deterred biographers from attempting it: this is a task from which even Dr. Johnson shrunk. It would be fastidious, however, in a work of this nature, which presumes not to criticise either writings or writers, but merely to notice, *en passant*, any particular persons, who, by any means, have rendered themselves objects of particular notice, to pass by a character of some note, who has himself fairly presented his works to the public, only because he is still living.

Encouraged by these considerations, we wish to mention Mr. EWAN CLARK, a gentleman of a good family in this place; as having, in 1779, published a volume of poems, which have been very favourably received. Mr. Clark, it is presumed, does not pique himself on having given the world any striking specimens of either extensive information, or extraordinary erudition: but his verses are, in general, natural and easy; and not seldom breathe a very considerable portion of the true spirit of poetry. His subjects, moreover, being frequently local, and peculiar to Cumberland, are thence, many of them, peculiarly interesting to Cumberland readers. Of this nature is the following song, (not in the volume of his poems.)

with moss, that it would have taken much labour to have opened it out and cleaned it. It was the only sculpture about the church we could suppose was Roman. †

poems) entitled "A Satirical Ballad, in the Cumberland Dialect;" sung at the Cumberland county meeting in London, 14th of April, 1785:—

I kelt off my clogs—hung th' kelt cwoat on a pin,  
And trudg'd up to London through thick and  
through thin;  
And hearing the fiddlers, good swoaks, I've made  
free,  
To thrust mysel in your divarishon to see.

*Derry down, &c.*

Odfwinge! this is brave! canny Cumberland, O!  
In aw my bworn days sec a seeght I ne'er saw,  
Sec honell-like faces, sec freedom! and then  
Sae fine!—to be sure, ye're aw parliament-men.

*Derry down, &c.*

Since I's here, if you'll lend your lugs to my sang,  
I'll tell you how things aw in Cumberland gang:  
How we *live*,—I mean, *starve*,—for (God blefs the  
King!)

His ministers—darr them!—are not quite the thing.

*Derry down, &c.*

Thur taxes!—thur taxes! Lord help us! *Amen!*  
Out of every twelve-pence, I doubt they'll take ten:  
We're tax'd when we're bworn, and we're tax'd  
when we dee.

Now, countrymen, these are liard laws, d'ye see!

*Derry down, &c.*

My honest plain neighbour, *Jwan Stoddart*, de-  
clares,

That the tax upon horses, and tax upon mares,  
Is cutting and cruel—nay some of us vow,  
That, instead of a horse, we'll e'en saddle a cow.

*Derry down, &c.*

The tax upon maut—*argo*, tax upon drink,  
Wad mak ane reed mad only on it to think!  
Then the measure's sae sma!—between me and  
you,

Wemay drink till we're bruffen, before we're half fou.

*Derry down, &c.*

And windows—Ey, there I can feelingly speak—  
I paid three whyte shillings, this very last week.  
For paper-patch'd lights, that my scholars might  
see

To spelder their words, and ply A, B, C.

*Derry down, &c.*

But, deed or alive, I my taxes will pay,  
T' enjoy every year the delights of this day:  
Success to you all! full health I implore

To meet you next year—and for twenty years more!

*Derry down, &c.*

BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

† On the north entrance into the quire, there is a plate of brass on the wall, with this inscription:

A memorative epitaph for the worthy and loving Colonel Thomas Barwise, who died the 15th day of December, 1648, atat. suæ 27.

Stay passenger,—for there bold BARWISE lies,  
Whiose sancted spirit soars above the skies.  
Stout, wise, yet humble, fitted in each part  
For more command;—of comely body, pious heart:  
Dear to his people, country, kindred dear,  
Dear to his known associates every where:—  
Who, living, was life's lively protraiture,  
And dying colonel, lives crowned fare.

Thomas Wareup, one of the incumbents of this church, long before his death, caused this monument to be erected in the church-yard, with the following inscription:

Thomas Wareup prepar'd this stone,  
To mind him of his best home.  
Little but sin and misery here,  
Till we be carried on our bier.  
Out of the grave and earth's dust,  
The Lord will raise me up I trust;  
To live with Christe eternallie,  
Who, me to save, himself did die.

Mihi est Christus et in vita et in morte lacrum. Phil. 1. 21. Obiit anno 1653.

The Lady Margaret de Wigton gave this church, with the advowson, to the abbey of Holm Cultram,\* to which it was soon after made appropriate, and the appropriation confirmed. A vicarial stipend was fixed at twenty-six marks of silver yearly, to be paid by the abbot and convent, with one messuage and ten acres of arable land in the vill of Kirkland, and one acre of land in Wigton, near to the mansion-house: reservation was made to the bishop of the right of collation to the vicarage.†

After

\* For their better support after the devastations made by the Scotch,—and that they 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 chauntry of the church of Wigton, for the soul of the said Margaret and of her husband, John Gernoun, and of her ancestors.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following account of antiquities found here—In taking up the foundations of the old steeple, a large broken stone was discovered, with a mutilated inscription, which was copied, and the stone replaced in the foundation of the new church: it is to be read thus—“*V. I. B. O. Curaverunt (ponere hoc monumentum) uni filie Iementii Mlixii Sauram civitatis et uxor Vacilii Mauriconi Pontifici Elidum annos XXXX vivit.*” Valerius Junius and Brutus Octavius took care to place this monument for the only daughter of Iementius Mlixus, a Sauramite,§ and wife of Vacilires Mauriconus, high priest of the Elidi, aged 40 years.—See the fac simile, No. 19, among the *Old Carlisle antiquities*.

At the same time was found, under the wall, another stone, the inscription on which is as follows—“The tomb of Amatus Ingenuus, aged 60 years.” (See No. 20 of *Old Carlisle antiquities*.)—And in taking up the foundation of one of the inside pillars, the following inscription was also found—

“*Diap. for George de Kyrkbride.*”

† DECANAT' DE ALLERDALE.

P. N. Val.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Wyggeton £36 0 0	————— £13 6 8	{ Wigton vicaria ..... £17 19 9 f. Hospitale situat prope Wigton 2 0 0 Cantaria Beate Marie infra } eccle. de Wigton ..... } 5 6 8

WIGTON VICARAGE.

Dedic. St. Mary—Prior and conv. Holm Cultram, propr.—Bp. Carl. patron.

King's books 17l. 19s. 9d. f.—Certf val. 32l. 13s. 4d.—Augmented, 1718. 200l.—Thomlinson, by will, 250l.—Lands purchased, 20l. a year—Rent charge by Thomlinson's will, 13l.—Real val. 70l.

INCUMBENTS.—1308, James de Dalileigh, rector—1317, William de Hilton, pr. K. Edw. II.—1332, Adam de Staynegrave—Gilbert de Wiggeton, p. ref. Staynegrave, pr. prior and conv.—1336, Henry de Appelby, p. ref. Wiggeton, first vicar—1359, Thomas de Cullerdane—Richard de Aflaby, p. ref. Cullerdane—1367, William de Cressop—Richard Damysfell, p. ref. Cressop—1367, William de Hayton, p. ref. Damysfell—1368, John de Weltou, p. ref. Hayton—1572, John King—William Lowden, p. ref. King—1592, William Lawfon, p. m. Lowden—1612, Tho. Warecup, p. ref. Lawfon—1661, John Chambers—1674, Henry Geddis—1715, John Brown—1763, Wilfrid Clark, A. M. p. m. Brown.

VICARIA DE WIGTON.

Johes Gregylle vicarius ejusdm cuj. rectoria appropriata unita et annexa est abbi et conventin de Holme Coltrayne habet mans. sine gleba cu. p'vo gardino eid adjacen. que valent p. annu. coibs annis.	}	£. s. d. 0 3 4
Idem Jhes habet et p'cipit de abbe et conven. man. de Holme Coltrayne p. man. p'curator eccleie de Wigton coibs annis	}	17 6 8
Idem Johes habet 2 ten. in Kyrkland infra ejusdm p'ochie que valent coibs annis p. annu	}	0 13 4
Sm total valoris 18l. 3s. 4d. de quibs.		

§ A city of the Sabines.—*Elidi*, a people inhabiting *Elis*, a city of Pcloponnesus.

After the dissolution, Queen Elizabeth, in the 30th year of her reign, granted out the corn tithes of Wigton, Waverton, and Oulton: the rest of the rectorial rights, except tithes of eggs, geese, and apples, were granted out in the reign of King

Refoluc. fenagij } In refoluc epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim. folut. — — £0 0 16  
 et fubfid. }  
 Et conf. p'cucon veftitacon. dict. epi de tribus in tres annos 6s. 8d. folut. Et sic annuatim 0 2 2 3f  
 Sm deduct 3s. 6d. 3 farthings.  
 Et rem. 17l. 19s. 9d. farthing. Xma inde 35s. 11d. 3 farthings.

*Hospitale fituatum p'pe Wigton.*

Georgius Lancafter capellanus ibm est denominat. p. preclaru. et illustrissim. vir. Henricu }  
 comitem Northumbrie ejus hospitale vocat. le Spytelle de Wigton que valet in redd } 0 40 0  
 ejufdem p. annu. coibs annis. — — — — —  
 Sm valoris 40s. Xma inde 4s.

*Cantaria B'te Marie infra Eccliam de Wigton.*

Jacobus Belle capellanus cantarista altaris Beate Marie infra eccliam pochialem de Wigton }  
 fundat. et p'cepit abbe et conv. monasterij de Holme Coltrayne annuatim. — — } 5 6 8  
 Sm valoris 5l. 6s. 8d. Xma inde 10s. 8d.  
 Wilmus Broune capellanus cantarista ibm et ad hujusmodi altare celebrant p'cepit dict. }  
 abbe et conven de Holme Coltrayne coibs annis — — — — — } 5 6 8  
 Sm valoris 5l. 6s. 8d. Xma inde 10s. 8d.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

	Bap.	Bur.
STATE OF POPULATION.—From 1661 to 1680,	1026	690
From 1772 to 1791,	1234	1004

Increase 208 314

In 1750 there were 350 inhabited houses in this parish.—In 1781, 590.

*We were favoured with the annexed accurate Tables of the Population of Wigton, taken the First Day of July, 1791.*

Males	731	} In all, 1650 persons; of whom
Females	919	

502 were under 14 years of age.

879 from 14 to 16 do.

\*269 60 and upwards.

Total 1650

Of whom 610 either were or have been married; and as there were on said 1st day of July, 1791, 384 houses in the town of Wigton, it appears that there were something more than 4 one-fourth to each house, viz. 384, at 4 one-fourth to each, is 1632; being 18 more than 4 one-fourth to each house.

\* *A Table of Longevity in the Town of Wigton, taken the First Day of July, 1791.*

Males and females from 60 to 70 years of age	203
Males from 70 to 75, 10	} — — — 31
Females — 70 — 75, 21	
Males — 75 — 80, 9	} — — — 19
Females — 75 — 80, 10	
Males 80 and upwards 3	} — — — 16
Females 80 and ditto 13	

Total 269

EXTENT.

King James I. and they are now the property of the Fletchers of Hutton: the tithes of eggs, &c. King James, in the 5th year of his reign, also granted out, and they are the property of Sir John Brisco, Bart. of Crofton.

There was a free chapel in Wigton, called the Hospital of St. Leonard; but the founder is not known. King Edward VI. granted out in fee the lands and tenements belonging thereto to Thomas Dalston and William Denton.

The church of Wigton is dedicated to St. Mary: the yearly revenue is near 70l.

**EXTENT.]** From N. to S. 4 miles; in breadth about 3 miles.

**COMMON LANDS.]** There appears to be more common than inclosed land in this parish; all of an improvable nature, or a fine dry sward, but unlevel. The inclosures are laid out in very irregular forms, and are intersected and indented by the commons.—The sheep kept on the commons are small, and killed young, as they are very subject to the rot. Many have died within late years; so that it is difficult to calculate the number with any degree of certainty; but presume they are between 2 and 3000 yearly, on an average. The proprietors have of late years bought and bred a great many Scotch galloways to go upon the common.

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.]** The soil varies in different parts; some loam, clay, and gravel; but all of it dry and fertile, producing every kind of grain, turnips, potatoes, and grass, in a good degree.

**RENTS.]** Near the town land lets for 3l. an acre; in farms, about 1l. 1s. an acre on an average.

**FUEL.]** Coals, peat and turf. Coals from Bolton, which sell at Wigton for 2s. 6d. the single horse cartload, about 12 Carlisle pecks: the others are got in the parish.

**QUARRIES.]** Plenty of red freestone; but no limestone or coal.

**SPRINGS.]** A spring called HALLY-WELL, which comes off iron ore.

**LAKE.]** Called the MARTIN-TARN, about 2 square furlongs in dimension, situated on the common north of the town: contains pike, perch, and eels.

**ROADS AND RIVERS.]** The Wampool and the Waver touch this parish; the one on the east and the other on the west side.—The principal roads are those from Carlisle to Whitehaven, Allonby, Abbey Holm, &c.

**ENDOWMENTS.]** The hospital, as before mentioned at large.—The school, also before noted.—About a year ago, one Mr. Allison left 1000l. to be paid upon the death of an old woman, for the use of a free-school.

**SPAW.]** Near Kirkland is a spaw well: the water not having been analyzed, its virtues not described: it is drank with physic.

**ANTIQUITIES.]** Two years ago, on the skirts of this parish, towards Old Carlisle, 5 urns, containing bones, ashes, &c. were found in the gravel, about 3 feet below the surface.

**REMARKABLE INCIDENTS.]** Warkup, one of the incumbents of Wigton, whose epitaph is before noted, in the civil war was obliged to fly on account of his loyalty to the sovereign. After the restoration he returned to his cure; and the tradition is, that the butcher market was then held upon the Sunday, and the butchers hung up their carcases even at the church door, to attract the notice of their customers as they went in and came out of church; and it was not unfrequent to see people, who had made their bargains before prayer began, to hang their joints of meat over the backs of the seats until the pious clergyman had finished the service. The zealous priest, after having long, but ineffectually, endeavoured to make his congregation sensible of the indecency of such practices, undertook a journey to London on foot, for the purpose of petitioning the king to have the market-day established on the Tuesday, and which it is said he had interest enough to obtain.

**ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** This parish in general lies low, and has no general inclination: it contains little of level land, and yet in no part can be called hilly.—The lands have originally been laid out and cultivated, without any attention to regularity, and when land has been of little value; for the out-fences are mostly crooked, inclosing those parts which were thought best, and easiest cultivated.—Great part of the commons, if inclosed, would prove fertile, and reward the labours of the husbandman.—Here is little wood.—The buildings in general are good; some few clay houses are scattered upon the skirts of the parish.—**Housman's NOTES.**

The town of Wigton did not escape the depredations of warfare; for, in the 14th century, it was reduced to ashes, at the time the Scots wasted the monastery of Holm Cultram.

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### THE PARISH OF AIKTON,

(IN CUMBERLAND WARD.)

“ AIKTON, *villa quercum*, is a manor, town, and parish in the barony of Burgh upon the Sands, and the principal feat of Johan de Morvill, the second daughter and one of the two coheirs of Sir Hugh Morvill, Lord of Burgh. A little hamlet there (now called *Downball*, and ever so named after the Scots burnt it) was the capital messuage of Aikton, where the said Johan Morvill and her husband, Sir Richard Gernon, (or Gernn, or Wernn) dwelt; and after them another Richard Gernon, and Helewise his wife; he the kinsman of the elder Richard, and she the daughter to John Morvill, to whom Johan gave six carucates of land, for their maintenance, in frank marriage. Johan died the 31st year of King Henry III. and Helewise her daughter 34th King Henry III. By her death, the land fell to Ada, her sister and heir, late wife to Radulph Boyvill de Levington, and then wife to William Lord Furnival. The same Ada died 55th King Henry III. And after Ada, her daughter and heir, Hewifa, the late wife of Eustice Balliol, succeeded in the inheritance of Ada, and of Radulph Levington, the first husband; which Hewifa died 55th King Henry III. without issue: therefore the lands of Radulph Boyvill, of Levington, fell to his six sisters and coheirs; and Hewifa's 4th part, viz. the moiety of her grandmother's moiety of the Morvills' lands in Burgh and Kirkoswald, to Thomas de Multon de Gilstand; and the manor of Aikton and the other 4th part of Burgh barony to Roger, son of Walter Colvill, and Margaret his wife, as the right of Margaret aforefaid, by descent, as some think, from Hewifa; but it seems otherwise, for the lands are found to be holden of the Lords of Burgh afterwards, and not of the king immediately. After Roger, succeeded Edward Colvill, his son and heir, 14th King Edward I. Lord of Aikton. His mother Margaret died 9th King Edward III. and then Robert Colvill, son and kinsman to Roger, was found heir. In the 23d King Edward III. Thomas Daniel died lord of the same, and the other lands in Burgh, in the right of Isabel his wife, the heir of Colvill, and left his daughter Margaret, a child of three years of age, his heir; who, in the 40th year of King Edward III. intailed the land to the heirs male of John Ratcliffe her husband, and hers; the remainder to Richard their son for life; after to heirs male of Robert, Thomas, Richard, and John, sons of the said Richard, successively; after to the heirs male of John, the son of Catharine de Cliftley; after to the heirs male of John, the son of William Ratcliffe, of Longfield; after to the heirs male of Robert, the son of William, the son of Richard Ratcliffe; and after to the right heirs of Margaret Daniel, the grandmother, for ever. She died 44th King Edward III. Afterwards these lands  
“ and

“and manor were sold, in the time of King Henry VI. to the Lord Thomas Dacre, father of Humphrey, by Sir John Savage, Knight, in whose blood they continue at this day, and so are become demesnes of the Lord Paramount of Burgh, united to the antient feigniory, from whence they were divided by the partition of Sir Hugh Morvill’s daughter (as is before mentioned) in the time of King John. The parish contains Gamelsby, Biglands, Wigganby, Whitriglees, Drumleyning, Lathes, and Wampool.”—DENTON’S MS.

GAMELSBY, within this parish, is on the north of Wampool river: it, together with BIGLANDS, an adjoining hamlet, were anciently a manor of the barony of Burgh; being granted out to one Brewer by some of the ancient barons. By female issue, it was divided into moieties; one of which was sold to the tenants; and the other was purchased by Lord Dacre, and re-united to the barony.

WATHAMPOOL was another inferior manor, and the ancient possession of the Bruns, whose successors took the local name of Wathampole. It afterwards came to the Warwicks, who sold it out to the tenants, now holding their lands, as freeholders, of the barony of Burgh.

LAITHES is the third division of this parish. It was part of the demesne of Whitrigg, and was possessed by the family of Laithes from near the time of the conquest to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Adam de Laithes sold the lands to the tenants.

The church of Aikton\* is rectorial, and dedicated to St. Andrew; now worth about

\* DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. N. Val.	}	K. Edw. II.	{	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Ayketon .....		£19 4 0		£4 0 0

AIKTON RECTORY.

Ded. St. Andrew—The Earl of Lonsdale patron.  
King’s books 13l. 13s.—Real val. 200l.

INCUMBENTS.—William de Aldewick—1304, William de Somerset, p. m. Aldewerk, pr. Thomas de Multon—1306, Richard de Askelly, p. ref. Somerset—Robert de Halghton—William de Salkeld—Thomas le Spencer—William Beauchamp—William Chamberlayne—Robert de Kirkby—Thomas de Hutton—Thomas Roke—John de Kirby—John de Middleton—Richard Morland, in whom ended the presentation by moieties—Christopher Cannefield—1509, Robert Lowthe—1542, Richard Crawhall—John Blyth—1563, William Lowden—1572, Robert Allanby, p. m. Lowden, pr. Queen Elizabeth—1583, Rowland Hauxbie, p. ref. Allanby—1591, William Lowson, p. ref. Hauxbie, pr. Queen Elizabeth—1592, Edmund Hewit pr. Queen Elizabeth—1598, Thomas Blayne—1642, Thos. Head, p. m. Blayne—1650, Rowland Nichols by the eject. of Mr. Lampit, ap. Sir Arthur Hazelrig; he afterwards conformed—1694, R. Threlkeld, A. B. p. m. Nichols, pr. Sir John Lowther—1707, Richard Holme, A. M. p. m. Threlkeld, pr. Lord Viscount Lonsdale—1739, William Lindsey, A. M. p. m. Holme, pr. ibid.—1753, Henry Lowther, A. M. p. m. Lindsey, pr. Sir James Lowther.

RECTORIA DE AYKTON.

Johes Robynson prior de Lan’coft rector ejusdm ecclie de Ayketon habet mansionem et gleba que valent p. ann. coibus annis	}	£	s.	d.
Idem Johes habet decim garbar dict’ p’ochie que vale’t coibus annis		0	16	8
Idem Johes habet decim lani et agn. q. valent p. ann.	}	0	6	8
Idem Johes habet decim vitul. lacticin. oblacon. minut. cu. p’ficu. libr. pasch. que valent coibus annis		3	10	0

Sm totalis valoris 17l. 3s. 4d. de quibus.

P pp 2

Resoluc.



“ and corruptly *St. Bridge*, and gave name to the township. The said Adam, son  
 “ of Ada, was witness to a deed of gift of his cousin, Henry, the son of Ada de  
 “ Waverton, made to the monks of Holm Cultram, of lands in Waverton ;—and  
 “ had issue Richard de Kirkbride; Richard had issue Robert, whose issue male  
 “ enjoyed the moiety of Kirkbride, till it fell to the coheirs of George Bride, the  
 “ last of that house, who transferred his inheritance to the Dalstons, Cleburns and  
 “ Weddals, that married them.

“ Adam, fil. Ada—Richard, fil. Ada—Richard, fil. Richard—Robert, fil.  
 “ Richard—Richard, frater Robert—Walter§—Richard, 23d Edward III.—Walter,  
 “ 10th Edward III.—Richard, 23d Edward III.—Richard, 22d Richard II.—  
 “ Richard—Richard—Richard—Richard—George Kirkbridge, the last of that  
 “ house.

“ The other moiety went forth by a daughter of ....., whose posterity sold  
 “ that part in process of time to the Lord Paramount of Wigton; in whose hands  
 “ it continued, till the Earl of Northumberland gave his patrimony to King  
 “ Henry VIII.; which king sold it to Thomas Dalston, grandfather to John  
 “ Dalston, now entire lord of the same.”—DENTON'S MS.

The Dalstons held Kirkbride in capite, by knights service, 13s. 4d. cornage,  
 22d puture, 16d. seawake, and suit to the feignory court. It remained the in-  
 heritance of the Dalstons, until Sir George, about the year 1764, sold the same to  
 Joseph Wilson, Esq.\*

The church is rectorial.† The advowson has always attended as an appendage  
 to the manor. The living is computed to be worth about 60l. a year.

THE

§ This Walter was a knight. I find him named as witness to a deed *anno* 1st K. Edw. III.

\* A mixed manor—about 40 tenements—13 enfranchised, for the payment of 5 fines, at the rate of  
 a twenty-penny fine, in 1763—Customary rent remaining, 7l. 10s.—A twenty-penny fine—and a heriot  
 on death of tenant.

† This parish consists of about 55 families—3 Quakers, and the rest of the church of England; in  
 all, 227 inhabitants.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. *John Etherington*.—THE EDITORS.

KIRKBRIDE RECTORY.

P. N. Val.	}	K. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Kirkbryde . . . £6 0 0		£2 0 0		Kirkbryde rect. . . . . £5 0 0

Joseph Wilson, Esq. patron.

King's books 5l.—Certf. val. 43l.—Real val. 60l.

INCUMBENTS.—1341, Robert de Bromfield, pr. Sir John de Weston, in right of Joan de Wigton, his  
 wife—1342, John de Misterton, p. ref. Bromfield, pr. *ibid.*—158—, Robert Allanby, A. M. p. m.  
 Cuthbert Fisher, pr. John Dalston—1586, Gyles Hemmerford, p. m. Allanby, pr. *ibid.*—1586, Nicholas  
 Dean, p. m. Hammerford, pr. *ibid.*—1643, Mr. Hudson—1660, Thomas Lumley, pr. Sir William  
 Dalston—1678, Henry Hall, p. m. Lumley, pr. *ibid.*—1717, John Walker, A. B. p. m. Hall, pr. Sir  
 Charles Dalston—1743, John Cowper, A. B. p. m. Walker, pr. Sir George Dalston—1750, George  
 Gilbanks, p. ref. Cowper, pr. *ibid.*—Francis Metcalf, A. M. is the present incumbent.

RECTORIA DE KYRKEBRYDE.

Cuthbertus Fysher, rector ejusdem ecclie de Kyrkebryde habet mansionem et glebam, predict.	}	£. s. d.
rector. que valent. per ann. coibus annis. — — — — —		0 5 0
		Idem

THE PARISH OF BOWNESS, OR BULNESS,  
(IN CUMBERLAND WARD.)

THE word *nefs*, from its common acceptation in the north, means a promontory, or head-land; and, on account of the Roman works, this *nefs*, or *nafus*, may be conceived to have part of its name from the wall and those bulwarks which extended along this isthmus, and terminated there.

Camden

Idem Cuthbertus habet gran. decial dict. p'ochie que valent coibus annis — — £4 0 0  
 Idem Cuthbertus habet decim seni lini et canobi dict. p'ochie que valent coibus annis — — 0 3 4  
 Idem Cuthbertus habet oblacon. minut. alterag. et albe decie cu. p'ficuis libr paschalis q. } 0 13 4  
 valent p. ann. coibus annis. — — — — — }  
 Sm total valoris £5 0 20 de quibs.

Refoluc. fenag. } In refoluc. epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim solut. — — — 0 0 12  
 et al. }  
 Et in conf. p'cucon viftacon dict. epi de tribus in tres annos 2s.—Et sic annuatim. — — — 0 0 8  
 Sm deduct. 20d.  
 Et rem. 5l. Xma inde 10s.  
 ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

KIRKBRIDE is in extent, from north to south, about a mile and a half, and is nearly of the same breadth. COMMON LAND.] About one half of this parish is waste, or common, much of which is of moss-earth, covered with heather:—a few sheep and young cattle are kept upon it, where they find a meagre pasturage.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil varies, but is in general either a moss-earth, or clay.—It produces grain of all sorts; barley and oats the best.—The inclosed lands pretty good grass land.

RIVERS ] The Wampool bounds the east side of the parish, and falls into the Solway Frith. This river runs very dead, on account of the lowness of the bed; and what with the tide flowing up it, and fresh water floods, it is often so swelled as to alter the sands in its course so much, that no bridge hitherto erected has stood, and the fording of it consequently is uncertain and dangerous. There are few springs in this parish.

FUEL ] Chiefly peats and turf.

MINERALS ] No coals, limestone, nor freestone.

TITHES.] Corn hay, &c. paid in kind.

TENURE.] Both freehold and customary, Lord Lonsdale lord of the manor.

No roads of any note.

A tombstone at the east end of the church has the following inscription—“Near this place lie interred a son and five daughters of the Rev. Lancelot Thompson, curate of Kirkbride, and Margaret his wife, who all died of the small-pox within the space of three weeks, in the year our Lord, 1746. Their names, ages, and times of their death, are as follow:

“Mary, aged 12 years, 0 months, June 24th  
 “Jane, ——— 4 ——— 2 ——— July 6th  
 “Margaret, ——— 10 ——— 3 ——— ditto 7th  
 “William, ——— 8 ——— 5 ——— ditto 12th  
 “Anne, ——— 6 ——— 7 } Both died ditto 15th  
 “Abigail, ——— 1 ——— 7 }

“Also the Rev. L. Thompson, who died June 10th, 1755, aged 40 years.”

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The grounds of this parish are perfectly level; the inclosures are small, but well divided with quickset fences: the buildings are some of brick and others of clay, but there

Camden says—"There jets out a small promontory, below which is a large arm of the sea, the boundary at present of England and Scotland; but formerly of the Roman province and the Picts. Upon this little promontory is that old town, *Blatum Bulgium*, (possibly from the British *bulch*, signifying a partition or divorce) from which, as the place most remote, and the limit of the province of Britain, Antoninus begins his Itinerary. The inhabitants at this day call it *Bulnefs*; and though it is but a very small village, yet has it a fort; and (as a testimony of its antiquity) besides the tracks of streets and pieces of old walls, it has a harbour, now choaked up; and they tell you a paved causeway ran along the shore, from hence as far as Ellenborough. (Here are also frequently found Roman coins and inscriptions, and not long since was dug up a small brazen figure of a Mercury, or a Victory, which came into the possession of John Aglionby, Esq.) A mile beyond this, as appears by the foundations at low water, begins the Picts wall, that famous work of the Romans, which was formerly the boundary of the province, and was built to keep out the barbarians, who, in those parts, were, as one expresses it, continually barking and snarling at the Roman empire. I was amazed at first, why they should be so careful to fortify this place, when it is fenced by a vast arm of the sea, which comes up some eight miles; but now I understand that, at low water, it is so shallow, that the robbers and plunderers made nothing of fording it. That the figure of the coast hereabouts has been altered, appears plainly from the roots of trees, covered over with sand, at a good distance from the shore, which are often discovered when the tide is driven back by strong winds. I know not whether it be worth while to observe, what the inhabitants tell you of subterraneous trees without boughs,

there are several good brick houses.—The rectory house was lately built by the present rector, Mr. Metcalfe, who has the advowson. This mansion is intended to be finished in a very elegant style; the situation is particularly beautiful; the ground there rises a little, and commands an extensive view over a level country on every side; in some directions, and particularly towards Holm Cultram, the plain has the appearance of being covered with wood, from the hedges running parallel, and crossing the sight at right angles. Towards the north-west, Solway Frith appears; over which the Scotch hills are seen distinctly, with their variegated and cultivated skirts: on the other hand Skiddaw and the adjacent mountains present themselves to the view. The want of trees near this house is the most to be lamented; but which the taste of the owner, and some few years, will, doubtless, supply.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

ANTHONY HALL, son of Henry Hall, Clerk, rector of this parish, was born here in 1679: admitted batellar of Queen's college, Oxford, 7th July, 1696; matriculated 18th Nov. 1698; B. A. 15th Dec. 1701; A. M. 16th June, 1704; Fellow, April 18th, 1706; accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. 9th July, 1721; was Rector of Hampton Poyle, in Oxfordshire; and died in 1723.

He published,—1. *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Britannicis*; Autore Johanne Lelando, ex Autographo Lelandino nunc primum editus. 2 tom. 8vo, 1709.—Dedicated to Dr. Lancafter, Provost of Queen's college.

2. *Nicolai Triveti Dominicani Annales sex Regum Angliæ, è præstantissimo Codice nunc primum emendatè edit.* Tom. 1. 8vo, Oxon, 1719.—Dedicated to Henry Vincent, Esq. of Truro, in Cornwall.

3. *Nicolai Triveti Annalium Continuatio: ut et Addami Munimuthatenfis Chronicon, cum ejusdem Continuazione: quibus accedit Johannis Bostoni Speculum Cænobitanum.* E præstantissimo Codice Reginensi nunc primum edita. 8vo, Oxon, 1722.—Dedicated to John Bridges, Esq. of Kettering, in Northamptonshire.—BIOGRAPHIA CUMB.

“ which

“ which they commonly dig up ; discovering them by the dew, which never lies upon the ground that covers them. Upon the same frith, a little more inward, is Drumbugh Castle, of late days (1607) the possession of the Lords Daeres, and at present (1695) the Lord Viscount Lonsdale, but formerly a station of the Romans. Some will have it to be† the *Castra Exploratorum*, but the distance will by no means allow of it. Here are many Roman monuments which were collected by John Aglionby, Esq.”||

By the course of the Roman wall, the distance between Burgh and Drumbugh exceeds four measured miles a little. The wall being in this whole tract much defaced, it is not to be expected that the places of the castella can be ascertained. According to the rule adopted for calculating their distances, there would be five castella between these two stations, one of which would necessarily stand near to Drumbugh. We must observe, that Drumbugh seems to have been added to the work, from some occasion that had shewed it would be necessary to guard the marsh with more force than the ordinary chain of *castella*. According to the *Notitia* and scale of stations *ad lineam valli*, laid down by Mr. Horsley and Mr. Warburton, it was the seventeenth in number, and was called *Gabrosentum*, where the *cohors secunda Thracum* was stationed. Mr. Horsley's words are—“ The *cohors secunda Thracum* seems to have been in Cumberland, by an inscription found at Ellenborough, and so might probably, in the latter times of the empire, be fixed at Drumbugh.—I know *Gabrosentum* has generally been taken for Gateshead, near Newcastle, ever since Camden imagined it to be there ; but without reason ; for, as there was a station at Newcastle, on the north side of the river, it is not easy to suppose, that there would be another just on the south side of Gateshead. At Drumbugh is a fort about five chains square, whose ramparts are large, and ditch very deep : out of this fort abundance of stones have been taken. It is very probable, that the house and garden walls have been built with the stones of the wall and station, and that it has the name of castle from the old Roman fort ; for the seat is not built in the form of a castle. There seemed to be somewhat like a ditch to the south of the house, which I suspected might be Hadrian's ; but

† Dr. Gale, p. 36, makes these the same with *Blatum Belgium*.

|| Some time ago, the following particulars were communicated to the Cumberland Packet—There was lately dug up at Bowness, in Cumberland, very near the western extremity of the Pict's wall, and the most western station thereon, a red freestone, about 3 feet long, 16 inches broad, and 2 inches and a half in thickness, with the inscription following, in Roman capitals—

.....  
 .. ONIANVS DEPIC ..  
 SEDDATE VITE IVRAQVARTVS  
 SVPPLEAT VOTIS FIDEM  
 AVREIS SACRABO CARMEN  
 MOX VIRITIM LITTORIS  
 VENVSI

“ There are fragments of another line at the top ; and probably there may have been several more, as it is impossible to ascertain what length it may have been when entire.”

We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the above inscription, as we have not had an opportunity of examining the original.

“ this

“ this I dare not depend on. I am much of opinion, that Severus’s wall may here too have fallen in with the north side of the station. As for the altars and inscriptions that are here, it is generally said that they were brought from another place; and it is certain, from Camden, that the two curious inscriptions, which yet remain at this place, and are legible, did not originally belong to it.— Whether any other altars which are here, and whose inscriptions are defaced, may have at first been found here, I cannot determine.”

All our antiquaries have agreed, that it was necessary to have a station at each end of the march; which, if the tide advanced to the height many of the inhabitants insist it has done, by the wreck they find whenever they cut the surface of the soil, there would be found a bay, which would be properly guarded by the two stations of Burgh and Drumbugh. In the whole course of the village of Burgh, no traces are discoverable of the Roman works, though the inhabitants, from the discoveries they frequently make of materials and mason work, insist, that the wall of Severus passed on the north side of the town. It was Mr. Horsley’s opinion that a castellum had stood about a quarter of a mile west of Burgh, from the extraordinary quantity of materials which had been gained from thence: the place is called *Watch-Hill* to this day; and, in his time, a remarkable tree in it was called the *Watch-Tree*. Mr. Horsley says he was told that the people frequently struck upon a pavement hereabouts, not far from the track of the wall, and that the stones they found there were such as are now used for paving: this he thought was the military way, since it seemed to have been between the two walls; “ for, as Severus’s wall seems to have run nearly parallel to the highway from Burgh westward, and to the north of the way, so from Burgh to Dykesfield there is a ditch, very visible to the south of Severus’s wall, at first five chains, and at the end of the village Longburgh, about ten from it, which, therefore, must have belonged to Hadrian’s vallum.

“ Whether Hadrian’s work has been continued any further than this marsh, or to the water side beyond Drumbugh, is doubtful; but I am pretty confident it was not carried on so far as the wall of Severus at this end, any more than at the other; However it is certain, that, from the side of the marsh to the west end of the wall, there is no appearance of Hadrian’s work, or any thing belonging to it.”

It was a prevailing opinion with our antiquaries, that Hadrian’s work, on the east end of the wall, did not extend so far as the works of Severus, till the discovery of an inscription, communicated by Mr. Harrison, now of Durham, to Mr. Pennant, who published it in his *Tour of Scotland*, and which was quoted from thence in the *View of Northumberland*: this discovery strengthens Mr. Gordon’s position, that the works had united before their termination at the two extremes: and we think it probable some future discovery may ascertain it on the west point.

“ From Burgh to Drumbugh Castle, no vestige of the wall is to be seen, though I think it certain, that the wall did not pass through the marsh, but by Boustead-Hill and Easton: for both tradition and matter of fact favour this course of it. The country people often strike upon the wall, and could tell exactly several places through which, by this means, they knew it passed, and always by the side of the marsh: besides it is no way reasonable to suppose, that the Romans

“ would build their wall within tide mark; and it is evident that the water  
 “ has formerly overflowed all this marsh. The Solway Frith has reached much  
 “ higher, both southward and northward, than it does now; and in very high  
 “ tides it has been known, even within memory, to come a great way.”

Severus's wall and ditch are both very conspicuous at a small distance from Drumbugh, to the west, and continue the greatest part of the way to Bowness.— Mr. Horsley says—“ On the east part of Bowness the wall measured ten feet in height, though the facing stones were removed.” We do not discover the place where the remains were of that loftiness, though in several parts the work is many feet above the common level. Hadrian's work is quite effaced. It was the opinion of Mr. Horsley and Mr. Warburton, that these works went beyond Drumbugh, and down to Solway Frith; and that this may have been one reason why Severus's wall has formed such an angle in its way to Bowness.

At about the distance of fourteen furlongs from Bowness, there are the visible remains of a castellum, which falls in its due place on the adopted computation of distances; and there must have been another between that castellum and the station. The distance between Drumbugh and Bowness is near three miles and a half; so that the station takes up the place of a castellum; and the regularity of the work shews, that at this station the wall began.

### BOWNESS

was the *Tunnocellum* of the Romans, being the eighteenth station on the wall, where, according to the Notitia, the *cobors prima Ælia Classica* was placed.

The situation of this station is exceedingly proper, on a natural elevation, the promontory being rocky, and commanding the shore. The village now occupies the site of the station, yet hath not effaced the marks of the vallum and out-works.

To the west of the village, we could perceive no remains of a continuation of the works; or gain any information or tradition of their appearance: so that it is probable the account given by Camden had arose from misinformation. Mr. Warburton says, “ but, upon enquiry into this matter, I could not find any thing  
 “ about it which could be relied on; and therefore am of opinion, that it had been  
 “ the foundation of one of the small forts which were placed along the shore of  
 “ the frith, that led him into this mistake. When the tide is out, the river is  
 “ fordable here: I rode it in the evening I was there; but was told that it could  
 “ not be forded below; so that it is probable the wall has terminated in this  
 “ station.

“ From Burgh to the end of the wall, we meet with no more original inscrip-  
 “ tions that belong to it, or any of the stations upon it; for though there are two  
 “ legible ones at Drumbugh Castle; yet they belong not to the wall, as I shall shew  
 “ afterwards. And it is most likely that the other two altars, which are at the same  
 “ castle, one in the hayloft, and the other in the south wall of the garden, (but no  
 “ visible letter upon them) have both belonged to some other station, most probably  
 “ Old Carlisle, from whence it is certain the others were taken. The latter, which  
 “ is the finer, I took a draught of; but not of the former, which is a coarse red  
 “ stone,

“ stone, and had nothing that was remarkable about it. As for Boulnefs, the last station upon the wall, I could not see or hear of any inscription remaining there. That now at Appleby seems to have come from Boulnefs; but is no original.— However it is an argument, that some Roman inscriptions, as well as other antiquities, have formerly been found here; for Mr. Bainbrig had a humour of cutting out, or copying upon stones, any Roman inscription which came in his way, of which fort this manifestly appears to be; because, according to his usual manner, he has annexed what he took to be the Roman name of Boulnefs, viz. *Blatum Bulgium*. The whole is as follows: IMP. M. AVRE. TRIUMPHAL. PERSAR. MARC. AVREL. PHILO. BLATI BVLGII. *Imperatori Marco Aurelio triumphatori Persarum*. The three first lines have been evidently a copy of some Roman inscription found at Boulnefs; the last three are Mr. Bainbrig’s own comment upon it, I suppose with a design to shew that this monument was found at Boulnefs, (which he believed to be *Blatum Bulgium*) and that the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, called the philosopher, was intended in the inscription.”†

The inaccuracy of Baron Clark’s copy of the inscription lately discovered at Drumbugh, and now built up in the wall of a house there, will best appear in comparison with the figure in the plate. The several points which the baron would give

† EXTRACT FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS OF ROGER GALE, ESQ.

*Letter from Sir John Clark, dated 19th August, 1739.*

“ On Sunday we went along the sea side to Alington, and so came to Boulnefs, where I was obliged to stay, because of the tide, till next morning about eleven. Here the Roman wall began or ended. Camden thinks it went a little further to the west, into the sea; which is very probable, if the frith at low water was as passable then as it is now: but I have reason to believe, that in the Roman times, the sea ran higher by several feet than at present; this is manifest on the coast of Italy, and even in Scotland; for, at a place called *Cramond*, four miles above Leith, there was a Roman harbour, where now the sea scarce washes.

“ The station at Boulnefs has been a large square, all fortified with ditches, faced with square stones; few ruins, except an old square vault, remain. The wall of Severus is very conspicuous here for a mile or two, though sometimes levelled to the ground. Nothing remains but the middle of the building, and indeed this appears, in some places where I measured it, 8, 9, and 10 feet high: the outside and inside have been of squared stones. Thousands of cartloads remain, and at times the quantity is visible in all the houses and inclosures hereabouts. Nothing is to be seen half a mile from this wall, but small inclosures of two or three acres, fenced with these stones. I observe, that the inside of the wall is built irregularly for the most part. The cement is a mixture of lime and small gravel, with some shells beat together, and poured in with water from the top, till the interstices were filled up.

“ This way has been imitated by myself and some modern builders, with good effect, and never fails to make strong walls. The station of Boulnefs was, by Camden and others, thought to be the *Blatum Bulgium* of the Roman Britains, but Mr. Horsley will have it called *Tunnocellum*; and that Middleby, which you saw, is his *Blatum Bulgium*. I cannot be of his opinion, there is such an affinity between *Blatum Bulgium* and *Boulnefs*; the additional syllable *nefs*\* being an old British word signifying a point or promontory near the sea; so we have in Scotland *Invernefs*, *Bucannefs*, and many others.

“ I find that Mr. Horsley has not had an opportunity to see an altar which is built up in a house here, belonging to one Mr. Lawfon, with the following inscription, which I caused the schoolmaster

\* *Nefs, nafus.*  
Q q q 2

give such importance to, placed over the name of *Secundinus*, also appear above the third line of the inscription, and seem to be no more than a whim of the sculptor. The stone is eight inches and three-fourths wide, and fifteen inches and a half high, and has been mutilated by the workmen to square it to their building, where it is now placed. In order to shew its similarity to the inscription found at Greta-Bridge, and mentioned by Mr. Horsley, we have annexed in the plate\* that monument now deposited in Mr. Morrill's Museum, at Rookby Park, part of the collection of the late Sir Thomas Robinson. The stone was found at some little distance from the castrum, and close by the great military way, called there "*the High-street.*" The duplicate letters in these two inscriptions are remarkable, given therein to denote the plural number. The character in the Greta-Bridge inscription is not so rude and ill cut as on the altar, though it is on a rough and unhewn stone.

" of the place, a young man, to stand on a ladder about 16 feet from the ground, and to copy as well as he could: I examined it afterwards myself, and found no mistake:—

I. O. M.	<i>Jovi optimo maximo</i>
PRO SALVTE.	<i>prefalute</i>
D. D. N. N. GALLI	<i>Dominorum nostrorum Galli</i>
ET VOLVSIANI	<i>et Volvsianni</i>
AVGG. SVLPICIVS	<i>Augustorum Sulpicivus</i>
SECVNDINVS	<i>Secundinus</i>
TRIB. CO	<i>tribunus co-</i>
R. POSVIT.	<i>hortis posuit.</i>

" Mr. Horsley takes notice of a pillar found in your neighbourhood at Greta-Bridge, with an inscription to these two emperors, which he says is the only one in Britain, (see his book, p. 305); but here you see another, or I read it wrong; there are above the word *Secundinius* (I suppose for *Secundinus*) 5 points, which possibly were made to signify what office or family this man was of, for they are by no means accidental.

" Some days before I came to this place, there was another stone found, about 10 inches square," and which is given at No. 22, among the *Old Carlisle antiquities*.

" The reading of this is agreeable to other inscriptions of the sixth legion: "*Legio sexta victrix pia fidelis et felix fecit.*"—These were the honourable titles of this legion, and the stone being of no great weight, I gave my landlord a shilling for it, who had it in his dyke, and took it away with me. But before I leave it, I cannot omit one remarkable thing, which my landlord, being a mason by trade, assured me of, and that is, that there is no stone within six miles of this place of the quality of which Severus's wall is built, being of a reddish kind, and of a very fine grit; it required seven millions of cartloads to have made so stupendous a work; and therefore I believe they had it from the Caledonian side of the water, where all the country for some miles round abounds with it, and likewise affords great quantities of limestone.

" After all, I cannot but take notice of two things with regard to this wall, that have given me great matter of speculation. The first is, why it was made at all, for it could never be a proper defence, and perhaps at Boulness less than at any other place, since our barbarian forefathers on the north side could pass over at low water; and if the sea was then higher or deeper than it is now, could make their attacks from the north-east side by land. The second is, why the Scots historians, vain enough by nature, have not taken more pains to describe the wall,—a performance which did their ancestors more honour than all the trifling stones put together which they have transmitted to us. It is true the Romans walled out humanity from us; but it is as certain they thought the Caledonians a very formidable people, when they, at so much labour and cost, built this wall; as before they had made a vallum between Forth and Clyde."

\* See No. 21, among the *Old Carlisle antiquities*.

The baron, in his letter to Mr. Gale, would impute to the Romans great folly and useless labour and expence in the construction of the before described *Prætentura*, contrary to the opinion we have given of their propriety therein.— In a matter of such consequence to the antiquarian, as the proper estimate of this stupendous work of the Romans is, we will lay before them, in the notes, a survey of this coast, published in the Gentleman's Magazine in the year 1748, where, from the testimony of a person who could have no idea of the discordance of opinions on this subject, the reader will be enabled to make his own determination.\*

We

\* " I was extremely sensible of the want of correct maps in the course of my survey; in my opinion the nation ought to encourage general meridians through Britain, at least from Berwick to the south coast of England, as has been done in France. Geography gains fast, and by a few observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, made at different places, by proper observers, our longitudes might all be corrected. The principal objection I own is the great expence of the work; but it is very well known, that Moll's little erroneous trifles, built altogether on copy, took remarkably well; and certainly, in a more curious age, correct ones would want no encouragement. It was my business every night to prepare meridians by the north pole, in cases of mistakes by the needle, after allowances made for the position of the pole star from the point of the earth's produced axis against my morning's works.

" I could not find that the points of Derwent mouth bore near so much west, as supposed in the present maps, the makers of which I imagined depended on the magnetical meridian more than the solar one. And indeed, as the difference of the magnetical and solar meridians is very near  $18^{\circ}$  on this coast, it is not to be wondered that surveyors following the needle should throw all promontories so much south of west, and all coasts too much south of west, as seems to be the case in constructing on those principles; the magnetical being a false meridian, though sailors use it for a true one. Observations by the needle, uncorrected by the solar, are at least about  $1\frac{1}{12}$ th point west of the north. It has increased on this coast since 1715 from  $14^{\circ}$ . to  $17^{\circ}. 30'$ . where it is now, but is still increasing.— I have marked the position of the sands from the best intelligence. Though the sea coast is most useful to be taken as it appears for the service of manners, yet it is great pity that public encouragement is not offered for accurate maps of the land also. I began at the monument on Burgh marsh to measure off the Solway bay; and as the ground was very low, I took several bases of triangles to measure the opposite shore, and fix its principal points. For general heights to keep constantly in my eye, I fixed on three remarkable mountains, as judging they might be seen through the greatest of the extent of my survey; these were Skiddaw, in Cumberland, Criffold, and Burnswark, in Scotland. The ground was very troublesome, by reason of the frequent creeks and quicksands, so that I could reach no further than Bowness on the 27th at night. From the monument, the coast is extremely low on the English side, and a fine pasture to Drumbugh. At Bowness I took a new meridian, to ascertain the truth of my triangles. It is properly so called, from the bend of the coast at this promontory, which is the most remarkable one on the Solway bay, at least on the English side. It is to be remarked, that the river Eden has of late years kept almost close under the Scotch shore; but its course is constantly varying by the rapidity of land floods at low ebbs, through such a soft and slimy sand, that no chart can be given with certainty of its fresh water-course; besides the sands are extremely uncertain and dangerous to enter upon. I proceeded forward by Uln or Elnfoot: the shore is a fine hard sand, and the coast above at some distance high and woody, particularly above Flimby, a little village with fultans: these woods are called Flimby Parks, and the country assumes a better aspect.

" When we get to a single house called the Bom, the coast elbows round, and the whole track from thence to Derwent mouth is a low benty soil, so broken with rabbits, that it is almost impossible to ride it after night falls. The river Derwent is the second for magnitude in Cumberland: it might be made navigable to Cockermonth by cutting through some grounds and erecting locks, for it admits ships of tolerable burthen for coasters to Workington. Workington seems a town of pretty trade, above 50 vessels belong to it, and the harbour dilates above the pier, which breaks the extreme violence of tides by westerly winds, and affords a good harbour. As it lay out of my limits, I passed the Derwent in a  
" boat,

We have transcribed the annexed piece, unmutated; as it may gratify some readers in those descriptions which were not immediately pertinent to the chief purpose of our quotation; and would in no wise interrupt the argument we would deduce, that the coast southward of the Roman *Prætentura*, from its nature, in some

“ boat, and proceeded to follow the course of the coast. On the opposite side, we came up with the  
 “ light-house and high land, which we had seen for several miles; they are principal sea-marks for  
 “ Workington harbour. The land was now high again, but skirted with low benty ground for rabbit-  
 “ warrens, with which the whole coast from the Grune abounds: but makes a very bad appearance,  
 “ because the eye is presently taken off by the height of the banks on your left hand, which of themselves  
 “ form a very different landscape. At Harrington salt-pans and before, the coast, from bad, grew worse  
 “ and worse; the rocks, or stones equal to rocks, grew insupportable for either horse or foot.—I ordered  
 “ the horses up land, at foot-ways cut from the pans along very steep rocky brows, finding the coast  
 “ now impracticable for riding and walking, under the shocking precipices, where no mortal could have  
 “ gone in spring tides, because the sea washes them to a great height. The sea was then full and stormy,  
 “ and I often felt its sprinklings break into drops by the violent shock upon the low rocks, on whose top  
 “ was all the path we had. Both Harrington salt-pans, which are now not wrought, and the old ones  
 “ of Leuco, which are tumbling into ruins every spring tide, are shockingly situated.

“ After a fine coast and inland, we came to Whitehaven, which is a thriving and well-built town; it  
 “ exceeds Carlisle in extent one-third, but is thrice as populous. The streets are extremely straight and  
 “ regular in most places: there is a general appearance of industry amongst the inhabitants, and the hurry  
 “ and bustle which accompanies their trade seems to be natural and easy. The vast supply of coals in this  
 “ neighbourhood has raised this port from a fishing town, to be the next after Bristol and Liverpool on  
 “ the west sea; and the roads leading to it are equal to the best turnpikes about London, and are every day  
 “ improving and carrying forward. Its situation is low, in comparison to the great height of the coast on  
 “ all sides of it; and the harbour is barricadoed with several piers, to bridle the fury of the west winds,  
 “ to which it is greatly exposed. Here the country puts on a much better appearance, and a fine vale  
 “ enriches Bees-Head from Whitehaven to the little brook below Seacote, full of pleasant villages and  
 “ country seats. There is a small fort at the outer pier, to command the harbour: of no great strength  
 “ by situation.—There seems wanting a lower battery on the pier itself. On Bees-Head there is a  
 “ light-house; but, in my opinion, the cradle is too much sunk within the battlements to afford a  
 “ serviceable light to sailors: the point indeed is so prodigiously exposed, that a greater elevation would  
 “ occasion a far greater consumption of fire; but coals are so plentiful in this neighbourhood, the expence  
 “ ought not to be regarded, as it is the first land that sailors from the west endeavour to make. They  
 “ compute it ten leagues from this promontory to the Isle of Mann: I make it more, by connecting of  
 “ triangles to the Paps of Mann, whither I took my aim. The town or village of St. Bees is pleasantly  
 “ situated in a vale, where they suppose the sea formerly flowed. Here is a good free-school, and a fine  
 “ retreat for youth. It is equal to several market-towns in bigness, and the sea has left St. Bees a  
 “ village only. From hence we found the sand very loose, which occasions great labour to the traveller,  
 “ till we came to the Calder, a stream running through a very romantic country into the sea, without  
 “ any harbour. At about a mile distance from Cauder mouth, is a very dangerous rock, only seen at  
 “ extreme low ebbs. It is called *Drig-rock*, and, in the course of seven years, has only been observed  
 “ twice. Here is abundance of all kinds of crabs and lobsters, and other testaceous fish; and the largest  
 “ oysters in Britain.

“ From BOWNESS, the coast continues high for about a mile westward, to How-point, when it falls  
 “ low again; winding by Scargril-head, till we came to Cardronac bay, which is a very dangerous one,  
 “ being full of shifting quicksands, by reason of the rivers and land waters: these, after rains, hurry the  
 “ sands into a loose sludge, which must be washed by several tides before it consolidates afresh; so that  
 “ no traveller, or even inhabitant, can pass it with certainty at all times. This bay is by some supposed  
 “ the *Moricambe* of Ptolemy; but I rather think it to be *Ken-sands*. There has been an old castle at  
 “ the Cote of Skinburn Naze, probably to guard the bay: a deep creek flows up to it, rendering it  
 “ navigable, so that brandy sloops drive on a strong trade here, because of the impossibility of an officer  
 “ getting at them, especially from the Cardronac side.

“On

some parts steep; in all stoney; full of quicksands; and, above all, encumbered with a dangerous spit or bank of sand stretching from Workington bar almost to the Scotch coast, rendered it so difficult for disembarking troops, and so

“ On the south of the bay lies Holm Abbey, eminent for the residence of the Princes of Scotland; it resembles the Escorial in Spain, having been both a palace and a monastery; but the description of “ Virgil’s Tenedos may now be applied to it:

“ *Dives opum Priami dum regna manebant*  
“ *Nunc deserta quidem.*” —ÆN. II.

“ CARDRONAC is an insignificant village, in a wretched country, almost quite environed with sea and morasses.

“ The GRUNE is a remarkable head of land, whose position the common maps have widely mistaken. It is now only a rabbit-warren, and hardly any vestige left where an ancient chapel stood, called the chapel of the Grune: the whole is a low beachy coast. The Dutch would make a gainful acquisition by dyking off this bay, was it in Holland; for the tide recedes so as one may pass it in any place for several hours together.

“ From hence the coast inclines more southerly, but is so extremely poor, that one could not meet with a single public-house, or any refreshment, from Holm Abbey to Allonby. This whole coast, till you come at a house called Beck-foot, is full of sandy hills, blown and raised by the winds, and are very tiresome travelling upon. Allonby is grown from a pretty village to a kind of market, especially in the summer; it stretches along the coast in a straggling manner, but is tolerably well built, and has a considerable concourse for bathing. Hill-house is a sea-mark, because it stands pretty high, and is made use of in the same manner almost as Dubmill-house, to avoid a dangerous sand which stretches almost from Workington bar to the Scotch coast.

“ When How’michael chapel and the saddle on Bees-Head are in one line, you may avoid the swamp; and when Dubmill-house and mount Skiddaw are in a line, you are on the tail of Dubmill swamp, and so may turn down the Solway: it is about half a mile broad. Hence there is a low coast till you pass the Blue-dial; then the shore begins to be banky, and rises by degrees to the Bank-end-point, with a skirt of low ground under the banks for rabbit-warrens. The sea sands are full of stones, some pretty large. On this shore I saw the star-fish, the concha, periwinkle, and pectines, and hardly any other kind.—The coast all along from Skinburn Naze is entangled with sea-holly, and very few other herbs, save the Serpyllum and Restharrow.

“ RAVENGLASS is but a small town, consisting of a single row of houses, in an isthmus so surrounded with water, that travellers are obliged to wait four or five hours sometimes before they can get to it, without riding almost up to the mountains. If there was occasion for it, a small matter would render it unapproachable.

“ The PERCH is a word used here for the mouth of a harbour; there is a large poll raised in the middle of the channel of Ravenglass harbour, for a post of direction: to such as these, candles and lanterns are fixed for night-guides in most places. This harbour is extremely ill represented in all maps; certainly no geographer has ever inspected it: three tolerable streams empty themselves into it: of all the three, Flk is the furthest navigable, even great way above Monkeaster-Hall, Sir Joseph Pennington’s seat, quite to the mountains, for vessels of tolerable burthen. Notwithstanding, government keeps a preventing officer at this town: he is so flood-locked, that he must of en be an idle spectator of that foul practice of smuggling, without having it in his power to prevent it. From the sea-side is a very shocking landscape of fells and precipices, bare and quite void of soil to the westward, as is observed through the world; so that, whilst the east side affords fine pasturage, the west will hardly support a goat. Amidst these precipices, shocking as they are, many beautiful narrow vales are interspersed, and kept so warm, that they produce a fine breed of cattle, contrary to the usual custom of mountains. Was it not for its weekly market, Ravenglass would decline; but that and the merchants of Whitehaven using it sometimes as a building place for vessels, because materials are cheaper, contribute to its preservation. Off the head of Southfield point, a sailor assured me that a very large stone, as big or bigger than his vessel, lies about three miles from land, bare at low ebb; that he has seen it several times, and failed very near it.”

hard

hard of access between Bowness and Elenborough, that, when the isthmus on the Solway Frith was fortified to the point of the naze, the Roman province was well secured from sudden attacks—all parts of the wall were as accessible as that pointed out by Baron Clark; and his objection holds as good to the general tenor of that stupendous work, as in that branch which runs along this isthmus.

To return to our subject of BOWNESS—It was a dependent manor of the barony of Burgh, one of whose barons granted it to Gamel de Brun.\*—"Bowness is a common name to the manor, town, and parish there. One of the first barons of Burgh, after the conquest, gave the same to Gamel le Brun. It containeth on the north side, where the sea floweth up into the river of Eden, the town of Bowness itself, Glasson, Drumbugh, and Easton, where the boulder of the same crosseth over southward, on the east side of Fingland and Whitrigg, unto Wampool, and taketh in all the afore-mentioned towns of Whitrigg, Whitrigg-Lees, Lang-Crofts, Fingland, Aynthorn, and Caedurnok, all which make a great point of land into the sea, thrusting in between the waters of Wampool and Eden. A goodly manor it was while entire, but now it is divided into several parts.

"Bowness was antiently called *Bulgium Blatum* of the Romans, who, as I think, framed this word *Bulgium* of a word now in use with us, namely, *bulge*, which signifieth a breaking in, as the sea there swelling breaks in. But whereof they took this word *Blatum* I cannot perceive, unless from that place in Scotland, a little from Tordoff, called *Blawt Wood*, which soundeth, the sea swelling or *bulging* in at *Blawt*. But this name Bowness, as some have thought, was given to the place of this word *nosse*, which the Scots and this country people call *neesse*, which signifies a point of land into the sea; and so they commonly call it: and for that the land here makes a crooked point into the sea, they call it Bowness. Others have writ it *Bowl-ness*, as a word made of *bowling*, which is swelling, and the said word *ness*, a point; for that often times the tide coming with the wind, the sea breaks in at the point with great fury.—But however it was called, it was a most antient thing and a great building, as appeareth by the antient foundations and paved streets which are daily found in the common fields by the inhabitants. It is seated at the west end of that memorable work, the Picts wall.

"The church is placed at Bowness, but the capital messuage at Drumbugh, where the said Gamel Brun and his posterity dwelt. It is called Drumbugh of that fenny mire or bog, then full of shrubs and haunted with bitterns, which the people call *mire-drombles*; so as that word Drumbugh signifies the bitterns fen."—DENTON'S MS.

We find Gamel's posterity possessing it in the time of King Edward I. King Edward II. King Edward III. and King Richard II. as appears by the escheats of those several reigns.† Male issue failing in Richard le Brun, it descended to three coheiresses. It was jointly possessed with Burgh; but when it came to the house of Lowther we have not been informed.

\* From the wastes near this manor, the Bruns were sometimes called *De Feritate*.

† The capital mansion was at Drumbugh.

The church is rectorial,\* and dedicated to St. Michael. The advowson has constantly gone as an appendage to the manoir. The living is worth about 130l. a year.

THE

\* DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. N. Val.	}	K. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Bowness ..... £30 0 0		-----		£4 0 0

BOWNESS RECTORY.

Dedic. St. Michael—Lord Lonfdale patron.—King's books 21l. 13s. 11d. h.—Real val. 130l.

INCUMBENTS.—1300, Roald de Richmond, an infant, pr. Lady Ade de Feritate—1307, Reginald de Northburgh, pr. Sir Richard le Brun—1342, William, son of Walter de Kirbythore, pr. Richard Brun—1354, William del Hall, p. ref. William, pr. Robert Brun—1381, Thomas de Barton, p. ref. Hall, pr. Robert Broyne—1399, William de Bowness—1565, William Talentyre, p. m. John Robinfon, pr. Sir Thomas Dacre—1572, Arthur Caye, p. ref. Talentyre, pr. Queen Elizabeth—1580, Leonard Lowther, p. ref. James Taylor, pr. Bishop Mey, in right of Philip Earl of Arundel and Lord William Howard—1597, Richard Sibfon, S. T. P. p. ref. Lowther—1617, William Orbell, p. m. Sibfon, pr. Spiller, purchase from the Countess of Arundel—1629, Thomas Warwick, A. M. p. m. Orbell, pr. by the same right—1643, Waiwick—1660, George Troutbeck—1691, Henry Aglionby, A. M. pr. John Aglionby—1697, Gerard Lowther, A. M. p. m. Aglionby, pr. John Viscount Lonfdale—1731, Henry Lowther, A. M. p. ref. Lowther, pr. Henry Viscount Lonfdale—1753, Hugh Robinfon, A. M. p. ref. Lowther, pr. Sir James Lowther—1763, James Watfon, A. M. p. m. Robinfon, pr. ibid—Brown Grifdale, D. D. present incumbent.

RECTORIA DE BOWNESS.

Johes Kendalle rector ecclic de Bownes habet mansionem et glebam ejusdem rector que valet	}	0 26 0
annuatim coibus annis — — — — —		
Idem Johes habet decim garbar. dict. p'ochie que valent coibus annis — — — — —		13 15 0
Idem Johes habet decim lani et agnor que valet coibus annis — — — — —		0 20 0
Idem Johes habet decim vitul. lacticin. oblacion minut cum p'ficuis libri paschal que valent	}	6 0 0
coibus annis — — — — —		
Sm totalis valoris 21l. 13s. 11d. de quibs.		
Resoluc. fenag. } In resolut epo Karlij p. fenagio annuatim — — — — —		0 5 0
et al. }		
Et p'cucon epi tempore visitacon de tribus in tres annos 6s. 8d. et sic dividit. ann. — — — — —		0 2 2 h.
Sm deduct 7s. 2d. halfpenny.		
Et rem. 21l. 13s. 9d. halfpenny. Xma inde 43s. 4d.		
ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.		

This parish is bounded on three sides by the Solway Frith; extent from E. to W. about 6 miles and a half, and is in breadth about 2 miles and a half.—Near one half of the parish is a peat-mofs.

SOIL AND PRODUCE OF ARABLE LAND.] The low flat grounds are a heavy white marshy soil; whilst those which rise a little are chiefly a mixture of a reddish clay and gravel: in some parts very fertile, in others moorish and barren. It produces every kind of grain pretty well, but answers well for barley.

RENTS.] Average rent for farms about 14s. per acre.

TITHES.] Part of the lands in this parish pay tithes in kind and part a prescriptive money payment.

TENURE OF LANDS.] Some parts are of a customary tenure, others freehold: all in the barony of Burgh.

FUEL.] Peats and turf.

RIVERS AND ROADS.] The Wampool the chief river, which bounds the parish towards the west.—Scarce a brook is to be seen, and few springs.—There is no public road of note, it being in a manner severed from other land.

GAME, WILD FOWL AND FISH.] In those this parish abounds.—On the mooses are moor game—hares and partridges—and upon the coast wild geese, ducks, teal, wigeons, &c. &c. in great numbers; also a great variety of sea-fish in abundance: salmon, &c. are taken here.

## THE PARISH OF BURGH

(IN CUMBERLAND WARD)

IS situated on a fine dry ridge of land, well cultivated and inclosed. Camden, speaking of this place, says—"There was also another Roman station, which, by a change in the name, is at present called *Burgh upon Sands*, (to distinguish it from "Burgh under Stanemoore, in Westmorland) from whence the neighbouring tract " is

ANTIQUITIES.] The Roman wall in several places remains, many feet in height; the facing stones have been wholly taken away.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The moor and common lands are quite level: the inclosed lands are on the rising situations, and fall gently in different directions.—The fences are quicksets: there are no regular woods, a few trees are seen here and there about the farm-houses. DRUMBUGH CASTLE is the property of the Earl of Lonsdale; an old building of great strength, much in ruins; the habitable part is let to a farmer: it stands upon a rising ground near the Roman wall, and has an extensive view. The middle tracts within this parish are chiefly peat-moors.—Lord Lonsdale has a small farmhold in tillage, called *Rogerfeugh*, furrounded with an extensive moor, so that it is very difficult of access: the soil is clay.

The buildings in general are of clay or brick.—The town of Bowness is well built, and in a situation not unpleasant.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

*Extract from Bowness Parish Register.*

	Christ.	Marr.	Bur.		Christ.	Marr.	Bur.
In 1755,	13	3	12	In 1785,	14	4	9
— 1756,	16	3	16	— 1786,	36	3	6
— 1757,	8	3	12	— 1787,	17	7	12
— 1758,	11	1	12	— 1788,	20	8	10
— 1759,	15	9	13	— 1789,	21	4	16
— 1760,	13	7	9	— 1790,	15	12	8
— 1761,	9	3	5	— 1791,	20	4	13
— 1762,	12	3	*19	— 1792,	21	8	8
— 1763,	17	5	13	— 1793,	17	4	9
— 1764,	11	6	5	— 1794,	14	5	6
	125	43	116		189	59	97

\* 7 of these were Manksmen, drowned in a boat wrecked on the 22d day of April, about 3 miles west from Bowness.

This parish, in the year 1750, consisted of 148 houses, and in 1781, of 149.

*Donations to Schools, &c.*

THOMAS PATTINSON, of Easton, by will, dated March 16th, 1785, bequeathed the following legacies out of his personal estates, and appointed the rector of Bowness for the time being, together with Mr. John Hodgson, of Easton, and Mr. John Wilson, of Burgh, to be trustees.

1st. The interest of 16*l.* to be paid to a schoolmaster at Easton, on the 1st of May annually, for teaching the poor children in Drumbugh quarter, who do not receive alms from the parish: he is also to read 12 homilies annually.

2d. The interest or produce of 20*l.* towards purchasing fuel for fires in the said school.

3d. The

“ is called the barony of Burgh. This, by Melchines Lord of Cumberland, was bestowed upon Robert de Trivers ;\* and from him came to the Morvils ; † the last of whom, Hugh, left a daughter ; who, by her second husband, Thomas de Multon, had Thomas Multon, lord of this place, and father of that Thomas who, by marriage with the heir of Hubert de Vallibus, joined Gililand to his other possessions : all which were carried by Maud Multon to Ranulph de Dacre.”

We pursue the account of this barony in Denton’s MS.—“ Next unto Alledale, upon the north side of the river Wathempool, or Wathalmpool, now Wampole, lies the barony of BURGH-BY-SANDS, or BURGH barony. On the west and north-west it is washed by the sea flowing up to the river Eden ; and by the said river, towards the north and north-east, unto the city of Carlisle ; and from Carlisle to the river Wampool, on the south-east, it is divided from Dalston barony by the beaten high street which leadeth from Carlisle through Thursby to Wigton. § In this barony were divers manors holden of Burgh, and some within the bounder, yet no part of the barony, (as Orton and Gamelfby) nor holden of the same.—Randulph de Bohun de Melchines gave this barony of Burgh to one Robert de Estrivers, or Trivers, together with the chief forester’s office ; which office, with great and many liberties thereunto belonging, all the Lords of Burgh enjoyed successively, until Thomas de Multon de Gililand forfeited the same by treason committed against the king, in the insurrection made by Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester.

“ Ibria Trevers, daughter to Robert de Trevers, and wife of Randulph Engayne, Lord of Ishall, transferred the barony of Burgh to the Engaynes.

“ After Radulph Engayne, succeeded William Engayne, his son by the said Ibria. The said Radulph and Ibria, and William their son, gave Henrickby,

3d. The interest of 100l. to be paid annually on the 1st of May, to the masters teaching school in the several quarters of Bowness, Anthorn, and Whittrigg, to be divided equally among them, if more than one schoolmaster.

4th. The interest of 20l. towards instructing the poor children of the parish of Bowness in singing of psalms.

5th. The interest of 100l. to the schoolmasters of Burgh, Longburgh, and Moorhouse, as an encouragement for teaching the poor children of the parish of Burgh.

6th. The interest of 100l. to be paid annually to the schoolmaster in the parish of Orton, for the same purpose.

7th. The interest of 50l. to be paid annually to the schoolmasters of the parishes of Beaumont, Kirkandrews upon Eden, and Grindale, share and share alike, if more than one, for the same purpose.

8th. The interest of 50l. to be paid to the schoolmasters teaching in the townships of Harraby, Carlton, and Brisco, for the same purpose.

9th. The interest of 10l. to the schoolmaster of Blackwell annually, for the same purpose.

10th. The interest of 50l. to be paid annually to the governors of the infirmary of the sick and wounded at Newcastle upon Tyne, for the use of the said infirmary.

11th. The interest of 50l. to the governors of the dispensary of Carlisle, for the use of the said dispensary.

\* 1307. † Called De Burgh super Sabulones. Lib. Inq.

§ By Eden towards the north-east to a place called *Boambyggill* ; from thence it adjoins upon the manor of Dalton to Neelhouse Bars, then to Jack Dyke, and down by Jack Dyke to the river Wampool.—THE EDITORS.

“ alias Herriby, besides Carlisle, to the priory of Carlisle, which gift Hugh  
“ Morvill confirmed.

“ After William Engayne, succeeded Sir Hugh Morvill,\* as son and heir of  
“ Ada, sole daughter and heir of the said William. In the time of King Henry II.  
“ this Sir Hugh Morvill was of great possessions. In Cumberland, he was Lord  
“ of Burgh barony, Lazonby, and Ishall. In Westmorland, of Temple Sowerby,  
“ Honflan, &c. and about Wharton he had divers lands. The great mountain,  
“ *Hugh-Seat-Morvill*, was called after him. He was one of the four knights who  
“ killed St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury; after which deed he came  
“ to great misery. He gave therefore the rectory of Burgh to the abbey of Holm  
“ Cultram, which the Bishops of Carlisle, Bernard, Hugh, and Walter, did appro-  
“ priate to the monks. The sword that killed St. Thomas was at Ishall in my  
“ father's time, and since remaineth with the house of Arundel. He was greatly  
“ hated of the churchmen of his time; therefore they wrote many things to his  
“ dishonour, hardly to be credited, which I omit. After great repentance, he died,  
“ and left two daughters his heirs; Johan, wife to Richard Werun, or Gerun; and  
“ Ada, wife first to Richard Lucy,† and secondly to Thomas Multon, and thirdly  
“ to William Lord Furnival.

“ After Sir Hugh Morvill, succeeded Richard Lucy and Richard Werun, with  
“ the two daughters of Sir Hugh, in the inheritance of Burgh.

“ Richard Lucy had by his wife Ada only two daughters, Annabel and Alice;  
“ and therefore, after her death, the moiety of Burgh fell to the second Thomas  
“ Multon aforesaid, brother to Lambert Multon of Egremont.‡

“ Richard Werun had by his wife, Johan Morvill, Sara (or Ada) a daughter,  
“ married to Richard Boyvill, Baron of Kirklevington; who had issue Hawise,  
“ the

\* Ada married Simon de Morvill, who was the son of Hugh de Morvill. He, in the 3d year of King Stephen, was witness to the charter of protection granted to the monks of Tynmouth, by David King of Scots. Simon, *ann.* 3d King Henry II. paid 50 marks for livery of the Engaynes lands.

Simon had issue Roger and Richard.—16th King Henry II. Richard paid 200 marks to the king for livery of the lands he claimed in right of his wife, who was the daughter of William de Lancaſtre; they left issue a daughter and heir Helen, who married Rowland de Galway.

Roger de Morvill had issue Sir Hugh, named in the text. Some authors have asserted, that, after executing their sanguinary purpose, Sir Hugh and his accomplices took horses from the archbishop's stable, and rode to Knarsbrough, where Sir Hugh held large possessions, and where they committed such enormities, as to gain the detestation of the neighbourhood. Sir Hugh married Helewise de Stuteville, who possessed the manors of Kirkofwald and Lazonby. 2d year of King John, he obtained licence to inclose his woods of Kirkofwald, to fortify his house, and to have a yearly fair and weekly market there. He rendered to the king 15 marks and 2 palfreys, to hold his court with toll, theam, infangtheof, fire and water ordeal, and other regal powers within this manor, during the life of his wife.

THE EDITORS.

† In the 6th of King John's reign, upon partition of the lands, Richard de Lucy paid a fine of 900 marks and 5 palfreys for the purparty of Ada his wife, and the forestership of Cumberland: and Richard Gerun paid 600 marks for licence to marry Johan, and for the purparty of the lands of her father.—*Ibid.*

‡ *Ann.* 25th King Henry III. Thomas the son paid 4cl. for a fine, and had livery. Being forester in right of Ada his mother, he paid a fine of 400 marks to the king for trespassing in the forest; on  
which

“ the wife of Eustace Balliol; which Hawise died without issue, and thereupon  
 “ that moiety of Burgh also descended to Thomas, son of Thomas of Multon  
 “ afore said, or to Thomas de Multon de Gilliland his son, the third of that name. ||

“ The second Thomas de Multon § married Matilda Vaux, the sole daughter and  
 “ heir of Hubert Vaux, Baron of Gilliland, and by her had issue Thomas de Multon  
 “ de Gilliland, and died 55th of King Henry III. He forfeited the chief forester’s  
 “ office of the forest of Englewood, by an insurrection with Simon de Montfort.

“ Thomas Multon de Gilliland was Baron of Burgh and Gilliland; he married  
 “ Isabel, daughter of ———, which Isabel was after married to John de Castre,  
 “ Knight. By her Thomas de Multon had issue another Thomas de Gilliland, and  
 “ died 23d King Edward I.

“ Thomas de Multon de Gilliland, the fourth of that name, had issue a daughter  
 “ and heir, named Margaret, married to Ranulph Dacre, the son of William. So  
 “ became the Dacres first to be Barons of Burgh and of Gilliland. This Thomas  
 “ de Multon died 8th King Edward II.

“ Ranulph Dacre and Margaret his wife succeeded her father Thomas Multon,  
 “ and had issue William Dacre. Ranulph died 13th King Edward III. and  
 “ Margaret the 36th of the same king; and William Dacre died in his mother’s  
 “ life-time, 35th King Edward III. and had issue Ranulph the second, who suc-

which it was granted to him, that he should enjoy all those liberties which his ancestors had exercised in that office, except only the *pleas of vert*. In the succeeding year he obtained for himself, and Maud his wife, daughter and heir of Hubert de Vaux, Baron of Gilliland, a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands in Cumberland, Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and that they and their heirs, after the death of Maud de Vaux the mother, then wife to William Everard, should have free warren in all their demesne lands in Somerset and Devon. 42d King Henry III. he received summons to prepare himself with horse and arms to march with the rest of the northern barons into Scotland, for rescuing the King of Scots, then in minority and restraint by his subjects. In like manner, to be at Chester on Monday next before the feast of St. John Baptist, to refrain the incursions of the Welsh. He died 53d King Henry III.

N. AND B. HIST. CUMB.

|| Thomas de Multon, on the death of Helwise de Ivington, *ann.* 56th King Henry III. widow of Eustace de Balliol, was found her heir to the manor of Aikton, and the other moiety of Burgh upon Sands, Kirkoswald and Iazonby; all which Eustace, who had issue by her, held as tenant by the curtesy of England, till his death, 2d King Edward I. He died 21st Edward I.—His son Thomas was then 26 years of age, and, doing homage, had livery. He possessed the manor of Denham, in Norfolk, Burgh on Sands, Kirkoswald, and the barony of Gilliland. He had lands in Santon, Irton, Bolton, and Gosford. He died 23d King Edward I. leaving Thomas, his son and heir, 13 years of age. Isabel his wife had Denham in dowry.

Thomas, last named, paid 10cl. for relief, and was in the Scotch war in the 31st and 34th year of King Edward I.—1st King Edward II. he received a command to join John de Lancaster and Ingeham de Gyfnes with horse and arms, to resist the incursions of Robert Brus and his confederates.—3d and 4th Edward II. he was again in the Scotch war.—10th King Edward II. he obtained for himself and Margaret his wife a grant of a weekly market and two yearly fairs at Ayshall, in Somersetshire, and of free warren in his demesne lands at Seven Hampton, Somerset, and Pynhoe, in Devon. He had summons to parliament amongst the barons from 25th King Edward I. to 7th King Edward II. and died soon after the latter period, and left an only daughter, Margaret, who married Dacre. The family of Dacre received a great increase of fortune by intermarriage with the heirs of Graystock. The elder branch of Dacre ended in a daughter, to whom the original estate of Dacre with others descended. Burgh and other estates were settled on a younger branch of the male line.—THE EDITORS.

¶ This is that Thomas de Multon who is named as a witness in Magna Charta 9th Henry III.

“ ceded

“ceded his grandfather in the baronies of Burgh and Gilsland, together with Rowcliff, Lazonby, and Kirkofwald, which he left to his posterity as follows :

“Ranulph the second—Hugh, who died 7th King Richard II.—William, who died 22d King Richard II.—Thomas—Thomas the second—Ranulph the third—Humphrey—Thomas the third—William the second—Thomas the fourth—George the last of the name of the Dacres ; after whom were three sisters and coheirs.

“The estate of the Dacres being forfeited to the crown by the rebellion and attainder of Leonard Dacre, brother and heir in tail to Thomas, in Queen Elizabeth’s time, nothing in reality did descend to the three sisters and coheirs of George. But one of them dying without issue, and the other two (Anne and Elizabeth) marrying the Earl of Arundel, and Lord William Howard (the two sons of that Thomas Duke of Norfolk who was executed about the business of Mary Queen of Scots) they procured the estate to be granted them again from the crown ; and Burgh and Graystock were allotted to the Earl of Arundel, and the barony of Gilsland to the Lord William Howard.

“Philip, Earl of Arundel, in right of Anne his wife Lord of Burgh. He died 1595, and was succeeded by Thomas, his only son, who died at Venice 14th Oct. 1646.—Henry, Earl of Norfolk, son of Thomas, died 1652.—Thomas, (restored to the title of Duke of Norfolk) son of Henry, died 1678, unmarried.—To him succeeded Henry his brother, who died 1683 ; and was succeeded by his son ; who, 1685, sold this barony for £14,000 to Sir John Lowther, Bart. who, 1696, was created Baron Lowther and Viscount Lonsdale.”—*For a pedigree of this family, see p. 70, vol. II.*

It is remarkable, the barony of Burgh, by female inheritance, has passed through six great families, Estrivers, Engaines, Morvils, Lucies, Multons, and Dacres.—It is now the property of Lord Lonsdale, having been purchased in 1685 by his ancestor, Sir John Lowther, from Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk.\*

BURGH, by our best antiquaries, is said to be the *Axelodunum* of the Romans ; and, according to Mr. Horsley’s and Mr. Warburton’s scale of stations *ad lineam valli*, was the sixteenth city ; and, conformable to the series in the Notitia, had the *cohors prima Hispanorum* in garrison for some time. These antiquaries say, that Hexham has been universally taken to be the *Axelodunum*, but positively assert it is from mere conjecture, and without any reason to support it : “there is much better authority to place it at Burgh on Sands, where it lies in the regular order, and where there has undoubtedly been a station.”—“I am surprized the inscriptions mentioning the *cohors prima Hispanorum*, found at Ellenborough, in Cumberland, have not been more considered: these shew at least, that this cohort was in these parts, and so might settle at last in the station at Burgh ; and I find by an inscription, that the *cohors sexta Nerviorum* was at Burgh, in Rich-

\* The customs of the manor of Burgh were ascertained by agreement between the lord and tenants, and confirmed by a decree in Chancery about the year 1674 ; whereby the tenants subjected themselves to pay a twenty-penny fine, or two years improved value, at the option of the lord, upon every general fine, or change of tenant by death ; and a thirty-penny fine, or three years improved value, upon every change of tenant by sale or alienation, at the like option.

“mondshire, before the decline of the empire; but, according to the Notitia, this cohort was afterwards fixed at *Virofidum*: I am therefore of opinion, that when this cohort advanced to *Virofidum*, which I take to be Ellenborough, the *cohors prima Hispanorum* removed from Ellenborough to Burgh on the Sands, and this is *Axeledunum*, at which the Notitia places this cohort.”

From what will be noted of the *cohors prima Hispanorum* being resident at Netherby, we are ascertained of its change through three stations; and, by this fluctuation, the certainty of determining the proper appellation of each station by inscriptions corresponding with the appointments of the Notitia, is considerably injured.

“The station has been a little to the east of the church, near what they call the Old Castle, where there are the manifest remains of its ramparts. 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. Here we have but one inscription, and that altogether imperfect. It would scarce have been worth while to take notice of this stone, had it not been that it is a confirmation that there has been a station here; for it is undoubtedly Roman. From its shape, it seems to have been erected by some of the legions: it was lying under the spout of a pump, where, by the frequent fall of water, it was worn very much in the middle. Besides this stone, there were two altars lying at a door in the town, but quite defaced. There was also a large stone chest standing in the church-yard, and other marks of antiquity, and of a Roman station here.”

Since the publication of the works of Mr. Horsley and Mr. Warburton, from which we made the foregoing extracts, a small altar was found in the vicar’s garden at Burgh, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Bishop Lyttleton, whose letter on that subject we place in the notes.\*

The

\* “It is of coarse red stone, adorned only with plain mouldings. † The inscription is complete, but the letters very rude and meanly cut, though very legible, consisting of but two words, viz. DEO BELATVCA. which certainly stands for *Belatucadro*, and I think the fifth inscription which has been discovered in Great Britain addressed to this local deity; for such I am induced to pronounce it with Camden and Gale. or at least another name for Apollo with Dr. Ward, and not a cognomen of Mars, or any other appellation of him, as has been conjectured.

“The first, in point of time, that has been discovered, was inscribed on an altar dug up at Ellenborough, in Cumberland, and seen by Mr. Camden there, though now lost: it runs thus—BELATVCADRO IVL. CIVILIS. OPT. V. S. L. M. The second we have in the additions to the *Brittania Rom.* an altar said by Horsley to be now lost, though it was remaining at Netherby, (a famous station, where it was dug up) not many years since, and is as follows—DEO MARTI BELATVCADRO—RO. V. R. Here, says Mr. Horsley, it is justly remarked, that this inscription argues *Mars et Belatucader* to be the same deity; but it is more justly supposed by Dr. Ward, that the conjunctive *et*, between *Marti* and *Belatucadro*, was omitted by the transcribers; and consequently they were two distinct deities.

“The third altar, found also in this county, near Scaleby Castle, and thus inscribed—DEO S. BELATVCADROAW DO. ....VLLINVS. V. S. Mr. Horsley, in his remarks upon this

† We could not deny ourselves the satisfaction of placing the learned dissertation in this place, although much had been said touching the inscription to *Belatucader* in the preceding part of this work.—THE EDITORS.

“inscription,

The inscription is rude and ill cut, and was communicated to us by the Rev. Mr. Ismay, to whom we were greatly indebted for information relative to this part of

“ inscription, declares his opinion very strongly, that *Belatucader* was a local deity, though afterwards, when he speaks of the Netherby altar, above mentioned, inscribed to *Deo Marti Belatucadro*, forgetting what he had urged a few pages before, of *Belatucader* being a local deity, he concurs with the author of the additions to Camden, in pronouncing *Belatucader* a cognomen only of the god Mars.

“ Dr. Ward litigates this notion very ably, and observes from Seldon and Vossius, that *Belatucader* was the same as *Belinus*, or Βελιν, whom both Hadrian and Capotilinus affirm to be Apollo; who, it appears from Ausonius, was worshipped by the Druids. Dr. Ward add.—“ I cannot but incline to think that this deity was Apollo rather than Mars, both from the affinity of the name with other names of Apollo, and because I do not find the epithet *sanctus* ever given to Mars; and here the inscription runs, *Deo sancto Belatucadro.*”

“ The fourth was inscribed also upon an altar found at Whelp Castle, a famous Roman station in Kirby Thore, Westmorland, and runs thus—DEO BELATVCADRO LIB. VOTVM FECIT. I. O. L. V. S. This last corresponds exactly with mine, being addressed simply to the god *Belatucader*. Now, as four out of five inscriptions wherein *Belatucader* occurs, have no adjunct but *Deo*, Dr. Ward’s conjecture, that the *et* in the Netherby inscription has been omitted by the transcribers, is strongly confirmed; and consequently *Belatucader* was not a cognomen of Mars, but either a local deity worshipped by the Romanized Britains in this part of the province, or another name for Apollo.”

Mr. Pegge’s remarks on *Belatucader*, published in the *Archæologia*, are to the following effect:—“ Something was said in the *Essays on the Coins of Cunobelin* on *Belatucadrus*, a deity either of the Romanized Britains, or of the Romans resident in Britain; and it was there asserted, that he was the same with Mars, being esteemed a local name of this deity. Since then an inscription, accompanied with a memoir, has been produced by my late most respectable friend, Bishop Lyttleton, in which paper, his lordship, concurring with the late professor Ward, reckons him to be a local deity, as do most others, but with a reference to Apollo, who was worshipped, as they observe, by the Druids. And herein they have on their side Sammes, Seldon, Hearne, Montfaucon, and the authors of the *Universal History*. Notwithstanding the weight of all this authority, I see no reason to depart from my former assertion, and hope I may stand acquitted by the candid, if, in justification thereof, I here resume the further consideration of the subject. It was said the god of war seems to have had different names in various parts of the island. Amongst the Trinobantes, or Catuvellauni, to have been called *Canulus*; by the Brigantes *Belatucadrus*; by the Coritani *Braciaca*; and perhaps by others *Hesus*, or *Esur*.—Now all the five inscriptions yet discovered, concerning *Belatucadrus*, were found amongst the Brigantes; and the point to be discussed is, whether by this barbarous title was intended a local deity answerable and equivalent to Apollo, or the god Mars, as Mr. Baxter, Dr. Gale, Mr. Horsley in one place, and myself, have maintained.

“ Those who contend for Apollo, proceed upon the etymology; the application of the word *sanctus*, which they think becomes not Mars; and, lastly, a suspicion that one of the inscriptions, which runs *Deo Marti Belatucadro*, is miswritten on the stone, and was intended to be *Deo Marti et Belatucadro*.

“ They think, in the first place, they discover something of *Belinus*, or Βελιν, the name of Apollo, in the term *Belatucadrus*; and so Mr. Hearne interprets of Apollo Sigitarius, on account, I presume, of the Βελιν in Greek. But surely little stress can be laid on this, since both Mr. Baxter and Dr. Gale have, with equal, perhaps greater, probability, deduced this name from the Britons, and have shewn it may be a very proper adjunct to Mars. The first analyzes it, *Bel ut in Galer quod est Belus et arceri montis*; and the second writes *perierque pars distans aliqui spirat istius nominis (martis scilicet) cum ead prolium ead. castron et ead fortis Britannie sunt, que omnia Marti satisfcongruunt.*

“ In the next place—as to the application of the word *sanctus* to *Belatucadrus*, Mars was a natural divinity with the Britons and Romans, the founder of Rome, as was pretended, was descended from him; and, as the *Rex maximus* et *Deorum* was with them Jupiter, so the god of war was stiled *Mars Jupiter*; and if Jupiter had his *flamen diuus*, Mars had his *flamen martialis*. The Britons, those who were Romanized, we may be assured would adopt the like peculiar veneration for him. Besides, as Mars is so currently stiled *Deus*, where is the wonder that the term *sanctus* should be applied to him? It is

“ opposite

of the county, and particularly for the inscription found at Drumbugh, before mentioned.†

Camden says—"But this little town is noted for nothing more than the untimely death of King Edward I. after he had triumphed over his enemies on all sides. He was a prince exceeding glorious, in whose valiant breast the Spirit of God, as it were, pitched his tent; and, as by his courage and wisdom of mind, so also by his gracefulness of body, he arose to the highest pitch of majesty.—

"apposite to every one of the Pagan deities; every object of their worship; for the Britons and Romans, no doubt, esteemed their deities holy, whatever we may think of them: and *Belatucadrus* is expressly styled *Deus* in four of the five inscriptions: but what comes nearer to the point, no body ever doubted but *Camulus* was a name of Mars; and yet we have an inscription that runs, *Camulo Deo sancto et Fortissimo*, which shews plainly there is not the least impropriety in giving the addition of *sanctus* to Mars, or *Belatucadrus*, in our stone. But what is still more direct to the purpose, Mr. Horsley, in Cumberland, No. 35, has engraved the stone with "*Deo sancto Marti*," which he reads most properly *Deo sancto Marti*, &c.

"It seems, lastly, that nothing can be effected on their side of the question, without a conjecture, that a fault has been committed by the stone-cutter, and that the inscription was designed to have been *Deo Marti et Belatucadro*; this indeed is cutting the knot, but is doing at the same time the most palpable violence to the authority and sanctity of the stone. There is nothing more extraordinary in *Deo Marti Belatucadro*, than in *Deo Marti Braciaceae* as we have it in the Heddon inscription in Camden, and the Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin p. 17; or *Marti Camulo*, in Gruter and Montfaucon. Now, upon this footing, the integrity and correctness of the stone, Mars is expressly called *Belatucadrus*, and this is admirably confirmed by the testimony of Richard of Cirencester, p. 9—"Hinc Apollinem, Martem, qui etiam Vitacadrus appellabatur, Jovem Mineriam ..... venerabantur eandem fere de his numinibus acquidem alix gentes opinionem amplexi," inasmuch that it seems to me highly absurd to look out for any other deity in *Belatucadrus*, but the god Mars. That he was a local deity, peculiar in this island to the Brigantes, is not denied; but then we assert him to be equivalent to Mars; and to have been invested with the same powers as of that god, and not to have had the least concern with Apollo, or any relation to him, as his lordship and professor Ward contend.

"N. B. There is a sixth inscription upon an altar lately found at Plumpton, the ancient *Voredas*, or *Petriana*, near Penrith, in Cumberland, in the possession of Captain Dalston, thus inscribed—*Deo sancto Belatu. voraram.*"

#### Roman Wall and other Antiquities.

Large quantities of stones have been dug and ploughed up here, and lime with the stones. In 1792, Mr. Wilson's servant, cutting a drain four or five feet below the surface, at a place called *Hall-stones*, or *Haw-stones*, dug up the altar, No. in the Old Carlisle plate of antiquities. It was at first very soft, but is now remarkably hard and heavy. The height six inches, and breadth four inches. This adds to the number of altars lately found in the north of England dedicated to *Belatucader*, the Mars or Apollo of the Britons: it prays for prosperity to the person who raised it and his family, *pro se et suis*.

The distance between Drumbugh, the last-mentioned station on the wall, and Burgh, is about four miles, and five more to Stanwix, where there are evident marks of a station.

Neither Mr. Horsley nor we could trace any remains of Hadrian's work farther than the Marsh here, and we are of opinion, that it went no farther: from Longburgh to Drumbugh no vestige of the wall.

Between Burgh and Wormanby, the tracks of the walls are visible, and they come within a chain or two of each other. A little to the east of Kirkandrews, the vestiges are clear. Along the fields, on the north side of the road between Kirkandrews and Newtown, Severus's wall is very visible, and Hadrian's may be discovered about a furlong to the south of it, upon the common, and so on through the fields to Davison's Banks, where it has crossed the Eden to Stanwix.

† We have to lament the death of our valuable correspondent, who did not live to see this work go to the press.—THE EDITORS.

“ Providence exercised his youth with constant wars and difficulties, to fit him for  
 “ the government of England; which, after he came to it, he administered so  
 “ nobly, by conquering the Welsh and subduing the Scotch, that he justly deserves  
 “ the character of one of the greatest glories of Britain. At the very place where  
 “ this brave and valiant prince expired, (the memory whereof had been preserved  
 “ by some great stones rolled upon it) is erected a very fair square pillar, nine yards  
 “ and a half in height. On the west side of it is this inscription :

“ *Memoriæ æternæ EDVARDI I. Regis Angliæ longe clarissimi, qui in belli  
 “ apparatu, contra Scotos occupatus, hic in castris obiit 7 Julii, A. D. 1307.*”

“ On the south side :

“ *Nobilissimus Princeps Henricus Howard, Dux Norfolciæ, Comes Mareshall  
 “ Angliæ, Comes Arundel, &c. ob EDVARDO I. Rege Angliæ oriundus, P. 1685.*”

“ On the north side :

“ *Johannes Aglionby I. C. F. C. (i. e. Juris consultus fieri fecit.)*”

Mr. J. NORMAN, of Kirkandrews, favoured us with the annexed south view of King Edward's monument, with the inscriptions, which he took in 1793, and which he assures us are very accurate. At that time it leaned much to the west, and on the 4th of March, 1795, it fell down :



*South Side.*

MEMORIÆ ÆTERNÆ  
 EDVARDI I. REGIS ANGLIÆ LONGE  
 CLARISSIMI QVI IN BELLI APPARATV  
 CONTRA SCOTOS OCCVPATVS HIC  
 INI CASTRIS OBIIT 7. IVLII A. D. 1307.

*East Side.*

NOBILISSIMVS PRINCEPS HENRIC.  
 HOWARD DVX NORFOLC. COM. MARESCHAL  
 ANGL. COM. ARVNDEL SVRR. NORFOLC.  
 ET NORWIC. BARO HOWARD MOWBREY  
 SEGRAVE BREWS DE GOWER FITSALAN  
 WARREN ESCALES CLVN OSWALDTREE  
 MALTRAVERS FVRNIVAL GRAYSTCH ET  
 HOWARD DE CASTLRISING PRÆNO.  
 ORD. GARTER. MIL. CONSTAB. ET GV-  
 BERNATOR REGAL. CASTRI ET HO-  
 NOR. DE WINDSOR CVSTOS FOREST  
 DE WINDSOR DOM. LOCVMTEN. NOR-  
 FOLC. SVRR. BERKER. ET CIV. ET COM.  
 CIV. NORWICI OB EDV. I. REGE ANGLIÆ  
 ORIVNDVS P. 1685.

*West Side.*

IOHANNES AGLIONBY  
 I. C. F. C.

A singularity which attends the above fact is, that the army must have lain, and the royal tent been pitched, in a most improper place, on marshy ground, on a dead level; when, within a quarter of a mile further southward, there was a fine inclining ground, dry and healthy, and not subject to any surprize or attack from superior heights. Any one who has viewed this place, would be inclined to believe  
 a skilful

a skilful general would not encamp an army on the spot that tradition and this monument point out.

Camden further adds—"The inhabitants say that, under the aforesaid Burgh, in the very æstuary, there was a fight between the Scotch and English; and that, when the tide came in, the dispute was managed by the horse: which seems no less strange than what Pliny relates, with great admiration, of such another place in Caramania. This æstuary is called by both nations Solway Frith, from Solway, a town of the Scots, that stands upon it. But Ptolemy calls it more probably IRUNA, from the Eden, a very noble river, which winds by Westmorland, and through the inner parts of this county, and falls into it with a vast body of waters: still remembering the obstructions it met with from the carcasses of the Scots in the year 1216, when it drowned them with their English spoils, and swallowed up the plundering crew."

The great banking work effected in Holderness, proves how easy it would be to recover a large and valuable tract of ground in this æstuary, where no such vehemence of wind and tide is experienced, as on the eastern coasts. There seems a strong natural cause for the difference between the east and west coast in that particular, on account of the current which sets into the Irish channel, and prevents such vehement beating of the tides on the shores, where there is no such efflux and reflux to take off the weight of waters to a peculiar channel.

The parish of Burgh† is five miles west from Carlisle, and nine north from Wigton. It is rather of a quadrangular form, being about four miles square. It is bounded on the east by Kirkandrews and Beaumont, on the south by Orton and Bampton, or Banton, on the west by Bowness, and on the north by the river Eden, or Solway Frith.

It contains the following villages, viz. Burgh-by-Sands, (where the church stands) Longburgh, Shield, Dykesfield,\* Boussteadhill, Thurstonfield, Moorhouse, and

† We are indebted to Mr. JOHN NORMAN for the following information.—THE EDITORS.

\* THE PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF DYKES,

*As inrolled in the Herald's Office, (save as to the following Notes) which appear to have originated at Dykesfield, Burgh on the Sands, where a Pillar is erected in Memory of the Death of Edward the First: from thence, in the Reign of Edward the Second, this Family became seated, through Marriage, on lands at Waverton, near Wigton: from thence, in the Reign of Henry the Sixth, they went to reside at Warthol-Hall: the Manor, with the small adjoining Manors of Grainge and Low-Laitkes, they purchased in this Reign, and the adjoining Manor of Gilcrease about the Reign of Edward the Sixth. The whole form nearly a Circle of about Eleven Miles, with the Mansion-House in the Centre.*

1st. .... Dykes—2d. William Dykes of Dykesfield, his deeds without date(a)—3d. William Dykes his son—4th. William Dykes his son—5th. William Dykes his son married Agnes, daughter and one of the coheirs of Hugh Waverton of Waverton, near Wigton, 16th Edward II. 1326—6th.

(a) By a grant remaining among the deeds of the family estates, which is supposed to be more ancient than the commencement of this pedigree, the grantor's name is written *Robert del Dyles* § The time this deed without date was executed, may be conjectured by the lands of the Lord Hugh de Multon.—Osward, a younger son of the last Leonard, but one, a nonjuring clergyman, educated at Oxford, author of the moral essays entitled "*Lemuel's Lessons*," wrote his surname thus, "DYKE'S," in his book. If grounded on any authority, it accounts for the manner of spelling the surname of Sir John Dyke, a family which Kember's Baronetage says anciently sprung from this family.

§ In a deed of lands at Waverton, the name of the grantor is William del Dykes.

and Wormanby:—Old Sandsfield is also in this parish, but has only a single dwelling-house; New Sandsfield, or Port Carlisle, being in the parish of Beaumont: it is in the barony and manor of Burgh. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord, and takes one of his titles from hence, being Baron Burgh of Burgh. Part is of freehold tenure, and the rest customary, being held by payment of a certain yearly customary rent, and a twenty-penny fine, or two years improved value, at the will of the lord,

William Dykes, Esq. their son, married 3d Edward III. (1356)—7th. William Dykes, Esq. his son, married 7th Richard II. (1384) Jane, daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir Hugh Distington of Distington, and got half of his estate, with the patronage of the church—8th. William Dykes, Esq. their son, married 6th Henry IV. to Katharine, daughter to William Thwaites of Thwaites, Esq.(b)—9th. William Dykes, Esq. their son, married 26th Henry VI. (1448) to Elizabeth, daughter of William Lee of Isell, Knight,(c) member for the county—10th. William Dykes, Esq. their son, married 21st Edward IV. to Christiana, fourth daughter of Sir Richard Salkeld of Corby—11th. Thomas Dykes, Esq. their son, married Isabella, daughter and heir general of John Pennington, Esq. son and heir of Sir John, who sued for the Penningtons' estates—12th. Leonard Dykes, Esq. their son, married 32d Henry VIII. (1541) Ann, the daughter of John Laiton, Esq. of Dalemain—13th. Thomas Dykes, Esq. their son, married 1st Elizabeth (1585) Jane, daughter of Lancelot Lancaster,(d) Esq. of Sockbridge—14th. Leonard Dykes, Esq. their son, married Anne, the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Radcliffe of Cockerton, at eleven years of age, in ward to the crown(e)—15th. Thomas Dykes, Esq. married 3d Charles I. Joyce, 2d daughter of John Fretchville, brother of Sir Peter of Stavely, created Lord Fretchville(f)—16th. Thomas Dykes, Esq. their son, married 11th Charles II. Grace, daughter of John Salkeld of Threapland(g)—*Here the pedigree at the Herald's office ends.*

17th. Fretchville Dykes, Esq. married about the year 1697. Jane, eldest sister of Sir Gilfrid Lawton of Brayton, Bart.—18th. Leonard Dykes, Esq. married about the year 1728, Susannah, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Caplack, Vicar of Newburn, near Newcastle upon Tyne, by Hester his wife, granddaughter of Sir John Lowther—19th. Fretchville Dykes, Esq. their eldest son, married 1773 to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Brougham of Cockermouth: was captain in the 67th regiment—Thomas, their second son, of Shadwell, attorney at law--20th. Miss Mary Dykes,(b) the only child of said Fretchville and Mary, and heir general of said family; and also of her uncle, the only son and heir of the said John Brougham. Her said uncle, in right of his mother, became heir to the estates of the Lamplughs of Dovenby, which are now possessed by this young lady, as heir to her uncle—The said Lawton, the third son of Leonard, married in 1765 to Jane, the eldest daughter of John Ballantine of Crookdake, Esq. who, according to the limitation of the settlement made upon the marriage of her father with her mother, Catharine-Maria, grand-daughter of John Brisco of Crofton, Esq. became entitled to the whole of the estates of the Ballantine family, consisting of the manors of Crookdake and Ireby, upon taking, under the king's patent, the name and arms of Ballantine—Their issue, Joseph, Thomas, Fretchville, and Mary.

(b) 2d of Henry VI. Henry Earl of Northumberland grants him lands at Waverton.

By deed 11th Henry IV. William de Dykes and Alice his wife have conveyed to them fourteen tenements. This seems to be the same person with another wife. Same year he purchased lands at Warthol, &c.

(c) The family of the Lees are descended from Lucea, the sister of Hugh Earl of Chester, whose mother was sister to William the Conqueror.

(d) This family descended from Ivo de Tabois, Baron of Kendal, by Elgiva, daughter of Ethelred, King of England.—Ivo was brother of Fulk, Earl of Anjou, King of Jerusalem, the brother of the King of France.

(e) For which he was arraigned, and obtained a grant of his pardon, dated 10th February, 1st Charles. His son Thomas, and grandson Leonard, claimed her lands in Cockerton, Bithopton, Blackwell, and Mayland.

(f) This gentleman adhering to the royal cause, and having been an active partizan for the king, was, after the king's forces were subdued, eagerly sought for by the republicans, whom he eluded for upwards of twelve months, by concealing himself, when in pursuit of him, in a mulberry tree in the front of the house, part whereof still remains. He was afterwards caught, and kept prisoner in a dungeon in Cockermouth Castle, where he died. His freedom was repeatedly offered to him by the republicans, if he would change his principles, and, upon his refusal, threatening to increase the severity of their treatment: he replied, "*Prius frangitur quam fecit.*"—The bulk of the family estates were lost through the same cause.—This account was given by his grandson Fretchville.

(g) He pulled down the old castle, and built the present house, with a white polished stone front

(h) Arms, *T'rec cinquefoils in a field d'or.—Crest, A lobster.*

upon

upon the death of the lord or tenant, and a thirty-penny fine, or three years improved value, upon alienation.—If a tenant aliens his customary estate, his widow is not entitled to dower thereof; neither is she entitled to dower of what he dies possessed of, any longer than she continues his widow.—Lord Lonsdale's customary court is held once a year in the parish, at which the tenants do suit and service, &c.

The church is ancient, built of hewn stone; has two bells, with a turreted steeple, and was about twenty years ago new seated and covered with blue slate.—The living is a vicarage, worth about 50*l.* per annum: the patronage in the crown.—The great tithes belong to different private persons in the neighbourhood.—Tithes of all the corn in the parish are paid in kind; but very little of the hay.

There are some benefactions distributed annually to the poor of the parish not receiving alms. The interest of 100*l.* is also distributed annually on the first of May to the different schoolmasters in the parish, for teaching the poor children therein, having been bequeathed by the will of Thomas Pattinson, late of Easton, deceased.

There is a Quakers' meeting house at Moorhouse, at which a considerable congregation attend. †

There is a school at Longburgh, and another at Moorhouse, which have each a number

† This parish gave birth to a man remarkable for his integrity and perseverance under severe suffering, viz. THOMAS STORDY, of (Stoneloufe) Moorhouse, who was born to the inheritance of a handsome estate; but, imbibing the principles of the people called *Quakers*, a great share of suffering fell to his lot. Being at Carlisle assizes in the year 1662, he went to visit some of his friends in prison, where he was illegally detained by the gaoler, and the next day was carried before the court, where the oath of allegiance was tendered to him, and which he refused to take, not in contempt of the king, but in obedience to the precept of Christ, "*Swear not at all,*" and was sent back to gaol among the felons: the next day he was indicted on the statute of 3*d* Jac. and had the sentence of *præmunire* passed upon him, which was a forfeiture of both his real and personal estate. Soon after this his corn, cattle, and other goods were seized, and a sale had, at which they were sold far below the value, because few cared to buy them, as esteeming them no better than plunder. Under this hard sentence he was detained a close prisoner ten years, until he was released by the king's declaration, in 1672: his real estate was restored to him through the intercession of the humane Earl of Carlisle. And some few years afterwards he was prosecuted on the obsolete statute of 23*d* of Elizabeth, for 20*l.* a month for absenting himself from the public worship, cast into prison, and detained there several years, until his death, which happened in 1684. A little before his death, he exhorted his friends to faithfulness: "If," says he, "you continue faithful to the Lord whilst ye live in this world, he will reward you, as he now doth me, with his sweet peace."—His testimony against tithes was remarkable, and proved to be truly conscientious; he not only refused to pay them, but to receive them; for he inherited an impropriation of ten pounds per annum value then, which he freely released to the owners of the land (to whom he thought they of right belonged) by a legal instrument, quitting claim thereto for himself and his heirs for ever.—Q.

DAVID HODGSON was born at Wormanby, and favoured with a religious education; and, as he advanced in years, came more immediately to experience in himself the visitation of divine grace, which teacheth to live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world. In the year 1704 he came forth in a public testimony to the universality of the love of God in Christ Jesus. He attended the yearly meetings in London several times, and visited the meetings of friends in divers parts of this nation, in Scotland more generally, and in Ireland two different times. He bore a faithful testimony against the unchristian yoke of tithes, not only as to paying, but as to receiving them; for, being by law entitled to an impropriate tithe, he refused to receive the same in his life time, which evidently demonstrated the sincerity of his conscientious scruple; and, at his death, by will, devised the said tithe to the several owners of the estates out of which it arose; as also did his neighbour and fellow-labourer in the gospel,  
*Jonathan*

number of scholars. There was of late years a good grammar school at Burgh-by-Sands; but it has declined much, and is at present without a master.

There is a manufactory of candlewick and linen cloth; and another of tobacco. Two malsters, four public-houses, and a number of weavers, shoe-makers, smiths, carpenters, &c.

The usual wages for servants, labourers, artificers, &c. and the price of provisions, the same as in the parish of Kirkandrews.

There is a friendly society, which meets monthly: has been established about twelve years, and consists of more than an hundred members. It will, no doubt, in time, lessen the poor-rates.

There is very little common, (unless we reckon the Marsh as such) or waste ground.—Fuel, and the prices thereof, are the same as in Kirkandrews.—The road from Carlisle to Bowness passes through the parish.

Burgh is in general accounted a plentiful, wealthy place. In the township there are a number of substantial families of the name of HODGSON, who are distinguished by the appellations of *Laird of Fauld, Buckbottom, Crofs, Paddock-Hole, &c.*—It is divided into four quarters, or constablewicks, viz. Burgh-Head, Burgh West-End, Longburgh, and Moorhouse.—The purvey of the whole is 11. 1s. 6d.

The appearance of the ground is pretty level, though there are some gentle declivities, and all or most part inclosed, (except the Marsh) and consists, about Burgh, Longburgh, and Bousteadhill, of fine rich land for either corn or grafs; with a great quantity of meadow in the township of Burgh.—Towards Moorhouse and Thurstonfield, the ground is of a much inferior quality.

There is little wood of any growth; but, within the last thirty years, Joseph Liddell, Esq. of Moorhouse, and Mr. John Sturdy,\* of Thurstonfield, have planted a great number of Scotch firs, interspersed with larch, oak, ash, beech, &c. mostly upon very barren ground, which thrive well.—There are also some small plantations by others, which are very flourishing.

*Jonathan Ostell*, who was entitled to an improper tithe in this parish, and who, from a similar scruple, refused in his life to receive it, and at his death made the like devise in his will. He died at Wormanby in the year 1755, and was buried at Moorhouse.—Q.

There is a miller in this parish who has a strong poetical genius; but what we have seen of his performance is upon political subjects,—of all others the most unharmonious and improper for our adoption in this work.—THE EDITORS.

\* *The following curious Receipt is in the Possession of John Sturdy, of Thurstonfield, in this Parish, which (being in the Time of the Civil War) serves to evince, that considerable Sums must have been raised in this County, by monthly Assessments, for the Support of the Parliament's Forces.*—See 1st Blackst. Comm. 311, 312.

“ I Ferdinand Horne, Regement Quarter-master to Collonel Douglas, Governor of Caerlyll, grants me to have resavit fra the inhabitants of Brughe the sowme of aught poundis starling money, and that for the maintenance of the governor's hors monethly, and discharges them of the sument [summons] preceeding the day and dait heiroff v<sup>o</sup>. and sub<sup>o</sup>. with my hand, at Thurstingfield, the 12th day of Junii, 1646.”

*Testis by the said inhabitants of Brughe.—33s. 3d.*

F. HORNE.

The

The chief produce is corn and hay, few turnips being sown.—A great deal of excellent cattle are reared; there being such plenty of meadow, together with the Marsh. The last-mentioned tract of ground, which adjoins the Solway Frith, is of an excellent quality for grazing; it is quite level, and of such dimensions, that it grazes 792 head of cattle and horses;—numbers of which are annually sold at Carlisle fairs, in August and September.—For each stint upon this Marsh, which is freehold, the proprietors (of which there are a great number) pay the yearly free-rent of 2d. to the lord.—Cattle and horses go to graze thereon at Old May-Day, and may continue till December 1st, though the usual time for taking them off is about the latter end of October, the equinoctial tides commonly rising over it, and rendering it useless for the remainder of the season, unless a heavy rain falls soon after, which washes it clean again.—A stint, or cattle-gait, usually lets for about 1l. 8s. and some as high as 1l. 10s. A horse or mare of two years old or upwards is a double stint: all other horses or cattle, however young, are full single stints.—No sheep are admitted.—The river has of late years washed away many score acres of it; but the proprietors are at present endeavouring to stop its progress by weirs.

The village of Burgh-by-Sands is a place of great antiquity, and is near three quarters of a mile in length, from east to west.

The projected canal from sea to sea is intended to pass through this parish, as well as Kirkandrews.

There are three water-mills and one wind-mill here for grinding corn.—There were formerly, at different times, races upon the Marsh for purses of gold, and one for a silver cup, given by the lords of the manor, upon their respectively coming of age, to be run for by the tenants' cart horses. The course is yet marked out by posts, and is about a mile in length.—There is in the possession of Mr. William Hodgson, the present Laird of Fauld, a valuable silver cup, which was won by one of his ancestors' horses, with the following inscription neatly engraven upon it—“*The gift of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Viscount Lonsdale; run for upon Burgh Marsh the 10th of 8<sup>br</sup>, 1712.*”

The houses in the parish are 161—Inhabitants 707, of whom 365 are males, and 342 females.

The church of Burgh\* was rectorial, and is dedicated to St. Michael. It was given

\* This parish was, in 1747, certified to consist of 191 families, 28 Quakers.—In 1750, it consisted of 157 houses; and, in 1781, of 166.

DECANATUS KARLIOL.

Pope Nic. Val.		K. Edw. II.		K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Burgo sub Sabulon	£50 0 0	} Non taxatur quia non suff. pro stipendio capellani.	} Minga vicar	} £5 1 9 f.
Vicaria ejusd. ....	9 0 0			

BURGH VICARAGE.

Dedic. St. Michael—Prior and conv. Holm Cultram propr.—King patron.

Cert. val. 13l. 8s.—Augm. 1758, 200l.—Mr. Joseph Liddell 200l.—Lands purchased 16l. per annum.

INCUMBENTS.—1234 Peter—1337, Hugh de Hayton, prior and conv. pr.—1368, John de Kerby—Eudo de Ravenstonedale—1369, John Lakeffon—1381, Richard Garth, p. ref. John de Kane—1473, William Nicholson—1535, Thomas Laughton—1581, William Blane, pr. grantee of abbot and conv.—1681, Thomas Story, pr. K. Charles II.—1739, Thomas Ismay, p. m. Story—1786, — Harrison, p. m. Ismay.

VICARIA

given by Sir Hugh de Morvil to Holm Cultram abbey, † whose grant was ratified by many of his family. Pope Innocent III. confirmed the several donations, and gave permission to the canons to apply the revenue to the use of their abbey, for hospitality and maintenance of the poor; reserving a certain portion to an officiating chaplain there. In 1234, on the institution of a vicar by Walter Malclerk, Bishop of Carlisle, there were assigned to him the obventions, the whole alterage,

## VICARIA DE BURGII.

Thomas Langton clericus vicarius de Burgh p'pe et juxta sabulonum cuj. rectoria ap'priata	}	℥. s. d.
est religiosus vir abbat et conven. monasterij de Holme Coltrayne (Carl'ij dioc.) habet		
manfion. et gleba. dict' vicar. p'tinen. q. valet annuatim.		0 12 0
Idem Thomas habet decim. feni lini et canobi dict' p'ochie que valent coibs annis.		0 53 4
Idem Thomas habet decim. alb. que valet coibus annis		0 20 0
Idem Thomas habet oblacon. minut. alterag. cu. alijs p'ficuis libri paschalis que valent	}	0 20 0
coibus annis		
Sm totalis valoris 5l. 5s. 4d. de quib.		
Resolut. senag. et al.	}	In resolut. epo Kariij p. senagio singulis annis
Et resolat p'eucon viuitacon de triennio in trienniu 2s. 8d. Et sic annuatim.		0 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sm deduct. 3s. 6d. 3 farthings.		
Et rem. 5s. 21d. farthing. Xma inde 5s. 2d. farthing.		
ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.		

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.]** The soil varies, clay, gravel, and loam. The ground in general fertile, and produces every kind of grain. A few turnips are sown, but not with great success.—The number of cattle fattened are about 150 annually.

**FUEL.]** Some few peats; mostly coal from Bolton and Tindale-fell.—There is neither coal, limestone, freestone, or other mineral here.

**SCHOOLS.]** There are three small schools, but not endowed.

**SPRINGS.]** At Sandsfield some small salt-springs, not more efficacious than sea water.

**TITHES.]** In general paid in kind.

**GAME, &c.]** Hares, partridges, &c. with a great variety of wild-geese, ducks, &c. The barnicle wild-geese are innumerable upon this coast, and towards the west, at certain seasons. They breed in the Orkneys and western isles of Scotland, come here in September, and go away in April. Their colour, a grey back, white belly, and black head; weigh 6lb.—The solan goose is rather brown, with black stripes, and weighs 8lb.—Here are also the widgeon, teal, scale-duck, grey-duck, &c.

**FISH.]** In this parish, and further along the Frith, are several sorts of fish,—the taking of which affords employment to several.—Sturgeon and turbot belong to the lord of the manor, are never sold, but, when taken, are sent to Lowther.—Here are flounders of different sorts, herring, and excellent salmon, &c.

**ANTIQUITIES.]** Besides those mentioned before, in a field called Hall-Walls, an ancient castle has stood.—The church steeple has been a place of defence.

**ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** The Marsh is level and beautiful. The inclosed lands are in easy swells. The fields are well divided with quicksets, and a few trees appear here and there.—The valleys, where one would expect good meadow, are rather swampy and fower: this might be remedied by draining. The buildings in general are of clay and brick; of the former many are bad; but there are many excellent buildings besides. Moorhouse is a pretty seat, belonging to Joseph Liddell, Esq. and there are also several gentlemen of considerable property in this parish, who possess good manfions.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

† “Ad inveniendā luminaria, vinum et omnia quæ necessaria sint ad ornatum ecclesiæ de Holm Cultram et ministerium altaris et sacramentorium Christi.”—REGIT. HOLM.

tithes.

tithes of hay, and all other vicarial dues, tithes of wool, lamb, &c. salt excepted. The appointment from the convent is to the effect set forth in the notes. †

In 1535, in the valuation of livings then taken, Burgh was estimated at 5l. 1s. 11¼d. yearly. The donation and advowson of the vicarage are reserved to the crown. The rectorial rights continued ungranted out after the dissolution of Holm Cultram abbey, till the 6th year of the reign of King James I. when Fanshaw and others were grantees of the crown, under the yearly rent of 17l. 12s. and from whom the present impropiators derive their title.

There was a singularity attending this living, which is, that, in 1581, the presentation was made by the grantees of the abbot and convent, under a title made before the dissolution.

There is a school at Burgh, for the foundation of which one Richard Hodgson left 100l. : to which is added 12s. 2d. issuing out of some lands, and the interest of 12l. stock, which is applied to the repairs of the school-house.

## THE PARISH OF KIRKBAMPTON

(IN CUMBERLAND WARD)

**L**IES to the south of the wall, wholly within the barony of Burgh. It is presumed, that Kirkbampton was originally one sole manor; but the manerial rights have been severed time immemorial, and exercised without opposition, as of two several manors, by the names of Great Bampton and Little Bampton.

“BAMTON, *villa Bembæ, vel Bamba*, is a township within Brough barony. It was the principal seat of Hildred de Carliel, a knight in the time of King Henry II. The township contains Great Bamton, Little Bamton, Ughtredby, and Studholm. The rectory lies in Great Bamton. In the partition of Hildred's estate after his death, his grand-children, Richard and Robert, the sons of Odard, the son of Hildred, parted this manor. Adam, son of Robert, son of Odard, son of Hildred, *dedit medietatem ecclie dom. Nich. Carliol*, and Eudo de Carliel, tenant of the same 11th Henry III. gave four carucates in Ughtredby and Little Bamton to Walter de Bamton by fine, which, by inquisition taken 23d Edward I. was valued to 20l. land, and to be holden of the manor of Burgh; and another part dame Elizabeth Montacute, Countess of Sarum, held 36th

† “Universis Sanctæ Matris ecclie filiis, ad quos præfens scriptum pervenerit. Fr. W. abbas et conventus de Holm Cultram salutem. Ad universitatis vestre notitiam volumus pervenire, nos divini amoris iatuitu concessisse Petro Capellano, nomine perpetuæ vicarie in ecclia nostra de Burg, tres marcas argenti singulis annis per manum cellerarii nostri, de obventionibus alteragii prædictæ ecclie nostræ percipiendas. Ad hoc etiam ei charitative concedimus secundam divisam morientium, et manuum altaris, exceptis quibuslibet decimis et oblationibus; et de singulis missis, si evenerint, singulos denarios, præter dominicales denarios cum pane benedicto provenientes, cum omnibus aliis rationabilibus acquisitionibus suis, juxta canonum statuta recipiendis. Hiis testibus Johanne Priore de Lanercoft. Majistro a Decano de Salopesb. Majistro Ada de Kirkeby, Alexandro de Daker tunc officiali, Adamo decano de Allerdale, et multis aliis.”—REGIST. HOLM.

“ Edward III. as of the inheritance of William Montacute, Earl of Sarum; and  
 “ the same Sir Bryan Stapleton, of Bedale, in Yorkshire, also, as by purchase  
 “ (I think) whose posterity, in Henry VIII.’s time, sold it to Thomas Dacre of  
 “ Lanercost; and Christopher hath now sold it into many parts to the inhabitants.

“ Walter de Bampton, David le Marshall, Robert de Wampool, et Margaret,  
 “ ux. ejus fil. Rici. fil. Rici. fil. Iroite, carucat in Cumberfdale, duo carucat in  
 “ Combquinton, quatuor carucat in Ughtredby et Bampton Parva, 11th Henry III.  
 “ per sinem levat. inter eos et Eudonem, fil. Adam, fil. Robert, fil. Odard, fil.  
 “ Hildred de Carliel. Walter, fil. Bernardi Hered. Rici, fil. Iroite, 15th John.”†

The succession of proprietors of the manor of Little Bampton is more obscure: in the reign of Queen Elizabeth it became the property of John Dalston, Esq. by purchase, and was by him in like manor sold out to the inhabitants.\*

The church‡ stands within the manor of Great Bampton, is rectorial, and dedicated to St. Peter; of about the yearly value of 60*l.*—There appears great confusion

† Denton’s MS.

\* 24th Queen Elizabeth, T. Brisby, in consideration of 240*l.* conveyed to Southaick and Tolson, in fee, the manor, with the tenements then held by Twentyman and twenty other tenants.—Customary rent, 8*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* quit-rent, issuing out of Thomas Smallwood’s lands.—Southaick and Tolson four years afterwards sold to John Dalston.

‡ This parish was some years ago stated to consist of 97 families, 2 Quakers, 2 Presbyterians.

#### DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. Nich. V.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Bampton 18 10 0	Portio Willi de Arch in ecclesia de Bampton } 2 0 0	Kirkhampton rect. 14 17 0
	Por. Johan de Culgaith .... 1 0 0	
	Por. M. Hosp. S. Nich. 1 0 0	

#### KIRKBAMPTON RECTORY.

Dedic. St. Michael.

King’s books 14*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*—Pen. ep. 3*s.* 4*d.*—Real val. 60*l.*

INCUMBENTS.—1293, John de Culgayth, p. ref. Walter de Baytler—1341, John Grainger, p. m. Culgayth—1343, William de Appleby, p. ref. John de Appleby—1359, Thomas de Bampton—1361, Robert de Gayton, p. ref. John de Thornton—1367, William de Cressop—1561, John Aikton, clk. p. ref. Edward Mitchell—1586, Rowland Hauxbie, clk. p. m. Aikton, pr. bp. by lapse—1598, Joseph Lowden, A. M. p. m. Hauxbie, pr. bp. by lapse—1610, Cuthbert Roper, p. m. Lowden—1639, Otho Polewheel, p. m. Robert Brown—1679, Thomas Story, p. m. John Bell, pr. Henry Dacre, Esq.—1740, Michael Burn, p. m. Story, pr. Viscount Lonsdale—1795, Wheatley, pr. Lord Lonsdale.

#### RECTORIA DE KYRKEBAMPTON.

	℥.	s.	d.
Johes Heryng vicarius ecclie de Kyrkebampton habet mansionem et glebam q. valet coibus annis	0	22	0
Idem Johes habet decim garbar. fen. lini et canobi villat de Kyrkebampton q. valet coibus ais	3	7	4
Idem Johes habet decim garbar. de Ughrightby que valet coibus annis	—	—	0 53 4
Idem Johes habet decim garbar. de Little Bampton cu. fen. et lin. que valet coibus ais	—	—	0 42 8
Idem Johes habet decim garbar. fen. lini et canobi de Stothom ejusdem p’ochie q. valet coibus annis	0	14	6
Idem Johes habet decim granor. de Flat infra dict. p’ochia. que val. coibus annis	—	—	0 20 0
Idem Johes habet gran. decimal. de Langrig dict. p’ochie que valet coibus annis	—	—	0 6 8
Idem Johes het decim agn. et lani que valet coibus annis	—	—	0 6 0
Idem Johannes habet decim albe lact. vitul. ac aliis minut. decim et emolument. libr. paschalis } que valet coibus annis	—	—	0 49 0
Idem Johes habet p. oblacoibs triu. dier. p’cipaliu. mortuor et purificois coibus annis	—	—	0 25 0
Sm totalis valeris 15 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> de quibs.			

Resolut.

sion in the claims of right to the patronage and presentation to this living: the advowson was anciently an appendage of the manor; the severance of which seems to have occasioned the present uncertainties; for we find in the reign of King Henry II. that a moiety of the rectory was given to the hospital of St. Leonard, near Carlisle,—the possessions of which house were granted to the dean and chapter. How those claims are now maintained is in no wise pertinent to our plan. The last presentation, in 1740, was made by Henry Viscount Londale.

THE PARISH OF ORTON,  
(IN CUMBERLAND WARD.)

“ **A**BOVE Grinsdale and Kirkanders, more towards the south, lies ORTON, or  
 “ OVERTON, which name is common to the parish, manor, and town, being  
 “ so named in respect of the situation and higher standing of that place in reference  
 “ to Kirkanders, and the lower towns towards Eden, and the borders of the  
 “ country. It is parcel of the barony of Levington, and holden of the same, and  
 “ gave surname to a family of gentlemen of mark, called *Orton*. They gave for  
 “ arms, *Vert, a lion rampant argent crowned and armed gules*. The first of the name  
 “ I read of was Simon, who had issue Allan de Orton; to whom King Henry III.  
 “ granted free warren in Orton. After him succeeded John his son, (they were  
 “ all knights) and after him Giles, whose daughter and heir, Johan, was wife to Sir

Resolut. senag. } subsid. et pens. }	In resolut. epo Karlij p. senagio annuatim.	—	—	—	£	0	4	0
Et in resolut. p'cuonibz epi Karlij tempore visitacon de tr'bus in tres annos	4s. et sic antim	0	0	16				
Et p. pension resolut. epo Karlij singulis annis.	—	—	—	—	0	3	4	
	Sm oim deduct. 8s. 8d.							
	Et rem. 14l. 17s. 10d. Xma inde 29s. 9d. halfpenny.							
	ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.							

This parish contains about five square miles.—The common lands have been inclosed.—Oughterby quarter has a parcel of very barren common, upon which they get turf.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The land about the villages is somewhat gravelly, with loam, and pretty fertile; but the rest is a cold clay and moorish earth. Every kind of grain is grown here, but not so much wheat as formerly, as they suppose barley and oats answer better. I observed large ridges of about 4 or 5 yards wide, which had been gathered two years together. This method, the people of the country say, answers better in cold lands, by accumulating the soil more.—Corn in general pays better than grass in this parish.

FUEL.] Peats and coals.—No coal is got here: no limestone or freestone.

SPRING.] Called Toddell-Well, near Langrigg, used by people to cleanse sores.

No rivers.

ROADS.] From Carlisle to Abbey-Holm.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] The parish lies high, and the lands are tolerably level; it has a good prospect to the north. The buildings are chiefly of clay, and though the owners are many of them people of good circumstances, they have no taste for the improvement of their houses. Here is very little wood; a tree is seen here and there in the hedge-rows: towards the south-west limits, there are some small plantations of fir-trees. The hedges are in general good, and the appearance of the country is far from disagreeable.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

“Clement de Skelton, to whom she had four daughters and heirs. One, named Agnes, married to the Leighs of Ishall; another married to Bellasis; another married to Ridley; the fourth married Blennerhasset; they divided the manor into three parts; which Leigh, Blennerhasset, and Ridley enjoyed, and charged the land with a rent of 8l. to Bellasis, whose heir sold the same to one Codall, a merchant in Carlisle, whose heir, Robert Brisco, son of Leonard, a younger brother's son of the Briscoes of Crofton, enjoyeth in the right of Eleanor his wife, fil. Rici Codall, fil. Johannis, fil. Johannis; and the manor is now the inheritance of John Brisco of Crofton, an infant, son of William, son of John, which John, the grandfather, purchased the Leighs' part from Wilfrid Lawton and Maud his wife, (late wife of Thomas Leigh, to whom he gave his lands) and of Thomas Blennerhasset of Carlisle another third part, and the other third part Nicholas Ridley sold to the tenants there; whereof one sold his part to Denton of Cardew; another kept his part; and the third held the right of patronage of the rectory. The residue sold their parts to the said William Brisco, the infant's father.”—DENTON'S MS.

By an inquisition *post mortem*, taken in the 30th year of Queen Elizabeth, it was found, that William, the son of John Brisco, was seized, at the time of his death, of two-third parts of the said manor of Orton,\* with the like portion of the advowson;

\* With 20 messuages, 400 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 200 acres of common, and 100 acres of wood, holden of Edward Musgrave, as of his manor of Levington, by two parts of one knight's fee, worth, above reprises, 5l. 6s. 8d.

Ridley's third share was holden of the queen in capite, by the service of one third part of one knight's fee, worth above reprises, 2l. 13s. 4d.

In 1732, this parish consisted of 81 families, 8 Quakers, 3 Presbyterians; in 1750, there were 82 houses in this parish; in 1781, there were 83; in 1791, there were 372 inhabitants, all of the church of England, except 10 Quakers.

## DECANATUS KARLIOL.

Pope N. Val.		K. Edw. II.		K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Orreton	£8 0 0	} Non taxatur quia non suff. pro stipendio capel.	}	Orton rectoria .....
				£9 0 0

## ORTON RECTORY.

Sir John Brisco patron.—King's books, 9l.—Real val. 100l.

INCUMBENTS.—1303, John†—1337, John de Whitrigg, pr. Sir John de Orton—1337, William de Arthuret, pr. *ibid.*—1356, Richard de Langwathby, p. m. Arthuret, pr. Clement de Skelton et Joan ux.—1407, Thomas de Raughton—Richard Place—1578, Leonard Lowther, p. m. Place, pr. nominee of Marian, in right of Richard Blennerhasset, who married one of the coheirs of Sir Giles Orton—1585, William Mey, A. B. p. ref. Lowther, pr. John Lowther—1625, vacant—1643, Burton—1665, John Pearson, pr. John Brisco—Gawen Noble—1693, Rowland Noble, p. m. Noble, pr. William Brisco—1709, David Bell, A. M. p. m. Noble, pr. John Brisco—1730, John Brisco, A. M. p. m. Bell, pr. John Brisco his father—1771, William Taylor, clerk, p. m. Brisco, pr. devisee in trust for the heir of Brisco—1772, James Brisco, p. ref. Taylor, pr. Sir John Brisco.

We are bound in justice to rectify a description given in Burn and Nicolson's History, relative to the presentation by the devise of Dr. Brisco, in these words—“On John Brisco's death, William Taylor, clerk, was presented by Joseph Nicolson, Esq. *devisee for this purpose by the will of the late patron and incumbent, Dr. Brisco.*”—It might be conceived, that Dr. Brisco's heir had incurred some *disability*, and that a trustee was to save the right of presentation; but the fact was, Sir John Brisco was then

† Bound to Bishop Halton in 10l. not thereafter to be guilty of incontinency.

advowson; the other third, being the estate of Nicholas Ridley, was soon afterwards bought in by William Brisco, or his son John; and it is now the entire possession of Sir John Brisco, a lineal descendant of that family. †

The

abroad.—On the resignation of Taylor, Sir John Brisco presented James Brisco,—and not Mr. Nicolson, as those historians have asserted.—We have too many instances of bias in those writers when they treat of church interests.—THE EDITORS.

RECTORIA DE ORTON.

	£.	s.	d.
Oswaldus Myers, rector ecclie de Orton, p'de habet mansionem et gleba. ejusd. pertinet que valent annuatim coibus annis	0	10	0
Idem Oswaldus habet gran. decimal. p'ven. infra dict' p'ochia que valent coibus annis	7	0	0
Idem Oswaldus habet decim. fem lini et canobi cu. aliis decim predialibus ibm crescen. que valent coibus annis	0	13	4
Idem Oswaldus h'et decim vitul. agnor. lan. lactie cu. aliis decim. minut. p. p'ficiis dict'. rector p'tin. que valent coibus annis	0	13	4
Idem Oswaldus habet oblacon minut. alterag. ac aliis obven. p. ann. coibs ais valet	0	10	0
Sm totalis valoris 9l. 6s. 8d. de quibs.			
Resolut. senag. et al.	0	4	0
Et in resolut. pencon. visitacon. 8s. epi de triennio in trienniu et sic p. ann.	0	2	8
Sm deduct. 6s. 8d.			
Et rem. 9l. Xma inde xvij <sup>l</sup> .			

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

This parish contains about six square miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] A great part of this parish, not many years ago, consisted of common or waste land; at present a part of the common land, though divided, is uncultivated, and even unfenced. The new improvements, are yet poor and barren in general. The soil is various; a sort of gravelly clay predominates, and is mostly heavy, cold, and wet. It produces corn tolerably. Wheat and oats are much sown.

RENT.] Average about 12s. per acre.

FUEL.] Peat, turf, and coal.—No coal, limestone, nor freestone found here.

GAME.] Hares, partridges, &c.

SCHOOL.] One at Orton, not endowed.

TITHES.] This parish pays tithes in kind.

TENURE.] Generally freehold, under Sir John Brisco, of Crofton-Place.

RIVERS AND ROADS.] Here are no rivers, and few springs.—The road from Carlisle to Wigton leads through this parish.

ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.] This parish is not very unlevel; part of it inclines to the south, and a little to the east.—The buildings are mostly of clay. These houses are generally made up in a day or two; for, when a person wants a house, barn, &c. built, he acquaints his neighbours, who all appear at the time appointed; some lay on clay, some tread it, whilst others are preparing straw to mix it with. By this means, building comes low and expeditious:—and indeed it must be owned, that they have brought the art of clay-building to some perfection. They generally ground with stone about a yard high: and a house thus built will stand (it is said) 150 or 200 years.—The parish abounds with wood, particularly upon the hedges: mostly oak and birch, but not large.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

† Such is the situation of Orton, that, from a small inclosure a little west of the village, called *Parson's Thorn*, fifteen parish churches may be distinctly seen, besides several in Scotland, with a beautiful view of Gretna: in short, few places, if any, in the county can boast of so noble a prospect. Several towns may be viewed from the above station of ground, viz. the city of Carlisle, the market-towns of Brampton, Wigton, and Longtown; likewise Pemith beacen, Cross-fell, Gilsland, the Scotch mountains, a distinct view of Solway Frith from King-garth to Workington, Skiddaw, Carrock, Paterdale, Materdale, Mell-fell, and Graylock parks, with most of the gentlemen's seats in that part of the country, viz. Netherby, Moorhouse-Hall, Crofton-Place, Clea-Hall, Brayton-Hall, with several others.

The

The church is rectorial, and now worth about one hundred and forty pounds per annum: the advowson and right of presentation remain appendant to the manor of Orton.

This village is supposed formerly to have been a market-town.—It has evidently been a place of note, from the many Roman causeways, and other foundations dug up near it.—There is a lane leading from the north end of this village, about 300 yards in length, at the end of which is a large fosse, or double ditch, where an iron chain went across the road, and was locked every night, called *Barras Gate*, made as a defence against the frequent incursions of the Scots, or Moss-Troopers. There is a traditional account, that one of these Moss-Troopers being observed, as he was viewing the situation of the place, by one of the villagers of the name of Wilton, (and whose descendants hold his property to this day) Wilton took up his bow, and shot an arrow from his own house over Barras Gate, the distance of 400 yards, which pierced through the thigh of the invader, and stuck fast in his horse's saddle. The entrance into the village to the east had the same defence, and the whole parish was inclosed with a strong earth fence and deep ditch, called the *Ring Fence*. The parish is bounded by the parish of St. Mary on the east, by Burgh and a part of Bampton and Kirkandrews upon Eden on the north, by Aikton on the west, by Thursby and a small part of Dalston on the south. It has an easy ascent from all quarters.—There is no hill or rock in the parish; nor rivulet, brook, or burn; nor can any body of water be collected together in it sufficient to work a common mill, owing to its conical form; yet the inhabitants are sufficiently supplied with water at all seasons of the year, from a variety of springs and standing lakes, the former of which are conveyed in some places by conduits.

Property in this parish in general is very equally divided; and, except some detached pieces, the lands have been in the possession of the present occupiers and their ancestors time immemorial. The estates are on an average worth between 30*l.* and 70*l.* per annum, except two farms of 100*l.* each, belonging to Sir John Briscoe, Bart. The church stands nearly in the centre of the parish. The value of the living, including the glebe, is, *in communibus annis*, worth 140*l.* sterling. The parsonage-house, church, and school-house adjoining, are all in excellent repair.—Thomas Pattinson, bachelor, a parishioner of Bowness, in the year 1785, bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* for an endowment to this school, left in the hands of the rector of Bowness, Mr. John Hodgson of Easton, and Mr. John Wilton of West-End, as trustees, who have sunk it in the funds at 4*l.* per cent. The present schoolmaster and parish-clerk, *Richard Dixon*, has taught in the said school near forty years, and consequently has been the instructor of most of the present inhabitants; he calls himself *Happy Dick*, and is generally so styled by the parishioners.

The inhabitants are sober, regular, industrious, and cheerful people, and all chiefly occupied in cultivating their own estates, except a few farmers, and thirty-three weavers, employed to work for the flourishing manufactory now at Dalston, lately under the conduct of Mr. Hodson.

It cannot be said that they have imported every luxury into this parish; yet they enjoy, in a reasonable degree, all the conveniences and comforts of society, and are in general more contented in their situation than most people. With respect to the morals of the people, it may be observed, that no native of the parish was ever convicted and banished for theft.—No contention has at any time happened which rendered it necessary to call in the authority of the magistrate; nor ever any litigation relating to property, except one suit with the lord of the manor above fifty years ago,—at which time their right was fully confirmed: in short, the inhabitants may be said to be as one family, friendly and unanimous amongst themselves, and hospitable to strangers. In their vacant hours, young and old mix together: they profess all kinds of rural amusements, and to which in general they are much attached. Thus, by temperance and moderate exercise, they are healthy, robust, and cheerful, and many of them live to a remarkable old age.—There is only one public-house in this parish, at Woodhouses, half way between Carlisle and Wigton.

Not many years ago a very curious and neat sandal was found in the peat-moss, well preserved, as it is apprehended, from the quality of the peat-earth.

We are indebted to several valuable correspondents for this account of Orton.—THE EDITORS.

## THE PARISH OF GRINSDALE,

(IN CUMBERLAND WARD.)

“NEXT unto Kirkanders lies GRINSDALE, a parish, town, and manor within Burgh barony, and holden of the same. It gave surname unto a family of gentlemen called Grinsdales. The most antient of the name I read of, was one Udard de Grinsdale; and after him Asketill, the son of Robert de Grinsdale, that lived in the time of Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II. The eldest line failed about King John’s time, when the inheritance fell to two daughters; whereof one was married to the Lord of Newton, in Allerdale, one Thomas de Newton, held by that right the moiety of Grinsdale of Thomas de Multon, Lord of Burgh in Henry III.’s time; and the other moiety was then so holden by one William de la Sere, whose ancestor had married the other coparcener. A second brother of Asketill, called Robert, was a citizen of Carlisle, and purchased lands there and in Parton, which descended according to the following pedigree, until the coparceners and their heirs sold the same to the Denton’s of Cardew in Henry IV.’s time, whose issue male enjoyeth the same at this day.

“Udard de Grinsdale—Robert—Asketill—Robert, brother of Asketill—Gilbert—Robert—Gilbert—Allan—Henry, who had issue two daughters and heirs, Marriott and Margaret, who conveyed the estate to the Dentons, as aforefaid, and in whom expired that race of gentlemen, unless, perhaps, the Grindalls be of their posterity.

“Newton’s moiety of Grinsdale fell by marriage to Martindale, and to one of the Dacres, named Richard Dacre, in the right of his wife, one of the coheirs of Martindale. His issue, William Dacre and himself, for following Leonard Dacre in the last rebellion, lost the same, and now it is in the queen’s hands by attainder. The other is Michael Studholme’s lands, son of Richard, son of John, son of Richard, son of William, who bought the same of John de Kirkanders, son and heir of John de Parton, and Kirkanders, *ann.* 10th Edward II.

“It is called Grinsdale, or Greensdale; for that the town-field was anciently a low green bottom or dale by the river’s side of Eden.”—DENTON’S MS.

A collateral branch of the Grinsdales were citizens of Carlisle: Robert de Grinsdale occurring representative for that city in the parliaments of the 23d and 33d of King Edward I. Alan de Grinsdale, son of Robert, was representative in the 33d and 34th years of King Edward I. and one of the knights of the shire 6th King Edward II.—We find one Robert de Grinsdale in the rolls of parliament in the reigns of King Edward II. and King Edward III.; but whether of the same family, is not known. About the year 1686, an ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale purchased the estate.

The Dacres became purchasers of Newton’s moiety of this manor; on whose attainder,

attainder, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it came to the crown; from whence, being granted out, it became the estate of Joseph Dacre, of Kirklington, Esq.\*

The church was rectorial, and dedicated to St. Mungo, or, as some name this personage, Kentigern. It was part of the possessions of Lanercost priory, being given thereto by Hugh de Morvil, Lord of Burgh, and Eustachia his wife; and was soon after appropriated, the cure being served by a brother of that house, without any vicarial endowment. The rectory and advowson of Grinsdale passed to Sir Thomas Dacre, with the other possessions of the dissolved monastery, by the grant of King Edward VI.; and his descendants have constantly appointed a curate, with a salary of forty shillings yearly, to maintain their ecclesiastical right, though the church lay in ruins for many ages; for it was not till about the year 1743 that it was rebuilt by Joseph Dacre, Esq. at his own cost. It has been three times augmented by lot, and the lands purchased now produce about 30*l.* a year.† —The church stands pleasantly upon the banks of the Eden; and, being white, makes a very pretty appearance.—The Rev. Joseph Pattinson is the present curate.

\* The Studholmes also had a portion here, which they purchased of the Lord of Kirkandrews, son and heir of John de Parton and Kirkandrews, about the year 1336, and continued in that family for 10 or 12 descents, and after that were sold out into several freeholds.

In 1747, this parish contained about 22 families, 1 Quaker, 1 Presbyterian; in 1750, it consisted of 18 houses; in 1781, of 15 houses, containing 70 inhabitants,—of whom one dies annually.

In this parish are the remains of two old entrenchments, of a square form, upon the common, which are yet very fresh.—See their situation, as laid down in our map of encampments.

EXTENT.] From N. to S. one mile; from E. to W. one mile and a half.—Arable land 300 acres; common land 450 acres.

VALUE OF ESTATES.] From 20*l.* to 100*l.* a year.—Average rent per acre, 1*l.* 1*s.*

SOIL, PRODUCE, AND SITUATION.] The soil in general is a fine deep loam, in some parts a little gravelly and sandy: it produces every kind of grain, as also grass, clover, and potatoes in great perfection. This parish consists of the church-town, and two or three odd houses. The common adjoins on the south of the town. The fields are well divided with good thorn hedges; they lay warm and have a good appearance. The situation is rather low, yet very pleasant, close by the side of Eden, in which, opposite the town, is a moist fertile island, which grazes nine cows and a bull.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] Notwithstanding the quantity of common, no sheep are kept thereon; the proprietors think it too wet for sheep, and therefore put their young cattle on it, but it neither carries a great foin, nor feeds well, being naturally barren and unproductive of herbage, except short heath and rushes.

ROADS AND RIVERS.] The road from Carlisle to Burgh, Sandsfield, &c. leads through this parish, and the river Eden bounds the north-east side of it.

BUILDINGS.] Were formerly clay, but now built in general with brick, in a good stile.

POOR.] There are at present only two people to support, who take 4*s.* 6*d.* per week.

ANTIQUITIES.] Through this parish lay the ancient Picts' wall.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

Upon a rock between Grinsdale church and the river Eden, appear very plainly the footsteps of a human being.—The person has been walking from the river northwards at the time, without doubt, when the rock has been in a soft state.—The shoe or clog has been shod with iron in the heel, as appears by the marks.

† Vide Lanercost Eccl. Survey, &c. of the possessions of that house.

THE PARISH OF KIRKANDREWS UPON EDEN,

(IN CUMBERLAND WARD)

together with

BEAUMONT.

THE wall ran through these two parishes, as well as Grinsdale.—There has not been a church standing at Kirkandrews for many years, but the burial ground is still used, and the site of the church is conspicuous. This parish is within the barony of Burgh.

“ On a hill next unto Wormolby, is BEAUMONT; a town so named of the fair hill on which it stands, and from whence every way lies a goodly prospect, which gave occasion to this name. It was antiently a manor belonging to the Bruns, Lords of Bowness, who were patrons of the church there; but of later times the barons of Burgh have bought it of the coheirs, and granted the same forth in customary tenancies.

“ Next unto Beaumont stands the parish and town of KIRKANDERS, so named of the church there, dedicated to St. Andrew, which the antient Lords of Burgh, as I think, did grant, together with the service of the manor of Orton, unto the Barons of Levington, and severed the same from the Barony of Burgh; for though they lie now within the same, yet are they not part thereof. And upon the next office found by inquisition after the making of the statute of Magna Charta, in Henry III.’s time. The Baron’s lands of Levington, where-soever they did lie, were found to be one barony by the inquisition, as other men’s lands then were that were holden in capite of the king; as Lesingby, distant from Burgh six miles, is found to be parcel of Burgh; and Skelton, so remote from Kirklington, yet is found to be parcel of the same barony of Levington. The Lords of Burgh have now annexed Kirkanders town again to the barony of Burgh: but Orton is holden still of Levington, but it lies in Burgh.”—DENTON’S MS.

The church was rectorial,\* but of so small a value in 1291, (then not exceeding four marks) that it doth not stand charged in the valor of Pope Nicholas, or in that

\* This parish contains about 22 families.

DECANATUS KARLIOL.

Pope Nich. V.	}	K. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Rectoria ecclesiæ de Kirkandres non excedit 4 marcas nec rector habet alia beneficia.		Ecclesia de Kirkandres non taxatur in antiquo		Kirkandres rectoria

KIRKANDREWS RECTORY.

Ded. St. Andrew—Priores and conv. of Meyrick, in Yorkshire, propr.—Lord Lonsdale patron.  
K. Hen. VIII. tax. 3l. 11s. 5d.—Certif. val. 9l. 9s. 8d.—Augmented 2col.

DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. Nich. Val.	}	K. Edw. II.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Beaumont		£10 0 0		Non taxatur quia non suff. pro stipendio capellani.

U u u

that of King Edward II. Being now joined with Beaumont, they are worth about 70*l.* a year together. The rectory appertained to the prioress and convent of

BEAUMONT RECTORY.

Dedic. St. Mary.

King's books 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*—Certif. val. 18*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—1772, augmented 200*l.*—C. D. Gower 200*l.*—  
Lands purchased of the value of 14*l.* a year.

INCUMBENTS.—1296, Elias de Thirlwall, pr. Rob. de Feritate, als. Brun—1336, Walter de Arthuret, pr. Sir Richard de Brun, Knight—William Bronne—1339, Richard Bronne, p. m. Bronne, pr. Matilda Brun, lady of Beaumont—1365, Tho. de Sourby—Adam de Caldebeck—1366, Walter de Ormesheved, p. m. Caldebeck—1380, Robert Croft, p. m. Ormesheved, pr. Sir Hugh de Dacre, Lord of Gilsland—1490, Robert Chapman—1562, Henry Hafelhead, p. depriv. John Thompson, refusing the oath of supremacy, pr. Sir William Dacre—1581, Lancelot Wilson, clk. p. m. Hafelhead, pr. Philip Earl of Arundel—Edward Johnston—1611, Thomas Thompson, p. ref. Johnston, pr. Anne Countess Dowager of Arundel—1615, John Wilson, pr. ibid.—1616, Thomas Robinson, pr. ibid.—1625, Tho. Warwick, p. m. Robinson—1634, Andrew Smith, pr. Thomas Earl of Arundel—1663, Patricius Hume, p. m. Smith, pr. Countess Arundel, &c.—1692, George Hume, p. m. Richard Wilson, pr. Sir John Lowther, Bart.—1703, Gabriel Trant, pr. Richard Viscount Londale—1705, Thomas Lewthwaite, p. m. Trant, pr. ibid.—1762, George Bowness, cl. p. m. Lewthwaite, pr. Sir James Lowther, Bart.—The Rev. Mr. Burn is the present incumbent.

RECTORIA DE BEAMONT.

		£.	s.	d.	
Henricus Berreman rector ejusdem ecclie de Beamont habet decim. garbar et feni que valent	}	4	6	8	
coibus annis					
Idem Henricus habet decim Salnonio. que valent coibus annis			0	40	0
Idem Henricus habet decimas Albi Lact. et vitul. que valent coibus annis			0	40	0
Idem Henricus habet decim. Agn. et Lan. que valent coibus annis			0	5	0
Idem Henricus habet decim. lini et canobi q. valent coibus annis			0	0	8
Idem Henricus habet oblationes alt'ag. cu. libr. paschalis 8 <i>s.</i> ac alijs minut. decim que valent	}	0	11	6	
coibus annis					
Idem Henricus habet mansionem et glebam ecclie pr'dict p'tin. que valet coibus annis		0	13	4	
		Sm totalis valoris 8 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> d. quibz.			
Resolut. fenag. } et al.	} In resolut epo p' fenagio annuatim		0	3	0
Et p'cucon visitat. epi de triennio in trienniu. 8 <i>s.</i> et sic annuatim.				0	2
		Sm deduct. 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>			
		Et 1 <i>cm.</i> 8 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 18 <i>d.</i> Xma inde 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>			

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

EXTENT.] From S. to N. two miles; from E. to W. one mile.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is various; near Eden is some excellent holm land, which produces luxuriant crops of wheat, and other grain; and for a considerable distance on the N. E. and W. sides of Kirkandrews the land is good, and crops equally so. Towards the south, the land is bare, moorish, and barren; the soil is a cold blackish mould, mixed with little white stones and gravel; the produce is light crops of barley, oats, &c. In the south-west corner of the parish, is a quantity of coarse rushy meadow land. The rest of the parish is a bare and barren common, which constitutes near one-third part thereof.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] A few sheep are kept upon the common, but it is chiefly stocked with young cattle, though these are neither numerous nor well fed.

ROADS.] The roads are from Carlisle to Sandsfield, Burgh, and Bowness.

RIVER.] Is Eden.

BUILDINGS.] Buildings in this parish were originally clay, but most of them have been lately rebuilt with stone and brick in an elegant manner.

SITUATION AND APPEARANCE.] The land to the south is high. The town and its neighbourhood lie low upon the banks of the Eden, and have a pretty appearance.—The lands there fertile, hedges clothed with wood and thorns.—The inhabitants are people of good circumstances.

ANTIQUITIES.] The Picts' wall ran originally through this parish.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

Meyrick,

Meyrick, in Yorkshire: but the advowson and right of presentation, with Beaumont, are now the property of Lord Londale.\* There is a small rectory house here, which was built by a former rector, out of the stones recovered from the ruins of the

\* In this parish there was formerly an old church, at a place called *Kirk-heads*, about a mile south from the village of Kirkandrews.—There is no account thereof, except a traditional one, which says, that anciently the said church served the inhabitants of Kirkandrews, Beaumont, Grinsdale, and Orton, before any other churches were built at those places; and indeed the situation seems to favour such an opinion, being pretty central to all the said villages. There is yet the appearance of the church-yard, in which free-stones, curiously carved, and human bones, have been frequently dug up of late years.—There is no account how long ago the said church fell or was taken down; but it must no doubt have been very long since, as the church built afterwards at Kirkandrews has now been in ruins a great number of years.

The boundaries of Kirkandrews are—south, the parishes of St. Mary, Carlisle, and Orton; west, Burgh; north, Beaumont; and east, Grinsdale. On the north-east, it is separated from the parish of Stanwix by the river Eden, which is here of the breadth of from 70 to 80 yards. It contains only one quarter, and has no villages, except Kirkandrews and Hosket-Hill; the former containing 19 dwelling-houses, and 73 inhabitants; and the latter 3 houses, with 11 inhabitants. Part of the lands are of freehold and part of customary tenure. The customary pays a twenty-penny fine, or two years' improved value, at the will of the lord, on the death of the lord or tenant, and a thirty-penny fine, or three years' improved value, on alienation.

The parish is tithe-free, on paying a prescriptive rent, or yearly sum, to the parson.—There is a school at Kirkandrews, being the only one in the two parishes of Beaumont and Kirkandrews at this time, in which from 20 to 40 scholars are taught.

About 25 years ago, on opening a new gravel-pit, upon the common, in this parish, a number of urns were found; one of which contained a human skull, which however mouldered away on being exposed to the air. In the rest was nothing but a black substance, supposed to have been ashes.

The usual wages for servants, half yearly, are, for a man, from 5l. to 6l. and for a woman, from 2l. to 2l. 10s.—There are no trades carried on here, except a joiner and a clogger, or clog-maker.—The wages for husbandry are, from 8d. to 10d.; for mowing 1s. 2d. per day.—A carpenter's wages 1s. 4d. with victuals.—The common price of butter, about 7d. and cheese 3d. per lb.—A stubble goose 1s. 8d.—a duck 8d.—a chicken 6d.

The annual value of land is from 6s. to 1l. 10s. per acre.—The poor's rate is about 1cd. per pound per annum.—There is no work-house, nor do any of the poor live in the parish: but receive a weekly allowance at their own houses.—The common is of a bad quality, being a brown heath, and contains about 200 acres.—The usual fuel is peat from Rockliff-Moie, at three miles distance; the price at the moie being 1s. 6d. per cart-load.—Turf from the common; and coals from Tindale-fell and Bolton, which are delivered here at 4s. 6d. and 5s. per cart-load.—The usual fuel for ovens is whins or furze.—The roads from Carlisle to Abbey-Holm, Burgh, Bowness, Sandsfield, &c. lead through this parish.—The best land in the parish, viz. the holm, lying by the side of Eden, is subject to land-floods; but the water not being rapid, or running with a channel, usually leaves a mud which fertilizes the land, particularly that for mowing and pasturage. It is frequently covered three or four times in a year. The most remarkable inundation in the memory of man, was in November, 1771, at the time of Solway moie breaking out. The greatest since that time was on February 1st, 1794. The tide several times flows higher up than this parish, but is not salt.—There are no considerable hills.—The ground, arable and meadow, is all inclosed.—The holm was inclosed about 14 years ago. Most of the hedges are quicksets, though several are of furze, where the ground is of little value.—There is very little timber.—The nature of the soil is various: the holm consists of a fine rich loam to a great depth, with very few stones. Some of the ground is of a light black mould, very stony; others subject to grow rushes, &c.—The only gravel-pit is on the common.—We have no mineral springs. There is a very fine spring of excellent water near the church-yard, called *St. Andrew's Well*, running from the side of a hill with a copious stream, which is not affected by the most intense frost, or the longest drought.—The land is chiefly arable; very little meadow.—The manure consists of dung or lime: the latter brought from Warnell-fell, Rosley, Parson-

the church; and there is also a narrow glebe possessed by the rector of Beaumont, but no place for the clergyman to reside near the church.

### THE PARISH OF BEAUMONT †

joins to Kirkandrews on the south, to Burgh on the west, and the river Eden on the north and south. The village, as Denton observed, derived its name from the beautiful eminence on which it stands: whence, by a change of station a very few paces, you command several delightful prospects.—To the south-east, the river Eden and the city of Carlisle, the back-ground formed of easy rising eminences.—To the west, the level lands and sands on the shore of Solway Frith, with that grand æstuary opening to the Irish channel; the Scotch promontory to the north-west, making a most beautiful appearance over the bay.—To the north, the irregular country above Rockliff, the back-ground rising in swells, and gradually

Parson-bridge, &c. at various prices, from 6d. to 9d. per bushel at the kilns.—The holm grows excellent wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, beans, and potatoes.—The other grounds produce the same kinds of grain; except beans, and are suitable for turnips, though not many are cultivated.—The game are partridges and hares; the latter scarce.—In the river are ducks of various kinds, widgeons, cormorants, sea-mews, king-fishers, and various others, common to the country. We have also fieldfares, woodcocks, thrushes, and a variety of other birds.—The river produces great quantities of excellent salmon, (which are taken in draw-nets since the destruction of the stell at King-garth) trouts, whittings, smelts, and many other sorts of fish. The salmon is sold at different seasons, from 2d. halfpenny to 7d. per lb.

There are also on the above-mentioned common three very distinct circular ditches, of an ancient appearance, close together, of the respective diameters of 5, 6, and 9 yards. The earth which has been taken out is laid round on the outside of the ditches. No entrances are left, but every side is alike.

We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. JOHN NORMAN for much information.—THE EDITORS.

† EXTENT.] From E. to W. one mile; from N. to S. two miles.—Distance from Carlisle four miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The land from Sandsfield to or near Beaumont is lately improved common; some of it barren; other parts, towards Eden, pretty good land. Opposite to Rockliff is some fine holm land, of an excellent soil, producing grain, clover, and grafs in the highest perfection. Also round the town of Beaumont is fine fertile land, of pretty strong loam: this extends southward and up Eden to the confines of the parish.

SITUATION AND APPEARANCE.] The town of Beaumont stands rather high upon the banks of the Eden, and has an agreeable appearance.—Towards the sea, the lands look wild and naked.

FUEL.] Coals from Tindale-fell and Bolton, with some peats.

AGRICULTURE.] Is here in pretty good perfection: most part of the land-owners occupying their own estates, and people of considerable property.—Cattle are here of a large size, being partly of the Lancashire and Westmorland breed.

COMMERCE.] Sandsfield is a small port, at which are imported considerable quantities of fir timber, iron, flax, tar, rice, and merchant goods: the export is small, a little, wheat, butter, alabaster, &c.—Further particulars of this port are noted in the account of Carlisle.

TITHES.] A small modus or prescriptive payment in lieu of tithes.

ROADS.] The only road of any note, is that from Carlisle to Sandsfield.

The church is in tolerable repair. The parishioners are wealthy, but in general great economists, and value themselves much on their riches; but upright in their dealings, and hospitable to strangers.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

In 1721, Thomas Pattinson, John Hicks, and Henry Orme, of the city of Carlisle, procured an act of parliament to deepen, cleanse, clear, and more perfectly make navigable the river Eden from Ellenfoot to Bank-End, and to keep the same clean, and at their own proper costs and charges, and for the great expence attending such an undertaking, they were allowed for thirty-one years a certain duty upon coals, lime, &c.

advancing

advancing into stately mountains. To the south, the prospect is confined, and consists of a cultivated scene.

The manor of Beaumont, as was noted before, was anciently the possession of the Bruns, Lords of Bowness, who had the advowson as an appendage thereto: but, in the 14th century, it came to the Dacres, Lords of the barony of Burgh.

The church is rectorial, and dedicated to St. Mary: the advowson and right of presentation, as before observed, being vested in Lord Lonsdale. The Earl of Arundel's family presented thereto in 1663; and the first presentation we find by Lord Lonsdale's family was in 1692, when it was made to this church and Kirkandrews jointly, and that has continued to be practised since.\*

### THE PARISH OF ROCKLIFF.

**W**E now cross the Eden to Rockliff, a parish within Cumberland ward.—Part of the village is situated upon a high bank above the Eden, and part of it built at the bottom, within flood mark. On the 25th day of January, 1796, several of the houses were entirely swept away by the highest flood ever remembered, which also did much damage along the Solway Frith and coast.

Camden says, "Then you see Rowcliffe, just upon the bank, a little castle, built not long since by the Lords Dacres, for their own private defence."

"On the north side of Eden lies the parish, town, and manor of Rothcliff. † Rothcliff abuts on Carghow on the east, Levington on the north, and is bounded by the foot of the river on the west. This manor was anciently the inheritance of Radulph de Bray, who gave the same to William, the son of John de Rothcliff, in the 6th year of King John; and in the 5th year of the same reign, one Adam de Bray gave the rectory to John, Prior of St. Mary's, Carlisle, who did appropriate the same to St. Mary's, Carlisle. In the 4th year of King John, Radulph Bray farmed the rectory for corn for term of life, granted by William, then priest of Rothcliff. In the 33d year of King Henry III. William de Hardrighall, and Matild his wife, (William I take to be the aforesaid William

\* In 1747, it is reported this parish consisted of 34 families, 1 Quaker, 1 Presbyterian.—In 1750, it consisted of 40 houses; in 1781, of 47 houses, which contained 235 inhabitants. One in 78 one-third dies annually.—Kirkandrews, in 1750, consisted of 23 houses; in 1781, of 24 houses, containing 102 inhabitants.—One in 51 dies annually.

In Burn and Nicolson's account of this parish, we have the following relation—"About the year 1680, when the commons in Burgh barony were allotted, divided, and inclosed by agreement with the lord of the manor, a portion of land, called *Priesthill*, containing about 30 acres, was assigned to Mr. Wilson, then rector, and to his heirs for ten years after his death, in consideration of the present change it was like to bring upon him. The said Mr. Wilson, when he died, was indebted 20l. to Mr. Reed, who entered upon the premises for his security. Afterwards, Mr. George Hume, Mr. Wilson's immediate successor, gave bond for the said 20l. and had thereupon possession of the said Priesthill. And Mr. Hume's widow keeping possession of the lands, as her husband's inheritance, these authors say it had not at the time of their publication been recovered back to the church."

† "It is not within the ancient barony of Burgh, nevertheless it was anciently held of the same, and is now reputed as parcell thereof; together with the manor of West Levington, which lies upon the river Leven, on the N. E. of Rowcliffe; and they do now both perform their suit at Burgh." GILPIN.

"de

“ de Rothcliff, and Matild to be a daughter of the Brays) did give the manor to  
 “ John France, to be holden of them and their heirs, paying 5*l.* per annum rent,  
 “ as I take it. The same year, John France redeemed it of John Ladbroke, and  
 “ Johan his wife. The land was holden of Burgh by 2*s.* *vel unum espicend* :\* 34th  
 “ King Henry III. Gilbert France held the lands by the same service, and died  
 “ 6th King Edward I.; and his son, Richard France, being under age, one  
 “ Michael de Harela took him, and married him to his daughter, wherefore the  
 “ king seized Michael’s lands and fined him. In the 23d year of the same king,  
 “ the king gave the manor of Rothcliff to Richard Vernon, or Gernon, for his life,  
 “ and to return after him to Richard his son, and to Eleanor, daughter of Giles  
 “ Fynes, Richard’s wife, and the heirs of their bodies, which manors the king had  
 “ of Richard Vernon’s gift. The Frances are named in evidences *Francovs* and  
 “ *Francigene*, (which I think was so, for that the first so named was born in France)  
 “ it may therefore be the surname was Vernon. Afterwards, in the 23d year of King  
 “ Edward III. Thomas Daniel died seized of Rothcliff, whose daughter, Margaret,  
 “ wife of John Ratcliffe, intailed the same and her other lands to the Ratcliffes,  
 “ and the heirs male of their kindred, *ann.* 40th King Edward III. and died  
 “ in the 44th of the same king; and after her posteritie sold it to the Lord  
 “ Dacre.” †.—DENTON’S MS.

Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in the year 1682, sold the castle and demesnes  
 to Charles Usher, clerk, for the sum of 15,000*l.* whose descendant and grand-  
 daughter devised to Mr. Strong, of Peterborough.

The church was rectorial; † and, in the 5th year of King John’s reign, was given by  
 Adam de Bray to John Prior of St. Mary’s, Carlisle, and was soon after appropriated to  
 that

\* A sparrow hawk.

† “ And so it became united to the barony of Burgh in demesne.” —GILPIN.

† In 1730, this parish contained 122 families, 4 Quakers, 4 Presbyterians.—One Grearson left 26*s.*  
 to be paid yearly to the churchwardens, &c. in order to purchase six penny loaves, to be given every  
 Sunday to six poor persons of the parish.

	DECANATUS KARLIOL.	
P. Nich. V.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Rockliffe .... £10 13 4	} Non taxatur quia non fuit. pro incunb.	}

The Rev. Jeremiah Reed is the present curate.

EXTENT.] From E. to W. five miles and a half, including one and a half of fens; breadth near two  
 miles.—Average breadth one mile and a half.

This parish contains 1300 acres of marsh land, which continues to increase very rapidly, while the  
 shores on the south side are decreasing in proportion.—Of arable land 1250 acres; of moss and common  
 land each 1000 acres.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Near the river Eden is a considerable quantity of fine holm land, of a loamy soil;  
 some part of which is light, and produces turnips and potatoes; the rest wheat, barley, oats, clover, and  
 other sorts of grais. The rest of the arable land is chiefly a coldish clay, which, with good culture,  
 grows wheat, beans, and oats; also some barley and flax.—Rent per acre from 8*s.* to 30*s.*—average 12*s.*  
 or 13*s.*—Estates are all freehold, except three cottages, and held under the Rev. Thomas Strong.

TITHES.] In kind: are worth from 5*l.* to 75*l.* per annum; but about 20*l.* a year one year with  
 another. Mr. Strong possesses the largest estates in this parish, but they are mostly small.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] Sheep are of the Scotch breed; about 370 are kept in this parish, and not  
 more than 40 reared annually.—Black cattle are of this country kind, about 111 of which are grazed  
 upon

that convent. King Henry VIII. with their other possessions, granted over to the dean and chapter this church. They nominate a curate, with a stipend of 20*l.* paid

upon the Marsh. The parish in general is not remarkable for good grass or grain. The cattle are not of a breed worthy of commendation.—The common is exceedingly barren.

FUEL.] Peat, and some few coals from Tindale-fell.

GAME.] Grouse, hares, partridges, curlews, with sea-fowl upon the coast; also wild-ducks, and in winter wild-geese, in immense numbers upon the Marsh and Moor.

ROADS.] From Carlisle to Scotland by Longtown in good repair, and from Carlisle to the west of Scotland by the river, which, being upon a clay, and not well made, is often very troublesome to the traveller.

RIVERS AND FISH.] Rivers are Eden, Esk, and Line,—in which are great plenty of fish of all the common sorts.

LAKE.] In this parish there is a small lake which contains pike and eel.

QUARRIES.] None opened in this parish, the stone which appears in the rivers being thought too soft.

WOOD.] About two or three acres of firs. The hedges are in most parts interspersed with trees of various sorts.

SITUATION, ASPECT, AND AIR.] The situation is rather high, the west part inclining towards the Solway Firth, the north side towards the north, and the east pretty level.—The air is remarkably healthful: no local diseases. JAMES GREER, a native of Scotland, who died lately, exhibited an instance of *longevity*. He was 107 years of age, and continued remarkably vigorous till the time of his death: a cooper by trade: he walked to church every Sunday, being about a mile and a quarter distant.

POOR.] Supported by a rate of 2*s.* in the pound.

SCHOOLS.] Three small schools, but none endowed.

COMMERCE.] Trade is here upon the decline, few ships landing any goods in this parish, except fir timber and blue slate, and of these not much.

HARVEST.] To the west pretty early; to the east the contrary.

Distance from Carlisle five miles, and four miles from Longtown.

ANTIQUITIES AND RARE PLANTS.] In Castle-Town quarter, upon the banks of Eden, are the ruins of a castle which belonged to the Dacres. The road now lies through the place where it stood, and Eden has worked down part of the ground-work. It was called Rockliff Castle.—Upon the banks of Eden grows an herb called *mother of thyme*, said to be medicinal.—In December, 1795, the skull and horns of a stag were dug up, at the depth of four yards below the surface, near the river Eden; each horn measured 39 inches in length; distance of the extremities from each other 42 inches; each horn had seven grains; the whole weighed 28*lb.*—They are preserved by Joseph Maxwell of Rockliff.

MINERAL SPRINGS.] Near Eden, within the reach of the tide, a little below Rockliff, is a remarkable spring. It bears a scum of a considerable thickness, which appears at first view to vary its colour, but on collecting the scum upon paper, &c. it gilds it with the most beautiful gold-colour, which, when dry and rubbed off, looks like the particles or dust of gold, or some sort of metal of a similar colour. The water is said to be physical. There is also another at Floristown, upon the Esk.—HOUSEMAN'S NOTES.

The village is extended in a long and almost straight line along a cliff or rock. Many villages in the north have the name of *Row* or *Raw*, and the derivation of this name is simply the row on the cliff.

This parish is divided into two quarters, the one called Church-Town quarter, where the church is, the other Castle-Town quarter, from the site of an old castle: in the former are the villages of Church-Town, Blackrigg, Hill, Harker, and a single tenement, called Crook-Dykes; in the latter are Redhill, Castle-Town, Cross, Wetheral, Garistown, and Floristown. The parish is bounded to the north and north-east on Kirklington, east and south-east on Kingmoor and Stanwix, to the south and west the river Eden divides it from Beaumont, Burgh, and Bowness, and the rivers Esk and Levin divide it from the united parishes of Redkirk and Gretna, in North Britain, and Kirkandrews upon Esk and Athuret, in this county.

Most of the lands in this parish were enfranchised in 1760, on payment of three years rent to the late William Strong, of Peterborough: a very small portion remains of customary tenure, held under the Rev. Thomas Strong, brother of the above-named Mr. Strong, and about 12 acres are held under the dean and chapter of Carlisle.

There

paid by their lessee of tithes.—There is neither house or glebe for the parson. In 1753, an allotment of 200l. fell to this cure out of Queen Anne's bounty stock.

On a dispute arising between the convent of Carlisle and Holm Cultram, touching the tithe of fish caught in Eden, it appears by the register of Holm abbey, that, in 1234, by an award of Walter, then Bishop of Carlisle, the tithe of fish landed in Rockliff parish was adjudged to the convent of Carlisle, as being within their rectory, paying to the abbot of Holm Cultram 2s. yearly for ever.

There are 128 families in this parish, consisting of 544 inhabitants.

	Marr.	Bap.	Bur.
From 1680, when the register began, to and with 1699,	53	308	149
In the last 20 years, — — — — —	50	270	202
	Decrease 3	34	Inc. 53

The following entry we find in the register book:—

Cumberland, Rockliff, at Easter, 1579. John Little and Jeff. Urwin being ch-wardens. This register book was bought at the instigation of Mr. Tho. Stalker, Mr. A. Coll. Reg. Oxon, curate y<sup>n</sup> of this ch. of Rockliff, lect<sup>r</sup>. of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, and minor canon of y<sup>e</sup> cath<sup>l</sup>. ch. in y<sup>e</sup> city. There was not one y<sup>r</sup> before for m-ny yeares, being taken away, with other utensils of the church, by Scottes armyes, and last of all by Ld Duke Hamiltons, in the year 1648.

The Earl of Lonsdale is lord paramount.—The church is small, without side aisles; the whole is in length 54 feet 9 inches, and in width 13 feet and a half. The dedication not known. One small bell. The royal arms have the date of 1664. The arms of Graham are upon the wall, above a stall or seat, where is the burial place of an ancient race of that name.—An inscription on the tombstone of the late Rev. William Robinson, has this whimsical beginning—

“ I living planted trees—of one is made  
“ The chest wherein my body now is laid,” &c.

In 1784, this curacy had an augmentation by allotment from Queen Anne's bounty.

The tithes are let every seventh year, by the dean and chapter, who receive a year and a half's value. They have been leased on 100l. annual value for the fine; the last was 93l.; the former one 85l. year's rent.

In 1753, Mrs. Hannah Usher left by will 20l. the interest of which is annually distributed to the poor householders of this parish.—Here is no meeting-house for dissenters, though 20 families, consisting of 84 persons, are Presbyterians.

About 30 persons were formerly employed in carding, spinning, and weaving calicoes.

The annual rental of the parish is about 965l.—About 106 cattle-gates are let upon the Marsh, at 19s. each.—The poor's rate amounts to 1s. 6d. per pound in some years.—There is no friendly society here.

Peat is 18d. or 20d. a cart-load—turf 6d. or 8d. on the ground.—Coals, when brought up the river, give about 7s. per ton.

Some part of the land lies so low as to be subject to inundations, which frequently do much damage; houses are sometimes washed down by the floods.

The river Eden is navigable at spring tides, for vessels of 80 tons burthen, as far as Rockliff. The district or extent of the port of Carlisle, which is the mother port, (under which is Rockliff, Sandsfield, Sarkfoot, Bowness, &c.) is from Bankend, near Maryport, to Bankend, at the extremity of this parish on the south-east, as the river cannot be navigated further up but by boats, or small sloops.

One George Usher bought the demesne lands and cattle of the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. William Strong, the late proprietor, left his property to his brother, the Rev. Thomas Strong, of Hargrave, near Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire. Near to the site of the castle a good mansion-house was built in the year 1740, in a pleasant situation; but is not inhabited by its owner.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. JEREMIAH REED for these additional notes.

THE EDITORS.

Before

Before we leave the sea coast, we shall give a brief account in the notes,\* (partly extracted from the *Cumberland Pacquet*, and partly from other information) of the most tremendous storms and high tides ever remembered by the oldest persons living, and their disastrous effects along the western shore of this county. These having happened since our account of Whitehaven and the other seaports, we think them worthy of a place here.

\* TREMENDOUS STORMS, &c.—*Whitehaven*.—On *Saturday* the 24th of *Jan.* 1796, (says the editor of the *Cumberland Pacquet*) we had one of the most dreadful storms of wind and rain that ever was known in this part. The tide, from ten to eleven o'clock at night, rose to a height never experienced since 1771, being not less than 22 feet at the end of the Old Quay; a breach was made in the parapet of the New Quay, near the fort. Several of the heavy cannon were forced back upon the carriages. The water overflowed the market-place and streets near the Quay, large logs of wood were swept away from the yards, some vessels broke from their moorings, many chimneys blown down, and houses unroofed.

On Sunday, during the day, the weather was more moderate, but towards night another dreadful tempest commenced; a vessel belonging to New York was forced from her moorings, drove a shore near Harrington harbour, and went to pieces; but, providentially, all the crew were saved. On Monday, about half past ten in the forenoon, the tide again rose much higher than on the two preceding days, more awful than any phenomenon of the kind that had occurred for a century past.

The mole, which extended from the Half-Moon Battery into the sea, was entirely destroyed, and most of the New Quay. The New Tongue was much damaged; much of the pavement in Marlborough-street was loosened, and the ground washed away from the foundations of many of the houses; the water was three feet deep on the Custom-House Quay, broke into the king's cellars, which did much damage: every part of the harbour and shipping received much injury.

At *Parton*, the quay was entirely demolished, two houses washed down, and others much injured. Some beautiful gardens adjoining the beach were entirely desolated and laid waste.—At *Harrington*, the quays were destroyed, and the channel blocked up; the rubbish has since been removed and the harbour repaired. The shipping there suffered considerably. A house at Salt-Pans was washed down, and the household furniture lost in the sea.

At *Workington*, there was much mischief done, and some damage among the shipping in the river.—During the storm on Monday, two boys, who were launching a boat from near Mr. Falcon's building-ground, were dragged into the water, and not being able to return, were swept away by the tide across the Cloffocks, and thrown ashore near the road leading to Maryport, without receiving any material injury. The tide flowed as high as Seaton iron-works; some damage was done to Chapel-Bank colliery, and the water undermined a wall, by the fall of which one man was killed.

At *Maryport*, the damage done to the harbour was very great, considerable loss was sustained by a Mr. Wood in his building-yard, and in a tan-yard near his. The havock along the coast to the northward was dreadful. At *Allonby*, the houses near the sea received much damage. The water broke into a spirit cellar, and, by floating and staving the casks, occasioned great loss to the owner. At *Skinburness*, the hotel, so much resorted to in the sea bathing season, was mostly swept away: but it is now repaired. At *Sandsfield*, a family had much difficulty to get out of their house, and a great part of their furniture was lost. At *Rockliff*, several houses in the lower part of the village were swept away, and three families left destitute. Three large stacks of corn were floated over hedges, and, on the retiring of the tide, left standing entire, a considerable distance from their former site, and nearly the same distance from each other, as before their removal. At *Beaumont*, six stacks of wheat were removed by the wind and tide; one of which was set down entire; the other five, on taking ground, went to pieces, and were much damaged with the water, though very little, if any, was taken entirely away. In a word, it is impossible to give a minute detail of the damage done along the coast, on both sides of Solway Frith, by the violence of the wind, which was from the west, and the very high swell of the tide, driven by the storm in the most awful manner. The neighbours displayed the most exemplary humanity to the sufferers, in assisting them to save their goods, and furnishing them with accommodations and subsistence.

## THE PARISH OF ARTHURET

(IN ESKDALE WARD)

**D**ID anciently include much of the northern part of this county, before the parish of Kirkandrews was severed there from. It contains the barony of Lyddal, and consists of the following divisions, Esk, Arthuret, Stubhill, Carwinlaw, Speerfykes, Rاندلinton, Eston, North Eston, Brackenhill, Nichol Forest, and the English part of the debateable lands.

The BARONY OF LYDDAL was one of the allotments made by Ralph de Meschines to his dependants, and was by him granted to Turgent Brundey, said to be a Fleming; King Henry I. afterwards confirmed the same. It appears that this barony was a member of the honour of Dunstanburgh, in the county of Northumberland, which, in the VIEW OF NORTHUMBERLAND, we have shewn was part of the duchy of Lancaster: and probably (for we have nothing but conjecture touching it) when King Edward III. gave this barony,\* which he had purchased from the Earl of Kent, to John of Gaunt, he annexed it to Dunstanburgh, and made it a joint member therewith of the duchy of Lancaster.

Camden says—"Where Lyd joins the Eske, stood formerly Lyddel Castle, as I have been told, and a barony of the Estotevilles, who held lands in cornage, which Earl Randulph (as we read in an old inquisition) gave to Turgis Brundas. From Estoteville, it descended by inheritance to the Wakes, and by them to the Earls of Kent. John Earl of Kent granted it to King Edward III. and King Richard II. to John of Gaunt, Earl of Lancastre."

By the escheats of King John's reign, we find this barony was become the property of the Stutevilles: and such was that king's dependence on William, one of this family, that he gave him the command of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, with the supreme government of all their castles.

## STUTEVILLE OF LYDDAL BARONY.

Robert de Stuteville, an attendant on William the Conqueror.

|  
Robert = Erneburga.

1. Helwife = Robert = 2. Sibilla, sister of Philip de Valois.

William = Berta, niece of Ranulph de Glanville, Chief Justice of England.

Robert d. s. iff.      Nicholas = Gunnora, daughter of Hugh de Gorna.

Joan = Hugh de Wake.      Margaret = Master, and d. s. iff.

\* The editor of Camden says this gift was made by King Richard II. *ann.* 18 Richard II.

In the reign of King Henry III. the male line failing, their possessions, by the marriage of Joan, the heiress of Nicholas de Stuteville, were transferred to Hugh de Wake, Lord of Wake.

WAKE LORD OF WAKE.

Hugh=Joan, daughter of Nicholas Stuteville, died 18th K. Hen. III.

Baldwin=Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Montgomery, died 10th K. Edw. I.

John, died 30th K. Edw. I.

Sir Thomas=Blanch, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster: died 17th K. Edw. III.

John Lord Wake, died s. iss. Margaret=Edward Plantagenet of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, 3d son of K. Edw. I.

Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent=Edward the Black Prince, father of K. Rich. II.

Of this family, male issue also failing, Margaret, the heiress, married Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, third son of King Edward I.; and having issue an only daughter, Joan, she married Edward the Black Prince, father of King Richard II. by which means, some historians alledge this barony became vested in the crown; and others say, King Edward III. by purchase from the Earl of Kent, obtained it: but the only fact we have any degree of certainty in is, that either by the grant of King Edward III. or King Richard II. it was assuredly annexed to the duchy of Lancaster.

It doth not appear that these possessions passed from the crown, till the time of King James I. when, by letters patent, dated 20th February, in the first year of his reign, he granted the forest of Nichol, with the manors of Arthuret, Lyddal, and Radlington to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, to be held of the crown in capite, under a rent of 100l. and the twentieth part of one knight's fee. In this grant, it is expressed, that the premises were parcel of the honour of Dunstanburgh, and duchy of Lancaster. It is observable, that, under this grant, the baronial rights did not pass, but rested annihilated in the crown, and the manors were declared to be mesnes of the aforesaid honour.

On the banks of the Lydd, is a square tower of excellent masonry, with a double ditch, called at this time LYDDAL STRENGTH. It was taken by storm by William King of Scotland, in the beginning of his unfortunate campaign.\* But, in the reign of David Brus, this small fort was made the scene of most savage cruelty and unremitting revenge: in David's incursion previous to the battle of Durham, his army invested this tower, which was defended by the governor, an English knight, † Sir Walter Selby, and two hundred men at arms, with great gallantry: but

\* Lel. Col. vol. I. 287, vol. II. p. 207.

† *Stow's Chronicle*, 243.—“ I take a ride to Liddel's Strength, or the Mote, a strong intrenchment two miles S. W. of Netherby, on a steep and lofty clay cliff above the river Liddel, commanding a vast extent of view: has at one end a very high mount, from whence the country might be explored to very great advantage: in the middle is the foundation of a square building, perhaps the *Prætorium*. This place

but at length, despairing of relief, it was surrendered, in hopes of that mercy which has at all times distinguished the brave,—it is the coward only who delights in massacre and bloodshed. So far from granting the rights of war, the tyrant seized the knight's two sons, and strangled them in the presence of their father, who was then loaded with fetters: exulting in the excruciating misery of a broken heart.—He felt no other clemency towards his unhappy captive, than to shorten a parent's wretchedness, by ordering his head to be cut off—in which the barbarian was immediately obeyed.

The great tract of country called

### THE DEBATEABLE LANDS,

together with the advowson of the church of Kirkandrews, were granted by King James I. to Francis Earl of Cumberland, by letters patent, dated 31st March, in the 8th year of that reign, under the yearly fee-farm rent of 150*l*. They are described to be bounding upon part of the sea called Solway fands towards the south, the river of Sarke towards the west, the Scotch-Dyke towards the north, and the river of Esk towards the east; † containing 2895 acres of meadow and arable land, called *Known Grounds*; 400 acres of marsh land, 2635 acres of pasture, and 1470 acres of mossy grounds; in the whole 5400 acres.

place is small, rather of a circular form, strongly entrenched on the weak side: has before it a fort of half-moon, with a vast fosse and dyke, as a security. From this place to Netherby is the vestige of a road. That this fortress had been originally Roman is probable; but since their time has been applied to the same use by other warders. “It was,” says Leland, “the moted place of a gentleman cawled Syr Walter Selcby, the which was kylled there, and the place destroyed yn King Edward the Thyde tyme, when the Scottes whent to Dytham.”—PENNANT.

† The boundary of the Debateable Land is thus described in an old roll set out in Gough's Additions to Camden—“Beginning at the foot of the White Stryke till it come to a place called the Pyngillburne foot, running into the said water of Stryke, and up the Pyngillburne till it come to Pyngillburne know, from thence to the Righeads, from the Righeads to the Manke Riland Burne, and from thence down to Harvenburne till it fall into Eske, and through Eske to the foot of Terras, and go up Terras to the foot of Reygill, and up the Reygill to the Tophous, and so to the standing stone and the Mearburne head, and down Mearburne to its fall in Lyddal at the Rutterford, and down Lyddal to its fall in Eske, and down Eske to its fall in the sea.”—It was in length eight computed miles of the country, and in breadth four miles. The subjects of both kingdoms commonly depastured their cattle on it in the day-time, but were to remove them before the sun set, on the peril that was to ensue.

The following mention is made of this tract of country in the introduction to Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, written by Mr. Ritson of Penrith—“The real boundary was never known (before the settlement in Edward VI.'s time) with certainty, on account of the immemorial disorders which had prevailed there, and even the antiquity of its being *debateable* was too remote for the longest lived tradition. It is said that this trifling piece of ground, from the most trifling circumstances, had given birth to prodigious, and, if we respect the causes, astonishing commotions between the two kingdoms; being the sink and receptacle of proseribed wretches who acknowledged neither kingdom, obeyed the laws of neither country, and feared no punishment; that hence they grew to such a pitch of boldness as to live entirely on spoils, to plunder each side, having adured partners to share their irregularities. To finish therefore this evil, the foregoing boundary was drawn by the consent of both, and pyramids of hewn stone erected, that the laws of each country might more precisely and effectually reach these villains: however their old habits were not thus eradicated, even after the kingdoms had both one king, till King James I. whether or no to facilitate the journeys of his *dun cow* is not recorded, made some sort of a transportation or dispersion of this set of inhabitants, and since that time the mischief has ceased.”

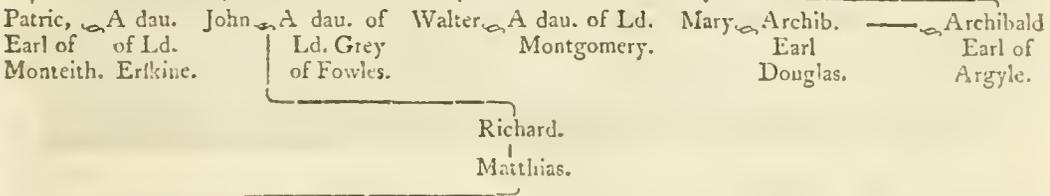
In the year 1552, by virtue of commissions from the sovereigns of England and Scotland, partition was made of the Debateable Lands between the two kingdoms; and the award sets forth—"The inhabitants of the western part inclined more to be subjects of England, and the inhabitants of the eastern part to be subjects of Scotland:" therefore they awarded the western part of the said lands to the King of England, and the eastern part to the Queen of Scotland; to be divided by a line drawn across from Esk to Sarke, and a square stone set up at each end, with the arms of England on the west thereof, and the arms of Scotland on the east side. And, lest the stones by evil practice, or length of time, should be destroyed, or moved, they described the places where the stones were to be set, viz. the stone upon Esk, where the course of the river bends, on the western banks of a field called Dymmisdale, where Dymmisdale Syke comes in; and the stone upon Sarke to be at a red cliff in Kirkkrigg, where also the water of Sarke makes a turn.

These extensive territories were sold by Francis Earl of Cumberland, (who had succeeded to the estates granted to George, the former earl) to Sir Richard Graham; and this sale was confirmed by King Charles I. by his letters patent of the 11th of July, in the 4th year of his reign; wherein Sir Richard was exonerated from one-half part of the reserved rent of Nichol Forest, and two-thirds of the rent of the Debateable Lands, the two rents being reduced to fifty pounds each.

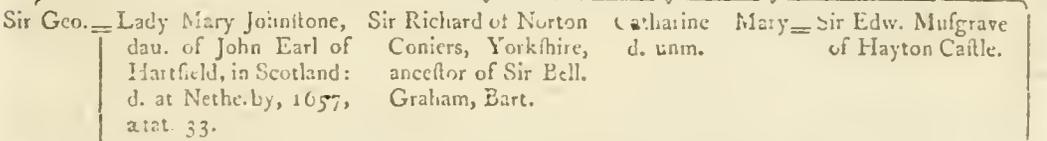
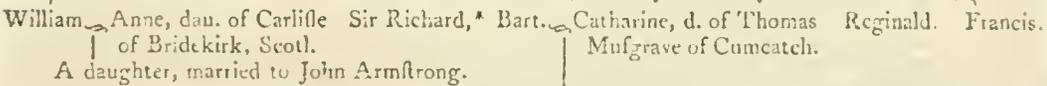
These possessions still remain in the family, the capital seat being at Netherby.

GRAHAM'S OF NETHERBY.

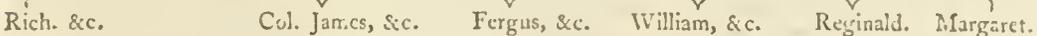
Malice, Earl of Monteith, by his mother, a Stuart, and in her right Countess of Monteith.



Fergus, Sybille, daughter of Bell of Blackehoufe, Scotland.



Eliz. = Sir Cuthbert Heron of Chipchafe. Susan = Reginald Carnaby of Halton, Northumb.



\* In the reign of King James I. was master of the horse to the Duke of Buckingham, and one of the party who attended the prince on his secret expedition to Spain; he was afterwards created a baronet, and in 1641 was in arms for his sovereign. At the battle of Edgehill, being much wounded, he lay among the dead the whole night. He was afterwards permitted to retire. In 1648, he took a solemn adieu of the king in the Isle of Wight, and died in 1653.

Rich. † Lady Anne Howard, Col. James, whose d. and Fergus William, D. D. Reginald. Margaret.  
d. of Charles Earl of heir marr. Hen. Bowes d. f. iff. Dean of Carl.  
Carlisle. Howard, Earl of Berk-  
shire, grandf. of the present Earl Suffolk.

Edw. Visc. = Mary, dau. of Sir Cath. William Lord Mary, Susan,  
Preston. Marm. Dalston of Widrington; died unmarr.  
Hawkswell, co. died 1757. 1753.  
York.

ARMS—Quarterly, 1st, Or on a chief fable, 3 escallops of the field. Monteiths. 2d, Or, a fesse chequy azure and argent, and in a chief a cheveron gules. Stuarts. 3d as 2d, 4th as 1st; over all, in the cœur point, a crescent for difference.

Charles, Viscount Preston = ..... Cox, died 1739, f. iff. Anne d. unm.

William. Rev. Rob. Graham, D. D. ob. 3d Feb. 1782 = ..... d. of Reginald Graham, of Norton  
Coniers, Yorkshire.

Charles, ..... d. of Rich. Sir James, created = Lady Cath. Stuart, Will. 3d son, = Miss Herffy,  
ob. 14th Feb. 1782. Gorges of Ely, a Baronet Dec. d. of the Earl of capt. 65th an American,  
in Suff. M. P. 1782; married Galloway. reg. of foot, 1789.  
1782. 1785, A daughter. A son.

James Robert George, Eliz. Frances. Eliz. Ann. Maria Catherine. Caroline. Georgina Susan.  
born June 1st, 1792.

Fergus, 4th son, rector = Johanna Gale, niece of Catherine marr. = Thomas Garforth, Esq. of Haton,  
of Arthuret and Kirk- Humphrey Senhouse, June 2d, 1785, in the West Riding of the county  
andrews, marr. 1792, of Netherhall, Esq. of York, and only son of J. B.  
M. P. for Cumb. Garforth, Esq. M. P.

Fergus James, born Feb. 1793.

Frances Eliz. Frances Mary. Catherine Eliz. Olivia. John James Eliz. Tho. Eliz. Tho. Charles.  
ob. 30th Jul. ob. 6th May, born Sept. ob. Jan.  
1787. 1793. 17th, 1791. 4th, 1793.

The descent of this family is from Malice, Earl of Monteith, who was derived from the Stuart family by his mother: and the Grahams trace their genealogy from John, a second son, who, from his expertness in the business of the borders, was surnamed *John with the bright sword*. On some disgust, he withdrew himself

† In 1680, was created by King Charles II. Viscount Preston, of the kingdom of Scotland, by virtue of which creation he sat in the Scotch parliament. In 1685, he was representative for the county of Cumberland. He went ambassador to the court of France, and on his return was made master of the royal wardrobe, and secretary of state to King James II. Upon the revolution, he was sent to the Tower, merely on account of his attachment to the house of Stuart, and without any charge against him; so that soon after affairs of state were got adjusted, he obtained his liberty: but, from a firm attachment to King James II. he had determined to follow him to the continent; to which purpose, having made secret preparations for his voyage, he got on board a skiff, to pass down the Thames as privately as possible; but being discovered by the treachery of a servant, he was intercepted, and committed prisoner to Newgate. By due process of law, he was convicted of high treason, and received sentence of death: but, through a warm intercession of friends, and the operation of a political degree of clemency, which the critical incidents of that time rendered the most conciliatory measure the court could adopt, he received his pardon, and retired to Nunnington, where he died in the year 1695.—He was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Nunnington; his tombstone inscribed, “Here lies the body of RICHARD GRAHAM, Viscount Preston, son of George Graham, of Netherby, in the county of Cumberland, Baronet, who died the 22d day of December, A. D. 1695.”—He left his son, Edward Graham, Viscount Preston, 17 years of age; and two daughters, Catharine and Mary. The male line becoming extinct by the death of Charles, Edward’s only son, the estates devolved on Edward’s two sisters, of whom Catharine being survivor, and dying without issue in 1757, by the devise of her will, the late proprietor, the Rev. Robert Graham, A. M. second son of her uncle, William Graham, Dean of Carlisle, came to these princely possessions.

from

from the service of the crown of Scotland, with many of his retainers, and settled in the English borders in the reign of King Henry IV.

So much has been published touching the improvements and the Roman remains at Netherby, that we thought it a duty to our readers to select what seemed most worthy of their attention, and to arrange the subjects in the following notes. †



NETHERBY HOUSE

The elegant mansion of Netherby, the seat of Sir James Graham, Bart. is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect to the S. and S. W. over a flat country, finely cultivated, and scattered with hamlets and cottages, which, by being whitened, have a remarkably beautiful effect upon the landscape, as well as serving to distinguish the vast property of Sir James Graham, and the wide domain he holds, within the view of his windows.—The present edifice was chiefly erected by Dr. Robert Graham, after he came to the estate. In carrying on his pleasure works, and

† *Camden and his editor, Bishop Gibson.*—“The rivers Esk and Levin, being first joined, enter the æstuary of Itunæ, at the same mouth. Esk comes out of Scotland, but for some miles owns itself of England, and receives the river Kirksop, where were fixed not long since the limits between the English and Scots, though it was not so much the water as a mutual dread, (having had sufficient experience of each other’s valour) and now a mutual love, as being entirely united into one kingdom. Upon this spot where we see Netherby, a little village of two or three cottages, the ruins of some ancient city are so very wonderful and great, and the name of Esk runoing by them does so well concur, that I imagine the old *Æsica* stood there, in which formerly the tribune of the first cohort of the *Astures* was in garison against the barbarians. It is now the seat of the head of the family of *Grahams*, very famous among the borderers

and levelling the ground most contiguous to the house, he recovered a large quantity of Roman remains; which, being added to those collected by former owners, and the additional acquisition of such as were collected by the Rev. Mr. Walton of Corbridge, which Dr. Graham purchased, we presume form the largest collection in the north of England.—The ancient medals and coins in his collection (which were arranged by the late Dr. James) are very valuable.—The house is elegantly fitted up, and the gardens and pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste and judgment.\*—The library contains a choice collection of classics, and other valuable books, all of the best editions.

Nothing

borderers for their great valour; and in the walls of the house is this Roman inscription, set up in memory of Hadrian the emperor, by the *legio secunda Augusta* :||

IMP. CÆS. TRA.  
HADRIANO  
AVG.  
LEG. II. AVG. F.

“ Besides this, there are several others, collected and carefully placed in order by Sir Richard Graham, Knt. and Bart. and grandfather to the Honourable Richard, late Viscount Preston. Here was found lately a gold coin of Nero, of good value; and two stones with the following inscriptions: the one—IMP. COMM. COS. *i. e.* *Imperatori Commodo Consuli*, which I suppose was erected in the year of Christ 184, when the emperor was saluted by the title, *Imperator Britannicum*.”—Mr. Horsley adds to this—

“ But, if the inscription be rightly copied, I take it to have been when he was consul the first time, that is, in the year 177; and so may serve to shew that the Romans were then possessed of this fort.”—The other:

DEO MARTI  
BELATUCADRO  
RO. VR. R. P. CAII  
ORVSII. M. } “ Whereby it appears that *Belatucadrus* was the same with *Mars*, under a more terrible name. It is probable it comes from *Bel*, *Baal*, and *Belinus*, the great idol of the Assyrians, which *Cedrenus* says was the same with *Mars*; and which the Roman and German soldiers might like better under a more harsh and round termination.”—Mr. Horsley adds—“ But the two last lines have certainly been ill copied; for the last letters I think must have been the usual *V. S. L. M.* votum solvit libentissimo merito; and some of the preceding letters may have contained the name of the person who erected the altar. The four last letters in the third line, and the two first in the last line, look very like *Gallor.* for *Gallorum*.”†

\* Mr. Pennant, in his *Tour*, pursues the subject as follows—“ Reach Netherby, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Graham, placed on a rising ground, washed by the *Eske*, and commanding an extensive view;—more pleasing to Mr. Graham, as he sees from it a creation of his own; lands that eighteen years ago were in a state of nature; the people idle and bad, still retaining a smack of the feudal manners: scarce a hedge

|| Mr. Horsley says, “ this stone is not now to be found; Mr. Gordon inquired for, and I likewise sought after it, but in vain; and, as part of this house is pulled down and altered, I doubt this stone has been destroyed, or lost in the ruins. However this makes it evident, that the Romans were possessed of this station in the reign of the Emperor *Hadrian*; and by the medals both of the High and Low Empire that have been found here, it seems probable they were long in possession of it.”

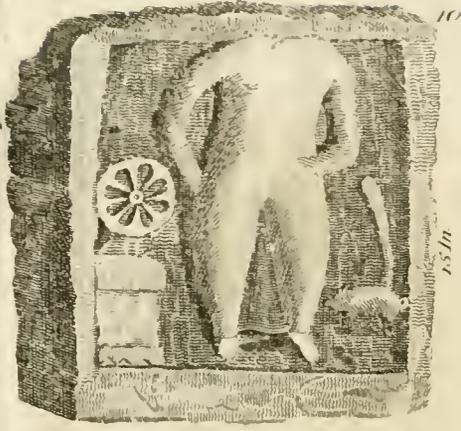
† There is another inscription published by Mr. Gordon:

DEO  
MOGONT  
VITI RES. FLAV.  
Æ SECVND  
V. S. L. M.

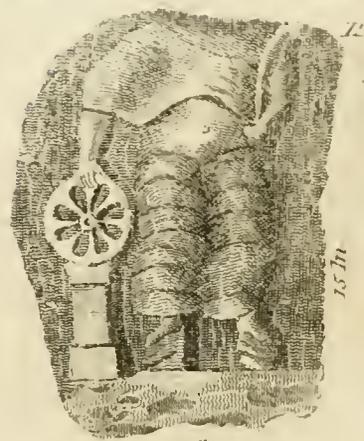
*Deo Mogonti Vite restitutori Flavius Ælius Secundus, votum solvit libens merito.*

It was built up in the wall in a corner of the old garden at the end of the house. The altar seems to have been erected upon a recovery from sickness.—See this altar in our plates, No. 6.—THE EDITORS.





15 In.



10 In.



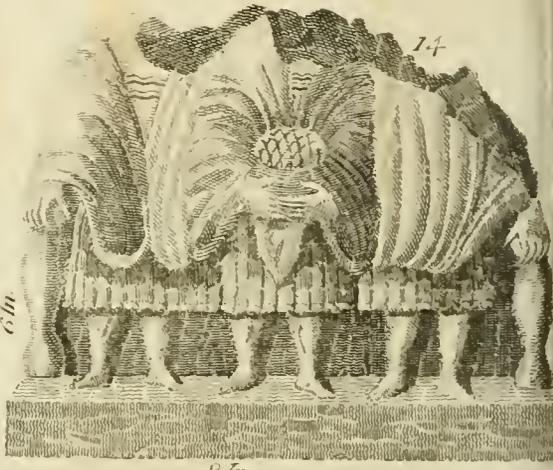
20 In



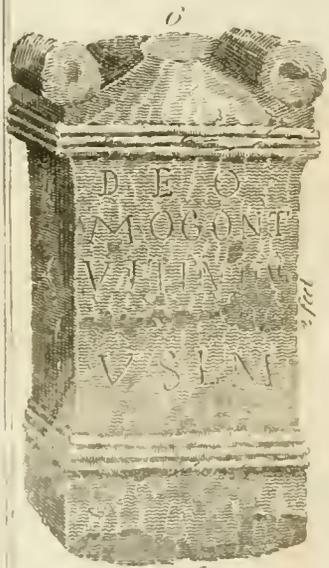
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6 In



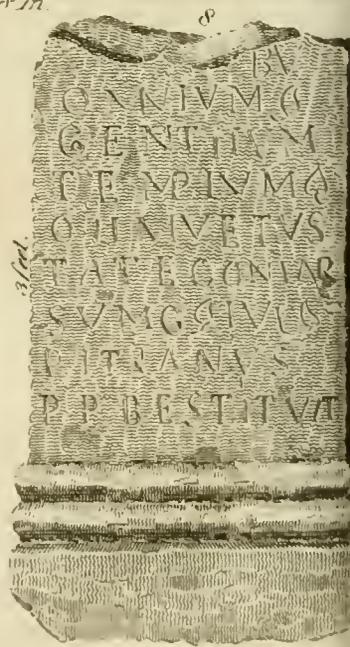
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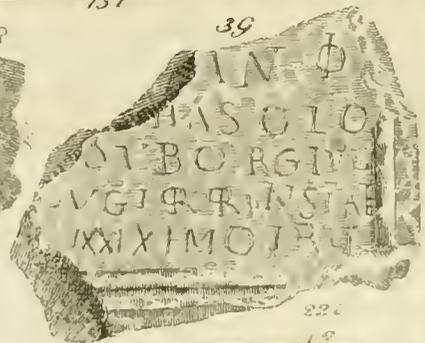
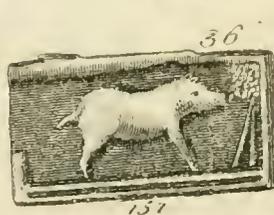
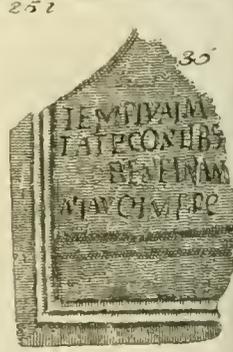
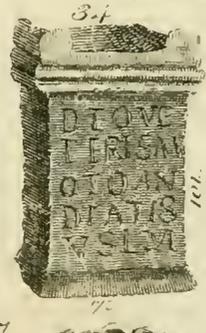
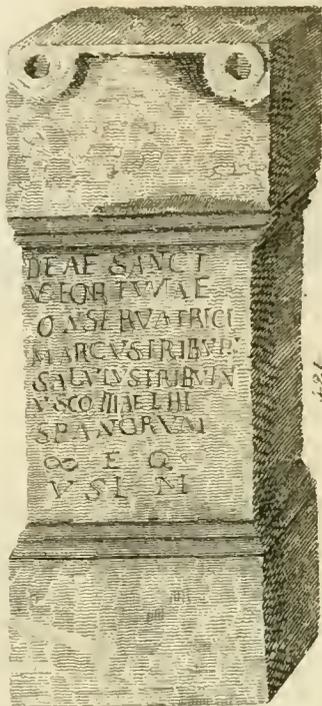


20 In









Nothing can afford greater pleasure to the liberal mind—the mind of one divested of all party vehemence and ill-adopted prejudice, than the view of the fine country spread around NETHERBY,—some few years ago accursed with the horrid names of *frontiers*, *marches*, and *debatable ground*;—a land of contention, rapine, bloodshed,

to be seen: and a total ignorance prevailed of even coal and lime. His improving spirit soon wrought a great change in these parts: his example instilled into the inhabitants an inclination to industry: and they soon found the difference between sloth, and its concomitants, dirt and beggary, and the plenty that a right application of the arts of husbandry brought among them. They lay in the midst of a rich country, yet starved in it; but in a small space they found, that, instead of a produce that hardly supported themselves, they could even raise supplies for their neighbours: that much of their land was so kindly, as to bear corn for many years successively without the help of manure; and for the more ungrateful soils, that there were limstones to be had, and coal to burn them. The wild tract soon appeared in form of verdant meadows, or fruitful corn fields: from the first, they were soon able to send to distance places cattle and butter: and their dairies enabled them to support a numerous herd of hogs, and carry on a considerable traffic in bacon; their arable lands a commerce as far as Lancashire in corn.

“The house is placed on the site of a Roman station, *the castra exploratorum of Antoninus*, and was well situated for commanding an extensive view round.—*By* signifies a habitation; thus there are three camps, or stations, with this termination, not very remote from one another, *Netherby, Middleby, and Overby*. The first, like Ellenborough, has been a rich fund of curiosities for the amusement of antiquaries: at present the ground they were discovered in is covered with a good house, and useful improvements; yet not long before Leland’s time, “*ther had bene marvelous buyldinges, as appere by ruines walles, and men alyve have sene rynges and staples yn the walles, as yt had bene staves or holdes for shyppes.*”|| There is a tradition, that an anchor had been found not remote from Netherby, perhaps under the high land at Arthuret, (*i. e.* Arthur’s head,) beneath which it appears as if the tide had once flowed.

“Every thing has been found here that denotes it to have been a fixed residence of the Romans; a fine hypocaust, or bath, was discovered a few years ago; and the burial place, now a shrubbery, was pointed out to me. The various altars, inscriptions, utensils, and every other antiquity collected on the spot, are carefully preserved, and lodged in the green-house, with some others collected in different parts of the country, which gave me an opportunity of forming the following catalogue, illustrated with some figures, for the amusement of those who are fond of this study.

No. 1. § “The inscription which preserves the memory of the cohort, lieutenant, and prætor, who founded the *Basilica equestris equitata exercitatoria* at this place. This was a sort of public riding-school for exercising the cavalry and infantry who were to serve mixed with them. To this explication of Dr. Taylor, *Phil. Transf.* vol. i. iii. may be added this shrewd remark of that gentleman, that the dedication of this edifice to the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander*, by these words,

*Devota numini majestatique ejus,*

brings under suspicion the opinion of the emperor’s inclination to Christianity, and aversion to thole idolatrous compliments; for, according to Lampridius, “*Dominum se appellari vetuit.*”

No. 2. “An altar about three feet high, inscribed—*Des sancto Cocidio paternus maternus tribunus coh. 1. Nervane ex evocato Palatino V. S. L. M.*—This seems to be devoted to the local deity, *Cocidius*, by some veteran who had been discharged and promoted. Mr. Horsley, No. 17, Cumberland, preserves a fragment inscribed to this deity, by *cohors prima Ælia Dacorum*.

No. 3. “The Corbridge altar,” &c. (Of this we have fully treated in the *View of Northumberland*, to which work we refer our readers).—“On one side is a *patena*, on the other a most elegant

|| *Lel. Itin.* vii. p. 56.

§ “This inscription is on a plain stone, without any kind of ornament—“*Imperatori Cæsari Marco Aurelio Severo Alexandro Pio felici Augusto, Pontifici Maximo, tribuotie potestate, consuli patri patriæ, cohors prima Ælia Hispanorum, mille equitum, devota numinis majestatique ejus Basilicæ equestris exercitatoriam jampridem a solo ceptum aedificavit consummavitque sub cura Marci Valeriani legati Augusti prætoris; instante Marco Aurelio salvio tribuno cohortis, imperatore domino nostro Sev. Alex. Pia fil. Consulo.*”

bloodshed, and wretchedness, inhabited in terrors, uncultivated and desolate,—now displaying its natural fertility with the advantages of cultivation; abundant in its produce, occupied in peace, pouring forth blessings to a happy race, and adding wealth to the state at large. Let the disappointed spirits who gnash their teeth in

*præfericulum*. The inscription seems nothing more than this—*Vou see me an altar dedicated to Astarte; Pulcher erected me*. The person was probably an Assyrian, who, serving in the Roman army, assumed a Roman name; at least, such is the opinion of the gentleman I consulted.

No. 4. "The altar found in one of the rooms of the hipocausti at Netherby, addressed, *Deæ sanctæ Fortune conservatrici Marcus Aurelius Salvus Tribunus coh. 1. ael Hispanorum ∞ Eq. V. S. L. M.*—It is to be observed, that this person's name is in the inscription on the *Basilica*.

No. 5. "A small altar, *Deo Veteri sancto* ..... *V. S. L. M.*—Mr. Horsley preserves some inscriptions to *Vitires*, a local deity: perhaps the sculptor may have in this place inserted the two E's, instead of the I, i.

No. 6. "The altar preserved by Mr. Gordon, inscribed *Deo Mogonti Vitires: Flavix secund V. S. L. M.*

No. 7. "Another. A fragment, *Deo Belatu* ..... or to *Belatucadrus*, a provincial name for *Mars*."—We could not find this.

No. 8. "The altar found near Cambeck, and transferred to Netherby, inscribed ..... *B. V. omnium gentium templum olim vetustate collapsum Jul. Pitianus P. P. restituit.*

No. 9. "The first sculpture† that merits notice, is that figured by Mr. Horsley, No. 49, Cumberland, and by Mr. Gordon, Tab. 37: they both justly style it the best of the Roman work of this nature in Britain; and the first properly makes it a *genius*, and probably that of the emperor. The figure is erect, three feet three inches high, holding in one hand a *patra* over an altar; in the other a *Cornucopia*: the last frequently observed both in sculpture and in medals. On his head is a *mural crown*: each of these particulars are to be met with in Montfaucon, tom. i. p. 11, in the figure of Tab. CC. The whole length of the stone is seven feet four inches: in the lower part is a long perpendicular groove, with another short and transverse near the middle: in this, I conjecture, might have been fixed an iron, forming part of the stand of a lamp, which was constantly placed burning before the statues of the deities."—We have only engraved the sculptured part of the stone.

No. 10. "A figure in a close dress, not unlike a carter's frock, or what Montfaucon calls *sagum elatum*, reaching down to the heels; on one side is a *boar*, on the other a *wheel*, and beneath that an altar: in the left hand of the figure is part of a *Cornucopia*. The figure is evidently Gaulish, but the history is rather obscure: the *boar* is an emblem of Caledonia; the *wheel* is a type of Fortune: it is also a concomitant of *Tuisco*, a Saxon or northern deity. As the Roman armies in this kingdom were latterly composed of different Gaulish and foreign nations, their deities were introduced and intermixed with those of the Romans, a most superstitious people, ready and accustomed to adopt those of every country.—We need not be surpris'd at the variety of figures found in this place, where it is evident that liberty of conscience was allowed, by there having been *heræ\** a temple of every nation, a latitudinarian *Pantheon*.

No. 11. "Is a second figure resembling the former, only that a sort of close short mantle covers the shoulders and breast. It has the wheel, altar, and *Cornucopia*; but beneath the feet appear the *Grupezia*, such as are beneath those of the celebrated statue of the dancing fann.

† "There have also been found here three sculptures; the first Mr. Gordon takes for Commodus, the Roman Hercules; but, from the youthful air of the face, I should rather take it for Caracalla under the appearance of Alexander; which emperor had so profound a veneration for the name and memory of Alexander, that, for the most part, he made use of such arms and cups as that king had formerly used, filling the camp and Rome itself with his statue."—See No. 17.

"The next sculpture Mr. Gordon supposes to be the Emperor Hadrian, from a medal of the said emperor in the same attitude. The figure has a *Corona Muralis* on his head, and a *Cornucopia* on his left arm, and a *patra* on his right hand, which he holds, as usual, over an altar.

"The third sculpture was in a staircase without the house, but just at the entrance. It is Hercules in an Armenian habit, with a *Cornucopia* in his right hand, and a *patra* in his left, over an altar. Besides him on the left are represented his club, with a boar under it, which I suppose was designed for the Erymanthian boar, or perhaps Caledonia, if the Hercules was intended for Commodus." No. 18.—HORSLEY, p. 271, 272, &c.

\* Error: at Cambeck.

in the bitterness of disappointed ambition, and whose cankered hearts, rejoicing in discord and desolation, would sow seditious prejudices between us and our neighbours, come to this spot, and reap their punishment, by a prospect which expresses the blessings derived from our UNION, in characters more pointed, and images more

No. 12. "Is another figure in a close *fauc*, or *saic*. But it is a vessel standing on two long supporters; the figure seems about to sling in what it holds in the right hand; the other leans on what resembles an ear of corn."—This we could not find,—and have only engraved such as we could draw from the originals:

No. 13. "Is a figure sitting in a chair, clothed in garments much plaited and folded: on the lap are apples and fruits. *Nehalennia*; a Zealand goddess, is represented in this attitude, and her lap thus filled: the habit differs; but this deity might have been adopted by another nation, who dressed her according to their own mode.

No. 14. "Is a curious group of three figures, standing with their backs to a long seat with elbows. They are habited in a loose *saic*, reaching but a little below the knees: that in the middle distinguished by a pointed flap, and a vessel filled, whether with fruit or corn is not very evident. These may perhaps be the *Dææ Matres* of the barbarous nations, and introduced here by some of the German levies; there having been found in Britain three altars dedicated to them by the *Tungrian cohort*. They were local deities, protectresses of certain towns and villages among the Gauls and Germans, by whom they were transported into Britain; which is acknowledged in two inscriptions, where they are called *Transmarinæ*. If they were rural deities, the contents of the cup are very apt. I may remark, that the ancients in general were very fond of the number *three*; and the Gauls are known to group their deities very frequently in *triples*: a number the most complete, as it regards beginning, middle, and end.

No. 15. "Another group of three very singular figures, with each a pointed hood, a sort of breast-plate hanging loosely, and their feet and legs clothed. In the right hand of each is a stone. These seem to have been a rude species of *soldiery*, who fought with *stones*; but whether British or foreign barbarians, auxiliary to the Romans, is not certain.

"Among the antiquities of other kinds, is a very beautiful figure of a female in brass, whose dress folds with peculiar elegance."—Some of the following are broken, others could not be found.

"A small brazen *Hermes*, or *Terminus*: as it is ornamented with festoons and fruit, it probably was destined to guard the limits of orchards or gardens.

"Two brasses, one with the head of a female, with a large turban-like head-dress. The other is the head of *Jupiter*.

"A small brass case, probably designed for a thin medal: a silver brooch: a small pincers for the purpose of extirpating hairs; a practice much in use among the Romans.

"A most elegant urn, found full of ashes; a strong vessel of mixed metal, seemingly a mortar; (No. 16)—a glass bead, the *Ovum Anguinum* of the Romans, and *Glain-naide* of the Britons: this has a wire ring through the orifice; which gives reason to suspect they were strung together like beads.

"A species of shoe, in all probability belonging to the natives of this island; and was found in a moor in Cumberland. It is formed of one piece of leather, and nicely adapted to the foot. The *cuoranen*, till very lately worn by the Highlanders, was of this nature; the *moockapius* of the North American nations are not much dissimilar: so exactly does necessity operate in distant countries in producing the same inventions."

Before we quit the intelligent author, from whose work we have selected so much for a note, we beg leave to observe, that, whilst we examined the antiquities at Netherby, with Mr. Pennant's work before us, it struck us powerfully, that the three figures, No. 15, were designed for the *Fates*, or *Destinies*, and what they held in their hands were the *lots* which determined human affairs. We presume to make this observation, that future visitors may form their ideas from the hint.—The other antiquities in our plates were all copied from the originals. No. 19 and 20 were published by Mr. Rooke in the *Archeologia*. The two sculptures, numbered 2 and 8, in the Burdoswald collection, are here page 674; and in the Castlesteads collection, No. 4, 4, and 8, are here. No. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of our series are described in Horsley's Northumberland. See his No. 74, 75, 76, 77, and 80.

more strong, than language can compass; and more persuasive than any thing but example can prove.

Part of the lands viewed from this mansion, in the year 1771, were, by an eruption of a morass, called SOLWAY MOSS, covered with mud, and, at the first sight, seemed to be totally ruined.—*Solway-Moss* lies in the parish of Kirk-andrews, but for connection sake we have described it here. The

In the next place we take notice of the altar published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1740, being the same with No. 4 in Mr. Pennant's table, with Mr. Smith's argument and opinion thereon.

"The next remarkable altar to *Fortune*, was lately discovered in the out room of a bath at Netherby, it being, as Baron Clark conjectures, a peculiar ceremony in the worship of that goddess to purify the priest and people with water. That judicious antiquary grounds his opinion on a Yorkshire altar dedicated to the same power; for which I refer you to *Horsley's Britannia Romana*, p. 304.

"The letters are very fair, but attended with a considerable difficulty in the reading, by the means of the peculiar signature  $\infty$  at the bottom; which, the baron says, was the ancient manner of writing M, and indeed it appears to be so from Ol. Wormius's Runic characters. See also Dr. Hick's *Antiq. Literat. Septent.* He therefore assigns three various readings to it, as below:

"*Dee sancte\* Fortune Conservatrici Marcus Aurelius Flavius† Tribunus Cohortis|| prime Ælie Hispanorum.*

"1. *Mille Equitum.* 2. *Milliaria Equitata.* 3. *Cum Mille Equitibus.*

"Of the three several readings of this signature, the baron prefers the two first, and chiefly the second.

"Mr. Ward thinks it should be read *Militum Equestrium*: and, if the baron's first method and this be right, what a profusion of criticism would have been saved to Salmasius, Lipsius, Caufabon, &c. concerning equestrian cohorts, had this signal stone been discovered a few centuries sooner. I know not but these disputes about equestrian cohorts might also have induced Mr. Horsley to read the like signature *Milliaria*, or *Millenaria Cohors*, in a Durham inscription of the *Vardulorum Cranei*, a Spanish people: See *Brit. Rom.* p. 295. But as the *Cohors Milliaria* seems to be a general name for every first cohort, I should rather prefer the *Mille Equitum*, or *Militum Equestrium*, because the *Cohors Prima* and *Milliaria* appear to me one of them superfluous.

"There is, if I mistake not, but one other stone yet discovered that has a like signature, and that is in the university of Glasgow, where it occurs four times together in the same altar, and must be there a numeral. See *Brit. Rom.* p. 197. Mr. Horsley conjectures that the Romans have made a ligature of the direct and reverted C, connected with the numeral X, for ten hundred, or a thousand, as thus, CXJ, and so that signature came in use for *mille*. If so, it must admit of no other reading, but *Mille Equitum*: and yet the same gentleman, in the Durham altar above quoted, where it again occurs, dares not venture to read it *mille*, as he does in the Glasgow altar, and for no other reason, than I can see, but a dislike of equestrian cohorts, though I think we have the *Cohors Quarta Gallorum Equitum* on another altar found elsewhere. *Brit. Rom.* on Cumberland, altar 52.

"Certainly if the equestrian cohorts were ever used by the Romans, the defence of the stations of the frontiers, where this cohort generally resided, seems to want such a garrison most, for the sake of expeditions marching where hostile attempts might call them.

"Accordingly we find the Spanish cohort, with Agricola Vespasiano, legate, at Ardock, in Scotland; and it appears to have been about 37 years after this legate's resignation, before Hadrian built his vallum; at which time they probably assumed the title *Ælia* (attributed to them in this stone) in compliment to the emperor, and might have their quarters then at Netherby, where the altar was found, as an advanced station on the wall. After this, when the empire was on the decline, I think they have been at Ellenborough, on the coast in Cumberland, by inscriptions found there. See *Brit. Rom.* p. 279. And when the *Notitia* was made, a little before the Romans abandoned the island, they are expressly placed at *Axeledunum* on the wall, which Mr. Horsley imagines to be Burgh on the Sands; neither are there any altars yet found that mention their being elsewhere in Britain: so what reason Baron Clark has for

\* "This epithet, *sancta*, seems applied to this goddess on no other of the altars yet found in Britain."

† "*Falvius*, I read *Alvius*, there being no F in the original."

‡ "This cohort was never known to have garrisoned Netherby before this altar was discovered."

The following account of this phænomenon was communicated by a friend—  
 “It is time to proceed to the travelling moss, which you complain that I gave you no account of in my last.—The mischief it has done is very considerable; but, considered as a natural phænomenon, though it be a little uncommon, yet it is neither

calling Netherby *Æfca*, I know not, without the affinity to the name of the river Esk be the sole motive. Mr. Horsley supposes it to be the *Castra Exploratorum*, but seems to ground his conjectures entirely on the itinerary distance, which is certainly no safe guide. Those that would enquire further into the nature of equestrian cohorts, may consult Brit. Rom. book I. chap. vi.”

(Signed)

G. S.—12th April, 1740.

In our engravings is given a ground-plan of an *Hypocaustum*, or bath, discovered here in 1732, by the workmen digging up the Roman buildings for stones to build Netherby. It is copied from a drawing made by the rector of Kirkandrews, who had taken accurate measurements of the several parts of the building while the workmen were removing the rubbish, copies of which have been given in various publications.

The rooms marked C were the sudatories, or sweating places, where the people retired after bathing. *a, a*, were for exercise, &c. That marked F, a bath for ablution; a necessary part in the Heathen theology in the worship of Fortune, to whom the altar is consecrated. The communication tumulus, *b, b*, supplied the fire with fresh air, and at the same time the pipes, *d, d*, heated the sudatories.

*a, a, a, a*, thirty-six pillars of square tile, one laid above another, and a little convent between; they were about two inches thick, and each pillar was about a yard high.

*b, b*, two funnels, or air-pipes.

*c, c*, fifty-four pillars of solid stone, thirty-six of which were covered with flags, and cemented above.

*d, d, d*, three hollow tiles or pipes through the wall.

*e*, the sacrificing room, where the altar was found with the inscription discovered in 1732.

*E*, the bath discovered the same year.

N. B. Most of the rooms were floored with a small thick flag, laid in cement, with three courses of pavement below; and the bath room, *E*, had a strong cement above the flags.

In the manuscripts of the late Roger Gale, Esq. there is a valuable collection of letters on the antiquities discovered at Netherby, which we are sorry our limits will not permit us to publish entire here.

*A Letter from Mr. Richard Goodman to Mr. Gale.*

“SIR,—Last week I went to Netherby, to view some works that were lately discovered. You may please to remember that there was a gradual descent from the principal and oblong fort, on the north-west angle, towards the river Esk, in which there are several streets, very visible; in one of them, which runs north and south, on the west side, towards the river, by digging among the ruins for stones, were two rooms discovered, parallel to the street: the southernmost of them is plainly a cold-bath, from the cement and large thin flags laid at the bottom, and an earthen pipe at the north-west corner descending from a small water-course that runs under the room and the partition wall, and so below the door into the street, where I presume there may have been a common shore. The outward room has an entrance from the street, as above; the door-checks are two large flags, of about seven feet high, and twenty inches broad, with holes in them for fastning the door, which opened into the street. In this room the altar was found, and now removed into the castle: they are still at work, and I shall go over next week, and what else is found I will give you an account of, &c.”

*Dated, Carlisle, 9th Nov. 1732.*

*Extract of a Letter from Sir John Clark to Mr. Gale.*

“Within these few days I happened to be at Carlisle, and so returned by the way of Netherby, where I never had been before. I know you have been there, therefore will not trouble you with any description of the place, except so far as concerns the edifice and altar found there last year. This edifice consists of two rooms, which I believe have always been under ground, for at this time there are the marks of steps to go down to them. The door is finished by three large stones, one a top, and two on the sides, each about six feet long; in these two are the marks where hinges and bolts have been used.

Each

neither without example, nor difficult to account for. Solway-Mofs is situated on the top of a pretty high hill, though not high enough to entitle it to the name of a mountain, at least in this country. It extends for about three miles in length, and half that breadth. The inner part of it seems to have been nothing but a vast collection of mud, so much diluted with the water of the springs that seem to have been dispersed in several parts of it, as to have a considerable degree of fluidity.— It had always, even in the driest summers, so much of a quagmire, that it was hardly safe for any thing heavier than a sportsman to venture upon it.—In the time of King Henry VIII. a great part of the Scotch army, under the command of Oliver Sinclair perished in it: and it is said, that, not many years ago, the skeleton of a trooper and his horse in complete armour was found in it by the people who were digging peats. Hitherto the shell of more solid earth was strong enough to resist the pressure of the included mafs; but the force, as well as the fluidity of the latter having been considerably augmented by the uncommon rains which fell the day before it broke out; and perhaps the shell itself, in that part which is towards the eastern extremity of the mofs, being weakened by digging of peats for a great number of years, it made an opening on that side, and immediately poured out a deluge of mud into the valley below. This had not far to go before

Each room is about nine or ten feet square; the one is divided from the other by a thin partition of stone, and both under the same arched roof, which the workmen broke down. The outer room has served for a little temple, or *Fanum Fortunæ*, for in it the altar was found, of which I send you the inscription. In the same room lay the heads of different animals, particularly oxen and sheep. The inner room it seems was a bath, and in my opinion rather for a bathing vessel to stand in than to be filled with water. For though there is a certain cement, composed of lime and beaten bricks, which covers both the floors and walls, and is indeed very hard, yet I have no notion it could ever hold water.

“The floors of both rooms are covered with large flag stones, and under them is an aqueduct, as I suppose, for there is a large empty space, or canal, which reaches from end to end of the whole edifice.

“It is remarkable that these floors, though handsome enough of themselves, are however covered, as I have said, with the cement, about an inch and a half in thickness. I suppose the reason of this was, because the stones were too cold to stand upon. I believe it might be worth our while to imitate the cement in making floors below ground, for it seems the beaten brick, which is not very small, served to bind up the moisture of the lime, and made it bind immediately.

“From the inscription found on the altar, we may learn, that here the Spanish horse were, which I believe could not belong to the northern *Exploratores*, consequently that this station was not the *Castræ Exploratorum*, as Mr. Horsley took it to be, I make no doubt the true *Castræ Exploratorum* was at Middleby and Burnswake-Hall, in Scotland, ten miles from Netherby. For, as I noticed to you once before, and as the same were likewise noticed by Mr. Gordon, that there are three Roman camps to defend these grounds, and from the top of the hill there is a prospect of at least forty miles round. I believe if poor Mr. Horsley had lived to see this altar, he would likewise have changed his opinion about the place. I do not know why it might not have been *Luguvallium* rather than Carlisle; if the etymology of the word could be admitted to be *Longovallis*, which is a part which we call *Eske-dale*, or *Esce vallis*. I own the next station of Antoninus's Itinerary would create some difficulty, but that would be only in the distances, about which we can have but little certainty.

“From the heads of animals found in the *Fanum Fortunæ*, we may guess the priests had picked them before they came there, otherwise the place had been a mere nasty slaughter house. The altar, no doubt, served for libations, or, according to the priestcraft of those times, for a small part of the *Viscera*, while the holy men feasted upon the rest themselves.

“I observed on the pavement, scattered about, several fragments of fine earthen pots, adorned with figures; those, no doubt, have served for oils, or for the *pateræ* and *præfricula*.”

*Dated from Edinburgh, 29th Oct. 1734.*

it was at liberty to spread itself on all sides over the fine plain which extends from the moss to the river Esk. This happened in the middle of the night; so that the people in the villages were thrown, as you may suppose, into great consternation, not being able till the morning to conjecture what had happened. Some were roused by the uncommon noise it made, and others not till it entered their houses, or even, as I am told was the case with several, till they found it in their beds.—No lives however were lost; which you are to understand of human lives, for a great many cattle that were housed were destroyed. The case of a cow belonging to Mrs. Graham, of the Lake, is remarkable enough to deserve to be particularly mentioned. She was the only one of eight in the same byer that was saved, after having stood sixty hours up to the head in mud. When she was got out, she did not refuse to eat,—but *water* she would not taste, nor could even look at without horror, and discovering all the symptoms of hydrophobia. She is since, I hear, reconciled to it, and likely to recover.—The villages you are not to suppose so large as villages generally are; they consist only of a farm-house and two or three cottages. One or two of them have entirely disappeared under the mud; of others nothing but the roof is to be seen; and all of them, to the number of thirteen or fourteen, are rendered uninhabitable.—The valley into which the moss first discharged itself is filled up to a depth supposed to be between thirty and forty yards; for a farm-house called Hilltop, which stands upon a hill, as they told me, not less than that height, is now half sunk in the mud.—The greatest part of the plain consisted of fine and fertile inclosures, and the hedges were all planted with thorns, which were grown to the height of eight or nine feet above the ground; nothing of which is now to be seen, except near the extremities, where the inundation, or rather the incoenation, has but lately reached. It is supposed to have covered near a thousand acres of the finest corn ground in this country, and is still proceeding farther.—The road too has been some time overflowed with the water which drains from it: and that to Annan is, within these few days, actually covered with the mud, so as to be impassable, and is now very near the Esk, and if it should flow into it in very large quantities, it is not very easy to foresee the consequence. The moss itself, before this happened, was a level plain, but is now a deep valley, with a little river of liquid black peat-earth running with a considerable current through the midst of it, the surface gradually subsiding as the mud which supported it is discharged; and, as it subsides, is broken into large fragments, which, in some places, being irregularly thrown together in all directions, resemble a heap of ruins. Some of them fall into the stream, and floating down with it, still covered with heath and other vegetables, are dispersed all over the plain, which is spotted with them like the skin of a leopard, only that here the ground is black and the spots are brown.”†

(Signed)

J. FARISH.

Near

† SOLLOM or SOLWAY-MOSS, in this parish, has been the scene of extraordinary events, both in civil and natural history. The defeat of the Scots here in 1543 is most memorable; and is thus related by the noble historian of Henry VIII. Lord Herbert of Cherbury—

“ Thomas the Bastard Dacres and Musgrave, having just sent for Sir Thomas Wharton, Warden of the Marshes, left a state or ambush on an hill side, and then came forward with an hundred light horse.

“ These,

Near Solway-Mofs, was that disgraceful defeat of the Scotch army in the reign of King Henry VIII. A. D. 1543.—It is not consistent with our plan in this work to enter into a historical review of the factions which reigned in the court of Scotland, or the seditions which distracted their councils, when the Scotch army retired

“ These, being charged by some of the Scots, retired towards their state, and to Wharton, who now first appeared; though he had not yet above 300 men, *as our writers say*. Whatsoever the stratagem was, the Scots believing, it seems, the Duke of Norfolk was there with all his power, suddenly, as men amazed, fled. The Englishmen pursued, and took the Earls of Cassels and Glencairne, Lord Somerville, Lord Oliphant, Lord Grey, and Sir Oliver Sinclere, *the king's minion*, (as our historians term him) and divers others of note, to the number of two hundred and above, and eight hundred of the meaner fort, (so that some had two or three prisoners) and twenty-four pieces of ordnance, with much arms and baggage.

“ The Scottish writers tell the business a little otherwise; confessing yet the aforesaid prisoners to be taken, and that their men ran away, and were defeated. But some say, the reason of it was, that Sir Oliver Sinclere being suddenly declared their general, when the English appeared, the nobles took it so ill, that they cared not to fight. They say also, that the king was at Solway (where this encounter happened) a little before, and no further off than *Caerlawreck*, when the blow was given: which perhaps made some think, that he was present at the fight, and received a wound, of which presently after he died, and not of sorrow.”

The traditional tale of a whole troop of horse being engulfed and swallowed up in the mofs, which Mr. Gilpin says is now authenticated, we are under the necessity of still considering as frivolous. No man and horse in complete armour either are, or ever were, preserved by any baronet, or other person, of the name of Maxwell, as far as we can learn, after a very careful enquiry. Bones, coins, utensils of various sorts, and immensely large trees have indeed, as Dr. Todd relates, frequently been dug out of the mofs: and we have in our own possession a very perfect Roman British Tripodal vessel, the exact counter part of one that is delineated in Mr. West's map of Furness, which he says was found at Urswick, in Furness, in 1774. Ours was got out of Solway-Mofs, not long after, by the late Dr. Mowett of Longtown.

Mr. Gilpin's talents of description are so just, that we should deem it almost a piece of injustice to our readers, not to extract his account of the wonderful irruption of this mofs in 1771: it is admirable, as a piece of fine writing, and is also, as far we have been able to learn, sufficiently accurate:

“ On the 16th of November, 1771, in a dark tempestuous night, the inhabitants of the plain were alarmed with a dreadful crash, which they could in no way account for. Many of them were then abroad in the fields, watching their cattle, lest the Esk, which was rising violently in the storm, should carry them off. None of those miserable people could conceive the noise they heard to proceed from any cause, but the overflowing of the river in some shape, though to them unaccountable. Such indeed as lived nearer the source of the eruption, were sensible that the noise came in a different direction; but were equally at a loss for the cause.

“ In the mean time, the enormous mass of the fluid substance, which had burst from the mofs, moved slowly on, spreading itself more and more, as it got possession of the plain. Some of the inhabitants, through the terror of the night, could plainly discover it draining, like a moving hill:—and not very unlike, as he might since have added, those moving pillars or islands of land in the deserts of Arabia, so well described by Mr. Bruce.—“ This was in fact the case; for the gush of the mud carried before it, through the first two or three hundred yards of its course, a part of the breast-work; which, though low, was yet several feet in perpendicular height. But it soon deposited this solid mass, and became a heavy fluid. One house after another, it spread round—filled—and crushed into ruin; just giving time to the terrified inhabitants to escape. Scarce any thing was saved, except their lives: nothing of their furniture: few of their cattle. Some people were even surprized in their beds, and had the additional distress of flying naked from the ruin.

“ The morning light explained the cause of this amazing scene of terror; and shewed the calamity in its full extent: and yet, among all the conjectures of that dreadful night, the mischief which had really happened, had never been supposed. Who could have imagined, that a breast-work, which had

“ for

retired from Fala-Moor, without effecting any thing against England; it is enough to premise, that, in order to remove the chagrin of King James V. and gratify his spleen against the English, it was determined to make an inroad by the Western Marches; the conduct of which was recommended to the Lord Maxwell. An army

“for ages, should at length give way? or that those subterraneous floods, which had been bedded in darkness, since the memory of man, should ever burst from their black abode?”

“This dreadful inundation, though the first shock of it was the most tremendous, continued still spreading for many weeks, till it covered the whole plain,—an area of 500 acres; and like molten metal poured into a mould, filled all the hollows of it, lying in some parts thirty or forty feet deep, reducing the whole to one level surface. The overplus found its way into the Esk; where its quantity was such, as to annoy the fish; no salmon, during that season, venturing into the river.

“On this well-cultivated plain, twenty-eight families had their dwellings and little farms; every one of which, except, perhaps, a few who lived near the skirts of it, had the world totally to begin again.”—Our author, misled it would seem by some illiberal and ignorant informer, asserts, that Dr. Graham, agreeably to the prudential maxims he has ever observed, afforded the tenants little assistance in repairing their losses. We are bold to affirm, on the contrary, that every inch of the ground, thus almost miraculously destroyed, has been and is totally recovered, at the expence of the Netherby family: and, in defiance of Mr. Gilpin’s gloomy apprehension, is at this moment waving with the richest harvests.

The regaining of this paradise was effected almost solely by the skill and unequalled abilities of an old plain Yorkshire man, of the name of *John Wilson*. This man was one of those self-taught philosophers; such, as there is reason to believe, are oftener to be met with in those remote regions, than in countries where there is less scope and less necessity for their exertion. Like Edwards, the celebrated architect of the Pont-y-prydd, in Glamorganshire, Wilson was perfectly illiterate: but he possessed such strength and vigour of natural understanding, as to be unrivalled in his day for ingenuity in draining, banking, &c.

One remarkable instance of this his skill is recorded by Mr. Gilpin—“The house at Netherby stands on an eminence, with higher grounds about it. A little on the side of the front stood a knoll, which made a disagreeable appearance before the windows. Being desirous therefore of removing it, he sent to Newcastle for a person accustomed to works of this kind. The undertaker came, surveyed the ground, and estimated the expence at £1300.

“While the affair was in agitation, Dr. Graham heard, that Wilson had said, the earth might be removed at a much easier rate. He was examined on the subject; and his answers appeared so rational, he was set to the work. He had already surveyed the higher grounds, where he first collected all the springs he found into two large reservoirs; from which he cut a precipitate channel, pointed at an abrupt corner of the knoll. He cut also a channel of communication between the reservoirs. These being both filled, he opened his sluices, and let out such a torrent of water, (the upper pool feeding the lower) that he very soon carried away the corner of the knoll, against which he had pointed his artillery. He then charged again and levelled against another part with equal success. In short, by a few efforts of this kind, he carried away the whole hill; and told Dr. Graham, with an air of triumph, that, if he pleased, he would carry away his house next. The work was completed in a few days; and the whole expence did not amount to twenty pounds.”

He cleared all the grounds overflowed by the Solway-Mofs, by a plan formed on the same principles: From the reservoirs formed by a little stream at the highest part of the overflowed ground, he cut channels in various directions to the Esk: and when the water was let off, he placed numbers of men by the side of the stream, who rolled into it large masses of mossy earth, which were hardened by the sun.—By this simple but sensible contrivance, which he called *bushing*, in due time, this extraordinary man carried away thousands and thousands of loads of this extraneous matter: and all the plain is now once more in as good order and tilth, as if no such astonishing event had happened.

With all this genius, and all this judgment, this truly great man (so mixed are all human characters) was debased by one of the most degrading of vices—he was a confirmed drunkard: and ebriety in him was not softened by any of the usual pleas that are offered in excuse of it. He did not drink to drown care, nor to promote hilarity; but merely to gratify an animal appetite.—Yet he preserved his faculties,

army of ten thousand chosen troops were appointed for this service, and were marched to the rendezvous with the utmost secrecy and expedition. In order to amuse the borderers, Cardinal Beaton and the Earl of Arran raised their levies in the usual manner for the recruit of the army, and public orders were issued for their being arrayed near the Eastern March. The king, whose fervent wrath fired his mind with ideas of glory in this expedition, gave liberty for most of his domestics to attend the inroad, he placing himself at Carlaverock Castle, within twelve miles of the borders, in order to receive the earliest intelligence of the glorious spoils, for which his splenetic bosom burnt with impatience. It must be owned there was a flattering prospect of the success of this enterprize, the English being lulled in an unsuspecting security, and deluded by the false movements made on the eastern side of the kingdom, left the Western March undefended, but by the provincial troops of Cumberland. The king had sent upon this expedition his favourite, Oliver Sinclair, a minion detestable to his nobles: he had given with him a secret commission of lieutenant and general of his army, which was not opened, or made known to the troops, till the instant a body of the English appeared in view; when he was elevated on two pikes, to shew him to the Scotch battalia, as the leader. A general murmur of dissatisfaction instantly ran through the ranks; the chieftains broke out into violence and tumult, and confusion ensued. A very considerable body of the Cumberland horse, under the command of Dacres and Musgraves, which appeared on the flanks of the little army of English, which was drawn up with great order and regularity with advantage on a distant eminence, were seen to move forward, as intending to begin the attack: this did not induce the leaders of the Scotch army to bring the troops into order, but mutiny and uproar filled the irregular multitude; which the English perceiving, they made a rapid march, and began a brisk attack on the broken and disordered enemy, who fell, as was natural to expect, a defenceless prey to their foes. The prisoners were very numerous, and multitudes threw down their arms, disdain- ing to fight under so contemptible a leader, and preferring captivity with a gener- ous enemy, before an inglorious service with Sinclair, and a flight to their own country, where they should meet the rage of their weak and disappointed sovereign. Among the prisoners were the Earls of Cassils and Glencairn, the Lords Somerville, Maxwell, Gray, Oliphant, and Fleming, Robert, son of Lord Erskine, Henry, brother of Lord Maxwell, John Lesley, son of the Earl of Rothes, with upwards of an hundred and fifty other gentlemen.

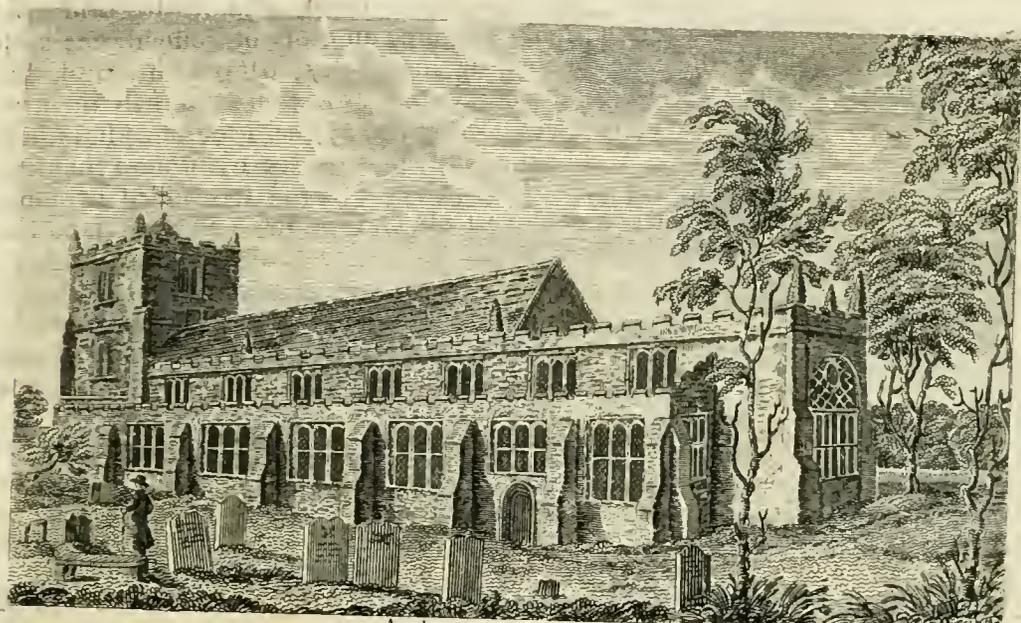
James was overwhelmed with confusion and grief at the news of this disaster: he ascribed the ill event wholly to the factious spirit of the nobles; and though he was in the prime of life, and possessed of a vigorous constitution, the vexation and

and enjoyed good health to a good old age. He was tall and portly; and a fine figure of a man; but of a reserved and unsocial temper, and ungracious manners.—J. B.

We had collected and written a small treatise upon the natural history and qualities of *peat-moss*; but as Dr. Anderson has since published an excellent treatise upon the same subject, we refer the curious reader to it.—THE EDITOR.

wrath

wrath of his mind operated so powerfully as to throw him into a mortal disease, which hurried him with great rapidity from the stage of life; he surviving the disgraceful event only nineteen days.



Arthuret Church.

The parish church of Arthuret and parsonage house have a beautiful situation, on an eminence looking towards the Western Ocean. It is presumed this point of land was called *Arthur's-Head*, a name now corrupted to Arthuret, and engrafed on the parish.

The parish is yet of great extent, though Kirkandrews was severed from it by the letters patent of King Charles I. It includes part of the ancient parish of Easton, which is now so completely involved in the names of Arthuret and Kirkandrews, that nothing remains thereof but the memory of the ancient title.—Easton, by a boundary taken in 1624, was thus stated: On the north-west, north, and north-east, adjoining on Scotland; on the east Bewcastle, Stapleton, and Kirklington; on the south and south-west the river Levin and parts of the parishes of Rockliff and Kirklington.†

The

† What we meet with in the bishop's archives concerning Easton is as follows:—In the year 1308, King Edward II. as guardian of the infant heir of Sir John Wake, presents Simon de Beverly to the vacant rectory of Easton, and institution was given thereupon, with a reservation of the pension to the parish church of Arthuret, if any such there be.

In 1333, R. de Berewick, rector of Easton had a licence of absence for three years granted to him, with permission to let his living to farm for that time.

The situation rendered this church subject to innumerable injuries in the border wars, so that, before its erection in 1609, it was a low and mean edifice.† In the church-yard is a rude cross, with a pierced capital, in the form and figure of the cross of the knights of Malta; and it is probable it was erected by one of that order. In the same ground were interred the remains of poor *Archy Armstrong*, jester or fool to King Charles I.;—and, by accident, suitable to his profession, the day of his funeral was the 1st of April. Archy had long shot his bolt with great applause, till he fell unfortunately on the prelate Laud, who, with a pride and weakness beneath his character and rank, procured an order of council, the king present, for degrading the fool, by pulling his motley coat over his head, discharging him the king's service, and banishing him the court. When the news arrived at court of the tumult in Scotland, occasioned by the attempt to introduce the liturgy, a project of Laud, Archy unluckily met with the archbishop, and had the presumption to ask his grace, "*Who's fool now?*"‡—It is added by some writers, "that Archy was a native of this parish, and was jester to King James as well as King Charles, and was often mentioned in the annals of those times;" that the order was entered in the council-book thus,—"*Ordered, That Archibald Armstrong, the king's fool, be banished the court, for speaking disrespectful words of the Archbishop of Canterbury.*"—A memorial, that in that king's council few wiser men appeared than Archy Armstrong, the king's fool, the proud prelate not excepted.

The perpetual advowson and right of presentation is in Sir James Graham.\*—  
The

In 1335, Thomas Wake, Lord of Lyddal, presents his chaplain, William de Ormesby, to the vacant rectory of Esten.

In 1364, John de Dalton was collated by lapse.

The last account of it, is in the year 1384, when, immediately upon the death of the said John de Dalton, the bishop collates John de Morton to the rectory, as belonging to the collation in full right.

† It was built in the year 1609, by the help of a charity brief; but the persons employed in the building going off with a considerable part of the money collected, the tower was left unfinished; towards which Dr. Todd, the rector, expended about 60*l.* and procured contributions of 2*cl.* or 30*l.* more. It was roofed, flagged, and seated by the Honourable Mary Graham, in 1750.

Near the church is a well of excellent water, called *St. Michael's Well*; it being usual upon the first erection of churches to place them near to some fountain, which sometimes had a consecration, and served for the dipping and baptizing of children, and other religious purposes.

The parsonage house was built by Mr. Usher, the rector, at the expence of about 300*l.* and rebuilt by Mr. Graham in 1765.

In the church-yard is the following monumental inscription, which is somewhat remarkable—"Here lies the body of Lieutenant *WILLIAM GRAHAM*, who faithfully served the crown of England, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James, King Charles I. and King Charles II. and died 19th May, A. D. 1657, in the 97 year of his age."

Near the place called the *Chapel Flsh*, stood anciently a small oratory, the chapel of Sollom; in which, in the year 1343, 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. At present nothing remains of this chapel but the name.

‡ Pennant:

\* This parish, in the year 1750, consisted of 366 houses; in the year 1781, of 406 houses, which contained 2100 inhabitants. From a calculation made of the deaths, on an average of ten years, viz.

The dedication of the church is to St. Michael. It appears to have been part of the possessions of the abbey of Jedburgh, in Scotland; but by whom it was granted thereto,

1771 to 1781, inclusive, it appears that one in 5t and a half of all the inhabitants of this parish die annually.

ARTHURET RECTORY.

Dedic. St. Michael—Sir James Graham, proprietor and patron.

King's books 1l. 2s. 1d.—Real value if prescriptions were abolished, 30cl. per annum.

INCUMBENTS—1304, Thomas de Leycester, vic.—1304, Thomas de Chapella, p. ref. Leycester, pr. abbot and convent of Jedburgh—1312, Richard de Wethermeleck, pr. ibid.—John Aurifaber—1332, John de Penrith, p. m. Aurifaber, pr. ibid.—1332, John de Pakelyngton, pr. the king, the abbot a tchel—1337, Ralph de Lepyngton, p. ref. Pokelyngton, pr. the king—1354, William de Raginhill—1354, William de Arthuret—Richard de Fiffington—1361, John de Bonland, pr. the king—1370, John de Wyke, p. ref. Bonland—John Berwife—1565, Michael Fryfel, cl. p. m. Berwife, pr. Richard Graham—Cuthbert Curwen, D. D.—1639, George Constable, p. ref. Curwen, pr. Sir Richard Graham, Bart.—1673, George Usher, B. D. p. m. Constable, pr. Sir Richard Graham—1688, Hugh Todd, A. M. p. m. Usher, pr. Richard Viscount Preston—1728, William Lindfey, A. M. p. m. Todd, pr. Charles Viscount Preston—1735, Robert Graham, A. M. p. ref. Lindfey, pr. ibid.—The Rev. Fergus Graham, A. B. is the present incumbent.

DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. Nich. Val.		K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Arthuret (non taxatur defuncta)	}	}	}
Vicaria ejusd. ....			
£80 0 0		Non tax. quia non suff. pro stipendio Capellani.	Arthurethe rectoria valet p. ann. temp. pacis
9 0 0			Temp. guerre ..... Nilil. Arth. vica. te. pacis ---- 1 2 0 Temp. guerre ..... Nilil.

RECTORI DE ARTHURETH.

Robertus James Clericus reor ejusdem habet gran. decial illius p'ochie q. val. communibus } 0 40 c  
 annis tempore pac. — — — — —  
 Sm valor in tempore pac. 40s. Xma inde 4s.  
 Tempore vero guerri Nichill.

VICARIA DE ARTHURETH.

Hugo Barker vicaria ejusdem habet mansionem cu. gleba ejusdem vicar p'tinent q. valet } 0 8 c  
 communib. annis — — — — —  
 Idem Hugo habet decim albe vituli agn. et minut dec. ac deci feni lane cu. p'ficiis libr. } 0 14 c  
 paschalis que valent coibus annis — — — — —  
 Sm in tempore pac. 22s. Xma inde 2s. 2d. halfpenny.  
 Tempore vero guerri nil.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

EXTENT.] From Linefoot to the east point is about 7 miles, and from north to south about 4 miles.  
 SOIL AND PRODUCE ] The soil in this parish may be classed under three general heads: 1st, the holm land, which is a fine deep blackish loam, in some parts intermixed with sand, especially up Line, above the Edinburgh road. This land lies chiefly below the Edinburgh road, and near the rivers Esk and Line, which extends on the former above Netherby, and the latter to the Breckonhill, and may constitute near half of the parish. It produces every kind of grain, and potatoes, as also clover, grafs, and lint, in the greatest perfection; is level, in general well inclosed with quickset hedges, and has a beautiful appearance. 2dly, What is called the *Crofsheads*, or a few ancient inclosures, about the old farm-houses in the interior parts of the parish. These are only small, but good light land, producing barley, oats, and rye, with some wheat. And, 3dly, the late improved waste lands, which extend through most part of the parish, except near the rivers. This ground is in general naturally barren, being a blackish, cold,

thereto, doth not appear. It is presumed that Arthuret was given to this Scotch abbey whilst the county of Cumberland was under that crown. It was seized by King Edward III. on the principles, that the abbot of Jedburgh was in rebellion.

wet soil, rising from a whitish sand, or rusty gravel. Oats and a little rye are the chief produce. It is in general level, and divided into fields; but great part of the hedges are bare, or only covered with heath or furze. The farmers in this parish grow as much flax as serves themselves and families. They prefer clay water, at a distance from the rivers, for rating the flax; it usually continues there for about 15 days, after which they dry it, &c.

**RENT.]** The average rent of the hold and croft land about 25s. and the improved moor 6s. or 7s. per acre.

**SHEEP AND CATTLE.]** Of the former they have none of any consequence. As to the latter, they are of a large size and good breed; but the farmers in general put their young cattle away to graze in summer, only keeping their work-horses and milk-cows at home.

**MANUFACTURES AND BUILDINGS IN LONGTOWN.]** A number of weavers are employed by the Carlisle manufactories in weaving checks.—The buildings are exceeding good, are held by lease for three lives, and the remainder of a term of 99 years.—The streets are spacious and regular.—Here is as commodious an inn as any in the north of England, built by the late Dr. Graham.

**ROADS AND BRIDGES.]** The Carlisle and Edinburgh road leads through this parish, as do several roads of less note; all in good repair.—At Longtown is a good stone bridge, of five arches, over the river Esk.

**RIVERS AND FISH.]** This parish is bounded by Line on the south, and Esk on the north; in which are great plenty of fish.—Sir James Graham hath a considerable salmon fishery on the latter.

**QUARRIES.]** In Line are good freestone quarries, both white and red.

**WOODS.]** The late Dr. Graham planted a considerable quantity of fir, birch, &c. which shelter and adorn the place.—The road between Longtown and Netherby is adorned with a number of plantings; and, for a considerable distance round Netherby, are young plantations, admirably adapted to cover the barren land, (which sets in a little to the south-west of Netherby-Hall) and setting off the beautiful holms on Esk side to the greatest advantage.—Netherby hath a pretty and wide prospect to the north-west;—hath also large gardens and extensive pleasure grounds.

**TITHES.]** A prescriptive payment of 2s. in the pound in lieu of tithes.

**GAME.]** Hares and partridges in abundance.—As to other particulars they are included in the account given of Kirkandrews.—**HOUSMAN'S NOTES.**

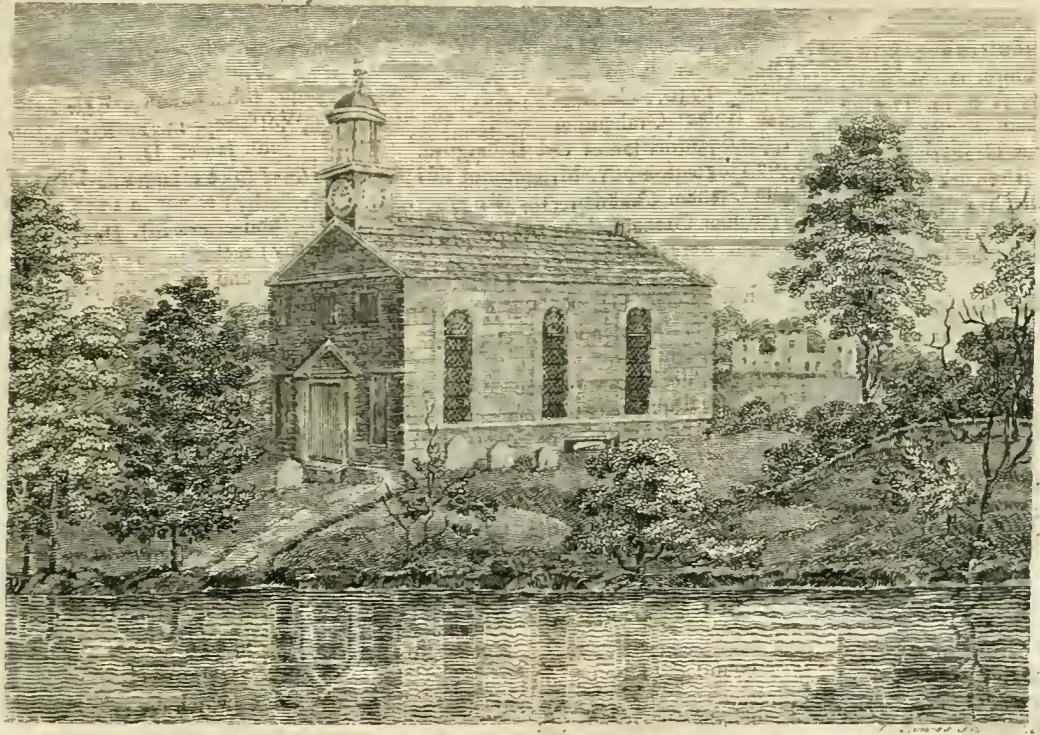
THE



THE PARISH OF KIRKANDREWS UPON ESK

(IN ESKDALE WARD)

IS not a modern parish, but an old foundation restored by the letters patent of King Charles I. in the 7th year of his reign, whereby setting forth that the church of Kirkandrews had been demolished, he gave power to Sir Richard Graham, Bart. to erect, build, and refund a church in the place where the church of Kirkandrews formerly stood,



Sir Richard Graham having finished the church of Kirkandrews,\* in 1637 presented thereto. There is no parsonage house or glebe appertaining. It is dedicated to St. Andrew. Sir James Graham has the perpetual advowson and right of presentation. The income is about 200l. a year.

Mr.

\* The letters patent unite, consolidate, and annex the parish of Kirkandrews and Nichol Forest into one entire parish. When Dr. Todd was rector of Arthuret, he complained of this as illegal, contending, that it could not be done without an act of parliament. But, by the tenor of the grant, there seems to have been a church here before; and in ancient times, in this border situation, especially before the partition of the Debateable Lands, the boundaries and distinctions of parishes in these parts might not be clearly defined.

Mr. Pennant says—"In return from Sollom-Mofs, visit the ancient border house at Kirkandrews, opposite to Netherby: in consists only 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. In those

THE BOUNDARY, &c.—On the north side of the river Esk, as the current then ran, and of the two burns of Calwinley and Rayburn. A great part of the lands within these districts were belonging to Efton.

## KIRKANDREWS RECTORY.

Sir James Graham proprietor and patron—Dedic. St. Andrew.  
Real val. 200l.

INCUMBENTS.—1637, Charles Usher, A. M.—1682, William Graham, p. m. Usher—1685, Edward Wiltshire, A. M. p. ref. Graham—1730, William Torford, A. M. p. m. Wiltshire—1732, Richard Baty, cl. p. m. Torford—1759, Robert Graham, A. M. p. m. Baty—1782, John James, D. D. p. m. Graham—1785, John James, A. B. p. m. James—1782, W. Babington, D. D. p. m. James—1790, Fergus Graham, LL. B. on the resignation of Dr. Babington.

It is remarkable, that William Graham, A. M. rector of this parish in 1682, (and afterwards Dean of Carlisle, and of Wells) and Dr. Rober Graham, (the late proprietor of Netherby) rector in 1758; and the present rector, Fergus Graham, were father, son, and grandson. Dr. James and Mr. John James were also father and son.

## RECTOR DE KYRKANDERS.

Thomas Jacobson, clericus rector ejusdem het mansionem et glebam p'tin. dict. rector. que val. coibus annis	— — — — —	} o 7 6
Idem Thomas habet decim garbar. feni lini et canobij que valent coibus annis	— — — — —	
Idem Thomas habet lan. et agnor. decial que valent coibus annis	— — — — —	o 53 4
Idem Thomas habet alb. decim. et libr. paschali p. ann. coibus annis	— — — — —	o 0 20
Idem Thomas habet obla. alt'ag. et aliis minut. decis que valent coibus annis	— — — — —	o 6 0
	Sm totalis valor 73s. 11d. de quibs.	o 5 6
Resolut. fenag. et al.	} In fenagio resolut epo Karlij annuatim	— — — — —
Et penceon viuit. epi de triennio in trienniu 18d. et sic annuatim.		— — — — —
	Sm deduct. 2s. 6d.	o 0 6
	Et tem. 3l. 11s. 5d. Xma inde 7s. 1d. 3 farthings.	
	ECCLES. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.	

This parish, in the year 1750, consisted of 503 houses; in 1781, of 551 houses, which contained 2022 inhabitants.

EXTENT.] From east to west, including Nichol Forest, about seven miles and a half, and breadth about three miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is various; along the river Esk is fine holm land, in some parts half a mile, in others a mile broad and more, and exceedingly fertile. On the borders of Sark are some narrow stripes of fine holm land. In the interior parts are some small pieces of good croft land, or ancient inclosures. On the east side of the river Esk, at High and Low Mote, are considerable quantities of holm land, level and fertile. A great part however of this parish was lately improved, is situated high and cold, of a wet whitish clay, and produces slender crops of oats.—East of the Solway-Mofs is also a parcel of land of considerable extent, lately cultivated; some of which answers well; but in general is barren, and naturally not improveable: it lies level and rather high; the hedges are bare.—Solway-Flow is an extensive mofs of about 1700 acres. Towards the Solway Frith there are two large tracts of mofs land; these are succeeded by a quantity of marsh land to the sea sand. Here, by the making of large dykes, a great deal of land is saved from the sea: notwithstanding, the marsh is yearly wasting away, in spite of every effort; and is in proportion gained by the opposite shore of Rockliff.

RENT.] The best holm land is let at upwards of 30s. per acre; whilst the worst is scarcely worth half-a-crown.—I observed the mofs where the eruption was to be very spongy and full of water, and that

“ those very unhappy times, every one was obliged to keep guard against, perhaps,  
 “ his neighbour; and sometimes to keep themselves shut up for days together,  
 “ having no other opportunity of taking the fresh air but from the battlemented  
 “ top of their castles. Their windows were very small; their door of iron.

“ As

it was situated very high, whilst the fertile vale, of perhaps 2000 acres, was lying considerably below its surface, to the S. and S. E. I could not forbear conceiving, whilst I viewed the place, that a cause similar to that which produced the late overflow, may again produce even more dire effects.

**WOODS.]** Near the E. end of the Scotch Dyke, Sir James Graham planted, lately, about 30 acres with fir.—On the front of the Solway-Moss, towards Netherby, are some plantations of fir, but do not thrive well; they may contain about 100 acres.—Hedges, except towards the marsh, are pretty well furnished with trees.

**SHEEP AND CATTLE.]** Few of the former; the latter are a mixture of the Cumberland and Galloway breed, very heavy; a cow will frequently sell here for 10*l.* even year olds will, in some parts of this parish, reach 3*l.* 10*s.* The young cattle are, in general, put out of the parish to graze in summer.

**WAGES.]** Are 8*d.* per day, with victuals, for labourers in husbandry, &c. except in harvest when they sometimes advance to 10*d.* or even 1*s.*

**FUEL.]** Is chiefly peat; towards the E. part, a few coals are burnt.

**GAME.]** Moor-game, partridges, and hares; the last of which, perhaps, abound more here than in any other part of Cumberland.

**TRADE AND COMMERCE.]** Here is a small harbour at Sarkfoot, erected, I believe, by the predecessor of the present Sir James Graham, where are imported considerable quantities of fir wood, foreign corn, and some other articles. There being a mill erected near Netherby of a very superior construction, great quantities of flour are frequently made there, and shipped for the west coast of England, to Lancaster, &c.

**ROADS.]** A principal road leads from Carlisle to the west of Scotland, as also one to Edinburgh, both in good repair.

**RIVERS.]** Are Sark and Esk, with several small brooks.

**QUARRIES.]** A good freestone quarry at Glingerburn, near the Scotch Dyke.

**AIR.]** The air here is salubrious, and the people live long. An instance of longevity is now exhibited in the person of Mary Little of Bankhead, who was, when I viewed the parish in 1792, near 111 years of age, and retained the perfect use of her senses till some short time before.

**CULTIVATION OF LAND.]** Is here in tolerable perfection, especially in large farms.—Clover and grass seeds are sown here, with barley.—In general, agriculture, in this and Arthuret parish, is much upon the advance, and has been so for some time past.

**POOR.]** Are supported by a rate of 1*s.* per pound.

**TITHES.]** A prescriptive payment of 2*s.* in the pound in satisfaction of tithes.

**SCHOOLS.]** In this and Arthuret parish are eight schools, four in each, all of which have a small salary annexed to them by Sir James Graham, exclusive of the scholars wages: this bounty, it is said, originated from some former proprietors of Netherby. In each parish is a central school, the annual allowance to which is about 10*l.* each, to the other 4*l.*

**FARMS.]** Are from 10*l.* to 300*l.* a-year.

**BUILDINGS.]** A few buildings belonging to great farms, especially those near the roads, are good, or rather bordering on magnificence. The whole of Kirkandrews, as well as Nichol Forest and Arthuret, is the property of Sir James Graham, except a small quarter of Arthuret, called Breckonhill, which latter belongs to Rowland Stephenson, Esq. Banker in London.

**MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS.]** Under this head we find something peculiar; their uniform dependence on the same person, and uncertainty of their continuance in the same place, produces a similarity of manners, very opposite to the unbending spirit so remarkable in those parishes, where almost every little farm is occupied by its owner, in whose family it hath continued for, perhaps, several centuries. Here the people affect to have all one mind, and to act with subserviency to their superiors in every circumstance. On the other hand, they seem to live in peace and harmony: no wrangling, or law-suits about their land-marks; no disputes about rights of passing over other's ground; all belongs to the same person, and he may settle

“ As late as the reign of our King James I. watches were kept along the whole border, and at every ford, by day and night: feters, watchers, searchers of the watchers, and overseers of the watchers were appointed. Besides these cautions, the inhabitants of the Marshes were obliged to keep such a number of *slough-dogs*, or what we call blood-hounds: for example—“ *In these parts beyond the Esk, by the inhabitants there were to be kept above the foot of Sark one dog. Item, by the inhabitants of the inside of Esk to Richmond Clugh, to be kept at the Moat, one dog. Item, by the inhabitants of the parish of Arthuret, above Richmond Clugh, to be kept at the Barley-head one dog, and so on throughout the border.*”†—The chief officers, bailiffs, and constables throughout the district being directed to see that the inhabitants kept their quota of dogs, and paid their contributions for their maintenance. Persons who were aggrieved, or had lost any thing, were allowed to pursue the *bot trode* with hound and horn, with hue and cry, and all other accustomed manner of hot pursuit.

“ The necessity of all this was very strong; for before the accession of King James I. to these kingdoms, the borders of both were in perpetual feuds: after that happy event, those that lived by hostile excursions took to pillaging their neighbours; and about that period got the name of *Moss-Troopers*, from their living in the mosses of the country.

“ They were the terror of the limits of both kingdoms; at one time they amounted to some thousands; but by the severity of the laws, and the activity of Lord William Howard, were at length extirpated. The life and manners of one of the plundering chieftains, are well exemplified by the confession of *Geordie Bourne*, a noted thief, who suffered when Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, was warden of one of these Marches: he fairly acknowledged, “ *that he had lived long enough, to do so many villanies as he had done; that he had layne with above forty men’s wives, what in England what in Scotland; that he had killed seven Englishmen with his own hands, cruelly murdering them; that he had spent his whole time in whoring, drinking, stealing, and taking deep revenge for slight offences.*”‡

“ Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of *band-fisting*, in use about a century past. In the upper part of Eskdale, at the confluence of the White and Black Esk, was held an annual fair, where multitudes of each sex repaired. The unmarried looked out for mates, made their engagements by joining hands, or by *band-fisting*, went off in pairs, cohabited till the next annual return of the fair, appeared there again, and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each other. If each party continued

these matters as he pleases: in short, content appears here to have as much footing as in most other parishes in the county, though perhaps from different causes. Upon the whole, these parishes form a most extensive and beautiful estate, the value of which is improving every year.—HOUSMAN’S NOTES.

Since the above survey was made, Sir James has given all his extensive tenants fresh leases for 15 years, which has increased his rent-roll very considerably; but as a convincing proof they are not too high rented, not one of all his numerous tenants have quitted their farms. The certainty of the farmer reaping the benefit of his improvements is already beginning to shew its good effects.—THE EDITORS.

† Nicholson’s Border Laws.

‡ Cary’s Memoirs, p. 123.

“ constant,

“ constant, the *band-fifling* was renewed for life ; but, if either party dissented, the engagement was void, and both were at full liberty to make a new choice ; but with this proviso, that the inconstant was to take the charge of the offspring of the year of probation. This custom seemed to originate from the want of clergy in this county in the time of popery. This tract was the property of the abbey of Melrofs, which, through œconomy, discontinued the vicars that were used to discharge the clerical offices ; instead, they only made annual visitations, for the purposes of marrying and baptizing ; and the person thus sent was called *Book-in-Bosom* ; probably from his carrying, by way of readiness, the book in his breast : but even this being omitted, the inhabitants became necessitated at first to take this method, which they continued from habit to practise, long after the reformation had furnished them with clergy.

“ Persons of rank, in times long prior to these, took the benefit of this custom ; for Lyndsey, in the reign of King James II. says—“ That James, sixth Earl of Murray, begat upon Isabel James, daughter of the Laird of James, Alexander Dunbar, a man of singular wit and courage. This Isabel was but *band-fist* with him, and deceased before the marriage ; where, through this Alexander, he was worthy of a greater living than he might succeed to by the laws and practices of this realm.”

“ Of the sports of these parts, that of *Curling* is a favourite, and one unknown in England : it is an amusement of the winter played on the ice, by sliding from one mark to another great stones of forty to seventy pounds weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at the top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which had been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist.

“ Pass through LONGTOWN, a place remarkable for the great trade carried on during the season of *cran-berries* ; when, for four or five markets, from 20l. to 25l. worth are sold each day, at 3d. a quart, and sent in small barrels to London.

“ Cross the Esk on a bridge of five arches ; a light structure, as most of the bridges of this country are. Go through the lanes which had been rendered impassable at the time of the eruption of Solway-Mofs, which took its course this way to the Esk.”

The salmon caught in the rivers Eden and Esk form a considerable branch of the trade of this country. In the early season they are sent in carriages to London fresh ; and, after that sale is discontinued, they are exposed in the northern markets, and much is picked and dried. They appear in the river Eden in numbers in the months of December and January, but seldom in Esk before April, though the mouths of the two rivers are very near to each other. The smaller salmon come into the Esk in such vast shoals that we remember being informed by Mr. Graham, that, in the compass of one draught in his fisheries in that river, as many small fish were taken, at 6d. a head, as brought him in upwards of 50l. It is said the fish have been much scarcer in Esk since the eruption of Solway or Sollom-Mofs.

In NICHOL FOREST\* is a chapel of ease, which, in 1744, received an augmentation of 200*l.* as there was no endowment, the land purchased by that sum makes up the whole revenue, now amounting to near 10*l.* a-year: and the rector hath lately built a house for the curate.

There are two schools, one in Arthuret, and the other in Kirkandrews parish, endowed with 200*l.* given by Reginald Graham of Numrington, Esq. and 40*l.* by Mr. Graham: and in 1754, Lady Widrington gave thereto a rent charge of 40*l.* per annum. In

\* The etymology of this place is obviously the *Church* (anciently and properly always pronounced hard every where, as it now is only in the north) of *St. Andrew*. Its boundaries are described in Burn and Nicolson's History: where also the remarkable circumstance of the last parish of *Elton* is recorded. Its length, from east to west, is upwards of twenty miles; but it is no where more than four broad.—The church is an elegant modern structure, of red freestone, covered with blue slate: and ornamented with an handsome cupola at the south end. It was built by the late Dr. Graham; and stands on the north bank of the *Elk*, opposite to Netherby.

The present state of population in this parish (including Nichol Forest, which indeed is a part of it, though a chapelry) is as follows:—

	Families.	Persons.
In Nichol Forest quarter — — —	103, consisting of	600
— Mote quarter — — —	53, —————	309
— Middle quarter — — —	141, —————	707
— Nether quarter — — —	107, —————	590
	—————	—————
	404	2206

N. B. Nichol Forest lies to the east; and the other quarters to the west of it, and of each other, as here arranged.

Of this accurate statement of population, it may be remarked, that it is on the increase.—It deserves notice also, that each family here, in the aggregate, consists of more than five persons; at which number it is usual to calculate families.

The river *Elk*, just after its conflux with the *Liddell*, enters this parish a little above the church; and separates it from Arthuret and Rockliff. It falls into the Frith at the west end of the parish. Here too, where the little river *Sark* (which is there the boundary line between England and Scotland) empties itself into the Frith, there is the little port of *Sark-foot*: which is likely, ere long, to become more considerable, as vessels of 60 or 70 tons burthen, and, in high tides, of 100 tons burthen, may safely anchor there. Sir James Graham has two large and most convenient warehouses here; and considerable quantities of timber, tar, iron, slate, and lime, together with various articles of merchandize, are imported at this place.

Near the eastern extremity of the parish is a remarkably sweet and romantic spot, called PENTON LIN, or PANTON-HILLS, which is by no means unworthy the notice of persons of taste and curiosity. The river *Liddell*, winding through some charming dales, and skirted by some grotesque copy thickets, bedded with a kind of flooring or pavement of slaty rock, rolls its rapid stream, with infinite grandeur, in many fine cascades over sundry huge rocks and precipices. In the bed of the river, not far from its brink, and of course easily approachable when the river is low, there arises a pretty plentiful spring, strongly impregnated with allum. What its other qualities are, as it has never been subjected to a chemical analysis, we are unable to say; but it has undoubtedly been sold as the water of the *Hart-fell spa*. This is the fine pastoral country, which gave birth to the poet *Armstrong*, who was son to the minister at Cannobie, in Scotland, and an attentive reader of his charming poems, who is acquainted with the various enchanting spots to be found on the banks of the *Liddell*, may trace the allusions to it in many of them.

In November, 1783, a large body of disorderly men, to the number of at least 200, consisting chiefly of the militia who had been disbanded from the Duke of Buccleugh's regiment of South Fencibles, assembled at Langholm, and (most of them with arms in their hands) marched across the *Elk* near Netherby; to redress, by force, an injury of which they had long complained. This was the stopping the salmon in their progress up the river by the strong dam thrown across the whole river, to supply the Netherby mills with water. This, however unintentional, was doubtless injurious to all those who lived

near

In mentioning Netherby, it is impossible not to attempt paying our tribute of respect to the memory of the late Doctor GRAHAM, to whose fostering hand is principally to be ascribed the present flourishing situation of this part of Cumberland.

At the time when he succeeded to the estate, the greatest part of those who lived upon it, from accidental circumstances, were considerably behind the rest of England in civilization and industry. The act of union had, indeed, put an end to the dreadful scenes of blood and rapine, which for so many ages had harrassed the borders, but the ideas of those scenes were still fresh in the minds of the people; some of the actors in them were, perhaps, yet alive; and it cannot be imagined that such persons, habituated from infancy to war and plunder, or even their children, continually hearing of the exploits of their fathers, could suddenly sink down into the peaceful condition of husbandmen or artizans.

Hence agriculture was considered not as a source of wealth, but merely as a means of existence, and other employments were resorted to, more congenial to the inclinations of the inhabitants. Unhappily, the state of the country at that time, afforded but too easy a mode of employing themselves as they wished: the heaths in Eskdale abounded with game; and the vicinity of the Isle of Man, then under a separate jurisdiction with the rest of the kingdom, held out a strong temptation to illicit traffic. The consequences are obvious: their hours were devoted, either to the unprofitable amusements of the field, or to the pernicious practice of smuggling; while they were thus immersed in idleness or vice, they could give little attention to their farms or their families: and hence, the whole of this fine country exhibited nothing but the appearance of neglect and barrenness, and its inhabitants that of profligacy and want.

Upon Doctor Graham's coming to the estate, he determined to make a radical reform; he set out upon a system, and to that system he invariably adhered.

To influence the manners of the tenants whom he found upon the estate, he shewed by an uniform line of conduct, that laziness or vice should have nothing to hope for from him; but that industry and honesty might, upon all occasions, be secure of his protection and indulgence; he strove to discourage that

near the river, but higher up; and the Scotch had twice before attempted to pull it down, by violence; but had been repelled by the Netherby tenants with all the spirit and animosity of ancient times. As no persons of property or weight took any part in this insurrection, some magistrates and gentlemen on the English side, by mild expostulations, settled the matter amicably. The river was widened; so that while the mills still have all the benefit of the dam, a passage is now opened for the fish to go up and come back again, as formerly.

It must not be omitted to mention, that the Duke of Buccleugh, whose tenants the insurgents were, was totally ignorant of their designs: and when he heard of it, discouraged it so effectually, that there is good reason to hope, nothing of the kind will ever be thought of again. The Duke of Buccleugh's estate in the south of Scotland is said to be in length 47 miles, and in breadth 31,5: in all 1480,5 square miles; containing 947520,0 acres. We believe, there is not such another landholder in the kingdom: we are sure there is not a better landlord.

The Esk abounds with salmon, gulse, and whittings: which (though we are not insensible that good judges think differently) we are persuaded, are all salmon, of different ages, and in different circumstances.—J. B.

We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. JAMES M'WHIRTER, late of Netherby mills, for much information.—THE EDITORS.

litigious

litigious spirit, which will always be met with amongst the restless and idle; and took every means in his power, to put an end to those disorders which local circumstances had heightened or produced.

To instil into the rising generation, more industrious habits and more proper sentiments, he bestowed every attention upon the schools established in different parts of the estate, to which the tenants were expected to send their children regularly; and in a few years he had the satisfaction of seeing upwards of five hundred young persons constantly instructed at them.

To place in the most striking light, the advantages of a mode of cultivation different from the one then practised, he annually took considerable tracts of land under his own management, and by employing persons really skilful in the business, brought his grounds into such a state of fertilization, as could not but excite the attention of his tenantry; and thus, during the time he held the estate, upwards of five thousand acres of waste lands were converted into pastures and corn fields; every exertion on the part of his tenants to follow his example was eagerly seconded by him; he encouraged them by every inducement to practise greater neatness, to exhibit greater activity, and to prosecute their agricultural pursuits upon a more enlarged plan. As his farms became vacant, he rebuilt the houses and offices in a more substantial manner, surrounded the fields with sufficient fences, and obliged the new occupier to keep the whole in a proper condition. He raised the rents indeed, but it was gradually and judiciously, and in such a manner as only to operate upon the farmer as a stimulus to greater punctuality, and more constant attention; a certain proof of which is, that notwithstanding the increased rents, scarce one old tenant of any respectability quitted his farm. For the convenience of the neighbourhood, he erected corn mills upon an extensive scale, where every farmer was sure of an immediate sale for the grain which he had in hand. He patronized, with equal judgment and success, the markets and buildings at Longtown; and by constructing the little harbour at Sarkfoot, he afforded to all the people an easy means of exporting their superfluous produce, and of importing whatever they might find necessary for themselves.

These were some of the methods used by Doctor Graham for the improvement of his estate, and their effects were fully answerable to his most sanguine expectations.

Instead of an half cultivated waste, he lived to see his property assume the appearance of a rich and fertile domain, provided with roads and adorned with plantations.

Instead of the miserable hovels and poor village that once disfigured his prospect, he saw comfortable dwelling houses, and a neat market-town. The rent-roll of the estate was more than quadrupled, and yet the wealth of the tenants was increased in a still higher proportion.

The number of inhabitants was augmented by above a third,\* but their value as citizens was augmented in a ratio which is incalculable; they were changed from

\* In 1750, the number of inhabitants in the two parishes of Arthuret and Kirkandrews amounted to 2974.—In 1782, they had increased to 4142.

being idle to be industrious; from wretched cottagers, grovelling in dirt and poverty, into contented husbandmen and opulent farmers:—still more, they were changed from loose and ignorant barbarians, ever quarrelsome and disorderly, into a peasantry, peaceable and regular; a peasantry, perhaps, more intelligent and better educated than most others in the island.

Such have been the effects of Doctor Graham's exertions. If an enlightened historian † thought it a subject of which the greatest of the Roman emperors might justly boast, that he "found his capital built of brick, and left it constructed of marble," what praise is due to an individual, in a private station, who has been able to meliorate the appearance of a country, and to improve the morals of its inhabitants? ‡

THE BARONY OF LYDDAL

is thus described by Mr. DENTON, which corroborates with what we have already said.

"The barony of Lyddal, now called Esk, inhabited by the Grahams, bordereth upon Scotland, lying on the north side of the river Eden, between the river Leven and Scotland. It containeth Esk, Lyddal, Arthuret, Stubhill, Carwendlow, Speersyke, Randolf, Levington, Easton, North Easton, and Brakenhill. The freeholders of this barony defrayed the charges of the Baron's eldest son, when he was to be made knight, and paid his daughters portions. Solport, and all that great forest until Lyddisdale, called anciently, Nichol Forest, of Nicholas Stuteville, sometime lord thereof, is also parcel of the barony. It was given first, after the conquest, to Jurgens Brundas, a Fleming, by the Earl Randolf Meschines,

† Urbem adeo excoluit, ut jure sit gloriatus marmoream se relinquere, quam lateritiam accepisset.

SUTTON. DE VIT. AUGUSTI.

‡ We acknowledge our obligations to a learned correspondent for the above Biography.—THE EDITORS.

Abstract of Arthuret Register, from 1624 to 1643, and from 1776 to 1795 included.

	Bap.	Fun.	Mar.	X		Bap.	Fun.	Mar.
1624	21	16	10	X	1776	53	34	13
1625	18	10	13	X	1777	53	36	9
1626	23	7	8	X	1778	53	35	18
1627	35	9	9	X	1779	73	28	15
1628	42	26	7	X	1780	57	49	7
1629	33	21	10	X	1781	70	49	10
1630	36	21	9	X	1782	44	35	18
1631	56	32	10	X	1783	60	65	12
1632	60	22	18	X	1784	62	41	18
1633	64	21	15	X	1785	63	66	26
1634	63	26	15	X	1786	74	70	15
1635	77	28	9	X	1787	80	50	13
1636	61	33	12	X	1788	73	39	18
1637	43	24	17	X	1789	68	30	19
1638	32	39	6	X	1790	67	42	11
1639	39	23	9	X	1791	74	53	14
1640	30	30	6	X	1792	80	63	11
1641	35	35	6	X	1793	73	43	18
1642	40	25	7	X	1794	61	43	13
1643	34	31	6	X	1795	76	51	14
	837	499	202	X		1314	902	292

" and

“ and to him confirmed by King Henry I. In King John’s time, the Lord Nicholas  
 “ Stutville enjoyed it. His daughter and heir, who married Sir Hugh Bigot, transf-  
 “ ferred it from the Stutevilles to the Bigots; and from them it came to the Lord  
 “ Baldwyne Wake. The said Baldwyne, John and Thomas Wake, held the same  
 “ successively; and after them, Prince Edward, named the Black Prince, Edward  
 “ III.’s eldest son, in the right of his wife, the Earl of Kent’s daughter; and after  
 “ her death, she dying without issue, King Edward bought it for money of the  
 “ Earl of Kent, and gave it to his son John of Guant, Duke of Lancastre. It  
 “ was holden by lease as of the dutchy of Lancastre.”—DENTON.

“ This barony was purchased of the Lord Clifford, temp. King James I. by  
 “ Sir Richard Graham, Bart. who, from a low and inconsiderable beginning, by  
 “ his great industry, was raised to a great fortune. He married ———, by whom  
 “ he had issue Sir George Graham, Bart: he married Mary, the daughter of the  
 “ Earl of Annandale, by whom he had issue Sir Richard his eldest son,—2d, James.  
 “ —3d, William, Dean of Carlisle.—4th, Raynold.—5th, Fergus.—His Lady  
 “ survived him, and afterward married Sir George Fletcher of Hutton, Bart.

“ Sir Richard, the eldest son, was, by King Charles II. created Viscount Preston.  
 “ He married Ann, daughter of Charles, Earl of Carlisle, and had issue Edward,  
 “ Lord Viscount Preston; Charles, Lord Preston.—GILPIN.

We shall close our account of these beautiful domains, with some extracts of poetry which we think very descriptive.

*The Rev. Mr. MAURICE thus spiritedly opens his Poem on Netherby.*

Are these the regions where, from age to age,	“ How chang’d the scene!—what glorious prospects
Contending nations strove with mutual rage;	“ Where’er around I turn my wond’ring eyes! [rise;
Her barren wing, where brooding famine spread;	“ Here guardian Peace, here smiling Culture reigns,
And frantic faction rear’d her ghastly head?	“ And endless Plenty cloaths the fertile plains.”

After describing that wonderful phenomenon, the eruption of Solway-Mofs, and the distressful circumstances in which it involved many of the inhabitants, he pays this just tribute of applause to their humane landlord:—

“ But soon their lord, oppress’d with gen’rous grief,	“ And wipes the falling tear from ev’ry eye,
“ To each desponding wretch affords relief;	“ The swains, with cheerfulness, renew their toil,
“ His lib’ral hand diffusive Plenty pours:	“ And lighten of its load, the burthen’d soil:
“ Benevolence unlocks the genial stores:	“ The fields once more their verdant hue resume,
“ He hears their plaints; he calms the bursting sigh,	“ And with superior pride and beauty bloom.”

The following lines, never before published to our knowledge, are extracted from a copy of verses, written as from the late Dr. Graham’s favourite saddle horse, and addressed to Mrs. Garforth (the Doctor’s daughter) by a late rector of Arthurct, of such genius and learning as would have done honour to any age or country:—

Survey, with virtuous pride, a fertile land,	The safe inclosure now with neatness shone;
Nurs’d by his cares, and rescu’d by his hand:	And autumn well repaid what spring had sown.
A barren tract,—with plenteous harvests gay;	From sloth, from want, from ignorance restor’d,
A heath,—now clad with crops of luscious hay;	The alter’d rustic blest’d his wiser lord;
Where intersecting hedges cross the view,	Who, as around his piercing eye survey’d,
Sweet to the eye, and to the region new.	Would cheer the straggling team, or patient spade;
No more he saw the loitering plow in vain,	Reprove the sluggish, th’ industrious commend,—
With feeble furrows mark the chilly plain:	A friend to all, he had in all a friend.
Nor the gaunt horse, nor prowling ox, invade	
The fenceless acres of the springing blade.	

BIOG. CUME.

THE PARISH OF STAPLETON  
(IN ESKDALE WARD.)

LIES within the barony of Gillsland. "STAPLETON was first demesne of Gillsland, and granted very anciently forth as a fee to the lords of Kirklevington. Richard de Levington died seized of a moiety thereof in 34th Henry III. from him it descended to Radulf Levington, who, by Ada Gernon his wife (daughter to Richard Gernon the elder, and to John Morvill, the second daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Morvill) had issue Hawise, the wife of Sir Eustace Baliol. Hawise died without issue; therefore, Stapleton and others the Levington's lands fell to her father's six sisters, so became Matild de Carrick her heir of Stapleton. Roland Carrick her son gave it to Piers Tilliol in Edward III.'s time, and at that time the Stapletons held the other moiety, which descended to the Musgraves, and the other moiety to the Morefbies and Colvilles, the heirs of the Tilliols."\*

This parish, from the most ancient evidence, appears divided into two manors, Solport on the north and Stapleton on the south. Doctor Todd derives the name of Stapleton, from *Stablestand* or *Buckstall*, a station for watching the deer when the country was forest.

Solport division comprehends the constaberies of Solport, Trough, and Billbank. The manor of Solport‡ was the inheritance of the de Levingtons. After failure of issue in that family, and the partition before mentioned, it came to the family of Sir James Graham, the present owner. The demesne lands are called the Shank, where are ruins of an old castle, so decayed as not to be worth a particular description.

Trough was lately the freehold estate of Mr. Robert Lowes of Hexham, and is now the property of his grand-nephew, Mr. Lowes of Ridley Hall, a minor. It remained for a long time the possession of the Foriters.

The manor of Stapleton† was anciently the possession of a family of that name, and held by the Stapletons, temp. King Edward III. From them it passed to the Dacres, and is now the estate of the Howards.

The church of Stapleton is rectorial:§ the patronage and right of presentation is alternate in Sir James Graham and the Earl of Carlisle; the yearly value about 40l.

In

\* Denton's MS.

‡ A mixed manor, 39 customary tenements.—Custom rent, 11l. 14s. 10d.—A twenty penny fine,—Some reduced by purchase.—Pay heriots.—The Lord has the wood.—A custom mill.—Tenants pay a sixteenth for mulcture.

† A customary manor, 24 tenements,—Custom rent, 4l. 18s. 3d.—Greenhew, 2s. 11d.—Service money, 14s. 6d.—A twenty penny fine on Lord's death.—Fines arbitrary on change of tenant, by death or alienation.—The Lord has the wood.

§ DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. Nich. Val.  
Ecclesia de Stapilton £ 4 2 0

K. Edw. II.  
Non taxatur quia non suff.  
pro stipend. Capellani,  
B b b b

K. Hen: VIII.  
Stapleton rectoria £ 1 9 0

STAPLETON:



church, and seems to have been designed as a burying-place for the Forrefters of Stonegarthside; this appears, not only from tradition, but from a monumental stone in the floor, inscribed with the name of Robert Forrefter of Stonegarthside, dated 1598.\*

The soil of this parish is, in general, a cold clay and wet, except on the banks of the Line, where there are some dry, rich fields. The inhabitants are industrious. There is plenty of limestone almost in every farm, and their best improvement is, in general, from letting the ground lie to graze. There are several large commons unimproved in the parish, which make it have a bleak and moorish appearance; and from these the inhabitants dig peat for fuel, and turf for thatching their houses and manuring their meadow grounds. The parish is distant from market-towns; Carlisle, fourteen miles; Brampton and Longtown, about eight.

The country, throughout the whole parish, is diversified with vales and rising grounds, but with nothing which properly can be called hills; yet these have a fine

**SHEEP AND OTHER CATTLE.]** A few sheep of the short Scotch breed are kept here, but little attention paid to the breeding and rearing them. Butter and cheese are the articles chiefly relied on by the farmer for making up his rents, so that horned cattle are the principal objects of his care, these are generally of the Cumberland breed; with, perhaps, a few galloways upon the drier part of the moors, for the purpose of breeding for sale.

**FUEL.]** Their fuel is peat and turf, which are found in great plenty all over the parish.

**ESTATES ]** Estates are here in general about 40, 50, and even 80 pounds a-year, but few reaching to 100l. per annum.

**ROADS.]** Here is only one principal road, and that of no great note, leading from Longtown towards Bewcastle.

**RIVER.]** White Line runs through the eastern part of this parish, in which are great plenty of fish. It is but a small rivulet, and runs upon a very rocky bottom.

**WOOD.]** Upon the hedges are a few trees, but scarce any regular woods.

**ASPECT AND APPEARANCE.]** This parish lies-inclining towards the west; is uneven in surface, and has a dreary appearance.

**HOUSES.]** The houses are generally of clay and inconvenient—no villages of above two or three tenements.

**MANNERS.]** The people in this sequestered place are not much cultivated; they are of simple manners, and civil to strangers. Whether, in their circumstances and situation, ignorance, or a knowledge of the Arts and Sciences, would contribute more to their happiness, is a question not easily decided?

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

\* *On the Tomb-stone of John Routledge, are the following Lines written by the present Rector:—*

In peaceful Virtue's sacred paths he trod,  
O! learn of him, true wisdom to explore,  
That you in death may joyful meet your God,  
And rise to life when time shall be no more.

There was a Donation of Eighty Pounds left to the Poor of Stapleton Quarter, by Mr. Edward Irwin, of Harperhill, on whose Tomb-stone, are the following Lines by the present Rector.

Here the firm Friend and humble Christian lies,  
Meek, modest, frugal, peaceful, temperate, wise;  
No grief nor pain his steady mind depress'd,  
By conscience pure, and powerful reason bless'd.  
With soul resign'd to heaven's all-conquering sway,  
He fought the regions of eternal day.

B b b b 2

appearance

appearance in summer; and the high grounds command a distant prospect of the Solway Frith to the west. There is a bridge over the Line, nigh to a place called th Shank, which seems to have been the ancient manor-house, as also a castle in ruins there.\*

We cannot depart this country without acknowledging, that in our description of Bewcastle, we were led into several errors, by the asperity in which our correspondents indulged their pens, when they contributed their information. We have been happy to find, since the publication of that part of our work, that the general character of the inhabitants, and their œconomy of life, greatly differ from the shade which was thrown over them; that they are humane, courteous, and hospitable; and, perhaps, from not having too great a share of erudition, the more honest. We have to lament, in common with other county historians, that, in the multitude of communications, from the liberality, and sometimes officiousness of strangers, we have been subject to be misled, where we had to speak of districts not well known to us, and where we could not sojourn long, or converse with many: in the above instance we felt ourselves greatly hurt, by conveying censure where we should have given praise.

A more liberal correspondent says, "We lie, no doubt, at a distance from the

\* This parish, in an account taken some years ago, was represented to contain about 70 families, 16 Quakers, 6 Presbyterians.—In 1750, it consisted of 137 houses: in 1781, of 151, which contained 825 inhabitants; of those, on an average of ten years, one in 45-6 died in each year.

The Rev. *William Graham*, the present rector of this remote and obscure parish, is intitled to our notice and warmest approbation, from the exemplary diligence and ability, with which he discharges the duties of his station. His whole income, from his benefice, does not exceed forty pounds a-year; on which, however, he is *passing rich*: and besides living both comfortably and usefully, he is supposed, by dint of great industry and strict frugality, to have realized a decent little fortune. With all this commendable attention to worldly interests, he is by no means inattentive to interests of greater moment. Besides being a good parish priest, he is also a respectable author. In 1783, he published a discourse on "The Unity of Water and Spiritual Baptism;" and in 1788, another discourse, to prove that the "Divine Prescience, and the Scripture Doctrine of Predestination, are perfectly consistent with the free Will of Man:" both of which are very far above mediocrity.

In 1786, he published a translation in verse, of the Eclogues of Virgil; which, though sometimes almost too literal, and perhaps too low, is in general faithful; if his verses never rise to the elegant ease and sweetness of the original, they never sink to meanness; and if due allowance be made for the many disadvantages under which he must have written them, it will not be denied, that they possess considerable merit. We subjoin the following lines, taken at hazard from the first Eclogue, as a fair specimen of all the rest:—

O blest old man, of all your fields possess'd,  
No wants shall vex, no cares distract your breast;  
Whilst naked stones your barren pastures spoil;  
And tufted rushes crowd our marshy soil;  
No foreign grass shall taint your pregnant ewes,  
Nor neighb'ring folds their fatal rots diffuse, &c.——BIOG. CUMR.

The subject of the above brief notes died this winter 1796; he was a native of Arthuret parish: he procured his education from the savings of his manual labour, while a youth; his parents circumstances did not enable them to give him any assistance: he was much esteemed by his parishioners, and by an extensive circle of acquaintance.——THE EDITORS.

polished

“ polished part of the county, and like all people in similar situations, may be behind others in point of civilization; yet we have a natural right to a candid report, and ought not to be dragged half a century back, and have our *ancient* instead of our *modern character* made the subject of review. No part of the county has made greater advances in improvement than we have done for several years by-gone: for four years last past I have not witnessed a single example of a woman going without stockings or shoes. As for public houses, there are no less than three licenced ones; and so far from a peace-officer not now daring to set his foot in this territory, it might have applied properly sixty years ago, *but the parish, at present, has to regret that the contrary is true.* The inhabitants are not in the custom of applying to magistrates, as the records of assize and sessions can evince. For cattle, beef, mutton, pork, butter, &c. *we can dispute with any parish in the county.* We can sell wool at 18s. per stone: one farm in the parish, the property of the late Mr Holme, now of Mr. Sumner, worth 500l. a-year, produces wool *equal in quality to most in the county.*”—— For the antiquities see the note below.‡

### THE PARISH OF KIRKLINTON,

(IN ESKDALE WARD.)

A NAME corrupted from KIRKLEVINGTON, adjoins to Scaleby on the north; and comprehends the barony of Levington.

“ Upon the east side of the barony of Lyddal, lies the barony of Levington, which the Earl Randolph Meschines gave, and Henry I. confirmed unto Richard Boyvill, a commander in the army royal, under the Earl Randolph. His posterity changed the surname from Boyvil into Levington, so many of them as did reside there, viz. the lords of the chief feignory of Kirklevington. A younger brother, named Reginald, lord of the manor, or capital messuage of

‡ There is a cross about three miles distant from Bewcastle church, situated at a place called *Cross-hill*, at a small distance from the Maiden-Way, running through this district.

At a place called *Currocks*, about six miles from Bewcastle, situated upon a common in the midst of a moss, is a large collection of stones, about 150 yards in circumference, and 10 yards in height.

About half a mile from the Maiden-Way, as it runs towards Scotland, is a collection of stones, which has all the appearance of a burying-ground, at a place called *Hemp's* graves; or, as I apprehend, more properly the *Camp's* graves, as there is every vestige of a camp in the neighbourhood, situated betwixt the Currocks and this cross: also, near the Maiden-Way, is another large collection of stones, about 50 yards in circumference, which must certainly have been used in ancient times as a cemetery or burying-place. About a year ago, from its peculiar situation and form, I entertained a desire to acquaint myself farther about it; about a week ago I attempted to make a trial and search, and found by persevering that my ideas were not ill founded; for after working one day, I came to what may be properly called a tomb, where two large stones, 10 feet long, 4 feet thick, 1 and a half broad, or 4 feet diameter, were erected, and appeared to contain the bodies of the dead. After working, and clearing stones and rubbish, I came to the *cadaver*, and from the bottom, laid with flags, took out a quantity of human bones: at the head was a large stone, raised upwards of six feet high. After working another day, I discovered another of the like kind, under similar circumstances, at the foot of which there is a wall of masonry, which I have found separates these I before discovered from others of the like kind in the same ruinous heap.

For much of this information we are indebted to the Rev. *William Lauder*, a dissenting clergyman.

THE EDITORS.

“ West

“ West Levington, and his posterity Adam, Hugh, Hugh, John and John, whose  
 “ daughter transferred the inheritance of West Levington to Alexander Highmore,  
 “ of Harbybrow, and his heirs, in Edward IV.’s time; and in Henry VIII.’s  
 “ time, one of the heirs of the said Alexander sold the same to the Lord Dacres,  
 “ whose patrimony is now in the queen’s hands by attainder. And another bro-  
 “ ther of the Boyvills, named Randolph, also seated himself at Randolph Lev-  
 “ ington in Lyddal barony, so naming the place of his dwelling, which, by his  
 “ daughter in the next descent, became the Kirkbrides lands: so much doth  
 “ Almighty God scorn that foolish ambition of man, thinking to live by trusting

Of the Rev. Mr. *John Stamper*, who appears to have been inducted into this parish in 1731, and to have died in 1761; and who is said to have *tabled* and tutored a few gentlemens’ sons, we have seen in an old miscellaneous collection of fugitive pieces, called *The Publisher*, the following, not in elegant Latin verses, addressed to his pupils, in a fit of illness, and intitled

## PAROXYMI LENIMEN.

Lenta me febris gravat invalescens,  
 Tempora et frontem dolor occupavit;  
 Æger et nervos oculorum acerbi

Perferre lucem.

Vox anhelanti fere nulla: vires  
 Languor absunt piger, artubusque  
 Ingruit cunctis; studium remitto

Pieridasque.

Affident dulces tamen hinc et inde  
 Plurima moti pietate alumni,  
 Et mihi ingenti studio placendi

Undique cecitant.

Garrulus clamor procul est, cachinnus,  
 Lusus, et rixæ, strepitus, jocusque,  
 Nil nisi incumbunt placidi libellis

Murmure leni.

Cor mihi quantum capit hinc levamen!  
 Spiritus fessi recreantur; ipsas  
 Auribus voces aride bibo; nec

Sentio febrim!

Rivus haud tantum dabit æstuanti  
 Gandium, qui per lapidosa serpit,  
 Lene dum spirat nemoris vicini

Frontibus auræ.

Gratus est longi minus est susurrus,  
 Vis apum quando populatur agros;  
 Urget et blandi Corydon mollem

Ducere somnum.

Latus hac lusi, febre non morante,  
 Talis et posthac recipi voluptas  
 Si queat, tales iterum dolores

Ferre luberet.

## TRANSLATED.

1. A ling’ring ague’s feeble prey;  
 Worn down with anguish quite;  
 Faintly I roll my eyes, and day  
 Grows painful to my sight.

2. With pain I breathe; more pain’d I speak;  
 I languish, mope, and pine;  
 No more in books I pleasure seek;  
 Nor woo the tuneful Nine.

3. Yet urg’d by love and pious care,  
 To give their Tutor ease;  
 My hopeful pupils round my chair,  
 Sit emulous to please.

4. No chatt’ring, giggling, wanton voice,  
 No tumults to be heard:  
 Their books alone, my thoughtful boys,  
 With silent care regard.

5. What ease has hence my anguish found!  
 My spirits ye restore:  
 Sweet youths! I hear your grateful sound,  
 And freeze, and burn no more.

6. Not so, the sweep of lazy floods  
 Through meadowy vales can please;  
 Whilst Zephyr from the neigh’bouring woods,  
 Soft whispers through the trees.

7. Not so, the buzz of bees delights,  
 When ravaging the plain,  
 Their gently-humming sound invites  
 To soft repose, the swain.

8. Thus I my playful muse employ;  
 And willingly again  
 Would, equal pleasure to enjoy,  
 Submit to equal pain.—BIOG. CUMB.

“ in

“ in himself, and by his own will and strength to establish his name and succession  
 “ Another brother, named Robert, was placed on a carucate of land at Bothcastre,  
 “ and thereupon was called Robert of Bothcastre. Another brother married the  
 “ daughter and heir of Thursbies, Lords of Thursbie and Waverton; his name  
 “ was Guido Boyvill. He gave to his arms argent a frete vert, whereunto was  
 “ added a canton in the right corner, or quarter of the field, of what colour or

In this parish, John Bacon, Esq. of the First Fruit's office in the Temple, so well known for his hospitality and benevolence to a numerous and respectable circle of friends; and to whose patronage and encouragement, we are proud to own, this history is much indebted; has had the singular good fortune to inherit two of the oldest and best estates in the parish. These are Berwick's Field, and King's Field's Mount: both of which have, for centuries past, belonged to a family, which, though now extinct, has long been of some note in the borders. Elizabeth Hetherington, married to Mr. John Bacon of Mount, in 1721, and who was the mother of Mr. Bacon of the Temple, was the last of the family. Her mother was a Story, of the family of the Rev. Thomas Story, Rector of Kirkbampton, and Vicar of Burgh upon Sands, soon after the Restoration. She had two brothers, viz. the Rev. Francis Hetherington, A. M. late Rector of the two parishes of Lenton and Evedon in Lincolnshire; a man of great worth and respectability of character; and no ordinary talents, as will appear from a copy of verses, in Latin and English, which we will subjoin to this account. The other brother was John Hetherington, Esq. of the First Fruits office. Both the brothers died bachelors, having bequeathed the whole of their property to their nephew, John Bacon, Esq.

The Hetheringtons are a very ancient border family; and are remarkable, not only for having so long preserved the family estate, but for having produced sundry persons of note in their day: among others, the late Mr. Hetherington, who gave so large a sum of money in his life time, to found a charity for the relief of the blind, was descended from the Hetheringtons of Cumberland: and it appears that a George Hetherington was, in the reign of King Henry VIII. appointed to be king's bailiff, to keep watch and ward, in the parish of Kirklington, on the west marches.

That branch of the Bacon family which settled in the north, cannot now be traced farther back, than the time of Henry VIII. Two brothers, named John and William Bacon, who are said to have been the relations of that family of the Bacons, which afterwards produced those ornaments, not only of this kingdom, but of mankind, (the Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor Bacon) had removed from the monastery of Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk, to Wetherall, a cell belonging to the monastery of St. Mary's in York, improperly called an abbey. On the dissolution of these monasteries, these two brothers were permitted to retire on pensions of 6l. 13s. 4d. each, per annum; and, what was perhaps of more consequence to them, and certainly of more consequence to the world, they were permitted to marry. One of them married and settled in Northumberland; and from him the Bacons of Newton Cap are supposed to be descended. The other married and settled at Briscoe, near Carlisle, where Mr. William Bacon, brother to Mr. Bacon of the Temple did reside.\*—Their arms are the same as those of all the Bacons.

The verses above-mentioned by Mr. Hetherington, here follow:—they were written on the Lord Marquis Graham's having been attacked by two highwaymen; one of whom he shot and killed; the other he pursued, till, quitting his horse, he escaped into a wood.

Quum duo latrones flamma ferroque Grahamum	Sub proavo patrios protegit usque focos.
Una urgent; pugna hunc perdidit, ille fugit.	Teque tuumque genus nemo unquam impune laceffit
Quippe vetus procerum crescit tibi sanguine virtus,	Servat et illustres dextera lida lares.
Terrarum fures prima fugans latros:†	Quisquis es, O Britonum qui jam spolia ultima
Quæ simul ut sacri rapuerunt cuncta	Tu tandem a tanto nomine, latro, time! [jactes!
	Biog. CUMB.

\* He died in 1795.—THE EDITORS.

† At Adrian's Wall, since called *Graham's Dyke*, the Romans were vanquished by a chieftain of the name of Graham, the great ancestor of the noble house of Graham, and then nearly allied to the crown.

“ content I cannot report. I have seen his seal of arms at divers evidences, and  
 “ the colours in glafs in St. Mary’s church in Carlisle, on the south side of the  
 “ quire, the canton broken out and defaced. This Guido had issue William, and  
 “ he, John, they were both knights, and all forrefters in Allerdale, from Shawk to  
 “ Eln, which was the westward of the forest of Englewood, which office descended  
 “ to them from Hubert de Thursby, first Lord of Thursby, by the gift of Allan,  
 “ second Lord of Allerdale, the son of Waldeof.

“ Richard de Levington, the last of that name, Baron of Levington, died 34th  
 “ King Henry III. his \*\*\*\*\* Radulf Levington had issue Hawise, his only

*George Graham*, clock and watch-maker, was born at *Horsgills*, in this parish, in the year 1675, and not at Gratrix (there being no such place, as far as we know, in our county) as is erroneously stated in the Biographical Dictionary, from whence this account is chiefly taken; from his father dying when he was very young, he was brought up by his elder brother, William Graham of Sikeside; who, in 1688, sent him up to London; but he was not put apprentice to Mr. Tompion, as is generally said; but after he had been some time with another master, Mr. Tompion received him into his family, purely for his merit, and treated him with a kind of parental affection till he died. That George Graham was, without competition the most eminent of his profession, is but a small part of his character; he was the best mechanic of his time, and had a complete knowledge of practical astronomy: so that he not only gave to various movements for the mensuration of time, a degree of perfection which had never before been attained, but he invented several astronomical instruments, by which considerable advances have been made in that science: he made great improvements in those which had before been in use, and by a wonderful manual dexterity, constructed them with greater precision and accuracy, than any other person in the world. The great mural arch in the observatory at Greenwich, was made for Dr. Halley under his immediate inspection, and divided by his own hand; and of this incomparable original, the best instruments of the kind in France, Spain, Italy, and the West Indies, are copies made by English artists. The sector by which Dr. Bradley first discovered two new motions in the fixed stars, was his invention and fabric. He comprised the whole planetary system within the compass of a small cabinet; from which, as a model, all the modern orreries have been constructed; and when the French academicians were sent to the North to make observations, in order to ascertain the figure of the earth, they thought George Graham the fittest person in Europe to furnish them with instruments. They accordingly succeeded, performing their work in one year; so that by subsequent observations in France, Sir Isaac Newton’s theory was confirmed. But the academicians who went to the south, not taking Geo. Graham’s instruments, were very much embarrassed and retarded. He was many years a member of the Royal Society, to which he communicated several ingenious and important discoveries, particularly a kind of horary alteration of the magnetic needle; a quick-silver pendulum, and many other curious particulars relating to the true length of the simple pendulum, upon which he continued to make experiments till a few days before his death.

His temper was not less communicative, than his genius was penetrating, and his principal view was not, either the accumulation of wealth, or the diffusion of his fame, but the advancement of science, and the benefit of mankind. As he was perfectly sincere, he was without suspicion; as he was above envy, he was candid; and as he had a relish for true pleasure, he was generous. He frequently lent money, but never could be prevailed upon to take any interest; and for that reason he never placed out any money upon government securities. He had bank notes which were thirty years old by him when he died; and his whole property, except his stock in trade, was found in a strong box, which, though it was less than would have been heaped by avarice, was yet more than would have remained to prodigality.

He died the 20th November, 1751, at his house in Fleet-street, London; and on the 24th, at night, was carried in a hearse, preceded by three mourning coaches, with the gentlemen who were to support the pall; and followed by nine to Westminster abbey, and there interred in the same grave with the remains of his predecessor, Mr. Tompion. The pall was supported by Dr. Knight, Mr. Watson, Mr. Canton, Mr. Short, fellows of the Royal Society; Mr. Catlyn and Mr. Bird, all of them his intimate friends.—Q.

“ daughter

“ daughter and heir, who was wife to Eustice Baliol, and was heir to Richard de Levington, and she dying without issue, left her inheritance of the barony of Levington to \*\*\*\*\* coheirs, her father’s sisters and their children; and her moiety of Brugh, Aikton, Kirkoswald, and Leyfingby, to her cousin-german, Thomas, son of Thomas de Multon; and her moiety of Glassonby and Gamelsby to Adam de Crokdale. Her lands in Stapleton to \*\*\*\*\* , and her land in Bothcastre to Adam Swynbourne.

“ The coheirs of Levington were, Richard Kirkbride, William Lockard, Eufemia, wife of John Scaton, Walter Twinham, Knight, Gilbert Southaik, Matild, wife of Nicholas Aghenlocks, Matild Carrick, Patrick Trompe, Walter, son of Walter Corry, and Margaret, wife of Henry Malton.”\*—DENTON.

BOYVILL

\* “ Orton, in the barony of Burgh and Skelton, in the Forest of Englewood are, notwithstanding, parcel of this barony of Levington: and all the lands that were in the possession of the Lords of Levington were, by inquisition, found to be parcel of the barony whereon they lay.”—GILPIN’S ADDITIONS.

“ Trump’s purparty of this barony was, in the second descent, sold to Robert Tilliol, Knt. and so likewise was another of the purparties of the said coheirs, whereby he became possessed of a third part of Levington barony, which from him came at last, amongst other of the Tilliols’ lands, to the Musgraves; and Joseph Appleby, son of Edmund Appleby, now (1687) enjoys the manor of Kirklevington, parcel of the said barony, which Edmund purchased the same of Sir Edward Musgrave, Bart. who in right of his part of the said barony, held (as the Appleby’s have done since) a court leet, and view of frankpledge at this manor of Kirklevington.”—GILPIN’S ADDITIONS.

*John Bell* was born at Gill, in the year 1707, and by a memorandum in his own hand writing, it appears, “ he was called to the ministry about the 26th year of his age, by the power of that word that burnt in his bosom like a fire, and which he withstood for some time, saying in his heart, who are sufficient for these things.” He travelled through most of the western counties of this nation, and was once in Ireland in the work of the ministry. At his father’s death a customary estate descended to him, which was not liable to his father’s debts; but from a principle of justice, superior to the strict rules of legal right, he paid them all off, though they nearly amounted to the full value of the estate. His discourses were delivered with a plainness and simplicity, that made serious and salutary impressions on his hearers. He viewed all mankind, of every denomination, as his brethren, the offspring of one common father, who, of one blood made all the nations of the earth, and who is no respecter of persons; and hence, all his discourses were tinged with the amiable spirit of universal benevolence, anxious to promote the real and solid happiness of all his brethren: and well knowing this happiness can only be grounded on the solid basis of religion and piety: he frequently and warmly enforced the advice of Eliphaz to Job, “ Acquaint thyself with God, and be at peace,” which he dwelt upon with much affectionate earnestness the last time he was at meeting, and which was about nine days before his death. He died at his own house at Carlisle, in the year 1780, and was buried at Megg’s-hill in this parish.—Q.

*Thomas Story* was born at Justice Town in this parish, about the year 1670, and had the advantage of a liberal education, being designed by his father (who was the proprietor of Justice Town) for the study of the law; he was placed with counsellor Gilpin of Scaleby Castle, preparatory to his entering one of the Inns of Court; but while he was there, he conceived offence at some of the ceremonies of the then established church, and soon after joined himself in society with the people called Quakers; whose conviction was not owing to the ministry of any instrument, but to the immediate operation of the grace of God in his own heart. Some years after his joining this society, he received a gift in the ministry himself, and devoted much of his time to travelling in the exercise thereof, for the edification of his brethren, and the conviction of others, in most parts of the British dominions, on both sides of the Atlantic, and once on the European continent. There were few of his contemporaries more diligent or more esteemed for their gospel labours than he was, not only within the society, but also without; the

## BOYVILL DE LEVINGTON.

Richard.

Adam died about 12th K. John.

\*Richard Ranulph Euphemia Margery Isabel Eva Juliana Agnes  
d. f. iff. m. Ada, da. m. Kirk- m. Hamp- m. Southaik. m. Corry. m. Tromp. m. Twyn-  
34 H. III. of J. de Morvill, bride. ton. ham.  
and had by her the manors of Aketon, Layfingby, and a moiety of Burgh, d. 38 Hen. III.

Hawife, d. f. iff.—On whose death the inheritance of Ranulph's estate devolved on his six sisters.

## § DACRE OF KIRKLEVINGTON.

Edmund Appleby, d. 1698.

Joseph m. Dorothy, dau. of Hen. Dacre of Lanercoft, who James. William. Mary.  
became sole heirs of that house.

Joseph m. Susannah Maria, dau. of Mary Dorothy Theresa Margaret  
Wm. Gilpin of Scaleby Castle. m. Anderson. m. Jackson. m. Wilton. d. unmar.

William Joseph, by the will of James, Dorothy Mary Susanna  
d. young. James Dacre, Esq. his Richard, m. Carlisle. d. unmar. m. Bowes.  
grandmother's brother, Henry,  
had the lordship of Walton, Caststeeds, and d. unm.

Kelwood tithes, and directed to take the name  
of Dacre: he m. Catharine, dau. of Sir Geo. Fleming, Bart. Bishop of Carlisle.

Joseph, m. Doro- George, Wm. Rich. = Eliz. d. of Jos. Catharine Sus. Maria. Dorothy Mary  
thy Stanley. Richard, Wilkinfon, Esq. m. Ander- son. m. Lacy. m. John  
d. f. iff. son. Pennycuck, Bart.

Joseph. Charles. William. Alice. Catharine.

The church of Kirklevington is rectorial, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The advowson is an appendage to the manor.† The church appears to have been much larger than it now is, probably three times as large; for in the side walls on each side, the arches are perfect, which have divided the aisles, now built up with stone work, and forming part of the outside walls. A few

meetings which he visited being frequently attended with a numerous concourse of people of other societies. In the year 1698, he went over to Pennsylvania, and some few years after was appointed a member of the Council of State for that province, Keeper of the Great Seal, Master of the Rolls, one of the Commissioners of Property, and also Recorder of the city of Philadelphia, being the first Recorder that corporation had. His eldest brother was Dean of Limerick in Ireland, with whom he kept up an intimate and friendly correspondence. In the year 1715 he returned to England, and planted upon his estate at Justice Town, several sorts of foreign trees, as Tulip Trees, Locust Trees, Cedars of America, Scarlet Oaks, &c. that he might be an example to others in that useful kind of improvement. In the year 1742 he died at Carlisle, and his works, on various subjects, were collected by his executors, and published in the year 1747, in a large folio volume.—Q.

† It is a mixed manor, has 23 customary tenements, and 62 freehold.—customary rent 1l. 17s. 2d. h. —A twenty-penny fine.—Free rent on the improvement of commons, 5l. 18s. 1d. 3 farthings.—In Westlinton 20 freeholds.

\* 12th King John, he gave 300 marks and 3 palfreys for livery of his father's lands.

§ For the ancient pedigree of the Dacres, see Abbey Lanercoft, page 60, vol. I.



mands an extensive prospect along the pleasantest vale in Cumberland, in a direct line to the Solway Frith; up which, it is also said, the sea once flowed; and indeed it has all the appearance of it. Between this place and the church, which is about a quarter of a mile, there seems to have been a town, which probably was a port; it is now tillage land, but in many places, there are pavements not above ten or twelve inches below the surface. †

## THE PARISH OF SCALEBY.

(IN ESKDALE WARD.)

**L**IES on the north of Stanwix, and the other sides are bounded by the parishes of Crosby and Kirklington.

“ Next unto the barony of Levington, eastward, until Brunskeugh Beck, lies

### THE MANOR AND CASTLE OF SCALEBY,

“ which took name first of the buildings there, which they call *Scheales*, or *Skales*  
“ more properly, of the Latin word, *scalinga*, a cabin or cottage. When King

land, which is as remarkable for barrenness, as its neighbouring holms are for fertility. The average rent of one acre, through the parish, may be 17s. or 18s.

**AGRICULTURE AND BUILDINGS.]** The farmers of this parish have improved much in their methods of agriculture, by which they raise more than double the quantity of wheat and barley, which was produced formerly. However, the landlords are not so forward in the improvements of the buildings: these are generally of clay, low, mean, and ill contrived; so that, was it not use that habituates the natives thereto, they would certainly feel themselves very disagreeably situated.\*

**QUARRIES.]** There are several excellent freestone quarries upon the brook, called Hether. There is also freestone upon the river Line. No manufactures or great towns, the people are chiefly farmers.

**RIVERS.]** The river Line, or Leven, bounds this parish on the north; it is likewise watered by several small brooks and springs. The Line contains some salmon, and plenty of the smaller sorts of fish.

**FUEL.]** Is peat, there being plenty of peat moss all over the parish, so that a number of people are employed during the summer in preparing and leading the peats to Carlisle for sale.

**ROADS AND BRIDGES.]** Only one road of any note, which leads from Brampton to Longtown. Two bridges over the Line, which are situated at the extremities of the parish.

**WOOD.]** Upon the banks of the Line grows a quantity of oak-wood in some parts; there are also, upon the ancient hedges, some few trees of ash, oak, birch, &c. with two or three small plantations of fir upon the cultivated moor, but do not seem to thrive well. Hedges are good or bad according to the quality of the ground. No stone walls, but several fences wholly of earth.

**SCHOOL.]** None endowed.—Mr. Pattinson, the Rector, keeps a very respectable one.

**TENEMENTS.]** Are worth from 5l. to 60l. per annum. The chief proprietors here are Mr. Dacre of Kirklington, who has a mansion-house, good estate, and beautiful gardens here; he is also lord of the manor of Kirklington. Mr. Latimer of Holm-foot, who hath several small estates in this parish.

**ANTIQUITIES.]** At a place called Stubb, near Kirklington Hall, is the ruins of an old building, which tradition says, was called Levinton Hall, and that it was formerly strongly fortified; the ground is now tilled, and scarce any vestiges of the ancient edifice remain. There is a Quaker meeting-house at a place called Sike-side; the families adhering thereto are 14 in number. Notwithstanding the distance of this parish from the mountains, it is rather cold in general, and the crops are backward of ripening.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

† We confess our obligations to Mr. John Gibson, of London, a native of this parish, for much information.—THE EDITORS.

\* Since the above was wrote, great improvements have been made.—THE EDITORS.

Henry

" Henry I. had established Carlisle, he gave that lordship unto Richard the Rider,  
 " whose surname was Tilliol, who first planted habitations there. From him it  
 " descended by one or two degrees unto Simon Tilliol, in the latter end of King  
 " Henry II.'s time. His son, Piers Tilliol, or Peter, was ward to Geoffrey Lucy,  
 " by the king's grant, about the time of King John. (This Geoffrey de Lucy did  
 " bear the cap of maintenance before King Richard I. at his coronation.) Peter  
 " Tilliol married the daughter of Geoffrey Lucy, his tutor and guardian, and had  
 " issue two sons by her, one named Geoffrey, after his wife's father's name, and  
 " another named Adam, that married the daughter and heir of Henry Carmaunce  
 " of Houghton, and by her got the inheritance of a sixth part of Houghton. This  
 " Adam had Rickerby for term of life, and was therefore called Adam de Rickerby ;  
 " and of that family are descended all the Rickerbies.

" Peter Tilliol died 31st Henry III. and Geoffrey his eldest son, aforesaid, suc-  
 " ceeded him in the inheritance; who died 23d Edward I.

" Geoffrey had issue Robert Tilliol, who died 18th Edward II. He purchased  
 " the third part of Levington, and had issue Peter, or Piers, and a daughter, Eli-  
 " zabeth, wife of Anthony de Lucy.

" Piers, the son of Robert Tilliol, died 23d Edward III. He added to his living,  
 " the moiety of Newbiggin and parcel of Croglin, which he held of Hugh de  
 " Wharton, and had issue Robert Tilliol.

" Robert, son of Peter, died 41st Edward III. and had issue Piers and Geoffrey,  
 " Lord of Emelton, by his wife Alice, daughter of ———.

" Piers Tilliol, son of Robert, died 13th Henry VI. He married Robert Mul-  
 " castres daughter of Hayton, and his heir ; and got with her Hayton, Torpenhow,  
 " Bothland, and Blemyre ; and had issue Robert Tilliol the fool, who died with-  
 " out issue ; and Margaret his second daughter, wife of Thomas Crackenthorp,  
 " and first of Christopher Morresby, by whom she had issue Christopher Morresby,  
 " and Isabella his eldest daughter, who married John Colvill, and thereby trans-  
 " ferred the inheritance to the Colvills.

" The Tilliols held, as their posterity do now, the said castle and manor of the  
 " crown by cornage ; all, save a carucate of land which is holden of the barony of  
 " Gillsland. It containeth Scaleby, Houghton, and Etardby.

" They were Lords of Solport, which they held of Lyddal and of Richardby, in  
 " the barony of Linstock, near Carlisle, which they held of the Bishop of Carlisle.  
 " At this, Richardby, Richard the Rider, their first ancestor, seated himself ;  
 " whereupon it was so called after his name : and the gate, port, and street, in  
 " Carlisle, leading thither, is from thence called Richardgate, or Richardby Gate ;  
 " in old evidences, vicus Richardi. As in like sort, the port and street leading  
 " towards Botchardby (where the first inhabitant, called Bocharthus, had a place  
 " of dwelling) is called Botchardgate, both within the port and without : and the  
 " other gate, Caldewgate, of the river Cauda running by the same. At that time  
 " the Scots did tyrannize over the country next adjoining them, which enforced  
 " the gentlemen to dwell in Carlisle, and therefore every man provided himself to  
 " be served with corn, foyle, and hay, as nigh the city as they might, as this Richard  
 " at Richardby, Bochar at Bocharby ; Hubert, the Baron of Gillsland, at Hubertby ;  
 " Henricus,

“ Henricus, father to Radulfe Engayne, or grandfather to his wife Ibria, Hemickby; Agilon at Agillonby, now corruptly called Aglionby; Pavia, the widow of Robert de Grinsdale, in the territory called Paviefield; Averv, the son of Robert in Avery Holme; Albert, son of Yervan, or Harvey, in Harvey Holme, now called Denton Holme, and divers others.—DENTON. †

In

† The pedigree of the Tilliols, in the custody of Sir Edward Musgrave, makes Jeffrey Tilliol, mentioned in the context, to be the grandson, not the son of Peter, interposing another Geoffrey betwixt them, making the descent as follows —

Peter de Tillol, who died A. D. 1247, 31st Henry III.  
Galfrid de Tilliol, son of Peter, died A. D. 1271, 10th Edward I.  
Galfrid de Tilliol, son of Galfrid, died A. D. 1295, 23d Edward I.  
Robert de Tilliol, son of the second Galfrid, died 1320, 14th Edward III.

Sir Peter de Tillol, son of Robert and Matilda his wife, died 1348. 22d Edward III. At the parliament, 14th Edward III. a commission is appointed to be made to the Lord Wake of Lyddal. This Sir Piers Tilliol and Sir Anthony Lucy, to set forth the arrays of Cumberland, &c. to punish all rebels, to determine all trespasses, &c.

Sir Robert de Tilliol, son of Peter and Isabel his wife, died 1367, 41st Edward III.

Sir Peter de Tilliol, son of Sir Robert, died 1434, 13th Henry VI. having enjoyed the estate 67 years. He had issue one son.

Robert de Tilliol, who was a lunatic, and died next year after his father, without issue, whereby the estate came to be divided betwixt the two sisters and coheirs, Isabel and Margaret.

## COLVILL.

Isabel, wife of John Colvill, unto whom she had two sons, in the life of her father, viz. William and Robert.

William Colvill, the eldest, succeeded his mother in her part of the Tilliols lands, and died 1479, 19th Edward IV. without issue male, whereby the Tilliols lands became again to be subdivided, viz. between Phillis and Margaret, his two daughters and coheirs. The elder, Phillis, was married to Sir William Musgrave, from whom the Musgraves of Crookdaik are descended, according to the pedigree in the title of Ireby, which they successively enjoyed in right of the said Phillis.

## MUSGRAVE OF HAYTON.

Margaret, second daughter of William Colvill, was married to Nicholas Musgrave, and transferred Scaleby, Hayton, and other lands to his posterity. Thomas Musgrave, son of Margaret, married Eliz. Dacre, and died 1535, 27th Henry VIII.

William Musgrave, son of Thomas, married Isabel Martindale, and died 1597, 39th Elizabeth.

Sir Edward Musgrave, Knight, son of William, married Catharine Penruddock: he built and repaired part of the castle of Scaleby, A. D. 1606.

William Musgrave, son of Edward, married Catharine Shirburne.\*

## MORISBY.

Margaret, wife of James Morisby, died 1459, 37th Henry VI.

Christopher Morisby, son of James and Margaret his wife, died A. D. 1460, 1st Edward IV.

Charles Morisby, son of Christopher, died A. D. 1500, 15th K. Hen. VII. without issue male, whereby that moiety of the Tilliols lands was transferred to the Pickerings by his daughter and heir.

## PICKERING.

Anna, wife of James Pickering.

Sir Christopher Pickering, Knt. son of James Pickering, and Anna Morrisby his wife, died also without issue male —

## WESTON.

— whereby his estate came to the Westons, by his daughter and heir.

Anna Pickering, wife of Weston, after whose decease she married Knevett and Vaughan successively. She died A. D. 1583, 25th Elizabeth.

Sir Hen. Weston, Knt. son of Anne Pickering, by Weston her first husband, of whom Sir Edward Musgrave purchased the moiety of all the lands that were the Tilliols below Eden.

\* Sir Edward Musgrave created baronet of Nova Scotia, married Graham. This Sir Edward afterwards suffered great losses on the account of his faithful services to King Charles I. and II. and was forced to dismember a great part

In the reign of King Edward IV. the male line of Tilliols failing, the possessions were divided between two coheireffes, Isabel and Margaret.—Isabel married a Colvill, and had issue two sons, in both of whom male issue failing, two daughters of the eldest son, coheireffes, divided their grandmother's moiety of the possessions of the Tilliols, and were married to two brothers, Phillis to William Musgrave; and Margaret married a Morisby first, and to Nicholas Musgrave afterwards. The descendant of Margaret, Sir Edward Musgrave, knight, becoming intitled to the whole moiety of Isabel Colvill, also bought the other full moiety from the descendants of the Morisbies. He built Scaleby Castle in the latter end of the sixteenth century. This Sir Edward succeeded to the estate in the fortieth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, on the decease of his father. Sir Edward Musgrave, grandson of the fore-mentioned Sir Edward, suffered greatly in consequence of his attachment and loyalty to the Charles', and sold many parts of his possessions; among which was Scaleby, purchased by Mr. Gilpin;\* whose grandson sold it again to Governor Stephenson, whose heir is the present proprietor;† and under whose care the castle has had a complete reparation.

The church of Scaleby is rectorial,‡ and dedicated to All Saints. The Bishop of

\* In this old castle was born the Rev. William Gilpin, M. A. Vicar of Baldre, Hampshire; and Prebendary of Salisbury; author of the lives of Bernard Gilpin, Latimer, Cranmer, Wickliff, and other reformers; author also of some learned, and judicious commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, and the Church Catechism; and of the ingenious and elegant Tour to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland, &c.

† This is a mixed manor,—3 customary cottages, rent 3s.—A twenty-penny fine.—40 freehold tenements.

‡ This parish, in an account anciently taken, contained about 45 families.—In 1750, it consisted of 86 houses; in the year 1781 of 90, which contained 389 inhabitants; of whom, one in 40 are calculated to die annually.—From an abstract of the register, from 1786 to 1795, both years included, there have been 110 christened, and only 51 funerals.

of his estate. He sold Kirklevington to Edmund Appleby, Houghton to Arthur Forster of Stonegarthside, Richardby to Cuthbert Studholme, and Scaleby to Richard Gilpin, who now (1687) enjoys the same, together with Richardby, which he also purchased of Michael Studholme, son of Cuthbert.

The Colvills aforementioned are, in some old writings, called Colvill, alias Tilliol, which was upon this occasion: after the death of William Colvill, the son of Isabel, one of the daughters and coheirs of Peter de Tilliol; Robert, the 2d son of the said Isabel, pretended a title to the estate of his grandfather, alledging that he had made a feofment to the use of his will; and that afterwards he had made a will, by which he devised, that William Colvill, his grandson, should change his name to Tilliol, and have the manors of Houghton, Richardby, Ireby, Solport, his moiety of Newbiggin, and his third part of Kirklevington, together with the castle of Scaleby, to him and the heirs male of his body, with the remainder to Robert, the second son of his daughter Isabel, in the manner, and upon the same condition, that he should change his name to Tilliol. But Robert had not this will to produce, and so was forced to sit without the estate, which was enjoyed according to the former pedigrees; nevertheless, to keep on foot his pretensions, he assumed the name of Tilliol. There is yet extant an authentic instrument, under the seal of the Commissary General of York, dated September 27th, 1481, (which I have in my custody) which testifies that one Sir William Martindale, Kut. did in the court of York, for the discharging of his conscience, swear that he saw the will, and that it purported an entail as aforesaid, and that he and others in the favour of Margaret, second daughter of the said Peter de Tilliol, had destroyed it.—GILPIN.

Since Sir Edward Musgrave sold this estate to the Gilpins, it has been enjoyed as follow:—Richard Gilpin.—William Gilpin, Recorder of Carlisle, a lover of antiquities, from whose manuscript this copy of Mr. Denton's history is taken.—Richard Gilpin, his son, 1749, Recorder of Carlisle.—MILBOURNE'S ADDITIONS TO DENTON'S MS.

In addition to the pedigree of Musgraves of Edenhall, we beg leave to insert here, that "Sir John C. Musgrave, Bart. married (July 1791.) Mary, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Filmer, and niece to Sir John Filmer of East Sutton in Kent. They have one son, Philip, born July 1794; 31st May, a daughter.

Christopher Musgrave, Esq. married (October 1790.) Anne second daughter of Lord Archer of Umberlade in Warwickshire: they have two daughters.—THE EDITORS.

of Carlisle had the advowson, by purchase from the Tilliols, which was confirmed by fine 21st Edward I. and has been an appendage to the see ever since. The country towards the east is mountainous, but abounding in fine vales and sheep walks.

## SCALEBY RECTORY.

Dedic. All Saints.—Bishop of Carlisle Propr. and Patron.

K. books, 7l. 12s. 1d.—Cert. val. 18l.—Augment. 200l.—Real val. 30l.

INCUMBENTS.—John de Blencou—1315, Stephen Marefcal, p. m. Blencou—1342, Wm. de Carleton, p. ref. Marefcal—Robert de Howes—Roger de Crumwell, p. ref. Howes—Walter Swetehop—1356, Hen. Martin, p. m. Swetehop—1362, John de Grandon, p. m. Martin.—Elias—1380, Geo. Howel, p. ref. Elias—Henry Munich—1578, Geo. Howell, p. m. Munich—Rowland Vaux—1585, Thomas Nicholson, p. ref. Vaux—1587, Christopher Witton—Tho. Kirkby—Thomas Wilson—1641, William Green, A. M. p. m. Wilson—Robert Priestman—1680, Nathanael Bowey, p. m. Priestman—1713, James Jackson, A. B.—1723, Chr. Hewit, p. ref. Jackson—1759, Henry Shaw, clerk, p. m. Hewit—1791, Robert Watts, p. m. Shaw.

## DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. Nich. val.	K. Edw. II.	K Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Scaleby	}	}
P'casio priori sic die marring. - - -		
£ 10 0 0		£ 7 1 0
1 0 0		
	}	}
	Non taxatur quianon sufficit nulla sunt in hiis deibs propt. destructiones.	

## RECTORIA DE SKAYLBY.

Henricus Colyer clericus rector ejusdem habet mansiones et glebam ibm q. valet p. anu. -	0 10 0
Idem Henricus habet decim. gran. illus p'ochie q. valent coibus annis - - - - -	5 0 0
Idem Henricus habet decim feni lini et canobi ejusd. p'ochie q. val. coibus ais. - - - -	0 20 0
Idem Henricus habet decim albe lanc. et agnor. q. valet coibus annis - - - - -	0 22 0
Idem Henric. habet in oblatioibs ac aliis minut. decis q. valet coibus annis - - - - -	0 12 0
Sm totalis valor 8l. 4s. od. de quibs	

}	Resolut. pene senag. et al.	In pension solut. annuatim - - - - -	0 20 0
		Et solut. p. senagio annuatim - - - - -	0 2 0
		Et solut p'curacionibus epi p. vistacon in quolibz 3s. Tercio anno solvend et sic p. ann. - - - - -	0 0 12
		Sm deduct 23s.	

Et rem. 7l. 0s. 12d.—Xma inde 14s. 1d. 1 far.

ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

EXTENT.] The parish is near six miles long, from east to west; and from north to south, is about one mile and a quarter.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] Along the middle of the parish, lies a tract of meadow of several hundred acres; the soil of which is a sort of peat moss. It is perfectly level and divided into fields: the grass is coarse, and in some parts mixed with rushes; but this land, when manured, produces heavy crops of fine grass: various methods have been tried, such as pairing off the swath and burning it; but none answers so well as manure upon the swath. A great part of this meadow belongs to Mr. Stephenson, owner of Scaleby Castle; and lets at, from 18s. to 40s. per acre. On each side of the meadow are arable lands, which gently slope towards it. The soil is strong in general, and deep loam, and produces good crops of every sort of grain. Along the north side of the parish, the land is cultivated common, and very barren.

WOOD.] A few tall trees about Scaleby Castle; and the farm-house are likewise, in general, shaded and sheltered with trees: no regular woods.

FUEL.] The fuel is peat; which is likewise carried in great quantities to Carlisle, for sale, from here, by the inhabitants.

BUILDINGS.] Buildings are here pretty good, no villages of any note; the inhabitants are almost all farmers.

SHEEP.] No sheep.—Cattle are of the larger Cumberland breed.—The farmers manage their land pretty well.

RIVERS.] There is only a small brook running through the meadow.—HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

THE PARISH OF CROSBY,  
(IN ESKDALE WARD.)

**I**S part of the barony, which is variously called the barony of Linstock, and barony of Crosby.\* Soon after it was given to the priory of Carlisle, in the time of King Henry I. there was a grange or country seat erected upon it, as a summer retreat for the religious of that house. One of the incumbents, Robert de Infula,

\* Within this barony of Crosby, there are about 20 customary tenements, held under the Earl of Carlisle, and nearly the like number under John Mitchinson of Carlisle; which are all subject to a twenty-penny fine certain. There are likewise a few freehold tenements, holden of the latter, by payment of certain quit-rents.

*From the INQUISITION, 31st QUEEN ELIZABETH.*

MANERIUM DE CROSBY.

The amount of Lords Rents, lxxiiij. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

“MEMORAND.—There are no woods, commons, or pastures, properly belonging to this manor; for that it is not allowed to be a manor, but a hamlet, lying within the Bishop of Carlisle’s his barony or manor of Crosby; and the tenants have common of pasture, and turbary, within the commons and wastes of the said baronie; yet it appeareth by an inquisition, taken of the premisses, in the 31st year of her maties reigae, that the same should be a manor.”

CROSBY VICARAGE.

Prior and conv. Carl. propr.—Bishop of Carl. Patron.

King’s books, 7l. 11s. 4.—Cert. val. 27l. 10s. od.—Real val. 27l.

INCUMBENTS.] 1303, William de Infula—1310, John Waschip, p. ref. Infula—1337, Thomas de Daifton—1355, Robert Merke—1357, Roger de Ledes—John de Grandon, p. ref. Ledes—1362, Thomas de Kirkland—John Fitz Roger—1379, Rob. Caylles—Elias, p. exch. Caylles—1577, Simon Gate—Tho. Twentyman, p. m. Gate—1585, Tho. Wilson—1612, Tho. Shaw—1627, Tho. Milburn—1635, Rich. Welshman—1639, Willliam Hodgson, p. ref. Welshman—1661, John Theakston—1666, Phil. Fielding, A. M. p. m. Theakston—1670, Rob. Hume, p. cef. Fielding—1680, Nath. Bowey, p. cef. Hume—1713, Richmond Fenton, A. B. p. m. Bowey—1730, William Gibson, p. m. Fenton, pr. Bishop Waugh—1758, Henry Shaw, p. m. Gibson, pr. Bishop Osbaldiston.—1791, Tho. Lowry, p. m. Shaw.

DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. Nich. Val.		K. Edw. II.		K. Hen. VIII.
Ecclesia de Crosbye	£ 14 0 0	Eccl. de Crosbye	1 0 0	Crosby vicaria valet p.
Vicaria ejusdem	4 5 0	Non taxatur quia non sufficit		ann. clare
		pro stipendio unius capellani.		3 11 4
Pensio priorisse de Mar-	} 0 2 0	} Nulle sunt hiis diebus propt.		
ring in vicaria				

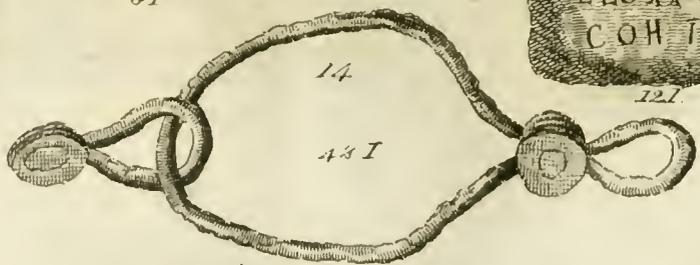
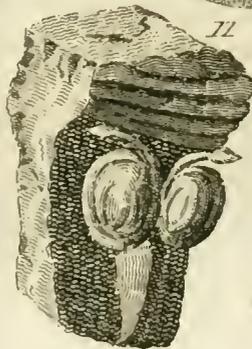
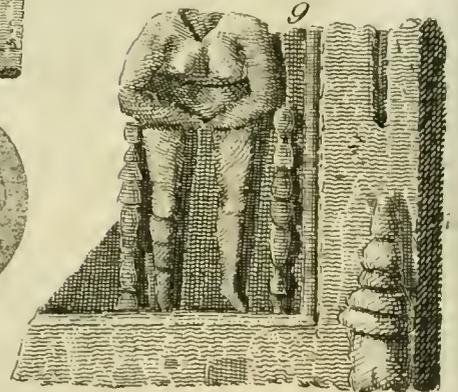
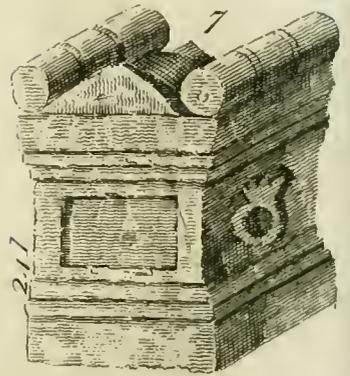
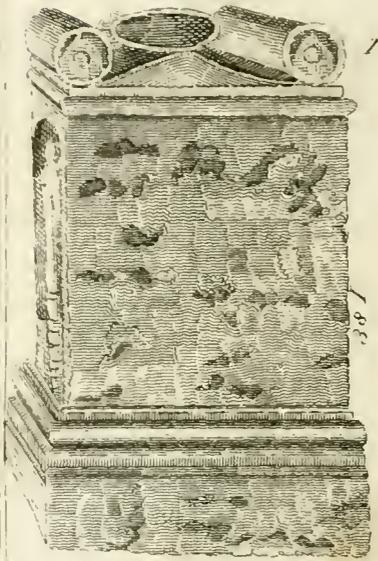
VICARIA DE CROSBY.

Nicholaus Goldefmyth clericus vicarius Eccleie de Crosby het glebam, mansio destructa est	} 0 24 0
p. aqua Edene que gleba valet annuatim	
Idem Nicholaus habet ter. decial 2s. 4d. et decim lane et agner 3s. 4d. et dec. albe lini	} 0 48 8
et canobi 24s.—Et in Oblacoibs que valent coibs annis 16s.—Omnia val coibs annis	
Idem Nicholaus het unu. ten. in Bredsketh que valet annuatim	0 6 8
Sm totalis valor 3l. 16s. 4d. de quibs.	





*Carliste Stannum*



THE PARISH OF STANWIX  
(IN ESKDALE WARD.)

LIES on the north banks of the river Eden, opposite to Carlisle; in your approach to which city, you cross the river Eden, by two bridges; the river being divided into two branches, or channels, by a small island called the Sands, where the market for cattle is held, and where criminals, of late years, have been executed.

This is an irregular village. The church is gloomy, being only part of the original structure, as appears by the arches of the north aisle, built up in the outward wall. This fabric has been built of the materials of the Roman vallum, and stands upon the station.† The former editor of Camden says, "Over the river  
" Eden

† In Mr. Horsley's work, the following monuments are mentioned as appertaining to this station:—

"No. 39. *Cohortis quartæ prætorianæ posuit centuria Julii Vitalis.*—At *Drawdikes*, about a quarter of a mile east from *Stanwicks*, is one of those inscriptions, that are usually found on the face of the wall; but it has this peculiar curiosity in it, that the *century* seems to have belonged to the *guards*, or to a *Prætorian* cohort; and the name of *Julius Vitalis*, naturally brings to mind the famous inscription at *Bath*, which has employed the pens of some of our most learned antiquaries. Most probably this has been brought from the wall hereabouts. I don't find that it has been taken notice of before. It is now set above a garden door, not far from the inscription which next follows. The letters are not very well cut, the *A* has no transverse, and the shape of the *L* agrees with one of those I last produced from *Camden*. This, perhaps, and some other *Prætorian* cohorts, might come over with *Severus* to attend his person, and so bear a part in building the wall. I think this more probable, than that it should belong to *Carausius*, *Constantine the Great*, or any of the later emperors who were here in person."—No. 12. †

"No. 40. *Dis manibus Marci Trojani Augustinii tumulum faciendum curavit Ælia Annilla Lusina conjux karissima.*—This is a sepulchral inscription, now built up in the back wall of the house at *Drawdikes*, though I was assured it was originally brought from *Stanwicks*. *Gruter* and *Camden* speak of it as then at *Carlisle*, in the house of *Thomas Aglionby, Esq.* near the citadel; from whence, no doubt, it has been removed to *Drawdikes*, which still belongs to the *Aglionby* family. *Camden* says, there was joined to this inscription, an armed horseman with a lance, but the sculpture of this stone is quite different, so that what he mentions, must have been upon another stone, which is now lost. This sculpture and inscription, have also been published by *Mr. Gordon*, whose copy differs, both from *Mr. Camden* and this: but I can venture to say, this was taken with the greatest care and exactness. There is an *I*, or a stroke too much in *Augustinii*, if the name is to be so read; but *Mr. Ward* rather chuses to read the middle part of this inscription thus, *Augustiani hunc tumulum faciendum curavit Ælia Annilla Lusina*. The name *Augustianus* is several times in *Gruter*, who likewise has *Lusinius*. Nor was it unusual for women to have three names: nothing is more common upon funeral inscriptions than *hoc monumentum*, and *hunc titulum*; in the same manner as *hunc tumulum* (if it be not a contraction of *titulum*) upon this. The shape of the letters has the cast of the lower empire; but *K* for *C*, appears in other inscriptions of an older date than any in Britain. The head, at the top of the stone: above the inscription, is, I suppose, designed for the head of the person deceased; and probably, the heads which the lions seem to be guarding, are also the same."—No. 6.

Before I leave *Drawdikes*, I must take notice of a passage in the Additions to *Camden*, which is continued in the last edition, "At *Drawdikes*, a seat of the *Aglionbys*, is a Roman altar with this inscription:—

I. O. M. ALA. AVGO.....BVRIAPPIA  
IVL. PVBS. T. T. B. CETBERI.....

† Our Numbers in the Plates.

“Eden is Stanwix, or Stane Wegges (*i. e.* a place upon the stony way, a town in the time of King Henry I. who gave the appropriation of it to the church of Carlisle. The Picts wall is very visible here.” Mr. Gough, in his edition, adds, “Here is a plain area of a station, and a gentle descent to the south; and the rising for the out-buildings, which the abundance of stones dug up, prove to have stood here. Some of the stones answered to the description of an aqueduct. The ruins of the wall are very visible to the precipice. The ditch distinct on the west of the village, between it and the Eden, seems to have been Severus’, whose wall forms the north rampart of the station.”

This place, according to Mr. Horsley and other judicious antiquaries, (whose judgment and authority have not in this case been controverted) was the *Congavata* of the Romans; the next station, *ad lineam Valli to Petriana*, known now by the name of *Cambeck-fort* or *Caststeads: Watch-cross*, a small Roman fort, before-mentioned, deviating from that line considerably to the south. This, according to Mr. Horsley’s enumeration, was the fifteenth Roman city or stationary town on the wall; and agreeable to the *Notitia*, had the name of *Congavata*, and was garrisoned by the *cohors secund. legionum*. Camden placed the station *Congavata* at *Rose-Castle* on the river *Caude*; but it appears here in order, and evident proofs have been obtained to ascertain it. Severus’ wall has formed the north rampart of the station, and has stretched through the gardens of the village, some of them being fenced with stones obtained from it. The ditch is distinctly to be traced from the west end of the village to the river’s banks; and the ridge which the

*Jovi optimo maximo ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata Julius Publius et Tiberius Claud. Tiberi filius.*—This is also taken notice of, and the reading corrected by Dr. Gale, who reads the last words in the first line *ob virtutem appellata*. But I could hear of no such altar, and can’t but suspect it to have been mistaken for one of those which remain at *Drumburgh*.

“No. 41. *Matribus domesticis ... mesorius siginifer votum solvit libentissime.*—This altar is erected to the *matres domestica*, by a *siginifer*; the letters of whose former name *vis* occur in another inscription above, and the latter may probably be an abbreviation of *mesorius*, which we find in an inscription at *Risingham*. Enough has been said of the *matres* in some former inscriptions. This altar is now at *Scaleby Castle*, I believe it belongs to *Stanwicks*: for Mr. Goodman of *Carlisle* told me, he presented an altar, not many years ago, to Mr. Gilpin, which had been dug up at *Stanwicks*; but he could not recollect the inscription. I take this to be the altar, because it never has been published, till lately by Mr. Gordon; whereas all the rest that were legible at *Scaleby Castle* were made public long ago; and this is yet legible, though Mr. Gordon has only given us the two first lines, and omitted the two last. There is on one side of this altar a *præfericulum*, and a *patera* on the other; the handle of which seems bended into a curve.”—No. 4.

“This and the next are yet remaining at *Carlisle*, in the late Brigadier *Stanwicks*’ garden. I have given the draught of this chiefly for the sake of the *patera*, which has a peculiar handle. On the other side is the common *præfericulum*; but there are no letters on any part of it.”—No. 7.

“No. 42. *Legio sexta victrix, pia fidelis genio populi Romani fecit.*—Camden says, this was in the garden of *Thomas Middleton*, but it is now in the same garden with the altar 41; and he justly observes, that it is in a large and beautiful character. Mr. Gordon makes the last line, G. P. P. F. but Camden reads G. P. R. F. adding, that he leaves the interpretation to others. And, as upon a strict examination, I find these are really the letters. I think they may be read *genio populi Romani fecit*. The emperor himself may be the person intended, who often had the compliment paid him, of being the *genius* of his people; and this is frequent upon the imperial coins after *Gallienus*.”—No. 8.

We have given an engraving of a sculpture upon a door at *Stanwix*, which appears to be a man playing upon bagpipes, but do not know if it is Roman; see No. 5. of our series.—The other sculptures will be described at *Carlisle*.—THE EDITORS.

wall

wall has left is pretty eminent in many places, and may be accurately traced to the very brink of the precipice above the river Eden; we discovered its apparent termination on the edge of a steep precipice, not less than sixty perpendicular feet above the stream; and at the bottom of the precipice, a few yards below Hissopholm Well, † some of the remains are still to be seen, and the fishermen have frequently pulled up large oak stakes from the bottom of the river, which entangled their nets. Tradition also says, there was a wood bridge crossed the Eden near this place, and rested upon the castle bank opposite.

Mr. Horsley and Mr. Warburton say, "This situation will suit exactly well with those rules which the Romans observed in building these stations; for here is a plain area for the station, and a gentle descent to the south, and towards the river for the out-buildings; and by all accounts, and the usual evidences, it is upon this descent, and chiefly to the south-east, that the Roman buildings have stood. Abundance of stones have been lately dug up in this part; some, by the description given of them, resembled the stones of an aqueduct."

In the year 1356, the bridge crossing Eden to this place was ruinous; and Bishop Welton published an indulgence of forty days, to all who should contribute to its reparation.

This parish lies within the barony of Crosby, otherwise Linstock, and is divided into eight districts.

STANWIX is held as parcel of the manor of the fodge of Carlisle-Castle; the lands being all freehold.

RICKERBY lies to the east, and was under the barony of Crosby, or a dependant manor. The Bishop of Carlisle receives thereout, an annual quit-rent of 13s. 4d. The manor has been greatly mutilated of late years, by sales made of parcels of land, or members of the customary tenures, to the several tenants, who thereby became enfranchised. It was part of the extensive possessions of the Tilliols. Among the succeeding owners, we find Pickerings and Westons named: of the Westons, Sir Edward Musgrave purchased, and sold to one Studholme, from whom it passed to the Gilpins, in which family it continued for three generations. Mr. Richardson purchased what remained unfold off to the tenants.

LINSTOCK‡ lies to the east of Rickerby, near the banks of the river. Camden describing the course of the river Eden, says, "And so by Linstock, a castle of the Bishop's of Carlisle, within the barony of Crosby, which Waldeive, son of

† "From thence it passes behind Stanwix to *Hissopholm Bank*, an eminence above the water; on which are the vestiges of some dykes, describing a small square, the site of a fort to defend the pass; for the wall reached to the edge of the water, and continued to the opposite side, over *Soceres meadow*, &c. Possibly this was a station for cavalry; for near *Hissop Bank*, is a stupendous number of horses bones, exposed by the falling of the cliff."——PENNANT.

‡ A mixed manor.—10 Freehold tenements.—Rent, 2l. 13s. 10d. halfp.—90 Customary, 37l. 6s. 1d. halfpenny.—14 Leaseholders, 17l. 15s. 10d.—The customary tenants pay nothing on change of their Lord, though said to be under arbitrary fines in old times.—Pay only a small piece of silver current coin on change of tenant.—The tenants have the wood on their lands.—Anciently bound to the Lord's mill; a service now overlooked and of little value.—On a late division of common, all the allotments made customary estates.—20s. of the customary rent arises from the allotments of common on the inclosure.

Et Linstock castru Episcopi Carleolensis in baronia de Crosby quam Waldevus filius comitis Gospatricii Dominus Alderdallis ecclesie Carliolensi concessit.——CAMD. LAT. EDIT.

“ Earl Gospatrick, and Lord of Allerdale, gave to the church of Carlisle. The present name, I fancy, is a remain of Olenacum; for the Olenacum, where the Ala Prima Herculea lay in garrison against the barbarians, seems to have been along the wall.”

“ Between the river Eden and Brunskeugh Beck, lyes the barony of Lynstock and Crosby, which is now a feigniory of the Bishop of Carlisle. King Henry I. gave Lynstock and Carleton to Walter his chaplain, to be holden of the kings of England, by cornage silver, to be paid yearly. The said Walter, voluntarily of himself, and by the king’s licence, took upon him the religious habit, of a regular canon in the priory of St. Mary in Carlisle: and by the king’s consent, he gave Lynstock and Carleton to that house of religion in pure alms for ever. Whereupon the king released and acquitted the rent and services to the canons there, and they made the said Walter their prior. He was the second prior of that house of St. Mary at Carlisle. After they were possessed of Lynstock barony, they made a grange at Crosby, which was therefore called *Crosby*, because it was church lands: and sometimes the barony of Lynstock is called *Crosby barony* of that grange, or chief seat Crosby, which is now become a town of many inhabitants.

“ At the first foundation of that house of canons by King Henry I. and of the bishop’s see at Carlisle, both their lands were holden, *pro indiviso*, as in common. And after the first partition thereof made by Gualo, the Pope’s legate, cardinal of St. Martin in King John’s time, the barony of Lynstock fell to the bishop and his successors, and Carleton to the prior and convent, and to the bishop, and remained still undivided, until Bardolph, another legate, in King Henry III.’s time, by the second distribution, assigned them the bishop’s part of Carleton, and other things in Cumberland, for their moiety of the appropriate church of Warkworth in Northumberland.

“ The aforesaid Walter the prior, and Athelwald the first bishop of that see, were witnesses to the grant of confirmation of Holm Cultram, made to the abbot there, by Malcolmb, son of Henry the Earl, son of David King of Scotland, which Malcolmb lived in the beginning of the reign of King Henry II. and was king twelve years.

“ This barony contained Lynstock, Crosby, Walby, Richardby, and Newby. Walby was so called of the Picts wall, whereunto it adjoineth; and Newby, as a later building, yet now it is an eminent town. For King Henry I. gave the same Newby to one Hildred to be holden of the king by cornage; and one Trute succeeded Hildred, and Richard, son of Trute succeeded his father. In King John’s time, one William, son of Bernard, held that land as guardian to Richard, the son of Richard, the son of Trute aforesaid. Shortly after, the said last Richard, son of Richard, confirmed Newby to Reginald de Carlisle and his heirs, to be holden of him, by paying 10s. yearly rent-service to him, and 16d. cornage, and foreign service. The said Reginald de Carlisle gave the same to the abbot and convent of Holm Cultram, reserving the like rents. And after the death of Richard, son of Richard, his sister Margaret, wife of Robert de Wathampole, daughter

“ daughter and heir of Richard, son of Richard, son of Trute, released her right  
 “ to the same Newby unto the monks of Holm Cultrain, saving the said rents re-  
 “ served. Bishop Walter himself, Thomas and Robert Cherry his successors ac-  
 “ quitted the abbot and his men there of all services, except common aids, and  
 “ 10s. rent, due to the lord of the fee.——DENTON.

Linstock continued a long time the chief country mansion of the bishops; and here Bishop Halton, about the year 1293, entertained Johannes Romanus the Archbishop of York with his train, amounting to upwards of three hundred in number, for a considerable time, whilst he was on his visitation.

DRAWDYKES CASTLE, north east from Linstock, a capital messuage of the ancient family of Aglionby, of Aglionby; and amongst their earliest possessions in this country; the estate never having been in other hands, from the time of the Conquest, when they settled in the county of Cumberland, until the year 1789, when, upon the death of Christopher Aglionby of Nunnery, Esq. his estates were divided, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, amongst his four sisters, and this part passed to John Orfeur Yates of Skirwith Abbey, Esq. in right of Mary his wife, youngest daughter of Henry Aglionby, (by Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Christopher Mufgrave of Edenhall, Bart.) and coheir of the said Christopher Aglionby of Nunnery, Esq.‡

TARRABY AND HOUGHTON, formerly the estate of the Forsters. It passed by exchange from —— Forster, Esq. to Sir John Lowther, Bart. who again exchanged with Christopher Dalston, Esq. for the manor of Malkinthorpe in Westmorland, and by his grandson, Sir William Dalston, Knt. was passed by exchange, and sold out to the tenants about the year 1764.

‡ There was formerly a very old castle at Drawdykes, situated where the present mansion now stands, upon the site of Adrian's Wall. which may be still traced from Brunskeugh Beck through part of the estate. The wall of Severus also runs through the whole length of it, north of the castle, where the ridge of the wall, and the ditch, not yet completely levelled by the plough, remains visible, and marks its course towards Stanwix. After the Aglionby family withdrew themselves into Carlisle, from the place of their first settlement, which still retains their name: they frequently resided at the ancient castle of Drawdykes, the greatest part of which was taken down in the last century, and rebuilt in its present form, by John Aglionby, the then recorder of Carlisle (a man as remarkable for his abilities, as for the popularity and influence he had in that city) who placed the three remarkable stone busts upon the battlement, which still remain there; and are traditionally said, to have been dug out of the Roman wall, or its vicinity; and to have been some of the household gods, or penates of the Romans. The remaining part of the castle was taken down about 30 years ago, when the present farm-house was built. The register of Stanwix shews the birth and marriages of several of the Aglionbies; but they seem always to have buried in the ancient vault of the family, in the old church of St. Cuthbert's in Carlisle, from whence the monumental stones, and armorial bearings were removed, when that church was rebuilt some years ago.

It is not ascertained where the remarkable sepulchral inscription, built into the back wall of the castle of Drawdykes, was originally found; but as Camden saw it in the house of Thomas Aglionby, in Carlisle, it is plain it must have been there first, and afterwards removed. The armed horseman, which he also mentions seeing at the same time and place, is not now there, but probably may have been removed with a Roman altar, of which he gives the inscription to Drumbugh castle, some time the property of the same family.

The Drawdykes estate is toll free of the city of Carlisle, a right sometimes interrupted by the mayor and corporation, and finally tried, and decided in favour of the exemption from toll, at the assizes, 1775. It also pays a prescription of 3s. 4d. to the vicar of Stanwix, in lieu of tithes.

ETTERBY

ETTERBY consists of about fourteen tenements, held of the barony of Burgh, § under Lord Lonsdale, some of them as parcel of the manor of Westlinton. There is a tradition accompanied with the ancient name of *Arthuaiburgum*, (which is found in some old writings) that this place entertained the British King Arthur, about the year 550, whilst he carried his victorious arms against the Danes and Norwegians. This story has no foundation in history, and there are no marks of antiquity about the place to give support to the conjecture. Arthur's Borough, and Arthur's Round Table have the same support in tradition only. The country around Stanwix is cultivated and consists of very rich lands, so that even many parts of the Roman works are very faint, and some almost effaced.

STANTON is a mesne manor within the barony of Burgh, formerly parcel of the manor of Westlinton. It belonged to the Musgraves of Crookdake in this county; William, the last of the male line, devised it to his two younger daughters, Mary, Charters widow, and Dorothy the wife of William Askew, who in 1679, enfranchised the greatest part of it; and about the year 1686, sold the same to Sir John Lowther, the lord paramount, he having the year before purchased the said barony. It is now holden of James, Earl of Lonsdale, and consists of about twenty customary tenements, which are very high rented and pay a twenty-penny fine certain.

CARGO or CARIGHOW, named of Craghow, a craggy hill, the manor of Joseph Lamb, Esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne.

“Carghow, als Carighow, is a village on the north east side of the river Eden, “between Rowcliff and Stainton. It was first a manor and demesne, the inheritance and possession of John de Lacy, constable of Chester, who held the same of “the king immediately by cornage. This John Lacy granted the same, and “Cringleyke, a territory there to the same, belonging to William de Vesey and “his heirs, Lords of Alnwick in Northumberland, and of Malton in Yorkshire, “to be holden of the donor and his heirs, for a mewed hawk yearly for all services. William Vesey gave it to Ewon Carlisle, Knt. for lands in Yorkshire, “reserving to him and his heirs the same services. And afterwards, in the second “year of Edward I. Robert de Rofs, Lord of Werk in Tindal, died seized thereof; “he held the same of Sapiens, the wife of William Carlisle the younger, *reddendo*, “a hawk or a mark of money yearly, and discharging the said Sapiens of foreign “services, viz. *23d de cornagio ad faccarium Carlol.* From this Robert Rofs “it descended by many descents in the issue male, until the 32d year of Edward “III.; and shortly after, Elizabeth Rofs, the heir general, transferred the inheritance to the Parrs of Kendal, with other lands. In which house it descended “by many descents until William Parr, late Marquis of Northampton, who dying “without issue, the widow, Dame Ellen, exchanged it with Queen Elizabeth, “and took other lands for her jointure; so it rests now in the crown, and in possession of the inhabitants as customary tenants.”—DENTON.

The crown granted it out to one Whitmore, from whose family the late Joseph Darce, Esq. purchased. The present Mr. Dacre sold it to Mr. Lamb in 1793.

§ 12 Tenements.—Customary rents 5l.—Arbitrary fines.

The

The church† is dedicated to St. Michael; it was rectorial, but being given in the reign of King Henry I. to the priory of Carlisle, was soon after appropriated. The

† An extract from the register of christenings and burials in the parish of Stanwix, by J. FARPER, Vicar, from the year 1663 to 1682, both inclusive.—Christenings 417, burials 283.—From 1776, to 1795.—Christenings 573, burials 558. N. B. The cause of so small a difference between the christenings and the burials in this latter period, arises from the great number of persons that are buried, and consequently registered at Stanwix that do not belong to the parish, but are brought from adjacent parts, and particularly from Carlisle, which number may be computed at one third.—Upon an average, each house in Eskdale Ward contains 4 and a half persons, of whom one person in 54 and a half dies annually.

STANWICKS VICARAGE.

Dedic. St. Michael.—Prior and Conv. propr.—Bish. of Carl. patron.  
King's books, 9l.—Real value 100l.

INCUMBENTS.—1300, Adam—1309, Gilbert de Derlington, p. m. Adam, pr. Bish. Halton—1316, John de Appleby—Tho. Hagg—1358, Rich. de Caldbeck—Richard de Aflaby, p. m. Hagg—Tho. de Cullerdonne, p. cef. Aflaby—1465, William Byæ—1473, Tho. Best—1477, Edward Rothion—1487, Tho. Boyet—1577, Hen. Brown—Rich. Phayer, p. m. Brown, pr. Bish. Barnes—1579, Mark Edgar—1585, John Braithwaite—1602, Tho. Langhorn, B. A. p. m. Braithwaite—1614, John Robinson, A. M. p. m. Langhorn—John Jackson—1625, Robert Brown, A. M. p. ref. Jackson, pr. Bp. Senhouse.—1639, Rich. Wellhman, p. m. Brown, pr. Bp. Potter—1661, George Buchanan, A. M.—1666, Hen. Marshall, A. M. p. m. Buchanan—1667, Jere. Nelson, A. M. p. m. Marshall—1676, John Tomlinson, A. M. p. cef. Nelson—1685, Hugh Todd, A. M. p. m. Tomlinson, pr. Bishop Smith—1688, Nath. Spooner, p. cef. Todd—1703, Geo. Fleming, A. M. p. m. Spooner, pr. Bp. Nicholson—1705, Tho. Benson, p. ref. Fleming—1727, John Waugh, A. M. p. m. Benson, pr. Bishop Waugh—1766, Jas. Farish, clk. p. m. Waugh, pr. Bish. Lyttleton.—W. Paley, p. m. Farish, F. Farrier, p. Paley.

DECANATUS KARLIOL.

P. Nich. val.							
Portio Epi in Ecclef. de Stanewigs	} £	17	1	4	} Non taxatur quia paroch. totaliter destruitur.	}	K. Hen. VIII.
Portio prior. Karl in ead.							
Vicari ejusd. Eccl.	}	8	10	0	} Nulle sunt hiis diebus prop. destructiones.	}	.. .. .
Pensio, priorisse de Mar-ring							

VICARIA DE STANEWYKES.

Georgius Bewley vicarius ejusdem ecclie. de Stanwykes het mansion claufura ibm nec no	} £	0	40	0				
decim garbar de Etterby que valent coibs annis					—	—	—	—
Idem Georgius habet decim feni lini et canobi ejusd. p'ochie q. valt. coibs ais					—	—	—	0 46 8
Idem Georgius habet decim agnor et lan. que valent coibus annis					—	—	—	0 20 0
Idem Georgius habet decim piseni dict. p'ochie que val. coibus annis					—	—	—	0 13 4
Idem Georgius habet alb. decim cum minut. oblaconibz alter ag et aliis p'ficuis libri paschalis que valent coibus annis tempore pac.	}	3	11	8				
Sm totalis valoris 9l. 11s. 8d. de quibz.								

Resolut. fenagio et al. } In solut p. fenagio resolut. d'no epo Karlij annuatim — — 0 10 8  
Et p'cucon. visit. dist. epi solut. de triennio in triennium 3s. et sic annuatim — — 0 0 12  
Sm deducl. 11s. 8d.  
Et rem. 9l.—Xma inde xviiiis.—ECCL. SURVEY, 26th K. HEN. VIII.

EXTENT.] *King-Moor*\* is an extra parochial place, nearly encircled by the parish of Stanwix. It contains about two square miles; and the parish of Stanwix about eight and a half square miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil in both these places is a clay, but varies its nature in different situations; the holms to the N. W. and W. parts, have a mixture of sand, which contribute to form a deep, fine mould, producing wheat and other grain in great perfection. Cargo-holm is, however, stronger and

\* The hamlet of King-Moor is of a form nearly square, and contains about 1100 acres.—It 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  
VOL. II. E c c c of

The corn tithes were divided between the priory and see, and now are shared in moieties by the Bishop and Dean and Chapter. The Bishop has the right of patronage.

and better adapted for corn than Stainton-holm, which produces grafs better. About Stanwix and Riekerby, particularly the latter, the land is excellent. The holms are beautiful, and form fine paſturage. Towards the eaſt, and interior parts of the pariſh; as alſo in King-Moor, the land is cold, wet, and barren; the ſoil is clay, intermixed with a ruſty ſand, and in ſome places with moſs. This land is very capable of improvement, as is teſtified in the eſtate, purchaſed lately in King-Moor by Mr. Lamb of Newcaſtle. This eſtate now lets for above 300l. a-year; whereas, four years ago, it was ſcarce worth 100l. per annum. Thoſe who cultivate with ſkill and care the lands here, will obtain good crops of wheat, barley, and oats, but without good management the crops are very poor.

**RENT.]** The holms, to the north-weſt, let at between 30 and 40s. per acre. The ſouth part being near Carlisle, the land on that account, lets above its intrinsic value; the interior parts of the pariſh may, on an average, be worth 16s. per acre.

**FUEL.]** Is coal from Tindale and Talkin Fells.

**STONE AND BUILDINGS.]** In Eden is a ſoft freſtone, but no quarries opened. Ancient buildings are all of clay, wretchedly contrived; but of late they build with brick, the pariſh abounding with fine clay for making bricks. The ſouth part of this pariſh being in the vicinity of Carlisle, occasions a number of neat and good houſes to be erected there, being the property of ſeveral people of eaſy fortunes. At Riekerby, Mr. Richardson has purchaſed eſtates, built a neat houſe, laid out beautiful gardens furniſhed with flowers, pleaſure grounds, and other ornaments. This gentleman was a native of this place, and went early to London, where, by trade, he raiſed a large fortune. He now amuſes himſelf in this retirement with buildings and agriculture, having improved the eſtates he has purchaſed here, and in the neighbouring pariſhes, to a high degree.

**RIVERS AND BRIDGES.]** Eden bounds this pariſh on the ſouth and weſt: from which, great quantities of ſalmon are taken, being the chief fiſhery in the river Eden. Here alſo the famous King Garth's ſtill was fixed by Lord Lonſdale, the ſubject of much litigation. Between Stanwix and Carlisle are two bridges over Eden, but ſo narrow that it is with difficulty two carriages can paſs each other: ſeveral miſfortunes have happened on that account, ſeveral black cattle have been killed, owing to the narrowneſs of the bridges, and the ſide walls or battlements giving way, eſpecially in the time of fairs, which are held between the bridges. It was lately in agitation to rebuild the bridges on a better plan. The river might be made navigable up to Carlisle; a public object of great importance hitherto neglected.

**SHEEP AND CATTLE.]** No quantity of ſheep of any conſequence; other cattle are, in general, large and heavy.

**ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** This pariſh is pretty level and high, except near the river, where the ground has an inclination towards it. There is not much wood in the pariſh, except about King Moor, where are ſome fir plantations. Great part of the hedges in the interior parts of the pariſh are made fenceable only with whins or ſurze, which gives the country a barren appearance; but near the river, the land is beautiful to a great degree. The proſpects from this place are extremely pictureſque and fine: the city of Carlisle has a noble appearance on the boſom of the vale.

**GAME.]** Are hares and partridges.

**SCHOOL.]** Here are ſeveral ſmall ſchools, but none endowed. — **Housman's NOTES.**

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 three 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 ſee about 50 years ago. In the year 1792, ſome of the freemen of this corporation, being diſpoſed to revive the exerciſe of their right of common of paſture and turbarry 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 ſoil is moſtly light and blackiſh, intermixed with many ſmall rough pebbles; under which, in moſt places, at a little depth, is very good clay for bricks; particularly at Goſling Sike, where great quantities are made. The yearly value is from 7s. to 1l. 5s. per acre, the average about 13s. The eſtate of Mr. Lamb, which contains about 400 acres, is kept in complete cultivation by the farmer, Mr. Ivifon: on this eſtate, is a garden of above four acres, well laid out, and kept in excellent order, in which is an elegant ſummer-houſe, commanding a very extenſive proſpect; much frequented by parties from Carlisle and the neighbourhood, in the ſummer ſeaſon. On Mr. Lamb's eſtate, are alſo about 25 acres of plantations, moſtly of Scotch firs; great part of which have attained a good growth; the reſt of the moor has very little wood.

from the ancient British *Llu-gyda-gwal*, which implies *an army by the wall*; from whence it is asserted the Romans framed their appellation of *Lugovallium*; others from *Lagus*, or *Lucus*, which, in the language of the *Celtæ* and Britains, signified a tower; and which, with the Roman compound, expressed *a tower or fort upon the wall or vallum*: to the Saxon name was added, the word *caer*, or city; and from these, *Caer Luel*, the present name of *Carlisle*, seems to come by an easy corruption. It is reasonable to apprehend, that in so fine a situation, on the confluence of three rivers, and the grand estuarie of the Frith, this place was of some strength and distinction before the coming of the Romans: it will naturally follow, that the name was given antecedent to the building of Severus' wall, or the vallum of Hadrian; and we conceive that Leland points out the most probable etymology. Camden and his editors have taken great pains on this subject, "The Romans and Britains called it *Lugovallum* and *Luguballium*, or *Luguballia*; the Saxons, as *Bede* writeth, *Luel*; *Ptolemy*, as some think, *Lucopibia*, (which seems rather to be a corruption of *λευκοπιβια* *i. e.* white houses, and to be *Candida Casa*, or *Whitborn* in *Galloway*) *Nemius Caer Lualid*; the ridiculous Welsh prophecies, *the city of Duballus*; we *Carlisle*; and the Latins, from the more modern name, *Carleolum*. For that *Luguballia* and *Carlisle* are the same, is universally agreed by our historians. But as to the etymology, what pains has our countryman, *Leland*, taken about it, and at last he is driven upon this shift, that *Ituna* might be called *Lugas*, and that *Ballum* came from *Vallis*, a valley, and so make *Lugovallum*, as much as a valley upon the *Luge*. But to give my conjectures also, I dare affirm, that the *vallum* and *valia* were derived from that famous military *vallum* of the *Romans*, which runs hard by the city. For *Antoninus* calls *Lugovallum ad vallum*; and the *Picts* wall, which was afterwards built on the wall of *Severus*, is to be seen at *Stanwicks*, a small village a little beyond the *Eden*. It passed the river over against the castle; where, in the very channel, the remains of it, namely, great stones appear to this day. Also, *Pomponius Mela* has told us, that *lugus* or *lucus* signified a tower among the old *Celtæ*, who spoke the same language with the Britains; for what *Antoninus* calls *lugo augusti*, is in him *turris augusti*; so that *lugovallum*, both really is, and signifies *a tower or fort upon the wall or vallum*. Upon this foundation, if the French had made their *lugdunum* signify a tower upon a hill, and their *lucotetia* (so the ancients called what we call *lutetia*) a beautiful tower; for the words import so much in the British, they might possibly have been more in the right, than by deriving the latter from *lutum*, dirt; and the former from one *Lugdus*, a fabulous king. As to the present name, *Carlisle*, the original of this is plain enough, from the British, *caer*, a city; and *Lual*, *Luel*, *Lugubal*, *Leil*, or *Luil*, according to the several appellations, antient or modern, importing as much as *the town or city of Lual*, &c." †

It

† Mr. Gough's additions are, "Dr. Gale derives it from *lle*, an army; and *gual*, the wall; as *lugdunum* from *llu*; and *dun*, a hill; for Tacitus says, the *Lyonnois* called themselves a Roman colony, and part of the army. *Lugo Augusti* in *mela*, is *Turris Augusti*. The *Saxon Chronicle* says, that *Rufus*, after placing a garison here, returned into the south, and sent hither *Myccle Eynlircey* *folcey mid þiran* *ʒ mid ofre þ æpto punigene þ land to tiliane*, which *Bishop Gibson*, in his edition of the

It has been the opinion of several judicious visitants, that the river Eden has shifted its course and channel since the time of the Romans, and that formerly it passed nearer to the castle; for it should seem an inconsistent task for that wise people, to make their work traverse a rapid and broad river, otherwise than in a direct line. Both Mr. Horsley, and Mr. Warburton join in this opinion.

It may safely be determined, that the Romans found this a place of some importance; but that it was, in their time, rather a place of recess after the toils of warfare were over, than a place of chief strength, appears from the vicinity of Stanwix, the station in course upon the wall. It is not to be doubted, but Caerluel was fortified, as it lay too near the borders not to be subject to perils and alarms; but we have no Roman authorities, to denominate it a regular Roman city or station; as we find those nearest to the wall, on the south, were Olenacum, now called Old Carlisle, near Wigton; and Bremetenracum, called old Perith. The words of Camden and his editors are, "That this city flourished in the time of the Romans, appears plainly enough from the several evidences of antiquity, which they now and then dig up; and from the frequent mention made of it, by the writers of those times. And even after the ravages of the Picts and Scots, it retained something of its ancient splendor, and was accounted a city."§

We have no authority to determine what was the size or form of this place in distant antiquity. Leland says in his Itinerary, vol. VII. p. 48. "The hole site of the towne, is fore chaungid. For whereas the stretes were, and great edifices, now be vacant and garden plottes. The cite of Cairluel stondeth in the forest of Ynglewood. The cite ys yn compace scant a myle, and ys walled with a right fayre and stronge wal, *ex lapide quadrato subrufo*. In diggyng to make new buildyngs yn the towne, often tymes hath bene, and now alate fownd diverse foundations of the old cite, as pavimentos of stretes, old arches of dores, coyne, stoness squared, paynted pottes, mony hid yn pottes, so hold and mauldid, that when yt was strouly touchid yt went almost to mowlder." Page 49, "In the felde about Caerluel, yn plewhyng hath be fownd diverse Cornelines, and other stonys wel entaylid for seals, and yn other places of Cumberland yn plewhyng hath be fownde bricces conteynyng the prints of antique workes."

the Chronicle, had translated a great multitude of English; but in his Camden, proposes reading *Trylircep*, *q. d.* husbandmen, as better agreeing with the *tillage* there mentioned, and all the records ascribe the first improvement of the country to this colony.

In Dr. Todd's MS. we have several quotations, relative to the etymology of the name, from Itin. Anthon. Ptolemy's Geog. Bede, &c. which are comprised in what is set forth in the text.

§ "That it was a place of strength in the time of the Romans, is evident; not only from the mention of it, in the accounts they took of Britain, when they had made it a province of the empire but also from Roman monuments, and inscriptions that have been some time dug up here; one whereof is mentioned by Malmesbury, p. 258. to have been discovered in the time of William Rufus.

"Hector Boethius, if any credit may be given to him, relates, that Voada, Queen of the Britons, with the assistance of one Cohedus, King of the Scots, and Caractacus, King of the Picts, once upon a time destroyed the Roman provinces; and that the Silures joined with them: that, in the engagement, burnt Caerlesium, the strongest city of the Britons, killing the citizens, and razing the very foundations. That Maximius, a noble Roman, married her daughter, and called the neighbouring country, West Maria, from his own name; so that, if this story, be true, the foresaid monument may have been erected for him."—Dr. Tonn's MS.

After

After the retreat of the Romans, we may naturally conceive, this city would soon be evacuated by the Britons, and destroyed and laid waste by the northern nations, who made constant irruptions, and at length extended their rapine and devastation into the southern, and interior parts of Britain, till repressed by the coming in of the Saxon allies. It would even be a considerable time after their introduction, before they could extend their arms to these western parts. During this period, and in the darkness in which the history of those ages is involved, we are left to conjecture, that this now flourishing city lay in ashes and ruin, till \*\*\*\*\* Egfrid possessing the diadem of Northumbria, carried his conquest to the western ocean. The Britons in this mountainous country, long retained their natural ferocity, and supported their uncivilized liberty and independence. Egfrid had Cumberland as a tributary province of his kingdom; and from that period we gain some degree of certainty in the history of this place.\*

The first certain account we have of Carlisle, is in the seventh century of the Christian æra. It appears, that in Egfrid's reign, it became a place of considerable strength and consequence; he having caused it to be rebuilt, and fortified with a wall.† Camden says, "in 619, Egfrid, King of Northumberland, gave it to the famous St. Cuthbert, in these words: *I have likewise bestowed upon him the city called Luguballia, with the lands fifteen miles about it,*" and quotes Symeon Dunelm. This is a palpable error, for Cuthbert's consecration was in 685. The words of Symeon are, "Et quia illa terra minus sufficiens erat, Lugubaliam que Luel vocatur, in circuita xv. miliaria habentum in augmentum suscepit; ubi etiam sanctimonialium congregatione stabilita. Reginam dato habitu religionis consecravit, et in profectu divinæ servitutis scholas instituit."‡ Bede says, the citizens carried Cuthbert to see the walls of their city, and a well of admirable workmanship, built in it by the Romans. "Several writers of St. Cuthbert's life, tell us of that holy man's founding here, A. D. 686, a convent of monks, a school, and an abbey of nuns; but from Bede's Life of St. Cuthbert, cap. 27. it seems as if the monastery here, to which Queen Emenburga retired, was in being before St. Cuthbert's coming to Carlisle."§

After

\* "Bede says, that Northumberland and the Picts, Scots, and Britons, in the northern parts, were in perfect peace, one with another, in the year of God 731; and that there was such respect and reverence given to religion, that persons of the best quality desired to be admitted to the offices of the church: but not long after this, the Britons or Cumbees, who had been scattered in these parts ever since the recess of the Roman legions, began to unite themselves under a government of their own, calling their province or kingdom, *Cumberland*, or the land of the Cumbri."—Dr. Todd's MS.

† He is also said, "to have repaired the church, restored divine worship, and placed in it a college of secular priests."—GENT. MAG. 1745, p. 674.

‡ Vide vol. II. of Northumberland, p. 150. the grant at length, dated 685, Lel. Col. v. I. p. 369.

§ "In the north-west corner of the Forest of Englewood, stands the ancient city of Carlisle. It lay waste for the most part of 200 years before the Conquest, saving a few cottages among the ruins, inhabited by Irish and Scots. After the Danes had wasted the country with fire and sword, William Rufus returning that way from Alnwick, when he had made peace with the King of Scotland, seeing the place to be of strength, convenient to entertain his forces at any time, against Scotland, commanded the same to be rectified, and to be fortified with walls and with a castle. This was about the latter end of his reign, but he was prevented by an untimely death, before he could perform all that which he intended,

for

After Egfrid's having restored the city, and fortified it with a wall, it became an appendage to the see of Lindisfarn, by the royal gift thereof to St. Cuthbert; and so continued till the year 1130, when King Henry I. constituted it a separate bishoprick. By Dugdales Monasticon, it appears, that in 1082, in the acts of William Carilepho, bishop of Durham, it was stiled part of the diocese of the bishop of Durham. It is asserted, that in 1066, William the Conqueror issued his mandate to the inhabitants of Cumberland at large, and of Carlisle in particular, that they should continue subject to the bishop of Durham as their diocesan, from whose predecessors they had received Christianity.

So far we are allowed to speak of this city from the loose records of antiquity; from the time of the Conquest we have more certainty, and evidence of undeniable authenticity to guide us. Camden's description of the site of Carlisle is to this purport, "Between the confluence of these rivers (Peteril and Cauda) the ancient city of Carlisle has a delightful, pleasant situation; bounded on the north with Eden, on the east with Peteril, and on the west with Caude; and, besides these natural fences, it is fortified with a strong stone wall, a castle, and citadel. It is of an oblong form from west to east: to the west is a pretty large castle, which was built by William the second, and repaired by King Richard III. as should seem by the arms." The period of time between the reign of Egfrid, and the coming of the Danes, affords a sufficient number of years to support a presumption, that this place would greatly improve in importance and power, before the progress of those ravagers; but the advance only served to aggrandize its woe; for when those invaders had possessed themselves of these northern parts, we find Carlisle again smoking in her ashes:† and so complete was the destruction, that she lay overwhelmed in her desolation, till the time of William the Conqueror, when one of his followers is said to have rebuilt some parts of the city, founded, or restored the ancient religious society there, and dedicated the house to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, of which he became the chief: and, in consequence of these pious works, it was, that the Conqueror issued the foregoing mandate, in which Carlisle was particularly specified; that this body of religious should be

for the good of the city: yet he placed there a colony of Dutchmen, which were shortly thence translated into the Isle of Anglesey, by him or his next successor, Henry Beauclerk, his brother; and instead of them, a new regiment of southern men, of Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and other parts of the realm, were brought to supply their place, and to inhabit the counties of Northumberland and Westmorland, under the leading of Ranulph de Meschines, sister's son to Hugh Lupus, or Loup, first Earl of Chester."

TANNER.

† "When they had laid waste Northumberland, their violence was suffered to proceed as far as this city, and lay it in utter ruin; burning the town, throwing down the walls, and killing man, woman, and child, the inhabitants being then very numerous. In that state it was left for near 200 years, without an inhabitant, but some few Irish, who lodged themselves among the ruins. The very foundations of the city were so buried in the earth, that it is said, large oaks grew upon them; and this is not only attested by our historians, but also made out by some discoveries that have been lately made of large unhearn oak trees buried 10 or 12 feet below ground; one of which was found by Mr. Robert Jackson, Alderman, in digging for a well; which round timber, can be no other but some of the old monumental oaks that stood upon the walls, as marks and witnesses of their utter ruin and destruction.\*

Dr. Todd's MS.

\* Eccl.

subject

subject to the episcopal jurisdiction of Durham, as were the adjacent lands of Northumberland.

King William Rufus† having entertained a perfect idea of the importance of this place, on the western part of the frontier, as he saw Newcastle was on the eastern; and seeing the infant works of Walter proceeding prosperously, he undertook to restore the city, and caused many public buildings to be erected; the whole of which, he directed, should be defended by a complete circumvallation, and a strong fortress: the care of executing his plan he consigned to Walter, and under his inspection, it is alledged, the works were carried on. From the appearance of several parts of the fortifications, one is led to determine, they are the work of that æra; for the Normans brought into this country, some of the best workmen the island ever possessed, as appears by the remains of many of the northern castles, whose dates are well ascertained: and there is so great a similitude of the form and mode of architecture in the great tower of the castle of Carlisle, that thence, by a common observer, its date may be ascertained. In the sides of this tower, in several parts, are placed the arms of England, but these seem to denote no more than the reparations made by the several sovereigns.‡

It is said he first placed here a colony of Flemings, and most probably they were the artificers who raised the fortifications; for soon after, we read of the city being restored and walled, with the defence of a fortress added thereto: we find the Flemings were removed to North Wales, and the isle of Anglesea, and the king replaced them with a colony of South Britains, men used to husbandry, and

† But all the ecclesiastical buildings, with the city and adjacent country, being laid waste in the Danish wars, the city was rebuilt and fortified by King William Rufus; and Walter, a Norman priest, being made by that king governor of the city, began a monastery to the honours of the blessed Virgin Mary, which was finished and endowed by King Henry I. who placed therein regular canons of St. Austin.

GIBSON'S CAM,

Gul. Rufus, Rex Angliæ. restauravit Cairleul. — LEL. COL. vol. I. p. 158.

Ex lib. 7th Hen. Huntington. — Cairluel civitas a Gul. Rufo rege restaurata, et ex australibus Angl. partibus illuc habitatores tranmisit, anno 3. regni sui — Ibid. p. 196.

Ex libro annalium Joannis Bevyr monachus Westmonaster. qui a tempore regni Inæ regis West Saxo-  
rum usq. ad annum D. 1306. multorum historias desoravit. — Anno D. 1091, Gul. Rufus restaurat  
civitatem Cairleolensem et ex australibus Angl. partibus illuc habitatores tranmisit. — Ibid. p. 279.

Ex libro summi altaris Dunelmi. — Gul. Rufus domum rediens, civitatem quæ Britann. Cairluel, Latine  
Lugubalia appellatur restauravit, et ex australibus Angliæ partibus illuc habitatores tranmisit, et in ea  
castellum edificavit. — Ibid. p. 387.

Anno D. 1094, Rex Gul Rufus reedificavit civitatem Cairleoli per annos 300 Danica desolatione  
desolatam. — Ibid. p. 418.

Anno 1092, His actis, rex in Northumbriam profectus civitatem quæ Britan. Cairluel, Latine Lugu-  
balia vocatur, restauravit, et in ea castellum ædificavit. Hæc etenim civitas, ut illis in partibus alicæ non-  
nullæ, a Danis Paganis ante cæter. annos diruta; et usque ad id tempus mansit deserta. — Lel. Col. v. II. p. 200.

Anno 6. regni sui, Gul Rufus civitatem quæ Britannice vocatur Cairleuel, Latine Lugubalia, restau-  
ravit, et in ea castellum condidit. Lelandus. Ducentis annis post calamitatem a Danis acceptam deserta  
mansit nevania quæ consueve vocatur man. — Ibid. p. 229.

1122, Eodem anno Henricus post festum S. Mich. Northumbranas intrans regiones, ab Eboraco,  
divertit versus mare occidentale, consideraturus civitatem antiquam quæ lingua Britonum Cairlul dicitur,  
Latine vero Lugubali; appellatur, quam data pecunia castello et turribus præcepit muniri. — Ibid. p. 357.

‡ Particularly King Richard III.

the culture of lands, who should till this part of the forest of Inglewood, which hitherto had lain in its original state; and teach the natives the mode of reaping from the natural fertility of their country, the many comforts of life; and the progressive treasures to be won by industry; of which they do not, from any thing mentioned by historians, appear to have conceived a previous idea. To this colony all the records existing attribute the first tillage that was known in the fertile plains of Carlisle. Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden, speaking of the evidence touching this matter in the Saxon Chronicle, says, "It has it *Eynlyfces polces* which at first sight should seem to be an error for; *Englyfces*; but in truth, this seems rather to be an error of the librarian, for *Eynlyfces*, and on that supposition the words would imply, that a great number of husbandmen were sent thither, and not Englishmen; for, before that time the inhabitants of Carlisle were English: and what follows in the Saxon Chronicle, *Deatland to-wiliane*, strengthens the conjecture, as expressing the errand upon which they were sent, viz. to cultivate those parts." This was deep policy in William, as it was introducing a certain employment, which would naturally call together many settlers; and render his kingdom less subject to annoyances from a northern enemy, by the increase of population, and consequent strength of the frontiers. The cultivation introduced by William, had not made so rapid a progress in the course of seventy years, as to have cleared the neighbourhood of Carlisle of wood; for by the charter of King Henry II. the citizens had the privilege of taking fuel, and building timber from the Royal Forest of Carlisle.

Camden says, "Lugubalia now grown populous, had, as they write, its Earl; or rather Lord Ralph Meschines, from whence descended the earls of Chester."

"After the death of Richard, Earl of Chester, who was drowned with the king's children, Ranulph Meschines removed to Chester. and was Earl thereof. Presently after King Henry I. died, and King Stephen usurping the state, gave this county to David, King of Scots, to procure his aid against King Henry II. right heirs to the late king, as son to Maud the Empress, daughter and sole heir to Henry I. But the Scots secretly favoured him for his right's sake; and for that he had made the said Henry Fitz Empress knight at Carlisle. Yet accepting the gift of the county, whereunto he pretended his own right, before granted to his ancestors by the Saxon kings, he made his eldest son, Henry Fitz David, Earl of Huntington and Carlisle; which Henry founded the abbey of Holm Cultram in the time of King Stephen, his father confirming the grant of the revenues wherewith he endowed that house, and so his son Malcom, King of Scots, after David. After Henry Fitz David and King Stephen were dead, King Henry Fitz Empress took Carlisle and the county from the Scots, and granted to the city the first liberties I hear of, that they enjoyed after the Conquest. But his charter was burned by a casual fire that happened in the town, which defaced a great part of the same, and all the records of antiquity of that place."—DENTON.

The next person we read of in history, who had the title of Earl of Carlisle, was Andrew de Harcla, whom King Edward II. for his good services against Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and his adherents, and for subduing those who were

in rebellion, and delivering them prisoners to the king, created him Earl of Carlisle.† From the time of his degradation,\* the title of Earl of Carlisle was never revived till the Restoration of King Charles II. when Charles Howard, son of Sir William Howard, in the 13th year of that reign, was created Lord Dacre of Gilsland, visc. Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle, in reward for his having been highly instrumental in that happy restoration: in which honours he hath been succeeded by his immediate descendants to this time.

“In the wall be iii gates, Bocher (south) gate, Caldew (west) gate, and Richard (north) gate. The castle being within the towne, is yn sum part as a closer of the wall.”—*LEL. ITIN.* vol. VII. page 48.

The parts of Carlisle castle are particularly mentioned in the report made of the state of it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, given in the notes.‡ The citadel

† The degradation and sentence of Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, for high treason, taken from a MS. intitled honor and arms, p. 9. vid. Stow's Chronicle.

A. D. 1322, et reg. Edw. II. ao. 15.—About the feast of the purification of our Lady, Andrew de Herkeley, late made Earl of Carlisle, under colour of peace, found that he would marrie Robert Bruse his sister, whereupon the king reputed him tratour, and caused him to be taken by his trustye frinde, Sir Antonie de Lucy, who sent him in irons strait to London, where he was judged before Sir Antonie de Lucy in this manner: he was ledde to the barre as an Earle worthily appareled, with his sworde girt about him, hoised, booted, and spurred, &c. unto whom Sir Antonie spoke in this manner: “Sir Andrew, quoth he, the king, for thy valiante service, hath donne thee greate honor, and made thee Earl of Carlisle; since which time, thoue, as a tratour to thy Lord the King, leddest his people, that should have holpe him at the battail of Beighland, away, by the country of Copland, and through the earledome of Lancafter; by which means our Lord the King was difcomfited there of the Scots, through thy treason and falseness, whereas if thoue haddest come betimes, he had had the victorie: and this treason thou committest for the greate some of gold and silver, that thoue receavest of James Dowglasse, a Scot, the king's enemy. Our Lord the King will, therefore, that the order of knighthoode, by the which thou receavest all thine honor and wooreship upon thy body be brought to nought, and thy state undoone, that other knights of lower degree may after thee beware, and take example hereafter truly to serve.” Then commanded he to hew his spurres from his heeles, then to breake his sworde over his headde, which the king had given him to keepe and defende his land therewith, when he made him earle. After this he let uneloath him of his furred tabard, and of his whoode, of his coat of arms, and also of his girdle, and when this was done, Sir Antonie said unto him. “Andrew, quoth he, now art thou no knight, but a knave; and for thy treason, the king will that thou shall be hanged and drawen, and thy headde smitten offe from thy body, thy bowels taken out of thy body and burned before thee, and thy body quartered: and thy headde being smitten offe, afterward to be set upon London bridge, and thy four quarters shall be sent unto four good towns of England, that all other may beware by thee.” Which was accordingly done.

\* 15th King Edward III.

‡ First, the Dungeon Tower of the castle, which should be principal part and defence thereof, and of the town also, on three sides is in decay, that is to say, on the east and west sides, in length 66 feet, and on the south side, 66 feet, in decay; and every of the same places so in decay, do contain in thicknes 12 feet, and in height 50 feet: so as the same dungeon tower, is not only unserviceable, but also in daily danger to fall, and to overthrow the rest of the said tower.

Item, there is a breach in the wall in the outerward, which fell 12th March, 1557. containing in length 69 feet and a half; in thicknes, 9 feet, and in height, with the battlement, 18 feet, through which breach men may easily pass and repass.

Item, the Captain's Tower, and other principal defence, wanteth a platform; and the Vawmer about 44 feet, in breadth 40 feet, and in thicknes 8 feet.

F f f f 2

Item,

del, as it is said, was erected in the reign of King Henry VIII.; and it is surprising that the whole castle and fortifications should so soon fall into such decay, as to be in the state represented by that report, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It appears thereby, that the works consisted of a donjon, whose walls are twelve feet in

Item, three parts of the walls of the innerward is not vawmer: containing, in length 344 feet, and in thickness 12 feet, and in height 3 feet, with one half round.

Item, the castle gates are in decay, and needful to be made new.

Item, there is not in the said castle, any store-house meet for the ordnance and ammunition; so as the same lieth in the town very dangerously for any sudden enterprize.

Item, there is decayed the glass of two great windows; the one in the great chamber, and the other in the hall of the said castle.

IN THE CASTLE: Sagars 2, Fawcons 4, all dismounted; Fawconets 2, whereof one not good: one little pot gun of brass; Demi Bombarders 2, bafes double and single, 12 lacking furniture; Half Stags 39, not serviceable; Bows of Ewe, none; arrows six score, sheafs in decay: Morrispikes 30, not good; Sagar-shot, of iron, 58; Sagar shot, of lead, 70.

There is a breach in the town wall, betwixt the castle and Rickardgate, containing in length 40 feet, and in height, with the battlement, 18 feet, fallen down in such decay, that men may easily pass and re-pass through the same; and at either end of the said breach, 40 feet of the same wall is in danger of falling, and very needful to be repaired from the foundation.

Item, on the east part of the city, is 120 feet of the Vawmer in decay.

Item, there is a great part of the Vawmer of the new wall unfinished, containing in length 400 feet, and in height 6 feet.

Item, there is in the same wall, near unto Caldergate, 36 feet in decay, and very needful to be repaired.

Item, one half-round tower, called Springold Tower, being chief and principal piece, and defence of two parts of the city, and helping to the castle, unserviceable and very needful to be repaired.

Item, the vawmering of Calder tower is in decay, and it is very needful to have a platform thereon.

Item, it is needful that Rickardgate have a new roof, and be covered with lead, and thereupon a platform, being a meet place for service.

Item, the gates of the city, being of wood, are in decay, and one broken, which are to be repaired with celerity.

Fawcons of brass 5, all dismounted; Fawconets of brass 4, dismounted; one small pot gun of brass. Fawcons of iron 2, dismounted also, to serve the warden in the field. Fowlers 2; Small Serpentine 2; Bafes 2, all lacking their furniture. Hagbuts 13, whereof 12 unserviceable; Harquebusses 30, decayed and past service. Bows of Ewe 12, Bows of Elm 70, not serviceable; sheafs of arrows 18, in decay. Serpentine Powder one last and a half, both for the city and the castle; being all placed in the city, because there is no ordnance house in the castle; Coined Powder, one demi barrel and a half. Hacks and picks 52, worn and decayed with work; shovels and spades 10 dozen; Quarrel picks 12; cart furniture for 30 horse draught. Hemp rope 2 coil, small. Sagar-shot of iron 50; Fawcon shot of iron 50. One Quarrel mill. Waller's hammers 40; Setting chisfels 9; Hand-baskets 10 dozen; Gavellocks 5; iron 12 stone; Lantrons 20, in decay.

The great round tower, at the east end of the fort of the citadel, being paved with stone and sand upon the lead roof, was thereby so overcharged, as that a great part thereof is fallen to the ground, and is very needful to be repaired; for that it is the principal of that fort, and standeth upon the most danger of the town.

Item, there be two houses within the said fort, called the Buttery and Boulting-house, standing within the rampier wall, the roofs and timber whereof are fallen to the ground, by means of the like being overcharged with earth, so as the same are both unserviceable.

Item, it is needful to have a platform upon the old gate-house tower, being a requisite place of service.

Item, another platform were needful upon the half-round tower towards the town.

Item,

in thickness, an inward and outward ward; the walls of the outward ward, nine feet in thickness, and eighteen feet in height; and the walls of the inner ward, twelve feet, having a half-moon bastion. A tower, called the Captain's Tower. Two gates, one to each ward. In the castle a great chamber and a hall, but no storehouse

Item, there is the glass of a great window in the hall of the said fort utterly decayed, by means of a great thunder and hailstones.

Sagars 2, Fawcons 4, of brass, dismounted; Double Bases 3, Single Bases 8; Small Serpentine 2; Fowlers 2; Murderers 2, all unfurnished; Harquebusses 9, not serviceable; Half-haggs 14, decayed and past service. Morrisspicks 40 not good. Corned powder 2 demi barrels, whereof 4 of the grained fort. Bows of Ewe 20, not good. Arrows 26 sheafs, in decay. Sagar shot, of iron, 50.—BRIT. MUSÆ.

A whythyn a quarter of a mile of Cairlucl, xx yeares ago, was taken up pyypes of an old cunduyte.

LEL. ITIN. vol. VII. p. 48.

A list of the men to whose custody the care of the castles in Cumberland was, for several reigns, committed, taken from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library.

*Comitatus Cumbrie et Westmorlandie et castra in iisdem commissa. ab anno 32<sup>o</sup>. Hen. 3<sup>i</sup>. ad 26<sup>m</sup>. Edw. 3<sup>i</sup>.*

## CUMBRIE.

32 H. 3. John de Bahol, T. R. apud Windes,  
29 Aprill, F. m. 7.

39 H. 3. cum castro Karl. Rob. de Brus, T. R.  
apud Dunelm. 22 Aug. F. m. 2.

40 H. 3. cum castro de Karleol, Will. de Forti-  
bus, com. Albemarle, T. R. apud Westm. 28 Oct.  
F. m. 22.

46 H. 3. cum castro de Karl. Eustace de Baliol,  
T. R. apud Windes 8 Martii, F. m. 15.

ao. 2 E. 1. cum castro de Karl. Rob. de Hamp-  
ton, et mand'est Ric. de Crepping, T. R. apud  
Westm. 7 Oct. F. m. 6.

ao. 3 E. 1. castra omnia et d'inia regis, Ric.  
de Holebrok, T. R. apud Westm. 10 Nov. F.  
m. 4.

ao. 5. E. 1. cum castro de Karl. John de Swin-  
burn, T. R. apud Salop, 27. Oct. F. m. 3.

ao. 6 E. 1. cum castro de Karl. Gilb. de Core-  
wen, T. R. apud Westm. 25 Oct. F. m. 2. in fche-  
dula.

ao. 10 E. 1. cum castro de Karl. Will. de Boy-  
vill, T. R. apud Dev'nish. 14 Aprill, F. m. 14.

ao. 11 E. 1. cum castro de Karl. Rob. de Brus,  
comiti. Carrul. T. R. apud Aberconey, 2 Maii,  
F. m. 17.

ao. 23 F. 1. castrum de Karl. Rob. de Brus  
dno vallis Anandie et mand'est Mich. d. Harcla,  
T. R. apud Cantuar 6 Oct. F. m. 5 in cedula.

ao. 24 E. 1. castrum de Karl. Mich. de Harcla,  
T. R. apud Morpeth, 3 Sept. F. m. 4.

ao. 25 E. 1. castrum de Karl. I. Karl. epo T.  
R. apud Westm. 13 Oct. F. m. 4.

ao. 35 E. 1. castrum de Karl. Alex. de Baften-

## CUMBRIE.

thwayt et mand. Will. de Mulcaster, T. R. apud  
Karl. 26 Martii. F. m. 6.

ao. 5 E. 2. cum castro de Karl. John de Castre,  
et mand'est Andr. de Harcla T. R. apud Westm.  
15 Decm. F. m. 13. in cedula.

F. dm. comitat et castr. Andr. de Harcla, T. R.  
apud Ebor. 25 Jan. F. m. 8.

Castrum de Karl. John de Weston, jun. et mand'  
est John de Castre, T. R. apud Ebor. 11 Martii.  
F. m. 5.

Castrum de Karl. Petr. de Gaveston, com. Cor-  
nub. T. R. apud Ebor. 31 Martii. F. m. 5.

Comitat. Cumb. et castr. de Karl. Andr. de  
Harcla, T. R. apud Windes 15 Oct. F. m. 13.  
in cedula.

ao. 6 E. 2. castr. de Karl. Andr. de Harcla,  
T. R. apud Winde. 12 Martii. F. m. 6.

ao. 7 E. 2. castrum de Karl. I. Karl. epo T. R.  
apud Ely. 6 April. P<sup>te</sup> 2<sup>da</sup>. m. 16

ao. 9 E. 2. John de Castre et mand'est Andr. de  
Harcla, T. R. apud Linc. 5 Feb. F. m. 10.

ao. 11 E. 2. cum castro de Karl. Andr. de  
Harcla, et mand'est John de Castre, T. R. apud  
Westm. 8 June. F. m. 1.

Castrum de Karl. Joh. de Castre et Will. Daere,  
T. R. apud Westm. 3 Oct. F. m. 11.

Comitat. Cumb. cum castro de Karl. Anth. de  
Lucy, T. R. apud orth. 20 Julii, F. m. 15.

Idem comitat. cum castr. Karl. Andr. de Harcla,  
et mand'est T. R. apud Ebor. 1 Apr. F. m. 5.

ao. 16. E. 2. cum castro de Karl. Ant. de Lury,  
et mand'est Andr. de Harcla, T. R. apud Pen-  
temfractum, 11 Feb. F. m. 11

CUMBRIE.

storehouse for amunition. In the walls of the town, three gate-way towers, a semicircular bastion, called Springold Tower: and add to these, the citadel. But besides those mentioned in the report, the walls were garnished with several square towers, particularly a tower at the western sally port, and a tower called the Tile Tower, of particular strength.

Before we quit the subject of the castle, we must remark the beautiful and extensive prospect which you command from the great tower. The foreground is formed of level meads, washed by Eden; in one part, insulated by a separation of the river. This plot is ornamented by two fine stone bridges, one of four, the other of nine arches, the great passage towards Scotland. The hanging banks are crowded with the village and church of Stanwix, and the distant ground filled with the mountains of Bewcastle. To the south, you command the plains towards Penrith, shut in on either hand by a vast chain of mountains; over which Cross-fell and Skiddaw are distinctly seen, greatly eminent. To the east, a varied tract of cultivated country, scattered over with villages and hamlets, mingling beautifully with woodlands on the extensive landscape: the distant horizon formed by the heights of Northumberland. To the west, the Frith spreads out its

## CUMBRIE.

Castrum et honor de Egremont, Anth. de Lucy, et mand'est Rob. de Legburn, T. R. apud Cowyk, 10 Junii F. m. 5.

Comitat. Cumb. Hen. de Malton, T. R. apud Ebor. 3 Julii, F. m. 2.

ao. 17 E. 2. castr. de Karl. Anth. de Lucy, T. R. apud Cowyk, 3 Julii, F. m. 28.

ao. 18 E. 2. Hug. de Louthre, et mand'est Henr. de Malton, T. R. apud Henle, 24 Martii, F. m. 5.

Rob. le Brun, et mand. est Hug. de Louthre, T. R. apud bellum towin regis 18 Apr. F. m. 4.

ao. 1 E. 3. Petro Tilliol, et mand'est Rob. Brus, T. R. apud Westm. 4 Feb. F. m. 24.

Castrum de Karl. Anth. de Lucy, T. R. apud Westm. 10 Feb. F. m. 28.

ao. 2 E. 3. castrum de Karl. Anth. de Lucy, T. R. apud, North<sup>n</sup>. 20 Maii. P. pte. 1 m. 5.

ao. 4 E. 3. Rad. de Dacre, et mand'est Petro Tilliol, T. R. apud Westm. 5 Dec. F. m. 13.

Castrum de Karl, Ranulpho de Dacre, et mand'est Petro Tyliol. T. R. apud Westm. 10 Decem. F. m. 12.

ao. 10 E. 3. cum castro de Karl. et mand'est. Ran. de Dacre, q<sup>d</sup> comitat liberet John de Glanton, 9<sup>d</sup> castrum (ec) T. R. apud Berewyk sup Twede, 27 Jan. F. m. 22.

ao. 12 E. 3. cum castro de Karl. Rolland de Vaux, et mand'est Ric. de Denton, T. R. apud Westm. 8 Feb. F. m. 34.

Idem comitat. et castr. Anth. de Lucy, T. R. apud Turri Lond. 12 Maii, F. m. 25.

## CUMBRIE.

ao. 13 E. 3. castrum de Karl. John epo Karl. et mand'est Anth. de Lucy, I custode, apud Berkhamptede, 20 Junii, F. m. w.

ao. 15 E. 3. Hug. de Morriceby, et mand'est Anth. de Lucy, T. R. apud Staunford, 15 Nov. F. m. 5.

ao. 17 E. 3. castrum de Karl. John epo Karliol, et mand'est exec. testam. Anth. de Lucy, T. R. apud Westm. 25 Junii, F. m. 22.

ao. 18. E. 3. castr. de Karl. I Karli. epo T. R. apud Turri in London. 24 Martii, F. m. 30.

Comitat. Cumbriæ. Hug. de Morriceby, T. R. apud Melford, 4 Nov. F. m. 11.

ao. 19 E. 3. castr. de Karl. Hug. de Morriceby, T. R. apud Turri. Lond. 8 Sept. F. m. 12.

Idem castr. Thom. de Lucy, T. R. apud Westm. 18 Oct. F. m. 10.

Comitat. Cumbriæ Thom. de Lucy, T. R. apud Mortlek, 5 Nov. F. m. 6.

ao. 24 Ed. 3. Ric. de Denton, et mand'est Thom. de Lucy, T. R. apud Weston, 16 April. F. pte 1<sup>a</sup> m. 42.

Ric. de Denton, T. R. apud Westm. 22 Oct. F. pte 1<sup>a</sup> m. 14.

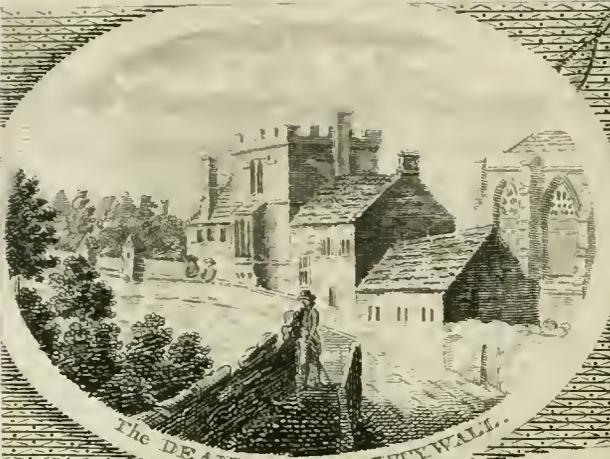
Castrum de Karliol, Ric. de Denton, T. R. apud Westm. 16 April F. m. 41.

ao. 25 E. 3. cum castro Karliol, Hug. de Louthre, T. R. apud Westm. 30 Nov. F. m. 11.

ao. 26. E. 3. Hug. de Louthre, T. R. apud Westm. 22 Nov. F. m. 5.\*

\* Ex MS. Bodl. No. 4197, vol. lv. p. 15.





The DEANRY from the GEYWALL.

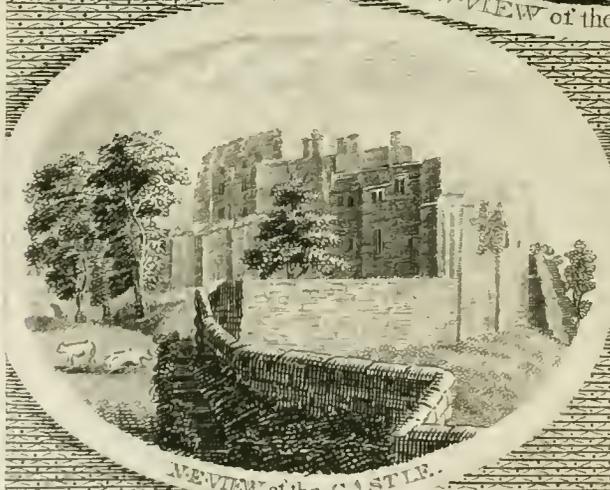


S.W. VIEW of the FRITHY.

CARLISLE.



N.W. VIEW of the CATHEDRAL.



N. VIEW of the CASTLE.



GATE of the CASTLE.

shining expanse of waters, margined on this hand by a cultivated tract, on the other by the Scotch coast, where Cressel, and a chain of mountains extend towards the ocean.

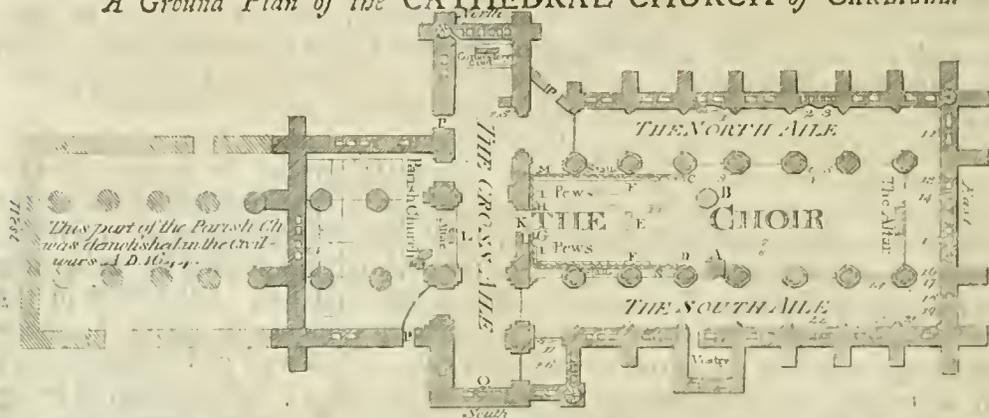
The parts of the CATHEDRAL now remaining, shew, that the old structure when it was intire, was a noble and solemn edifice. "The body of the cathedral church ys of an older building than the quyer; and yt ys as a filial derived from St. Oswald's fast by Pontfret." Lcl. Itin. vol. VII. page. 48.—but since his days, it has undergone great change, as will be shewn in the sequel. The present edifice consists of the east limb of the cross, being the chancel, and the cross aisle or transept, with the tower: the greatest part of the west limb of the cross, having been pulled down in the civil wars, 1641: with the materials they erected a guard-house at every gate of the city, and one in the market-place; and two batteries in the castle. The circular arches and massive round columns, "whose shafts are only fourteen feet two inches high, and circumference full seven and a half,"\* which remain of the west limb and transept, are of the heaviest order of the Saxon architecture; and at the first sight, testify the different ages in which this part and the chancel were erected: indeed the architecture denotes an earlier æra than the time of William Rufus, and probably here is a part of the work of the age of St. Cuthbert: but there is no corroborating evidence to attend the mode of building, which might prove so ancient a date. The west end is said to have been, in length, 135 feet from the cross aisle, of which 43 feet remains, it being dismembered of 92 feet. It is not in our power to determine how often this church was restored; it is evident that the Danes laid this city in ashes, and that King William Rufus, under his trusty nominee Walter, † restored the city and the public buildings: but so early as the reign of King Henry II. the city was laid waste by the Scots, and the public records were burnt, which most probably, agreeable to the custom of those days, were deposited in the archives of the ecclesiastics: ~~conceiving this to be the fact, then we must admit of some considerable~~ change in this sacred edifice; for in 1292, we are told, an accidental fire consumed the church, with half of the city, to the number of 1300 houses, as far as the north gate. In the reign of King Edward III. it was rebuilt by contributions. The editor of Camden's words are, "Almost in the middle of the city, stands the cathedral church; *the upper part*, whereof (being newer) is a curious piece of workmanship, *built by King Henry VIII.* but the lower is much more ancient.—The lower west part is the parochial church, and as old as St. Cuthbert; or as Walter, who came in with the Conqueror, was a commander in his army, rebuilt the city, founded a priory, and turning religious, became, himself, the first prior of it. The chancel was built by contributions, about the year 1350, and the belfrey was raised, and the bells placed in it, at the charge of William de Strickland, bishop in the year 1401." The expression used by this learned editor, is so indefinite, that we own we are not able to determine, whether he meant to imply that King Henry VIII. built the present chancel. By a writer in the

\* Pennant.

† The Magna Brit. has it, that D. King of Scotland, built a great part of this cathedral.

Gentleman's Magazine 1745, p. 674, it is said, "on the 14th Richard II. near "1500 houses were destroyed, with the cathedral, and suburbs," by an accidental fire; and he adds, this account is taken from the Magna Britannia Antiqua et Nova. If this account has any foundation, the last conflagration happened forty years

A Ground Plan of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of CARLISLE.



Qua domus hęc floruit quidē hodie: sicut hęc hanc:  
 cū bonis funtibus aycetis huc didmna lucis. L. 602

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A The Bishop's Throne.   | 5. Unknown.                                    |
| B The Pulpit.  | 6. Unknown.                                    |
| C The Governor's Seat.   | 7. Bishop Smith's Grave-stone.                 |
| D The Mayor's do.  | 8. His Lady's.                                 |
| E The Litany Desk.   | 9. Bishop Law's Monument.                      |
| F The Reading Desks.   | 10. Bishop Bell's Grave-stone.                 |
| G The Bishop's Stall.  | 11. Bishop Barrow's Tomb.                      |
| H The Dean's do.   | 12. Mr. Tomlinson's Monument.                  |
| I The Prebendaries' Stalls.                                    | 13. Mrs. Benfon's Monument.                    |
| K The Entrance, above which is the Organ.                      | 14. Mrs. Saunderfon's.                         |
| L The place where the Bells are rung.                          | 15. Rev. Mr. Thompson's.                       |
| M The place where the Legend of St. Anthony is painted.        | 16. Unknown.                                   |
| N The place where the Legend of St. Augustine is painted.      | 17. Rev. Archdeacon Fleming's.                 |
| O The Clock.   | 18. Bishop Fleming's.                          |
| P The Doors, the south one of which opened into the Cloisters. | 19. His Lady's.                                |
| 1. Bishop Strickland's Tomb.                                   | 20. Miss Senhouse's.                           |
| 2. Unknown, but supposed to be Bp. Welton's.                   | 21. Mrs. Dacre's.                              |
| 3. Unknown, but supposed to be Bp. Appleby's.                  | 22. Sir Tho. Skelton's Tomb formerly was here. |
| 4. Bishop Robinson's Monument.                                 | 23. Dean Wilrow's Monument.                    |
|  | 24. Unknown.                                   |
|  | 25. Unknown.                                   |
|  | 26. St. Catharine's Chapel.                    |

years after the Restoration made in the preceding reign; but it was ten years before Bishop Strickland raised the belfrey, which would have been an useless work, when the church was in ruins. These contradictions and ambiguities, we are at present obliged to leave unsolved.

The choir is 137 feet in length, and, with the side aisles, 71 feet broad: the cross aisle or transept is 28 feet broad, so that the length of the church, when entire, was exactly 300 feet within. The choir is of fine Gothic architecture, with light columns, remarkably beautiful. The stalls are garnished with tabernacle work; (the organ is placed at the cross screen, which contains but a narrow and low entrance, and is a great injury to this fine edifice.) By late repairs it is greatly embellished, being wainscotted with oak, from the stalls round the whole east end of the choir, in a simple stile, after the old order. The open gates leading into the side aisles, are old and much broken, but shew excellent light Tracery work, finely ornamented. The bishop's throne is not magnificent, but yet elegant and stately. The breadth of the choir and aisles being 71 feet, corresponds well with the height, which to the center of the ceiling is 75 feet. The roof was originally lined or vaulted with wood, painted and ornamented with arms and devices of the several patrons and contributors to the work; with the arms of France and England, were those of the Piercys, Lucys, Warrens, and Mowbrays. The old wood lining remains in the cross aisle, and shews what was the former figure, and the ornaments of the choir: but the outward roof and wood ceiling of the choir having gone greatly to decay, when repairs were made, in 1764 the ceiling was stuccoed, in the form of a groined vault, which is a great advantage to its appearance.\* The east window is large, being 48 feet in height, and 30 in breadth, ornamented with fine pilasters: but it has no cast of solemnity, by means of a border of coloured glass thrown round it, of yellow, red, and green, which looks gaudy.†

“ In the aisles on each side, are some strange legendary paintings of the history of St. Anthony, St. Cuthbert, and St. Augustine: one represents the saint visited by an unclean spirit, who tempts him in a most indecent manner.” † Above every picture is a distich relative to the subject.

To

\* The whole expence amounted to 1300l. towards which, Dean Bolton contributed 50l.; Bishop Lyttleton 100l. and the Countess Dowager Gower, 200l.; the rest was made up by the Dean and Chapter.

† The official duties of marriages, christenings, churchings, and funerals, are performed in the parish church, the ordinary duties of the Sabbath, and prayers twice a-day through the year in the choir. On the burial of any of the members of the choir, the corps is carried into that part of the church. The cathedral and parish church are both under one roof. It has a stately steeple with a ring of eight bells, which are rung on all public occasions. The consistory or spiritual court is kept in part of the church. In the abbey, contiguous to the church, and in which properly the church stands, are several venerable buildings, such as the dean's, fraternity, head school, cloisters, porter's lodge, &c.—L.

‡ Pennant.

VOL. II.

G g g g

LEGEND

To give the reader an idea of these strange compositions, we have transcribed the legends of St. Anthony, St. Cuthbert, and St. Aulfine.

The

LEGEND OF ST. ANTHONY.

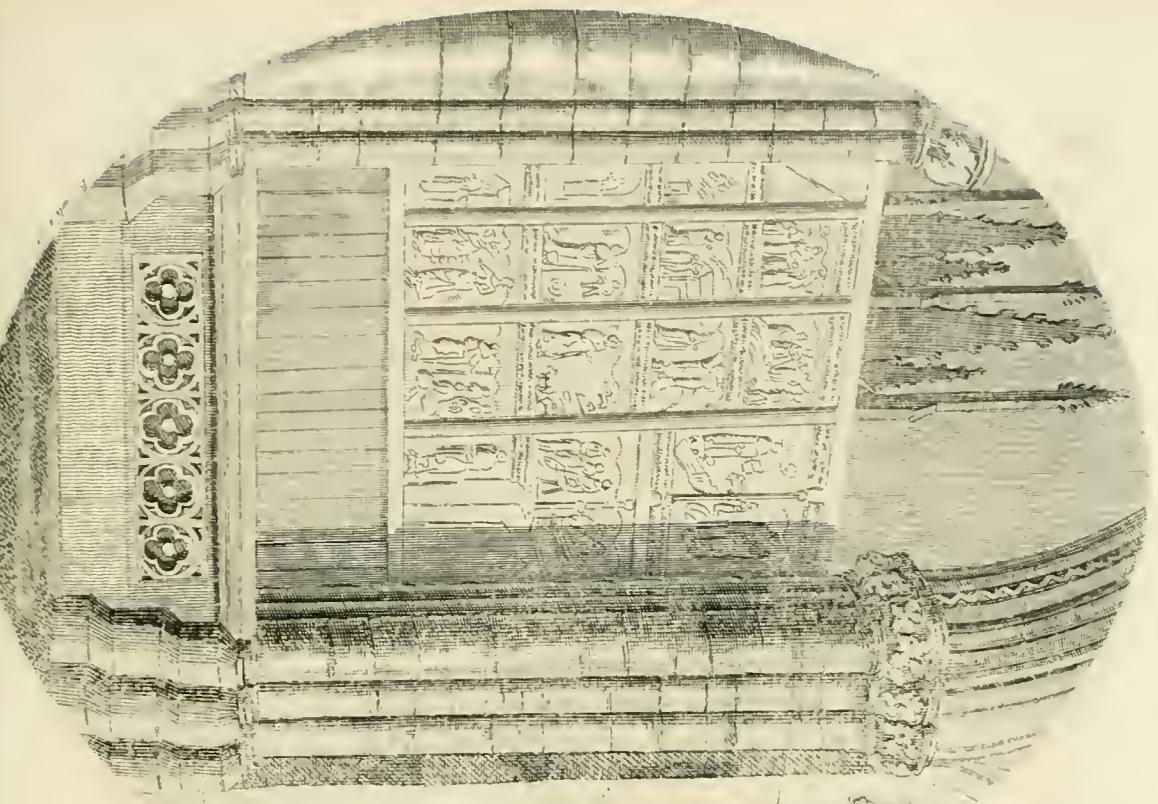
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Of Anton story who lyfte to here<br/>In Egypt was he bornt as doyth aper</p> <p>2 Her is he babtyd Anton they hym call<br/>gret landes and renttes to hym doeth fawl</p> <p>3 As scoler to the kyrk here is he gayn<br/>To here the sermontt and astyr itt he<sup>s</sup> tayn</p> <p>4 Here geyffith he to the kyrk boith land &amp; rent<br/>To leve in povert is hys intent</p> <p>5 Here in Agelfo to oon aulde man he wentt<br/>To lerne perfeccion is hys intent</p> <p>6 Here makyth he breder as men of relig'<br/>And techyth them vertu to leve in p<sup>r</sup> fecco'</p> <p>7 Here to the wyldernes as armet geon he [dyshe<br/>&amp; thus temptyth hym covyvice with oon gold</p> <p>8 The sprytt of fornycacon to hy' her doth apper<br/>&amp; thus he chaslieth his body with thorne &amp; brer</p> <p>9 The devill thus hat hy' wounded w<sup>t</sup> lance and staf<br/>And levyth hy' for deyd lyyng at hys cayf</p> | <p>10 Here Crist haith hym helyd the devill he dot<br/>away<br/>And comfortyd his confessor deyd as he lay</p> <p>11 Here comands he y<sup>s</sup> bests and ffast away y<sup>s</sup> flie<br/>Y<sup>c</sup> bor hy' obbays &amp; w<sup>t</sup> hy' bydedes he</p> <p>12 Here makyth he a well and water haith uptayne<br/>&amp; comfortyd hys breder thyrst was nere slayn</p> <p>13 Here comandith he best to mak hy' a cayf<br/>&amp; thus he berys Paulyn &amp; lay hy' in graf</p> <p>14 Thus walkid he over the flode water doth hy' no<br/>der<br/>Theodor hy' fe &amp; dar not cu' hy' nere</p> <p>15 Here departithanton to hevyn his faul is gone<br/>Betwixt his two breder in wilder's tho' alone</p> <p>16 Here in wilderns they bery hym that no man<br/>shud hym know<br/>For soo he comanded sync hom first ya draw</p> <p>17 Thus levyth he i wildernes xx<sup>ll</sup> yere &amp; more<br/>Without any company bot the wylde boore.</p> |
|--|---|

LEGEND OF ST. CUTHBERT.

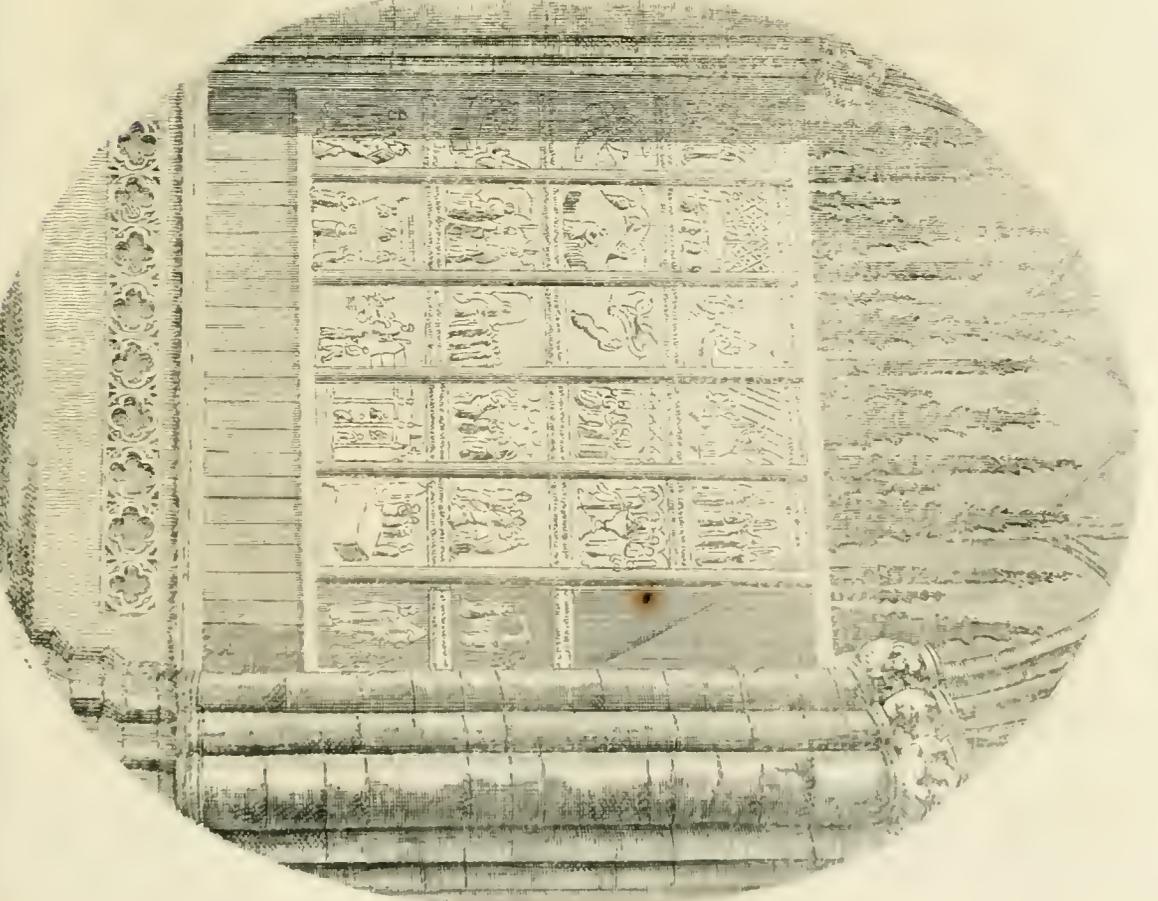
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Her Cuthbert was forbid layks and plays<br/>As S Bede i' hys story says</p> <p>2 Her the angel did hym ..... le .....<br/>And made hys fore to .....</p> <p>3 Her saw he Myda ..... fowl up go<br/>to hevyn blyfs w<sup>t</sup> angels two</p> <p>4 Her to hym and hys palfray<br/>God fend hym fude in hys jornay</p> <p>5 ..... . Melrofs .....<br/>.....</p> <p>6 The angel he did as gelt refreshe<br/>W<sup>t</sup> met and drynk &amp; hys fete weshe</p> <p>7 Her noble told hym w<sup>t</sup> he must de<br/>and after y<sup>t</sup> he ..... suld he</p> <p>8 Her to hys breder two ..... cke<br/>he prechyd godys word myld &amp; mek</p> <p>9 Her stude he nakyd in y<sup>c</sup> fec<br/>to all David p<sup>r</sup>alms fayd had he</p> | <p>10 He was gydyd by y<sup>c</sup> egle fre<br/>And fed w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>c</sup> delyne as y<sup>c</sup> fee</p> <p>11 Fresh water god fend ow<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>c</sup> ston<br/>to hym in farn i he for in ..... on</p> <p>12 Consecrate byshop yai made hy' her<br/>off lyndisfarne both far and nere</p> <p>13 Her by prayers fendys out farne glad<br/>and w<sup>t</sup> angel lad<sup>s</sup> hys hous in .....</p> <p>14 To thys child god graec ..... he<br/>through hys prayers ..... as ye may fe</p> <p>15 Byshop two yerys when he had beyn<br/>lyndisfarne he died both holy &amp; elene</p> <p>16 The crowys y<sup>t</sup> did hys hous unthek<br/>y<sup>s</sup> for full law fell at hys fete</p> <p>17 xj yere after y<sup>t</sup> beryd was he<br/>yai fand hym hole as red may ye.</p> |
|--|---|

LEGEND

Legend of St. Andrew



Legend of St. Andrew





The cross aisle from north to south, is 124 feet; in the center is a tower, in height 127 feet, which originally supported a spire of lead, thirteen or fourteen feet high, which being gone greatly to decay, was totally removed soon after the Restoration.

The pillars of the choir are clustered, and in excellent proportion; the arches are pointed; in the inner mouldings of the capitals, are figures and flowers in pierced work, of light carving, and the inside of the arches are prettily ornamented. Two galleries run above the side aisles, but with windows only in the upper: that in the east end has a magnificent simplicity.

When the choir was rebuilt in the reign of King Edward III. indulgences were issued, the common and most effectual claim of assistance; which were of forty days penance to such laity, as should, by money, materials, or labour, contribute to this pious work: and the bishop's register abounds with letters patent, and orders for the purpose.

“At the west end of the church, is a large plain altar tomb, called the Blue stone;§ on this the tenants of the dean and chapter, by certain tenures, were obliged to pay their rents.”—PENNANT.

#### LEGEND OF St. AUSTINE.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Her fader and mod<sup>r</sup> of sanct Austyne<br/>Fyrst put hym her to lerne doctrine</p> <p>2 Her taught he gramor and rethorike<br/>Emongys all doctours non was hy' lyke</p> <p>3 Her promysid he wyth hys moder to abide<br/>Bot he lest her wepyng &amp; stal the tide.<br/>(grace dedit)</p> <p>4 thus taught he at rome the sevyen science<br/>y<sup>r</sup> was gret prece tyll hys presence</p> <p>5 Her prechyd Ambrose and oft tymys previd<br/>Q<sup>d</sup> tra' occid<sup>r</sup> wych Austine mevid</p> <p>6 Her ponciane hym tald y<sup>c</sup> lyffe off Sanct Anto'<br/>And to Elypius he stonyshed said thus onone<br/>Q<sup>d</sup> pattim' furgu't i' docti et celu' rapiu't<br/>Et nos cu' doctrinis nostris i' i' fer<sup>ac</sup> dem'g<sup>t</sup></p> <p>7 Her sore wepyng for hys gret syn<br/>He went to morne a garth wyth in</p> <p>8 Her wepyng and walyng as he lay<br/>Sodenly a voce thus heid he say<br/>Tolle lege tolle lege</p> <p>9 No worde for tothwark her myght he say<br/>But wrate to the pepil for hym to pray</p> <p>10 Her of Sanct Ambrose cristynd was<br/>The gret doctour Austine through Godes grace<br/>Te deum laudamus Te deu' confitemur</p> | <p>1 Her deyd his moder callyd monica<br/>As yai war returnyng in to Affrica</p> <p>12 Her was he sacred prest and usyd<br/>Of valery the byshop thosse he refusyt</p> <p>13 Her after .....<br/>Hys ..... religion as ye may see</p> <p>14 Her fortunate the herityk concludit he<br/>Informyng the lawys of maneche</p> <p>15 Consecrate Byshop was thys doctour<br/>By all the cuntre withe gret honour</p> <p>16 Es y<sup>s</sup> woma' come to hy' for consolacion<br/>She saw him wyth the trinite in meditacion</p> <p>17 When he complyn had said &amp; come to luke<br/>he was full cleynd owt of y<sup>s</sup> knafys buke<br/>Penitet me tibi ostendisse librum.</p> <p>18 Thay beried hys body wyth deligence<br/>her in hys ayn kyrk of Yponece</p> <p>12 Her lied-brand the king of Luberdy<br/>hym translate fro sardyne to Pavye</p> <p>20 Thei shrynyd hys banes solemnly<br/>In sanct Peter kyrk thus at Pavye</p> <p>21 Thys prior he bad soon do evynfang her<br/>And helyd hym that was sek thre yer</p> <p>22 Her he aperyd unto these men thre<br/>And bad yam go to ..... yt hale.</p> |
|---|--|

§ This blue stone, at the north end of the transept, is the tomb of Prior Simon Senhouse.

Several parts of the abbey were enlarged or improved by Prior Gondibour, who occurs in 1484; the initial letters of his name appearing in several parts. In the vestry is preserved an old oak aumery or chest, with an inscription in the old English letter.—*See the Plate, p. 593.*

Prior Senhouse, who occurs in 1507, repaired the square tower within this priory; and on the beams of the middle room are inscribed many sentences, with a moral maxim often used by him, *Loth to offend.*‡

Prior Slee built the west gate-house, and in a fillet round the arch, in the side towards the court, in an excellent character of raised letters is cut, *Orate pro anima Cristopheri Slee Prioris, qui primus hoc opus fieri incipit, A. D. 1528.*

The door with its ornaments, on the south side of the choir, near the bishop's throne; and also the throne was the work of Prior Haythwaite, about the year 1480, his name having been on the backside of it: and the opposite door with its ornaments, is supposed to have been erected by Prior Senhouse, about the year 1500, by the sentence inscribed thereon, "*Vulnera quinque dei sunt medicina mei,*" which was that prior's common adage. The tabernacle work in the quire was done at the expence of Bishop Strickland, who came to the see, A. D. 1400.

There were two chapels, and two chantries, founded within this church; the chapel of St. Catharine was founded by John de Capella, a citizen of Carlisle, which he endowed with certain burgage houses, some lands and rents. In 1366, there being an unjust detention of the rights of this chapel, Bishop Appleby gave notice for restitution in ten days, under pain of excommunication by bell, book, and candle. This chapel was on the south side of the church.

The chapel of St. Alban in 1356, was on inquiry, found not to have been consecrated, and thenceforth divine offices and sepulture were prohibited to be longer performed therein: this appears by an entry in Bishop Welton's register. On the dissolution, King Edward VI. granted the lands and tenements appertaining to this chantry, unto Thomas Dalston and William Denton.

Bishop Whelpdale founded a chantry, and endowed it with 200*l.* for holy offices, for the souls of Sir Thomas Skelton, Knt. and Mr. John Glaston.

There was a chantry of the holy crosse, but who was the founder, and when it was endowed, is not known; King Edward VI. granted the lands and tenements thereto belonging, in Carlisle and Kirkiinton, to Hen. Tanner and Tho. Bucher.†

In the middle of the choir, is a monument of Bishop Bell, with his effigies in his pontificals in brass; and an inscription on a marginal fillet of brass.—*See*

‡ He was an extraordinary character for meekness in disposition.—In old deeds and other writings, he stiled himself "*Simon, by the patience of God, prior,*" &c.—He caused to be painted the lives of St. Anthony and others, in the isles of the Cathedral, and likewise the ceiling of the square tower in the priory; from which are copied the following rude verses.

Simon Senus prior whose fowll God have mercy  
Soli Dei honor et Gloria Deo Gracis

Remember man ye gret pre-umynence  
Geven unto ye by God omnipotente  
Betwen ye and angells is lytill difference  
And all thinge ertly to the obediente  
By the byrde and beist under ye fyrmament  
Say what excuse mayste thou lay or finde

X Thus you art maid by God so excellence  
X Butte that you aughteste again to hy' be kinde  
X  
X Symon Senus sette yis Roofe and Sealope here  
X To the intent wythin thys place they shall have prayers  
X every daye in the yere  
X Lofe Gode and thy prynce and you ueyds not draid thy  
X enimys.

† For the other religious foundations, the reader is referred to the Eccl. Survey, 26th K. Hen. VIII.

Hic iacet Henricus Petri Ricardus Bell quondam

Perpetuo vale Amen

Henricus Petri Ricardus Bell quondam



Henricus Petri Ricardus Bell quondam

Bishop Bell's Monument.



*the plate.*—He departed this life, A. D. 1496. Bishop William Barrow was buried in St. Catharine's chapel; he died at Rose Castle, A. D. 1429. Bishop John Best was also buried here; he departed this life, A. D. 1560. Bishop Henry Robinson was also buried in this church. There is this remarkable entry in the parish register of Dalton, that he died at Rose Castle, on the 19th day of June, 1616, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and was buried in this cathedral, the same evening about eleven o'clock. In taking down the old hangings and ornaments of the high altar to make the late repairs, at the north corner was discovered, a brass plate finely engraven, which had been put up to his memory. The bishop is there represented in his pontificals, kneeling before one church in ruins, and another lately or newly erected: upon the former is inscribed, "Invenit destructum, reliquit extructum et instructum:" on the latter, "Intravit per ostium, per mansit fidelis, recessit beatus." The devices on the plate are whimsical and grotesque.

Under the engraving, "Henrico Robinsono Carleolensi S. S. Theol. Doctori, collegii reginæ Oxoniæ præposito providissimo, tandemq. hujus Ecclesiæ per annos 18. Episcopo vigilantissimo. 13 Calend Julii, anno apartu virginis, 1616, ætat suæ 64 pie in Domino obdormienti.

"Bernardus Robinsonus frater ac hæres hoc quaecunq. MNHMEION, amoris testimonium collocavit.

"Non tibi, sed Patriæ, præluxit Lampadis instar,

"Deperdens oleam, non operam, Ille suam:

"In minimis fide Servo, majoribus apto,

"Maxima nunc Domini gaudia adire datur."†

Bishop Richard Senhouse was interred here.—He died, A. D. 1626, by a fall from his horse.

Bishop Thomas Smith died at Rose-Castle, and was interred in this church: the following inscription is upon his tomb:—

D. S.

Thomas Smith, S. T. P.

Hujus Ecclesiæ primum Canonicus,

Dein Decanus, tandemq. Episcopus,

Placide hic in Domino requiescit

Vixit Annos LXXXVII.

Obiit duodecimo die Aprilis

Anno Christi

MDCCLII,

Sir George Fleming, bishop of this diocese, died at Rose-Castle, 1747, and was interred in the south aisle.‡ In

† The original was put up in the chapel of Queen's College, in gratitude for his great benefactions to that society: this copy was placed here by his brother.—The date of the epitaph varies from the register which we have examined, we think the register the most authentic.—THE EDITORS.

‡ Here is deposited till a general Resurrection  
whatever was mortal of

The Right Reverend Father in God  
Sir George Fleming Baronet late Lord Bishop of Carlisle  
whose regretted dissolution was July 2. 1747.

In a letter from Mr. G. Smith, in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1749, we have an account of part of a monumental inscription, found below the bishop's throne.\*

BIO. JANT. ENAC VONJEAVX & WILLI: FIL: ROGERI.

There is no attempt to explain what person was here interred; it is possible the tomb was made antecedent to the building of the throne.

The whole of this noble edifice is of red freestone, ornamented with pilasters and pointed arches. There have been some statues on the eastern turrets, but they are mutilated, and gone greatly to decay.

No circumstances are come to our knowledge, touching the religious foundations here, before, or in the time of St. Cuthbert, other than the mention made of them by ancient writers; probably they did exist as several persons speaking of St. Cuthbert's life, tell us he founded, A. D. 686, a convent of monks, a school, and an abbey of nuns: but from Bede's Life of that saint, chap. xvii. it appears the nunnery here, to which Queen Emenburga retired, was existing before St. Cuthbert's visiting Carlisle. Mr. Denton's account of these religious foundations is to the following effect:—

“ When the city was replenished with people, for to maintain better policy in  
“ the same; and to inform the people, instead of a nunnery which had been there  
“ before, and which William Rufus had translated thence, and established at Ain-  
“ staplighe; or rather in recompence for the lands to that nunnery belonging, had

In the 81st year of his Age, and the 13th of his Consecration.

A Prelate

who by gradual and well merited Advancements  
having passed through every Dignity to the Episcopal  
supported that

with an amiable Assemblage of Graces and Virtues:  
which eminently formed in his Character  
The courteous Gentleman and the Pious Christian;  
and rendered him a shining Ornament  
to his Species, his Nation, his Order.

His Deportment

in all human Relations and Positions  
was squared by the Rules of Morality and Religion,  
under the constant Direction of a consummate Prudence;  
whilst his Equanimity

amidst all Events and Occurrences  
in an inviolable Adherence to the golden Medium  
made him easy to himself and agreeable to others,  
and had its Reward

In a chearful Life, a serene old Age, a composed Death.

His excellent Pattern

Was a continual Lesson of Goodness and Wisdom,  
and remains in his ever reverable Memory  
an illustrious Object of Praise and Imitation.

\* In a succeeding number of the magazine, two readings are given of this inscription: the first, *Hic jacet Eva quonda uxor Willi fil Rogeri*: this is subscribed with the signature of Z, &c.

The second is marked with the known signature of that learned antiquary, Mr. Pegg; *Hic jacet Ema quonda uxor Willielmi filii Rogerii*.

“ founded

“ founded another at Ainstaplighe, endowing the same with other revenues there.  
 “ King Henry I. founded a college of secular priests in the second year of his reign,  
 “ and made Athwald his confessor or chaplain, (prior of St. Botolphs) first prior of  
 “ Carlisle, dedicating the church to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and  
 “ endowed them with the tithes of the churches then founded in the Forest of  
 “ Englewood; but being hindred by the tumults and troubles of his time, he could  
 “ not perfect all things before the 33d year of his reign, and then stricken with  
 “ grief for the loss of his children, that were drowned coming from Normandy, by  
 “ the counsel of the Prior Athelwold; and to appease God for his sins, as he thought,  
 “ he erected a bishop’s see at Carlisle, and made the said Athelwold, first bishop  
 “ thereof, whom the Archbishop of York named Thurstan, did consecrate in the  
 “ year 1133: and in his stead, another chaplain of the said King Henry, named  
 “ Walter, was made the second prior of that house, who, a little before his election,  
 “ had taken upon him, by the king’s license, a religious habit, viz. of a regular  
 “ canon there, which order of canons the king and bishop Athelwold had placed  
 “ in that house, banishing the secular priests immediately upon his consecration.  
 “ The said Walter gave to the church of Carlisle for ever in pure alms, his lands  
 “ in Lynstock, Richardby, Crosby, Little Crosby, Walby, Brunkeugh, Carleton,  
 “ Little Carleton, and the wood; and the churches or rectories of St. Cuthbert in  
 “ Carlisle and Staynings, which the king had given him; and the same gift was  
 “ confirmed unto them both by the king and bishop Athelwold.

“ The rectory of St. Cuthbert’s in Carlisle, was founded by the former inhabi-  
 “ tants of Carlisle before the Danes overthrew the city, and by them dedicated to  
 “ the honour of St. Cuthbert of Duresm, who of antient times was lord of the same  
 “ for fifteen miles about Carlisle. At the first foundation of the church every citi-  
 “ zen offered a piece of money, which was a coin of brass then current, which they  
 “ buried under the foundation of the church steeple there, as was found to be true  
 “ at the late re-edifying of St. Cuthbert’s steeple, A. D. \*\*\*\*, for when they took  
 “ up the foundation of the old steeple, they found well near a bushel of that money.

“ After the said priors, Athelwold and Walter, succeeded John, who gave Water-  
 “ croft in Flimby, to the Lord of Workington, son of Gospatrick; and after John,  
 “ Bartholomew, who, in the time of Bishop Hugh, confirmed Orton in Westmor-  
 “ land to the prior of Coneyhead. After him Radulph was prior, who confirmed  
 “ the impropriation of the rectory of Burgh to the abbey of Holm Cultram, in  
 “ the time of Walter, bishop of Carlisle.—After Radulph these were priors suc-  
 “ cessively: Robert Morvill, Adam Felton, Alanus, Galfridus, John de Horncastle,  
 “ John de Penrith, William Dalston, Robert Edenhall, Thomas Hoton, Thomas  
 “ Barnaby, Thomas Hathwaite, Thomas Gudybour, Simon Senhouse, Christopher  
 “ Slec, Lancelot Salkeld, last prior and first dean.

“ After King Henry VIII. had changed the priory into a deanry and cathedral  
 “ church of a new foundation,† at the suppression of abbeys, adding thereunto, for  
 “ their better maintenance the revenues of the dissolved priory of Wetheral, a cell

† The new foundation charter is dated 8th May, 1542, 33d King Henry VIII.

“ of St. Mary’s abbey York, dedicating the church to the honour of the holy and  
 “ and indivisible Trinity. After Salkeld succeeded in the deanry as follows:—

- 1 Lancelot Salkeld last prior and first dean. §
- 2 Sir Thomas Smith, A. D. 1547, died 12 Aug. 1571.
- 3 Sir John Wooley, Knt. inst. 11 Octr. 1577, died 1595.
- 4 Christopher Perkins, inst. 1596, died 1622.—So far DENTON.
- 5 Francis White, inst. 1622, made bishop of Carlisle, 1626.
- 6 William Paterfon, inst. 1626, made dean of Exeter, 1629.
- 7 Thomas Comber, inst. 1630, died 1653.
- 8 Guy Carleton, inst. 1660, made bishop of Bristol, 1671.
- 9 Thomas Smith, inst. 1671, made bishop of Carlisle, 1684.
- 10 Thomas Musgrave,\* inst. 1684, died 1686.
- 11 William Graham, inst. 1686, made dean of Wells, 1704.
- 12 Francis Atterbury, inst. 1704, made dean of C. C. Oxon, 1711.
- 13 George Smalridge, inst. 1711, made dean C. C. Oxon, 1713.
- 14 Thomas Gibbon, inst. 1713, died 1716.
- 15 Thomas Tullie, inst. 1716 died 1726.
- 16 George Fleming, inst. 1727, made bishop of Carlisle, 1734.
- 17 Robert Bolton, inst. 1734, died 1764.
- 18 Charles Tarrent, D. D. inst. 1764, made Dean of Peterborough.
- 19 Thomas Wilson, D. D. inst. 1764, died 1778.
- 20 Thomas Percy, D. D. inst. 1778, made Bishop of Dromore, 1782.
- 21 Jeffrey Ekins, D. D. inst. 1782, died, 1792.
- 22 Isaac Milner, D. D. inst. 1792.

“ The priory wanted not for reliques of saints, for Waldeive the son of Gospa-  
 “ trick, Earl of Dunbar, brought from Jerusalem and Constantinople, a bone of  
 “ St. Paul, and another of St. John Baptist, two stones of Christ’s sepulchre, and  
 “ part of the holy cros, which he gave to the priory, together with a mansion  
 “ near St. Cuthbert’s church, where, at that time, stood an antient building, called  
 “ Arthur’s chamber, taken to be part of the mansion house of King Arthur, the  
 “ son of Uter Pendragon of memorable note, for his worthiness in the time of  
 “ antient Kings. Waldeive also gave other antient buildings, called Lyons Yards,  
 “ often remembered in the history of Arthur, written by a monk; the ruins whereof  
 “ are still to be seen, as it is thought at Ravenglafs, distant from Carlisle, accord-  
 “ ing to that author, fifty miles, placed near the sea; and, not without reason,  
 “ thought therefore to be the same.”——DENTON’S MS.

Mr. Denton’s account of the money found in rebuilding the steeple of St. Cuthbert’s church, is rendered uncertain by some late discoveries; and it is most

§ L. Salkeld was deprived on King Edward’s accession to the throne, and was succeeded by Smith. When Edward died, and Mary came to the crown, Salkeld was restored, 1553; but he was a second time deprived, A. D. 1559, and again succeeded by Smith, who held it to his death, 1577.

\* This Thomas Musgrave was fifth son of Sir Philip Musgrave of Hartley, cast. com. Westm. Eart. He first married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Harrison of Allerthorpe, com. ebor. Knt.—His second wife was Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Cradock of Richmond, com. ebor. Knt.

probable

probable it was a concealed treasure, intended to be secured against the Danes, or some other ravagers: for when the foundations were making for the present new edifice, and the workmen had gone below the foundations of the old church, they discovered the remains of a still more ancient erection, and took up several pieces of broken sculpture; among the rest the figure of a nun with her veil or hood, well cut and in good preservation, which we saw in the garden of George Mounsey, Esq. of Carlisle; so that it should seem the old nunnery stood there. || It seems that Walter's foundation was entirely a new one, and not a revival of St. Cuthbert's institution; for, in Tanner we find "Here was a house of Gray, or Franciscan friars,\* before A. D. 1390;† and also a house of Black friars,‡ founded here 53d Henry III.§

Walter, the Norman, laid the foundation of the priory, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: it is said he became the head of the society which he had instituted; but authors of great authenticity, speak of his work as being incomplete at the time of his death; and that King Henry I. in the second year of his reign, took it under his patronage, finished it, and endowed it, A. D. 1101, and therein placed regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, appointing Athelwald his confessor and chaplain the first prior. Notwithstanding Denton's account, we are convinced there was a succession of thirty priors after Athelwald, before the time of the dissolution. Athelwald afterwards being made bishop of this diocese, was succeeded in the priory by Walter, another chaplain of the kings', who had taken upon him the regular habit; and being a rigorous disciplinarian, he banished all

¶ This sculpture is now lost.—In Mr. Mounsey's, and other gardens adjoining, many foundations of houses, fragments of pottery, quantities of oak-wood, human bones, &c. have been dug up at various times. This ground is upon the east side of English street, and called the Grey-Friars; and up the west side, adjoining the walls, from St. Cuthbert's church to the jail, is called the Black-Friars; and similar things have been dug up here also: a few years ago, in making a drain from a house here towards the walls, the top of an arch was discerned; some of the stones being removed, we discovered a spacious arched room, one side of which rested upon the walls, in height 15 feet, in breadth 12 feet, and in length about 30 feet: the end was narrower and lower, and supposed to have been connected with other similar rooms, but the partitions built up. There were four funnels went upright to the foot path of the walls, but covered at the top with flags, and iron grates in the funnels. On the opposite side, between two of the arches, a horizontal funnel, about two feet wide and three feet high, went towards the city: this was searched a considerable way, till the person was entangled with rubbish which choked it up: beneath this passage, the floor was flagged and walled in about 18 inches high on each side, and a conduit went through the city walls on the opposite side of the vault; this was opened by removing the earth on the out side, about four feet deep, and let out a great quantity of water which was lodged in the vault. Proceeding to remove the wet rubbish which was collected, the workmen were interrupted by the gunner of the castle, who assumed a higher power than Mr. Mead, the store keeper, at whose instance the search was making; and the place was immediately shut up and never since opened. We have accurate drawings and measurements, which we have deferred laying before the public till a full investigation of this mysterious place be made: we are confident there are many other such kind of vaults in the neighbourhood.

THE EDITORS.

\* *Lel. Itin.* vol. VII. p. 48. and in the catalogue of the friars of this order, under the custody of Newcastle.

† *Dodsworth MS. Coll. in Bibl. Bodl.* vol. XCIX. p. 40.

‡ *Lel. Itin.* vol. VII. p. 48.

§ *Mon. Angl.* I. 654.—TANNER'S NOTES.

☞ In the List of Priors, on the following Page, (No. 12.) for *Halton being old, &c.* read *W'arshaw being old, &c.*

the secular priests from that religious house. § The original possessions of this priory were very considerable; but the foundation of the fee succeeding so immediately almost to that of the priory, there is no possibility of distinguishing them

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PRIORS.

- § 1. Athelwald made first bishop of the see.
2. Walter—he gave to this house his lands in Lynstock, Richardby, Crosby, Little Crosby, Walby, Brunskew, Carleton, and the wood; and the churches and rectories of St. Cuthbert in Carlisle and Stainwiggs, which he had of the king's gift. They were afterwards confirmed.
3. John ———
4. Bartholomew.—He and the convent confirmed the appropriation of the church of Orton, in Westmorland, to the priory of Conised.
5. Ralph.—He and the convent confirmed the appropriation of the church of Burgh upon Sands to the abbey of Holm Cultram.
6. Robert de Morvill.
7. Adam de Helton.
8. Allan.
9. John Halton—consecrated bishop, 1292.
10. John de Kendal.
11. Robert.
12. Adam de Warthwic.—He was in contention with the bishop, and in 1300 at his visitation, articles were exhibited against him. Halton being old and infirm, resigned in 1304, with a pension of 20 marks, issuing out of Langwathby tithes.
13. William de Hautwyffel—resigned after four years.
14. Robert de Helperton—continued prior about 17 years.
15. Symon de Hautwyffel.
16. William de Haftworth, 1325.
17. John de Kirby.
18. Galfrid Prior.
19. John de Horncastle, 1352.—In his time inquiry was made by the bishop of the convent's appropriate churches; and certified them accordingly. The convent had four visitations whilst this prior presided. A. D. 1376, he resigned by reason of age and infirmities.
20. Richard de Ridale.—This prior had leave of absence, the bishop nominating a guardian during the interval.
21. John de Penrith, contentious and discordant.—A. D. 1381, he resigned.
22. William de Dalston.—He was notorious for refusing to swear canonical obedience to the bishop, on account of the priory being of royal foundation; and being excommunicated by the bishop for the contempt, he appealed to the temporal court. The royal mandate issued to stay these proceedings, and in order to get quit of so contentious a prior, he was preferred, and the whole abated.
23. Robert de Edenhall, 1386.
24. Thomas de Heton.
25. Thomas Elye.—He built New Layth's Grainge, near Carlisle.—His name is inscribed on the edifice, and remains legible.
26. Thomas Barnaby, 1433.
27. Thomas de Haithwaite.
28. Thomas Gondibour.—He was a great benefactor to the priory, and enlarged and improved the buildings about the abbey.
29. Simon Senhouse.—He was of the house of Seafcales, and occurs prior in 1507.
30. Christopher Slee, A. D. 1532.—He resigned with a pension of 25l. per ann. being old and infirm.
31. Lancelot Salkeld the last prior.—He surrendered the priory to the king, 9th Jan. 1538.

at this time. † The property of the prior and bishop were so blended and mingled, that several contentions and disputes arose, touching them; till Gallo the Pope's legate, at their mutual petition, made partition of their lands. The castle of Linstock,

† King Henry I. when he had † established the bishop's see here, made this church a cathedral: but it is observable, this was the only Episcopal chapter in England of the order of St. Austin. The revenues of the bishoprick were valued, 26th King Hen. VIII. at 577l. in the whole, and 531l. 4s. 11d. clear. The priory was dissolved, Jan. 9th, A. D. 1540, by K. Hen. VIII. who shortly after, founded here, a dean, 4 canons or prebendaries, 8 minor canons, a sub-deacon, 4 lay-clerks or singing men, a master of grammar, 6 choirsters, a master of the choirsters, 6 almsmen, 1 verger, 2 sextons, &c. and granted them the site of the priory, and the greatest part of the revenues of it. In this new foundation, the church is called, *The Church of the holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.*

Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 73, 74, 75, duas chartas Hen. II. pro ecclesiis de novo castello, Niweburna, Wercheorda, Colebrugge, Wittengeham et Rodeberia. Aliam chartam donationes recit. et confirm. cartam Edw. I. de advoc. Eccle. de Soureby: cartam Edw. II. donationem Joan. de Curcio recitantem et confirmantem.

In cl. Rymeri Conventionum, etc. vol. vii. p. 104.

In Prynn's Papal Usurpations, vol. iii. p. 39. pat. 1. Hen. III. m. 3. dorfo.—Ibid, p. 409, de decimis Forestæ de Inglewood, ex plac. parl. 18th Edw. I. n. 34.—Ibid, 673, claus. 24th Edw. I. m. 4. de venatione in dicta Foresta.—Ibid, p. 1192, pat. 35, Edw. I. m. 17. de advoc. Eccle. de Somerby.

In Godwini libro de præfulibus Angliæ, p. 2. p. 143, Episcoporum Carleolensium catalogum, &c.

In Willis' Survey of Cathedral Churches, vol. i. p. 284, an account of the building of the church, and the endowment of the bishoprick, dean and chapter; a catalogue of the bishops, deans, and prebends.

In his History of Abbeys, vol. i. p. 229, the names of the priors.

In le Neves Fasti, p. 332, &c. an account of the bishops, deans, archdeacons, and prebendaries.

The year books, 1st Edw. III. fol. 166.

Notitia Ecclesiæ Conventualis, S. Mariæ de Carloli, per Hugonem Todd, S. T. P. et hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicum MS.

Seriem priorum Carloliensium &c. in volum. nic. Collectaniorum meorum notat, J. T. p. 686.

De antiquis libertatibus, possessionibus, &c. Episcopatus et prioratus Carloliensis.

Fin. 2d Hen. 3. m. 9. pro ten. maner. de Salghill;—Claus. 3d Hen. 3. m. 11. pat. 7. Hen. 3. m. 2. pro advoc. Eccle. de Pemed.—Fin. 11th Hen. 3. m. 6. claus. 12. Hen. 3. m. 14. cart. 14. Hen. 3. m. 4. pro Soka de Horncastle,\* pro feriis apud Horncastle (Linc.) et Meleburn (Derb.)—Ibid, m. 7. de reddit. in Salkeld.—Ibid, m. 10. pro Dalston.—Ibid, m. 11. de Horncastro.—Cart. 15. Hen. 3. m. 7.—Cart. 19. Hen. 3. m. 3.—Cart. 22. Hen. 3. m. 2.—Cart. 36. Hen. 3. m. 11.—Cart. 53. Hen. 3. m. 7.—Cart. 55. Hen. 3. m. 9. et 10.

Pat. 3. Edw. 1. m. 26. et 32. Plac. in com. Cumbr. 6. Edw. 1. rot. 1. de commune pastur in Seburham: Rot. 3. pro viii. bovatis terræ in Blencairn: Pat. 10 Edw. 1. m. le priori et Eccle. Carloli. Amerciandis D. marc. eo quod elegerunt episc. sine licent. regis.—Cart. 18. Edw. 1. n. 26, 27. pro confirm. composit. inter episc. et prior et conv. super divisione terrarum ecclesiarum nemorum, &c. ad eccle. Carloli spectantium.—Ibid, n. 39. pro lib. war. in Dalston et Linstock (Cumb.) Fintennie (Westm.) Horncastle (Linc.)—Ibid, n. 40. pro ecclesia de Rothbury.—Ibid, m. 54. pro eccle. de Werkworth, Colebrugge, Wittingham, Rodeburia, de novo castro super Tynam et de Newburn. Pat. 20 Edw. 1. m. de aquaducta ad molendinum suum juxta castrum de Roos.—Cart. 20 Edw. 1. m. 66.

† The priory seems to have been restored before the placing of the bishoprick here, in A. D. 1133, for William, Bishop of Winchester, who is a witness to a grant of King Henry I. to the canons here (as in Mon. Angl. v. 11,—73. died A. D. 1128.) Fordon in Scotch. edit. Hearne, p. 862. saith this bishoprick was not erected till the time of King Henry II. and that, till then, it was part of the diocese of Glasgow; but this is not the only mistake he hath made in his account of our English affairs.

Lel. Itin. v. vii. p. 48. The priory of Toberclory, in the county of Downe in Ireland, was a cell to this house, as Dugd. Bar. 1. 451.

\* Vide Camden's Brit. p. 478. edit. 1695.

† Perhaps this should be Cart. 18. Edw. 1. n. 54.

stock, in the parish of Stanwix, the capital house of the barony of that name, was for a long series of years, the only palace of the bishops of Carlisle; and in 1293. Johannes Romanus, Archbishop of York, was entertained there, whilst he visited this diocese. The priory was dissolved 9th of Jan. 1540, and the revenues were then valued at 418l. 3s. 4d. ob. 9. according to Dugdale; and 481l. 8s. 1d. Speed. There were cloisters appertaining to this religious house, and also a chapter house, which the dissolute mob, under Cromwell, destroyed: part of the seats, or stalls, of the cloister remain.

pro staturo fedi episcopali relinquendo, scil. libros in Theologia et jure canonico, civ. boves xvi afros etc. Cart. 22 Edw. 1. n. 34. pro terris in suburbiis Carloli et Dalston. Pat. 22 Edw. 1. m. pro libertat. in Foresta de Inglewood.—Pat. 23 Edw. 1. m.—Pat. 21 Edw. 1. p. 2. m.—Pat. 29. Edw. 1. m. pro appropriat. eccl. de Dalston.—Pat. 31. Edw. 1. m. pro ecclesiis de Rothbury et S. Mariæ Carloli appropriandis.—Pat. 32 Edw. 1. m.—Pat. 33. Edw. 1. m.—Pat. 35. Edw. 1. m.—Cart. 35. Edw. 1. n. 44 et 35.

Pat. 1. Edw. 2. m. 22. pro ecclesia de Braumura.—Pat. 2. Edw. 2. p. 2. m. 3. pro eccl. de Sourby approprianda.—Pat. 5. Edw. 2. p. 1. m. 22. vol. 23.—Pat. 7. Edw. 2. m. 4. pro eccl. de Rothbury approprianda.—Cart. 8. Edw. 2. n. 25.—Pat. 8. Edw. 2. p. 1. m. 17. de eccl. de Horncafter cum capella approprianda.—Cart. 11. Edw. 2. n. 74 et 76. pro de afforestatione maner et bosci de Dalston et aliis libertatibus.—Cart. 12. Edw. 2. n. 17. pro libertatibus apud Horncafter.—Pat. 12. Edw. 2. p. 1. m. 18. vel. 19.—Pat. 15. Edw. 2. p. 1. m. 25. confirm. excautb. decimarum inter episcopum et priorem.

Esaet. 3. Edw. 3. n. 34.—Claus. 3. Fdw. 3. m. 12 et 22.—Claus. 4. Edw. 3. m. 31. petit parl. 4. Edw. 3. m. 19. n. 68. 89. Rec. in Scacc. Trin. rot. pat. 5. Edw. 3. p. 1. m. 8 et 9. pro confirmatione libertatum amplissimar et decimarum de terris assertis in Foresta de Inglewood.—Claus. 5. Edw. 3. p. 1. m. 57.—Claus. 6. Edw. 3. m.—Cart. 6. Edw. 3. n. 30. pro eccl. de Aldingham cum capella de Salkeld approprianda.—Claus. 7. Edw. 3. p. 2. m. 6. de decimis extra parochial in Foresta de Inglewood.—Cart. 7. Edw. 3. n. 29.—Pat. 8. Edw. 3. p. 1. m. pro eccl. de Routhbiry—*Ibid.* p. 2. m. 17. vel. 18. pro eccl. de ..... Rec. in Scacc. 8. Edw. 3. mic.—Cart. 9. Edw. 3. n. 29. pro D..... terris in regno Scotiæ episcopus concessis.—Pat. 9. Edw. 3. p. 1. m. 18. vel. 19.—Pat. 10. Edw. 3. p. 1. m. 26. vel. 27. quod episc. possit kernellare mansum suum de la Ros.—Pat. 15. Edw. 3. p. 1. m. 48.—Cart. 19. Edw. 3. n. 3.—Pat. 20. Edw. 3. p. 2. m. 3. vel. 4.—Pat. 29. Edw. 3. p. 2. m. pro kernellando manso de la Rose.—Rec. in Scacc. 29. Edw. 3. Pasc. et Trin. rot.—Pat. 31. Edw. 3. p. 3. m. 8. vel. 9. pro enlargemente parci de ..... Pat. 39. Edw. 3. p. 1. m. 13. pro ten. in Carloli, Caldicote, Carleton, Burstaw, &c.—Pat. 44. Edw. 3. p. m. 21. pro ten. in Huntercomb.

Pat. 4. Rich. 2. p. 1. m. 8. pro eccl. de Routhbiry approprianda.—Pat. 11. Rich. 2. p. 2. m. 34. Pat. 20. Rich. 2. p. 1. m. quod tenentes episcopatus per. quinque annos pro focali et haybote possint in Foresta de Inglewood succidere merciam, ruscariam et juncos.—Pat. 22. Rich. 2. p. 1. m. 36.

Pat. 4. Hen. 4. p. 1. m. 7. pro eccl. de Horncafter approprianda.—Pat. 5. Hen. 4. p. 1. m. 8. de hospitio episc. extra banam novi Terapi London.

Pat. 16. Hen. 6. p. 2. m. 14. de ecclesia de Kirkland. approprianda.—Pat. 21. Hen. 6. p. 2. m. 23. pro ecclesiis de Caldbeck et Rothbury (north) appropriandis.—Cart. 25, &c. Hen. 6. n. 18. pro bonis felonum, &c.—Rec. in Scacc. 26. Hen. 6. Hill. rot. 5.—Pat. 27. Hen. 6. p. 1. m. 9.

Pat. 7. Edw. 4. p. 1. m. 11.—Pat. 8. Edw. 4. p. 1. m. 22. pro ten. et eccl. St. Andraæ et comun pastur in Thuresby.—Esaet. 16. Edw. 4. n.—Pat. 17. Edw. 4. p. 1. m. 16. pro hospitali S. Nicolai.

Pat. 33. Hen. 8. p. 9. (6 Maii) pro dotatione decani et capituli Katiol.

Pat. 4. et 5. Phil. et Mar. p. 13. (7. Mart.) pro advocacione quatuor prebend. in eccl. Cath.—Pat. 5. et 6. Phil. et Mar. p. 4. (14 Nov.) pro adv. eccliarum.—TANNER'S NOT. p. 73, 74, 75.

## THE EPISCOPAL SEE OF CARLISLE†

was instituted and founded by King Henry I. in the year 1133, two and thirty years after the foundation of the priory. By the gift of Egfrid, Carlisle became a member

† *Carlisle Monasterium Canonicorum dedicat. B. Mariæ.*

Walterus Presbyter Normannus, Quem Rex W. Rufus præfecerat urbi Carleolensi cepit inchoare monasterium in honorem. B. Mariæ quo in ipso principio morte sublato, Hen. I. rex prædictum monasterium perfecit canonicosque regulares introduxit, deditq; monasterio 6 ecclesias, viz. Newcastle, Newburn, Warckware, Robern, Wickingham, et Coirbridge fecitu; Adelwaldum confessorum suum primum priorem.

*Carlisle Episcopatus et Ecclesia Cath.*

Hen. primus rex in episcopalem sedem eiecit et Adelwaldum confessorum priorem in primum episcopum fecit ann. 1133. 34 Hen. I. tuncq; consecratus eboraci.—*LÉL. COL. vol. I. p. 121.*

Anno 33. reg. sui Henricus fecit novum episcopatum apud Carluel.—*Ibid. p. 197.*

Anno D. 1132 et reg. Henr. I. 22. facta est nova sedes episcop. apud Caerluil cui designatus est episcopus Ethelwolphus prior St. Oswald.—*Ibid. p. 419.*

Anno MCCC. Fecit rex novum episcopatum apud Caerluil, et dedit illud Aiulpho priori S. Oswaldi. (regis xxx.)—*Ibid. vol. II. p. 203.*

*The Possessions granted to this Church were many:—*

The churches of Newcastle upon Tyne and Newburn, Wertheord, Coleburge, Wittingham, and Rothbury, given by K. Hen. I. also a fishery in Eden, and a mill.

The King of Scotland gave lands in Hathelwifel.

Waldieve, son of Gospatrick.—The church of Espatric, with a carucate of land there.—A house in Carlisle.—The church of Crosby, with a carucate of land there, with all tythes belonging to that church as far as Alne Water.—The chapel of St. Nicholas upon the sea, with its lands, &c.

Alan, son of Waldieve.—Little Crosby.—The church, and a sixth part of the town of Yreby.

Waldieve, son of Alan.—Great Crosby.

Ranulph de Lyndesey.—Lands in Arthureth and Lorton, with a mill.

Gospatric, son of Orm.—The church of Cauldebeck, with the hospital.—Lands nigh Flemingby.

Radulph Engaine.—All Hemyeby with the mill.

William Engaine.—Four saltworks between Brugh and Drumbogh.—Land in Scadbotes.—A house in Carlisle.

Hugh de Morvil.—32 acres in Mebrune, with the meadow at the head of the corn-land, with the crops and common of pasture.

John Morvil.—Lands in Crekestot and Tympaurin.

Uchtred, and Adam his heir.—Lands called Fithvemie.

Ranulph, son of Walter.—Lands in Stainton and two houses.

Theobald de Dacre.—Lands in Tympaurin.

Gilbert Aclugh.—Lands in Tympaurin and Carlisle.

Halth de Malchael and Eva his wife.—Lands in Crackenthorp.

Humphrey Malchael.—Third of the church of Lowther.

Adam Aclugh.—Lands in Tympaurin.

Robert de Vaulo.—Lands in Hottone, the church there and common of pasture.

William, Deau of Carlisle.—House and lands at Carlisle.

Adam, son of Uchtred.—Lands in Tallentyre.

K. Hen. III.—The manor of Dalston, with the advowson of the church; and that the bishops, priors, and canons, shall have thol and theam, infangthief and utfangthief; and that they, and all their men, shall be free from passage, pontage, lestage, stallage, carriage, works of castles, houses, walls, ditches, bridges, pavements, ponds, inclosures of parks, and all other works; suits of shires, wapentacks, hundreds, tythinge,  
aids

a member of the see of Lindisfarne, and followed the translation of that bishoprick to Chester, and finally to Durham. The cause alledged for dismembering Carlisle, and constituting there a separate see, was on account of the distance from Durham, then

aids of sheriffs, view of frankpledge, fines, amerciements, juries and assizes, to have the goods of felons and fugitives, amerciements, and forfeitures.

K. Edw. III.—All tythes issuing out of Assart lands in the forest of Inglewood.—The church of Adyngham, with the chapel of Salkeld, and the church of Sourby, in consequence of the burning of their houses and churches, and other depredations committed by the Scots.

## DECANATUS KARLIOL.

	P. Nich. val.	K. Edw. II.	K. Hen. VIII.
Portio prioris Karliol in } ecclesia Bea Mariæ. }	20 0 0	5 0 0	— — — —
Portio epi eadem —	9 9 0	3 0 0	— — — —
Episcopatus Karliol valet in spiritual et temporal p. ann. clare	— — —	— — —	£ 53 <sup>l</sup> 4 11 <sup>h</sup>
Prioratus beate Mariæ Karl. valet clare p. ann. spirit. et temporal	— — —	— — —	418 3 43 <sup>f</sup>
Cantaria sci Roche in eccl. parochial beate Mariæ Karl.	— — —	— — —	2 14 0
Cantaria sci Crucis in eccl. parochial predict.	— — —	— — —	3 19 0
Cantaria sci Katharine virginis in eccl. paroch. predict.	— — —	— — —	3 2 8
Cantaria sci Albani infra civitat Karl.	— — —	— — —	2 10 4
Prioratus beate Mariæ Magdel. de Lanercoft valet in spirit. et temp.	— — —	— — —	77 11 11
Summa totalis decan. Karl.	£ 740 2 4	30 10 0	1187 13 5 <sup>h</sup> .

	P. Nich. val	K. Edw. II.
Taxatio bonorum temporalium dni Karl. et religios omnium ejusdem facta anno dni mcc et nonag. secunda, per magistrum petrum de insula archidiaconum: Exon. et Adamum de Aston rectorem eccles. de Beckenham, gerentes in hac parte Ebor. Dunelm. et dicti Karl. dioc. vices venerab. patrum dominorum J. dei gratia Wynton et O. Lincoln eorum executor negotii terræ sanctæ a sede apostolica deputator quoad decimam dño E. illustri regi angl. in subsidium terræ sanctæ concessam.		

	P. Nich. val.	K. Edw. II.
Epus Karl. habet — — —	£ 126 7 7	Temp. epi Carl. — — — 20 0 0
Abbas de Heppe habet — — —	46 13 4	Temp. ab. de H. — — — 2 0 0
Priorissa de Ermyngthwait — — —	10 0 0	Pr. de Er non taxantur quia sunt } destrueta.
Prior de Lancreoſt habet — — —	74 12 6 <sup>h</sup>	De Lanercoſt non tax. prop. ca- } dem causam.
Prior de Wederhale habet — — —	52 17 6	Prioris de Wederhall — — — 4 0 0
Abbas de Holm Cultram habet — — —	206 5 10	Abb. de Holme — — — 40 0 0
Prior Karl. habet — — —	96 19 0	Pr. Karl. — — — 20 0 0
Summa totalis bonorum temp.	613 15 9 <sup>h</sup>	86 0 0
Sum. tot. om. bon. spirit. et temp.	3171 5 7 <sup>h</sup>	480 19 0 SP'UA1,

then the seat of the episcopacy, and the consequential delays of episcopal duties there. According to Camden, the monks of Durham looked upon this act of the sovereign,

SP'UAL P'TINENT DICT. EP'OPAT.

	£.	s.	d.
Ep'opatus Karliol.—Johes Kyte ep'us ejusd'm epo'patus h'et Reçtoria de Dalston que valet p. a <sup>m</sup> . coibus annis in prec. granor. decimal agn. et lan. deo. cu. vitul. deo.	30	13	0
Idem ep'us h'et gran. deo. de Stane Wykys Com'fdaile et Brownelston q. val. coibus annis.	0	40	0
Idem ep'us habet gran. deo. de Lynstoke, Richardby, et Bankende infra pochia. de Stane Wykys predict. q. valet communibus ais.	6	10	0
Idem ep'us habet grana et fen. decimal pochie de Aspatrike que val. coibus annis	23	11	8
Idem ep'us h'et gran. decimal pochie de Crosby que valet. communibs. annis	4	13	4
Idem ep'us hab't Reçtoria de Penrethe que valt. communibs annis	33	6	8
Idem ep'us h'et Reçtoriam de Newton que valet communibs annis	6	13	4
Idem ep'us habet in pensonibus communibs. annis infra epopat. predict.	15	9	4
Idem ep'us h'et in fenagijs ibm coibus annis	9	13	0
Idem ep'us hab't in proficiuis et feod. p'bacom testamentor. et sigillor. infra dioc. fu. coibus ais.	6	0	0
Idem ep'us habet in vacaciors. ecclesia. communibs. annis.	0	40	0
Idem ep'us hab't in visitacionibs, de triennio in trienniu xl. q. valt. p. an	13	6	8
Idem ep'us habet dimid. decim. novi castri infra com. Northumbr. q. valet p. ann. coibus annis	10	10	0
Idem ep'us habet Reçtoria de Warkeworthe in com. Northumbr. q valet coibus annis	47	3	4
Idem episcopus habet Reçtor. de Newborne in com. Northumbr. predict q. valt. coibus ais.	22	19	4
Idem ep'us habet p. pencion exeunt Abbathie de Tynemouthe in com. p'dict coibus annis	0	6	8
Idem ep'us habet Reçtoria de Horncastre cio. inj. capella eia. annexis in com. Lincoln. que valet communibs. annis	28	6	8
Idem ep'us habet Reçtoria de Melbone et Chaleston in com. Darbie que val. p. ann.	45	0	0
Sm Sp'ual.	308	3	0

Temporal et tinet } Idem ep'us habet Domino de Dalston infra com. Cumbo. q. valet. dict. ep'opat. } p. anno.	65	11	3
Idem ep'us habet unu Molendinu granaticu ibm que valet communibs. annis	8	0	0
Idem ep'us h'et p'quisita certar curia, ibm que valet communibs. annis	0	20	0
Idem ep'us h'et in Relevijs ibm coibus annis	0	14	4
Idem ep'us habet in terr. Dm'cal p'tin man. ij S. de Roos que valet p. ann.	28	16	0
Idem ep'us habet Dominico de Lynstoke et Crosby in D'co com. Cumbo. que valt. p. anno.	17	4	7
Idem episcopus habet unu. Molendinu. ibm. que valet coibus annis	0	40	0
Idem ep'us h'et in p'quisita cert. Cur. ibm communibs. annis	0	5	0
Idem episcopus h'et certas terr. et ten. in Aspatrik que valet p. ann.	5	13	0
Idem ep'us habet certas terr in Penrethe que valet p. ann.	7	3	6
Idem ep'us habet certas terr. in Petcelwray in com. Cumbr. p'dict q. val. p. ann.	0	3	4
Idem ep'us habet manerio de Bewleyen in com. Westm'land que val. p. ann.	8	16	0
Idem ep'us h'et div'fas terr. et ten in Colly, in com. Westm'land p'dict que valt. p. ais.	3	3	0
Idem ep'us habet unu ten. in Haltewresselle in com. Northumbrie q. val. p. ann	0	4	0
Idem ep'us habet Dominu. de Horncastre in com. Lincoln que valet p. ann.	100	0	23 h
Idem ep'us h'et in p'ficiuis p'quisita cur. ibm. que valet coibus annis	3	19	0
Idem ep'us habet dico'fas terr. et Redd. in com. Myddellfex ext. Temple Barre, Lon. don vocat Karlelle rent que valet p. ann.	16	4	0
Sm temporal,	£ 268	17	11 h
Sm tot. valoris t'm. sp'ual q'm. tem.	577	0	11 h de quibs

Resolut.

sovereign, as a grievous infringement of their ancient rights and privileges; but from the abject disposition of mind, peculiar to that age, they avoided pointing the

Resolut. reddit. } In redditu resolut. dno regi p. quad'm feod firm. excunt de p'dcs			
et Pent. } man'io de Roos et p'ke annuatim	—	—	—
			0 56 10
Et in quad'm pensio solut. priori Karlij pro ukmenby annuatim solut.	—	—	0 2 6
Et in conf. pensio solut. epo Dunelm. p. Newcastle et Warkworth annuatim	—	—	20 0 0
Solucioes ffod.—Et in resolut ny <sup>os</sup> decan. p. leviacoe senag. et pens. et alljs dict' epo' pat			
p'tin viz. Henri VII. Colyer cap. <sup>nus</sup> . Leonardus Langholm, cap. <sup>nus</sup> . Thomas Ellerton,			can' er. no'
cap. <sup>nus</sup> . et Leonardus Lowther, cap. <sup>nus</sup> . in feod. annuatim ejusdem solut.			deb. cx.
Et in feodo solut annuatim Henr. comiti Cumb. Generali Senescallo terr.	—	—	0 40 0
Et in feod annuatim solut. Henr. comiti Cumb. constabul. castri de Roos	—	—	
			Cancell q. no'
			deb. cx
Et in feod. annuatim solut. Joli Barnefield subsenescallo cur.	—	—	0 53 4
Et in feod. Cristofer Denton ball. de Roos annuatim solut.	—	—	0 40 0
Et in feod. Georgio Bewlye clv. recepto firm. terr. p'dict' solut. ann. tim.	—	—	0 53 4
Et in feod. Joh'm Heton ball. apud Penrethe annuat. solut.	—	—	0 6 8
Et in feod. Thome Glevok ball. apud calco gayte solut. annuatim	—	—	0 2 0
Et in feod. Will'mo Nycholson ball. de Lynstok, annuat. solut.	—	—	0 10 0
Et in feod. Will'mo Caldebek ballio de Aspatrik annuat, solut.	—	—	0 6 8
Et in feod. annuatim solut. dno Hasley gen'ali senescallo apud Hornecastre	—	—	6 13 4
Et in feod. annuatim solut. Thome Naylter ball. ibidem apud Hornecastre p'd't	—	—	0 53 4
Et in feod. ann. tim. solut. Richardo Vaynes subballico ibm.	—	—	0 26 8
Resolut. peno Rector de } Et in pensio resolut. priori et conventu de Breden excunt			
Melborne com. Darbie } Rector de Melborne in com. Darbie annuatim solut.			0 31 4
	Sm oim deduct. p'dcas	£ 45 16 0.	
	Et rem.	53 <sup>l</sup> 4 11 h.	

#### PORATUS B'VE MARIE KARLIOL INFRA DECANATUS KARLIJ.

Spual p'tinent } Crist. Slece prior ejusdem p'orat h'et Rectoria p'ochie Sancte Marie			
dict' p'orat. } Karlij que valet p. annu. coibs annis in garbis et fen. decial circa Karlioln.			13 0 8
Idem p'or habet decias garbar et feni forelli de Inglewod eid. Rector p'tinet q. val.			
coibs annis			14 0 0
Idem p'ior habet decias garbar et feni forelle de Westwarde eid. Rector p'tinent q.			
vals. coibs ais.			4 0 0
Idem prior habet decias ageitament de Plumpton eid. Rector p'tinent que valet coibus ais			5 6 0
Idem p'or habet et ageitament de Westward eid. Rector p'tinent que valet coibs annis			0 13 4
Idem prior h'et decias lani et agnor. totins p'ochie p'dict' que valet coibs annis			12 13 4
Idem prior habet et <sup>as</sup> albe et pullor. apium lini et Canobi cu. aliis minut. decis et obla-			
conibus dict'. Rector p'tinent que valent coibus annis			15 0 0
Idem prior habet Rector p'ochie Sancti Cuthberti Karlij que vals. coibus ais. in garbis			
et fen. decial in p'cell.			16 0 0
Idem prior h'et in garbis et feni decial villar. de Carleton, Botchartby, et Bristoc q.			
vals. coibs ais.			4 6 8
Idem prior habet decias garbar et feni de Blackhaull et Blakellhod q. val. coibs ais.			0 40 0
Idem prior habet decial lani et agnor totius p'ochie p'dec q. valet coibus annis			0 32 0
Idem p'or habet et as lani albe pullor. ap'n et Canobi cu. aliis minut. decis et oblaco-			
nibus dict'. Rector p'tinentibus que valent coibus ais.			11 6 8
Idem p'or habet rectoria p'ochial de Hayton que valet communibs. annis			3 2 0
Idem p'or habet rectoria ecclie. de Cumrew que valet communibs annis			3 2 0
Idem prior habet rectoria ecclie p'ochial de Cumgwhitton que valet p. ann.			4 6 8
Idem prior habet rectoria de Roelyf que val. communibs annis.			3 13 4
Idem prior habet rectoria ecclie p'ochial de Crosby-Cannoby que valet coibs annis			13 6 8
Idem prior habet rectoria ecclie. p'ochial de Ireby que val. p. ann.			15 7 8
Idem prior habet rectoria de Sebergham q. val. p. ann.			9 10 0

Idem



“ Carlisle and Tiviotdale to their diocese.” “ It is observable this is the only  
“ Episcopal chapter in England, of the order of St. Austin.” — TANNER.

King

Idem prior habet terr. et ten. in Brownelston que valent annuatim	— — —	0 20 0
Idem prior habet terr. et ten. in Lorton que valent annuatim	— — —	5 2 4
Idem prior habet terr. et ten. in Allerthwayte que valent p. annu.	— — —	4 14 0
Idem prior habet terr. et ten. in Saburgh'm q. valent p. ann.	— — —	5 16 2
Idem prior habet terr. et ten. in Langholme que valent annuatim	— — —	5 19 6
Idem prior habet terr. et ten. Facen. in com. Westm'land in div'ut villis viz. Staynton,	} 0 32 5 h	
Moderbye, Guypes, et Crosbygarret que valent p. annu.		
Idem prior habet terr. et ten. infra civitatem Karlij et subter muros ejusd'm situat. et jacen. que valent annuatim	} 10 0 0	
Idem prior habet terr. et tenementa jacen. in Caldecotes et Caldecotbank, Werye		
Holme coteris q. in locis p'pe civitatem p'dict. que valent annuatim	} 10 0 0	
Idem prior habet diversos reddit five firma jacen. in div'is Hamlett in Westm'land, Cum-		
breland et Gylleyfland que valent annuatim	} 4 11 0	
Idem prior habet terr. et ten. in Crosby-Cannonby que valent p. ann.		
Idem prior habet terr. et ten. infra dominiu. de Sowerby que valent annuatim	0 5 0	
Idem prior habet terr. et ten. jacen. in comitatu. Northumbrie vis in Novocastro sup.	} 8 19 8	
Tynham Conibrig. et Haltwisle que valent. p. ann.		
Idem prior habet in ffynii et p'quisit. curiar. suar. annuatim	— — —	0 40 0
Sm temporal	— — —	£ 150 2 3
Sm tot. valoris t'm sp'ual q'm temporal	— — —	482 8 1 de quibs.
Resolut. } In redditu resolut. d'no regi p. terr. et ten. in Langholme annuatim solut.	} 0 20 0	
Reddit. }		
Et in consimili redditu. solut. dicto. d'no reg. p. le strande annuatim	— — —	0 0 2
Et in cons. solut. d'co d'no regi. p. terr. et ten. nostris in Saburgh'm annuat.	— — —	0 17 8
Et in cons. solut. d'co d'no regi p. ten. nostro in quo manet Nicholaus Smalhorne annuatim	— — —	0 0 20
Et solut. d'no de Uldaille p. terr nostris in Bagray annuatim	— — —	0 12 0
Et solut. Thome Blan'hasset p. Penyfeld annuatim	— — —	0 3 0
Et solut. domino regi. p. le King rig. juxta Swinley annuatim	— — —	0 6 0
Et solut. domino de Sowerby p. ten. ib'm annuatim	— — —	0 6 8
Et solut. episcopo Karlij p. terr. in Brownelstayne annuatim	— — —	0 8 4
Et solut. Abbati de Holme Colt'm p. le Deipdrawght annuatim	— — —	c 2 0
Et solut. d'no de Kyrkbryde p. terr. in Dokuray annuatim	— — —	0 4 0
Et solut. d'no de Musgrayff p. terr. in Crosbygarret annuatim	— — —	0 4 0
Et solut. d'co d'no de Musgraiff p. terr. in Grype annuatim	— — —	0 4 0
Et solut. d'no de Newbye sup. moram annu. trio.	— — —	0 10 0
Et solut. p. le Mylnholme annuatim	— — —	0 6 8
Et solut. comiti. Northw'br. p. terr. et tenement. in villa et territoria de Corkbrig annu.	} 0 4 7	
jacen. in Northw'bria		
Et solut. p'ori Sanct. Bege p. quod'm ten. infra Karl'm annuatim	— — —	0 2 0
Et in cons. solut. d'no regi p. quad'm in clausura vocat raper lees am.	— — —	0 5 4
Et solut. cioibs. Karlij p. novo redditu annuatim	— — —	0 5 0
Et solut. heredibs. Thome Blan'hasset annuatim	— — —	0 0 12
Et solut. custodibs. luminis Sancte Marie ecele. Sancti Cuthberti per compositioem ann.	} ean. q. ut sup.	
Et solut. heredibs. Thome Colte annuatim		
Et solut. heredibs. Hemici Tanterelle et Rob'rti Sparcy annuatim	— — —	0 0 4
Et solut. presbitero cantarie Sancte Katherine infra ecc'tiam p'ochialem Sancte Marie	} 0 6 0	
Karlij p. quod'm ten. annuatim		
Et solut. comiti. Northumbrie p. tenement in Caldbek annuatim	— — —	0 0 6
Et solut. ep'o Karlij p. terr. in Comerdale annuatim	— — —	0 2 0
Et solut. domino de Sourbye p. terr. ib'm annuatim	— — —	0 5 0

Et

King I Henry constituted Ethelwald, or as he is some times called, Adeluph, then prior there, the first bishop of this new see: and the church of St. Mary then became a cathedral church.

Et solut. d'no regi p. diversas liberis firmis jacen. in parvis hamlett annuatim	—	—	o	16	4
Et solut. ep'o Karlij p. terr. et tenement. quond'm Joh'es de capella annuatim	—	—	o	17	11 k
Et solut. eidem ep'o p. ten. in Caldogayte annuatim	—	—	o	2	2 h
Et solut. dict. d'no regi p. terr. et ten. quond'm Gylbert. Growte annuatim	—	—	o	26	7 h
Et solut. Johanni Coldaile p. Sprye, Flat, Knockdon, Wald, et aliis minut. redd. ann.	o	o	10		
Et solut. p. le Courthouse Garthe annuatim	—	—	o	0	8
Et solut. ciobis. Karlij pro tribus tenement. et p'pe Fossam castri annuatim	—	—	o	0	18
Et solut. ciobis. p'dict. p. div'fas tenement. jacen. in le Market. sede annuatim	—	—	o	5	8
Et solut. heredibs. Thome Blan'hasset p. qd' ten. p'pe Fossam castri Karlij annuatim	o	4	3		
Et solut. heredibs. Joh'is Boofed de Penrethe p. le bere place annuatim	—	—	o	3	0
Et solut. heredibs. Thome Beachamp p. quod'm ten. annuatim	—	—	o	0	18
Pensiones annuat. } solvend. }	In pensio. solut. vicarij de Edynhall per compositionem annuatim	—	o	53	4
	Et solut. ep'o Dunelmien p. pensionibis. eccliar. in North'bria annuatim	—	28	0	0
	Et solut. vicario de Adingh'm per compositionem annuatim	—	o	13	4
	Et solut. vicario de Kyrkland per compositionem annuatim	—	o	6	8
Solucoes fact. p. } curis ordinatijs. }	In solut. d'no ep'o Karlij p. subsidio ecclie. cathedralis Karlij p'dict } in quolibis. tertio anno solvend. et nu'e in tribus equis porconibis di- } videt. unde annuatim. }	—	o	2	4
	Et solut. d'co d'no episcopo p. subsidijs eccliar. de Sowrebye et Adyngh'm, Sil'r in } tercio 8s. 8d. quolibis. anno solvend. et dividend. ut sup. unde annuatim }	—	o	2	103 f
	Et solut. eid'm episcopo p. subsidio ecclie. Sancti Cuthberti ut 8s. sup. in Wes con- } similes partes divsi. unde annuatim sol. }	—	o	2	8
	Et solut p. fenagio ejusdem ecclie. annuatim solvend. }	—	o	4	0
Elemosina per ordinacoes sive } ffnda'coes dat. annuatim. }	In elemosina per ordina'coes Henrici regis p'mi fundator } n'ri et Matildis regine dat. annuat. p aibs. ipfor. et suc- } cessor suor. }	—	3	0	2
	Et solut. p. ordina'coem bone memorie Will'mi Strykland Karlij e'pi dat. in elemosina } p. solemp'm obitu p. ipso annuatim celebrato }	—	o	20	0
	Et in elemosina p. ordina'coes dict. Will'mi imp'pm observand dat. p'sbiter. celebrantibis. }	—	o	30	6
p. anima ipsius annuatim	—	—	o	30	6
	Et in elemosina p. ordina'coes bone memorie Marmaduci Lumleye Karlij e'pi dat. annu. } p. lumine quodo de cera continue accenso coram venerabilissimo sac'rment in ecclia. nos- } tra eucaristie et imp'pm. duratur. }	—	canc.	p'dict.	causa.
	Et in elemosina p. ordina'coes bone memorie Gylberti Wylton Karlij episcopi pro } solemp'm obitu p. eo celebrat. et p'sbitis celebrantibis. p. eo annuatim }	—	canc.	causa.	p'dict.
	Et in elemosina p. ordina'coes Edwardi nuper regis uy <sup>tl</sup> dat. tribis. bidelles annuat. }	—	5	17	0
	Et in elemosina p. ordina'coes dict. d'ni regis dat. p'obitis celebrantibis p. anima ipsius } ct Elisabethe consort. sue et aiabus omi. successor. suor. annuatim }	—	canc.	causa.	p'dict.
	Et in elemosina p. ordina'coes domini Gilberti Ogle d'ni Ogle dat. annuat. p. obitu }	—	canc.	causa.	p'dict.
p. eo celebrand.	—	—			
Feodo annuat. } solvend. }	In feodo solut. Johanni Thomson gen'all n'ro ballivo annuatim	—	3	6	8
	In feodo solut. Nicholas Scot balliu villar. de Carlton Bryseo et Petelwray annuatim	—	o	40	0
	In feodo solut. Henr. comiti Cumbr. gen'ali senescallo n'ro annuatim	—	o	26	8
	In feodo solut. receptor. sp'ualiu gen'ali infra p'ochiam S'cte Marie Karlij annuatim	—	o	26	8
	In feodo Rico' Baruus senescallo n'ro in div'fis curijs infra comitat. Cumbr. annuatim	—	o	26	8
	Sm o'im deduct p'dear. — — — — —	—	£	64	4 8 f
	Et rem. — — — — —	—	418	3	4 3 f
	Xmas. inde — — — — —	—	41	16	4 f

## EPISCOPUS I.

IN the distant age in which the first Bishop of Carlisle arose, little can be gathered of the virtues or memorable actions of men, though even thus eminent: this obscurity is greatest in a country which was almost a constant scene of military exploits, depredations, and bloodshed. Carlisle, though a chief barrier against the Scots, suffered many changes of fortune, and the life of its bishop was frequently disturbed and full of trouble. From such causes, there is but little historic matter handed down to us, personally relative

*Cantaria S'ce Recke in Eccles. p'ochial B'te Marie Karlij infra Decanat. p'dict.*

Willielm. Myers cli'cus cantarista ejusd'm habet unu. ten. jacen. in via Rycharby infra	}	o	12	o		
civitatem Karlij in tenura Willmi Calvert. que valet. p. annu.						
Idem Will'mus habet unu. ten. in via Bocharidi infra p'dict civitatem in tenura Ri'ci	}	o	13	o		
Blan'hasset q. val. p. ann.						
Idem Will'mus habet unu. ten. infra p'dict. civitate in tenura Nicholaj Goldsmythe	}	o	15	o		
cli'ci q. val. p. ann.						
Idem Wilhelmus habet unu. ten. in via piscator infra dict. civitatem in tenura Edwardi	}	o	10	o		
Calvert q. val. p. annu.						
Idem Will'mus habet unu. ten. in Fynklestreete infra dict. civitat. q. val. p. ann.	}	o	4	o		
Idem Will'mus habet unu. ten infra civitat. p'd'eam in tenura Joh'is Leighe que val.						
p. ann.	}	o	o	10		
Sm £ o 54 10 de quibs						
Resolut. } reddit. }	In redditu. resolut. priori Karlij annuatim			o	o	10

Et rem. 54s.—Xma inde 5s. 4d. 3 f ex.

*Cantaria Sancti Cruc. in Ecclesia p'ochial Sancte m' Karlij infra Decanat. p'dict.*

Robertus don Clericus cantarista ejusd'm habet quoa. tenement. certis terris in Kyeke-	}	o	53	o
lylton in Cowpland que valet. communibz annis.				
Idem Robertus habet cert. terr. jacen. in Uprightby Field juxta Karliol que val. p. ann.	}	o	6	o
Idem Robertus habet cert. terr. et tenement. jacent. et infra civitatem Karlij in q'd				
Venella vocat. Frankythvenelle que valet. coibus annis.	}	o	20	o
Sm 79s.—Xma inde 7s. 10d. 3 f ex.				

*Cantaria.*

Thomas Lamfon habet unu. ten. in via Abbathie infra civitatem Karlij tenura Joh'is	}	o	4	o
Kyrkeland que valet. p. annu.				
Idem Thomas habet certas terr. in via castri infra ejusdem civitate q. val. p. ann.	}	o	10	o
Idem Thomas habet de dono in tenura Johis Barnesfield in via castri p. manu. p'or				
Karlij p. ann.	}	o	6	o
Idem Thomas habet tres ten. sup. Baxter Raw que valet. p. ann.				
Idem Thomas habet unu. ten. infra ejusdem civitatem in tenura Edwardi Musgrave	}	o	13	4
milit. p. ann.				
Idem Thomas habet unu. ten. in tenura Thome Sowrell infra dict. civitat. que valet.	}	o	4	o
p. ann.				
Idem Thomas habet unu. ten. in tenura Joh'is Barber q. valet. p. annu.	}	o	3	4
Sm valor. 62s. 8d.—Xma inde 6s. 3d. f				

*Cantaria S'ci Albini infra civitatem Karlij.*

Hugo Barker cli'cus cantarista ejusdem habet unu. terr. in tenura Joh'is Thomson jacen.	}	o	13	4
infra civitatem que val coibus annis.				
Idem Hugo habet unu. ten in tenura Rob'ti Monk jac. infra dict. civitatem que valet.	}	o	10	o
coibus annis.				
Idem Hugo habet unu. ten. in tenura Joh'is Rich'rdson que valet. communibz annis.	}	o	4	o

Idem

tive to this prelate, and several of his immediate successors. We find him indeed busy in one ecclesiastical matter, in which he was immediately adversary to the will of his sovereign. He was one of the electors of Henry Murdæ, abbot of Fountains to be archbishop of York. The king's displeasure was such at this transaction, that he denounced vengeance against all those who were concerned in it: but such was this prelate's contempt of the sovereign's menaces and self-confidence, that he received Murdæ as his metropolitan, when he came to visit David King of Scotland, then resident in this city. † He departed this life, A. D. 1155,|| and was succeeded by

## EPISCOPUS II.

BERNARD, of whom we know little but his episcopal acts.—In 1169, he dedicated the church of St. Mary Magdalene of Lancaster. He remained bishop of Carlisle to the time of his death, which happened, A. D. 1186. From the long continued vacancy of the see, it appears evidently, that it was in a sad unsettled state, and full of discord and troubles, as well as meanly revenue'd; for, by the register of Wetheral, it is shewn that King Henry II. being present at Carlisle, tendered the bishoprick to Paulinus de Leedes, and (as such was even an early influence in the ecclesiastical affairs) offered to augment the income with 300 marks out of the churches of Bambrough and Scarbrough, with the chapel of Tickhill, and two manors adjacent to Carlisle: but even with such augmentations Paulinus refused it. § It continued vacant to the beginning of the 13th century, and King John gave the revenues of the bishoprick to support the archbishop of Slavonia. In 1203, the Pope intermeddled with the income of the see, granting it to the archbishop of Regula, who was obliged to abandon his own, and was destitute of support. This act of the papal authority was confirmed by the king. The continued vacancy led in a flood of enormities among the religious here. The canons publicly announced their contempt of the papal authority, and the censures of his legate: in defiance of all the interdicts and sentences denounced to the contrary, they persisted in celebrating divine services, and all holy offices of the sacraments: but their arrogance and improprieties did not cease there; they swore fealty to the king of Scots, an avowed enemy to the crown of England, and one in open opposition to the authority of the holy see. In consequence of these licentious acts, they set up an interdicted and excommunicated clerk for their bishop, contrary to the will of their lawful sovereign, and the pope's legate; and seizing the revenues of the bishoprick, applied them according to their own will. Enormities like these were to be corrected with the severest measures. The council of King Henry III. applied to Pope Honorius III. totally to remove these offensive canons, and place prebends in their room; to augment the revenues of the see, which were so small that no able and loyal person would accept of the bishoprick, and to displace the person who had

Idem Hugo habet unu. ten. in tenura Joh'is Donkep infra ejusdem civitatem jacen. } que valt. p. annu. — — — — —	o	3	o
Idem Hugo habet unu. tenement. in tenura Henrici Wilson que valt. communibz annis.	o	2	o
Idem Hugo habet unu. ten. jacen. infra ejusdem civitatem in tenura Henrici Nansen. } q. val. coibz annis — — — — —	o	10	o
Idem Hugo habet unu. ten. jac. ib'm in tenura Thome Falder q. val. coibus annis.	o	8	o
Idem Hugo habet unu ten. jacen. ib'm in tenura Leonardi Banes que val. p. annu.	o	2	o
Sm tot. valoris	£	0	52
4 de quibz.			
Reddit. resolut.—In redditu. resolut. civibus civitat. Karlij annuatim — —	o	2	o
Et rem.	£	0	50
4—Xma. 5s. halfp.			

ECCLE SURVEY, 26th K. Henry VIII.

† Pryn. vol. 1. p. 521.

|| Though some learned persons have affirmed, that before the settlement of Mortmain, 7th King Edward I. impropriations were very rare in England; yet this bishop, who died above an hundred years before the enacting that law, confirmed the churches of Wetheral and Warwick, St. Michael, and St. Lawrence, Appleby, Kirby Stephen, Ormshead, Merland, Clibburn, Bromfield, Croglin, and the hermitage of St. Andrew, in the parish of Kirkland, to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York; with this single proviso, that the said abbot and convent should allow such a portion to the officiating minister, as thereby he may be decently maintained, and be able to pay his synodals.

§ In 1188, the temporalties continuing in the king's hand, the following particulars, amongst others, were brought in to account at the treasury: for oil for the sacrament at Easter two terms, and carrying the same from London to Carlisle, 14l. In work of the greater altar and pavement in the church of St. Mary, Carlisle, 27s. 9d. In work of demitery of the canons, 22l. 19s. 2d.

been

been thus obtruded, to the episcopacy. § In consequence of which application, the Legate Gallo, at the pope's command, and with the sovereign's assent, constituted Hugh bishop of this diocese; he being at that time abbot of Belieu; and the canons were banished.

### EPISCOPUS III.

HUGH, abbot of Belieu, the elect of Gallo the legate, came to this see when distracted with the offences of the clergy; yet we do not find that religion was the least abbetted by this prelate: the manners of the religious were not improved, or the errors of those under him reformed; nay, he seemed even doubtful of his own authority, when in the grant made by him to the convent of St. Mary's in York, A. D. 1220, he styles himself, "Hugo dei gratia Karleolensis ecclesie vocatus sacerdos;" so the register of Wetheral shews. He had the favour of his sovereign, and was one of his favourites, in the treaty entered into with Alexander, King of Scotland.\* The pope was petitioned to assist in the restoration of the churches of Peirith, Newcastle, Rothbury, Corbridge, and Whittingham, to the see; and in the king's letters on this occasion, he styles him, "Fidelis noster, cui multo tenemur debito"—"ac sanctæ Romanæ ecclesie devotissimus." † There cannot be a more certain channel for obtaining the true history of any man's life, than the writings of contemporaries and neighbours; by such, this prelate so much devoted to the church, as he is styled by the king, is accused of alienating the possessions of the see; nay, of making fraudulent distributions thereof; and the chronicle of Lanercost passes this dreadful sentence on his untimely death, "That by the just judgment of God he perished miserably, at the abbey of le Foite, in Burgh." ‡ "gundy, as he was returning from Rome." Even if this is the language of truth, it is not that of charity; and shocks the reader, when he perceives it comes from the records of the *scriptores* of a religious house:—there is a rancour in it that gives a jealousy, some latent cause had dictated the severe asseveration: and we find by the register of Holm Cultram, that about the year 1220, this bishop of Carlisle caused the convent of Lanercost to relinquish a reserved rent, issuing out of the church of Burgh upon Sands, as not having been obtained by canonical rules. If such a cause dictated the rancorous condemnation and judgment, what detestation ought we not to hold these impious men in.

We do not find that the episcopacy of this place was to be better filled by the successor of Hugh, whose want of learning gave him even a name of disgraceful distinction, that of *Malerk*.

### EPISCOPUS IV.

WALTER was consecrated, A. D. 1223.—He appears in history, before his episcopacy, in an unpromising character, the friend and intimate counsellor of the base King John; his ambassador to Rome against the dissident barons; and the instigator of those projects which rendered that sovereign's memory detestable for ever; † yet we find him promoted by King Henry III. to this see, enriched by the grant

§ Reverendo Domino ac patri in Christo charissimo honoris Dei gratia summo pontifici, Henricus eadem gratia rex Angliæ, &c. salutem et debitam cum omni honore et subjectione reverentiam. Noverit sancta paternitas vestra, quod canonici Carleolensis ecclesie, faventes et adhaerentes regi Scotiæ et aliis adversariis et inimicis vestris et nostris; procurantes quantum in ipsis est ex heredationem nostram, spreta penitus autoritate vestra, et sedis apostolicæ legati; in locis interdictis et excommunicatis irreverenter et impudenter et contumaciter divina celebrare non verentes prædictum etiam regi Scotia, inimico Romanæ ecclesie et nostro, interdicto et excommunicato, urbem Carloliensem hostile occupanti, seipfos subdiderunt, et ipsum in patronem et dominum acceperunt, et fidelitatem ei fecerunt. Ita etiam quod in præjudicium juris nostri ac ecclesie eboracensis, ad instantiam dicti regis Scotiæ inimici nostri, quendam clericum suum interdictum et excommunicatum elegerunt sibi in Episcopum et pastorem cum etiam prædicta ecclesia Carloliensis sita sit in confinio regni Scotiæ, maxime expedit tranquillitati et paci nostræ et regni nostri, quod tale ibi constitueretur caput, et talia membra, per quos nobis et regno nostro utiliter et efficaciter provideri et adversariis nostri facultas nocendi possit recludi; paternitati vestre devote supplicamus, quatenus consulentes nobis et regno nostro statum ecclesie prædictæ in melius commutare velitis amoreatis (si placet) funditus ab eadem prædictos scismaticos et excommunicatos. Cum enim ipsi in multis abundant, episcopus ita hæcenus egestate afflictus est et inopia, quod vix habet ubi caput suum reclinet, et non invenitur aliquis qui in aliquo nobis utilis esse, poterit aut necessarius, qui episcopatum illum recipere voluerit. Scientes procerto, quod non poterit nobis melius provideri in partibus illis, prout de concilio fidelium et magnatum nostrorum evidenter intelleximus, quam si prædicti scismatici et excommunicati penitus amoveantur, et loco eorum qui dicuntur regulares (cum sint propes irregulares et ecclesie Romanæ inimici et inobedientes) constituantur præbendarii, qui Romanæ ecclesie, obediunt, et nobis et concilio sunt prudentes, et in auxilio efficaces; ut eorum parva a consimili delicto alios deterreat: Et super hiis voluntatem vestram charissimo amico nostro domino legato significare velitis. Et quia nondum habuimus sigillum, has literas sigillo comitis Willielmi Marcellii rectoris nostri et regni nostri sigillavimus. Teste eodem annate apud Wynton 26th diei Aprilis.—RYMER, vol. I. p. 219.

\* Rymer, vol. I. p. 240.

† Pryn. vol. II. p. 375.

‡ Pryn. vol. iii. p. 23.

of the manor of Dalston: to this, in 1232, by the king's charter, was added, the office of treasurer of the exchequer of England; with power of executing that duty, by deputy of his own nomination. But Walter held this distinguished office but a very short time, though his charter contained an appointment for life: he was discharged in a disgraceful manner without any cause assigned; his grants, the instruments of his office, were ordered to be cancelled, and he was fined 100*l.* the king appointing Peter de Rival his successor; and commanded S. de Segrave, his justiciar, to put him in possession of the treasury, in case Walter refused to deliver the keys, and all things belonging thereto, by inventory and view, and testimony of true men. The affections and irons of princes are so fluctuating and uncertain, and their causes so frequently arise from the secret influence of villains, who sport with their sovereign's weaknesses, that we should not from thence deduce the character of any man; this reverse of fortune, some attribute to the intrigues of Peter, Bishop of Winchester, who had great influence with the king. Walter would have repaired to Rome for redress, but having got on board a vessel at Dover, he was arrested by the officers of the crown, and brought on shore. The Bishop of London was a spectator of this outrage, and immediately pronounced a sentence of excommunication against those concerned in this arrest: and so earnestly did he engage in this business, that he hailed to Hereford where the king held his court, and with the assistance of several bishops there present, renewed his sentence.† But it was not long before Walter was restored to royal favour, being a suitable instrument for the times, in the power of his prince.‡ He was a chief instrument in the contract entered into between the king and the Earl of Winchester's daughter. We find his name among the witnesses to the king's ratification of the great charter: and such confidence was at length placed in him, that he was appointed spiritual tutor to Prince Edward, A. D. 1219. He was joined in commission with the Archbishop of York and William de Cantelupe, as lords justices of the realm in the king's absence. This is the last public character we find him in; and in 1246 he resigned his bishoprick, and became one of the order of preaching friars at Oxford, where he died, A. D. 1248.†

## EPISCOPUS V.

SYLVESTER DE EVERDON was his successor, being advanced from the archdeaconry of Chester, 9th November, 1246.

He protected the rights of his bishoprick with ardour, and in his political character, was highly respectable: he opposed the innovations and incroachments the crown attempted against the privileges of the church; particularly in that of the election of bishops;\* and was one of the prelates, who, in the presence of the king, pronounced the anathema with bell, book, and candle, against those who infringed the liberties of England.‡ He died in 1255, by a fall from his horse;|| and was succeeded by

## EPISCOPUS VI.

THOMAS DE VETRIPONTE, of the house of the earls of Westmorland, on the 5th Nov. 1255; but of him we have no account further, than that he departed this life in the month of October next, after his consecration, and was immediately succeeded by

## EPISCOPUS VII.

ROBERT DE CHAUNCY on the 12th of February, 1258, he being advanced to this see from the archdeaconry of Bath. He fell into an unhappy opposition to the sheriff of Cumberland, which occasioned

† Matt. Paris, 324. § A. D. 1123.

‡ He had the wardship of Walter, son of Odard de Wigton (a child of two months) and with him the manors of Wigton, Melmerhy, Stainton on Edeo, Blackhall, and Warwick.

§ In 1245, he had the following licence to make a will:—"Rex omnibus, &c. scilicet, sciatis quod testamentum quod W. Karliolensis episcopus condidit vel conditurus est quocunque tempore et quocunque loco tam de iudis in terra quam de wardis et firmis, et omnibus suis mobilibus pro nobis et heredibus nostris gratum habemus et acceptum, et illud concedimus et confirmamus. prohibentes ne aliquis ballerie nostre vel heredium nostrorum que idem episcopus reliquerit ad executionem testamenti sui faciendum manum mittat, vel in aliquo se inde intromittat, vel aliquo modo testamentum illud impediat; quietum testamentum suum, quam executores testamenti sui cepimus in protectionem et defensionem nostram et heredium nostrorum. In cuius rei, &c."—Pryn vol. ii. p. 636.

\* Pryn. vol. ii. p. 795. has this remarkable speech of the king to this prelate. "Et te, Sylvester Carleolensis, qui dñi labens cancellariam clericorum meorum clericulus extitisti, qualiter postpositis multis Theologis et personis reverendis te in episcopatum sublegavi." § Cum. Burt. p. 233.

|| His seal had on one side, a bishop clothed in his pontificals; and on the reverse, the figure of the Blessed Virgin with our Saviour in her arms, with this motto. "Te rogo, virgo, dei, sis vigil erga me."

his representing to the lord chancellor on the accession of King Edward I. that the bishop had forbidden his tenants to make their fealty to the king. The bishop soon vilified the false representation, and shewed that he had requested the sheriff, by message, to receive their fealty; and made an avowal for himself and his tenants, that they were ready to give every assurance of their duty and fidelity to his majesty. The bishop's character seems to be discovered by his taking occasion, on the application of the abbot of Holm Cultram, who had suffered a distress by the sheriff for the dues of the crown, more through resentment than the necessity of the case, to pronounce a sentence of excommunication against him, which was revoked by the operation of a writ of prohibition. On his death

#### EPISCOPUS VIII.

RALPH IRTON succeeded to the see, A. D. 1280. He was elected by the prior and convent; but it being alleged they had proceeded therein, contrary to the ordinary rules of their privilege, they were attached to answer the king therein: under the papal authority the dispute was terminated, by conferring the bishoprick on the person elected, by Bul', dated 5th April, A. D. 1280; the holy see claiming to have a provisional power therein; and with which King Edward I. acquiesced. ||

Ralph was of a Cumberland family, and was advanced to this see from the abbacy of Guisburne in Cleveland. He was a steady maintainer of the rights of his church, and supported a suit against Sir Michael de Harcla, by which, A. D. 1281, he recovered the manor and church of Dalston. He was also party in a suit for tythes of new cultured lands, within the forest of Inglewood, claimed to be granted to the church of Carlisle by King Henry I. who enfeoffed the same, "per quoddam Cornu Eburneum;" § but the grants given in evidence not extending to such tythes, either expressly or by implication, the right was adjudged to the king, and he afterwards granted the same to the prior and convent, as before-mentioned.

|| Rymier and Pryn.

§ This horn is fully treated of among the antiquities of Carlisle in the *Archæologia*.

"Radulphus episcopus Karleolenis petit versus priorem ecclesie Karleolenis decimas duarum placiarum terre de nova assartarum in foresta de Inglewood, quarum una vocatur Lyntwhaite et alia Kyrthwaite, quæ sunt infra limites parochie suæ du Aspatic. Et super hoc similiter venit mag. Henricus de Burton parsons de Tharsby, et eandem decimas clamat ut pertinentes ad ecclesiam suam. Et prior venit et dicit, quod Henricus rex vetus concessit Deo et ecclesie suæ beate Mariæ Karliolensi omnes decimas de omnibus terris quas in cultum redigerent infra forestam, et inde eos scoffavit per quoddam cornu eburneum, quod dedit ecclesie suæ prædictæ. Et Willielmus Inge qui sequitur pro rege dicit, quod decimæ prædictæ pertinent ad regem, et non ad aliam, quia sunt infra bundas forestæ de Inglewood; et quod in foresta sua prædicta potest villas edificare, ecclesias construere, terras assartare, et ecclesias illas cum decimis terrarum illarum pro voluntate sua cuiuscumque voluerit conferre. Et quia dominus rex super præmissis vult certiorari, ut uni cui quique tribuantur quod suum assignetur, &c. Et certificent regem ad proximum parlamentum."—Cokes 4. Infl. 307.

"The Cornu Eburneum they have yet in the cathedral of Carlisle, a symbol, very probably, of some of King Henry I's grants to the priory; but in none of those grants, of which any copy is now extant, do those tythes appear. The ceremony of investiture with a horn, or other like symbol, is very ancient, and was in use before there were any written charters. We read of Ulf a Danish prince, who gave all his lands to the church of York, and the form of the endowment was this; he brought the horn out of which he usually drank, and before the high altar, kneeling devoutly, drank the wine, and by that ceremony enfeoffed the church with all his lands and revenues.

King Canute, another Dane, gave lands at Pusey in Berkshire, to the family of that name there, with a horn solemnly delivered as a confirmation of the grant; which horn, it is said, is still there to be seen.

So King Edward the confessor, granted to Nigel the huntsman, an hide of land, called Derehide; and a wood, called Halewood, with the custody of the forest of Bernewood, to hold of the king, to him and his heirs, by one horn, which is the charter of the said forest.

So that, not the Danes only, but the English Saxons also, were acquainted with this ancient custom. Thus Ingulphus, abbot of Crowland, who lived in the time of William the Conqueror, acquaints us that it continued down to his time. He tells us that many estates were granted by word only, without writing, as by delivery of a sword, an helmet, a horn or cup, or such like; but this mode, he says, in after times was changed.

Ulf's horn at York, when the reformation began in King Edward the VI's. time, was swept away amongst other costly ornaments, and sold to a goldsmith, who took away from it the tipplings of gold wherewith it was adorned, and the gold chain which was affixed to it. After which time the horn itself, cut in ivory, of an Octagon form, came into the hands of General Fairfax; who being a lover of antiquities, preserved it during the confusions of the civil wars; whose memory is deservedly honoured for other generous actions of this nature; such as allowing Mr. Dodsworth, the antiquarian, a yearly salary to preserve the inscriptions in churches, the giving his valuable manuscripts to the university of Oxford, and his preserving the public library there, as he did the cathedral at York from being spoiled and defaced after the surrender of the city. And he dying in 1671, this horn came into the possession of his next kinsman, Lord Fairfax, who ornamented it anew, and restored it to its ancient repository, where it now remains a noble monument of modern as well as ancient piety.—*ARCHÆOLOGIA*, 168.

This

This bishop was in great confidence with his sovereign, and received several marks of his royal favour. He was joined in commission with the bishop of Cuthbert, to collect tenths within the kingdom of Scotland. He was one of the king's most confidential commissioners, for adjusting the claims to the crown of Scotland, on the 13th of June and 14th of August, 1291. He appears a witness to the king's claim of right to the kingdom of Scotland, on the death of Queen Margaret, which was subscribed at Northampton, on the 12th of May, 1291.† He was one of the plenipotentiaries impowered to contract Prince Edward with the before-mentioned princess; and was an active agent in many other of the most important state transactions of his time. Notwithstanding his coming to the see, in the singular manner he did, we do not discover that he ever betrayed any undue influence of the holy see, or any sinister attempts to aggrandize the papal authority in this country, by acts which could infringe the rights of his sovereign, or the people, through any undue extension of the authority of Rome here. In March 1291-2, he suffered great fatigue in his journey from London, in deep snow, where he had been to attend parliament; he reached Lincolnton, where reposing himself after a little refreshment, a blood vessel broke and suffocated him in his sleep. He was succeeded by.

## EPISCOPUS IX.

JOHN HALTON, who was a busy man in spiritual, as well as secular concerns. He was one of the canons of Carlisle, and probably of the same political principles with his predecessor, as we see him succeeding that prelate, in the commission for determining the claims to the crown of Scotland; and he was present in November 1292, when sentence was given for John Baliol, and he did homage for his kingdom.\* In 1294, he was emissary of King Edward to the court of Scotland, and had letters of safe conduct for his journey. By the pope's authority he was the collector of tenths in the Scotch diocese. He entertained the king and his train at his castle of Rose for a considerable time. He was governor of the castle of Carlisle, A. D. 1302, and had the custody of the Scotch hostages and prisoners. He was joined in commission with the archbishop of York from the holy see, A. D. 1305, to pronounce sentence of excommunication, by bell, book, and candle, against Robert Brus, Earl of Carrick, for the murder of John Cumyn in the church of Dumfries. In the year following, he was one in the commission to absolve all persons for their offences against King Edward's enemies in Scotland, wounding the clergy and spoiling their churches.‡ He was petitioner to the pope for the canonization of Sir Thomas de Cantelupe, late bishop of Hereford. In 1308, he was summoned to attend the coronation of King Edward II. He was shut up in Carlisle by the blockade formed by Edward Bruce's forces in 1314, and obliged to appear by proxy in the parliament at Westminster.† He was one of the plenipotentiaries of the king, in the treaty of peace with Robert Brus, in 1320, which is the last public capacity, out of his episcopal office, in which we find him on record. He departed this life, A. D. 1324; and was succeeded by

## EPISCOPUS X.

JOHN ROSS, 1325, who was imposed upon this see, by the arbitrary disposition of the pope, contrary to the election of the chapter, who had nominated William de Ermyu, canon of York; and which election had received royal confirmation.

He was of a refractory and contentious disposition; and though not employed in a political capacity, had business enough upon his hands, in his disputes and litigations with his clergy. He disturbed the prior and convent in the enjoyment of their revenue, seized their rents and other effects, and interfered with their appropriate churches, inasmuch that they were obliged to appeal to the see of Rome; from whence a delegation was sent to the prior of Durham, to hear and determine the complaint. As he was avaricious and refractory, so was he malevolent and revengeful; for taking advantage of some slight omis-

‡ Rymer. \* Pryn. † Pryn.

† In 1318, in recompence of the many and great services and sufferings of the now aged bishop of Carlisle, King Edward II. addressed the pope for the appropriation of the church of Horncastle, in the diocese of Lincoln (being in the patronage of the said bishop) to his own use, and to annex the same for ever to the bishoprick of Carlisle; that he and his successors, during the ravages of the neighbouring enemy, may have a place of refuge, and out of the profits of the church, may be able to support themselves. Some years before this, the king had granted his own royal licence, insignificant as it seems, without a confirmation from Rome, for the said appropriation; and in the same year, the bishop himself desires one of the cardinals to make the same intercession to the pope; as also, for a remission of the pension paid to the papal see, out of the rectory.—REG. HALTON.

son, in the prior of Carlisle not paying up certain tenths, or other dues, he pronounced sentence of excommunication; the dreadful scourge which was put into the hands of such men, by the powers of the church.—He died at Rose Castle, A. D. 1332. The see was immediately supplied by

#### EPISCOPUS XI.

JOHN KIRBY, prior of Carlisle, being elected and confirmed, 8th of May, 1332. He came to this episcopacy in a most unhappy æra, 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 contempt and hatred of that people before the advancement to the see: so that, it is said, his ordinations were held in very distant quarters 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.¶

In 1337, he was beset by ruffians as he passed through Penrith, who would have assassinated him; and in the fray several of his retinue were wounded.§ In the month of October, his palace of Rose Castle was burnt by the Scots, and the adjacent country swept of its cattle and flocks, the crops destroyed, and the whole adjoining lands laid waste.† He had great trouble in the collection of tenths: he suffered a severe sentence from the court at York, upon his refusing an established vicar to St. Mary's in Carlisle. He was a defaulter in the payment of a large sum to the pope, for tenths in Lincolnshire, for which he suffered suspension and excommunication: but in 1343, we find him again acting in the public capacity of commissioner with Richard, bishop of Durham, and others, to treat with the Scots, touching the settlement of peace and commerce. In 1348, he was appointed to attend the princess, Joan, to Alphonfus, king of Castile, her contracted consort, for which he was allowed five merks a-day, as board wages, out of the king's exchequer.—He departed this life, A. D. 1352. He was succeeded by

#### EPISCOPUS XII.

GILBERT WELTON, a person consecrated by the arbitrary authority of the see of Rome, contrary to an election made by the chapter (under the royal licence and confirmation) of the prior of Carlisle, John de Horncastle; but the king was pleased to revoke those powers, in compliance with the dictates of the holy see, and to confirm the consecration of Gilbert.

He was one of the commissioners appointed by the king to treat for the ransom of David, king of Scotland, and for the establishment of peace between the two nations. In 1359, he was joined with Thomas de Lucy as wardens of the western marches; and in the succeeding years, was one of the commissioners in the memorable treaties for acknowledging David king of the Scotch dominions, and for making a renunciation of King Edward's claim of sovereignty over the crown of Scotland.—He died in the latter end of the year 1362, and was succeeded by

#### EPISCOPUS XIII.

THOMAS APPLEBY, who, under the king's licence, was elected by the prior and convent out of their own canons; but by an interposition of the papal authority the election was annulled, and he came to the see by provision from the holy see, 18th of January, 1363.

¶ Soon after followed a demand for a provision for one of the king's clerks. "Edwardus Dei gratia, &c. venerabili in Christo patro Johanni eadem gratia Episcopi Karliolensi salutem. Cum vos ratione nova creationis vestre teneamini unum de clericis nostris, quem vobis nominaverimus, in quamdam annua pensione sustinere, donec eidem clerico nostro de beneficio ecclesiastico per vos fuerit provifum; ac nos, promotionem dicti clerici nostri Phillippi de la mare de Weston, cuius meritis exigentibus, affectantes, ipsum ad hoc vobis duximus nominandum: vobis mandamus rogando, quatenus eidem clerico nostro talem pensionem a vobis annuatim recipiendam quæ dantem deceat ad recipiendam fortis obligari debeat concedere velitis: literas vestras patentes, sigillo vestro signatas, eidem Phillippo inde habere facientes. Et quod inde ad hunc rogatum nostrum duxeritis faciendum nobis per latorem presentium referbatis. Teste meipso apud Westminster 12. die Sep. anno regni nostri sexto.—REG. KIRKBY.

It doth not appear what return was made to this writ, nor any other of the like nature either before or after in this diocese. Yet such claim seems to be well founded. For notwithstanding the St. Ed. 3. c. 10. whereby "the king granteth that from henceforth he will no more such things desire but where he ought"—yet by the common law, the king as founder of archbishopricks bishopricks and many other religious houses, had a corodyor pension in the several foundations; a corody for his valets who attended him, and a pension for a chaplain, such as he should specially recommend, till the respective possessor should promote him to a competent benefice.

§ K. Reg. † Chron. Laner.

GIBSON CODEX.

He

He appears in several commissions of great moment, and was joined with several men of high rank in the wardenship of the west marches: and shortly before his death, he was in the commission for proclaiming on the borders, the articles of a truce concluded with France and Scotland. His particular character is not delivered down to us; he appears to have been peaceful with his clergy, and steady in his loyalty.—He departed this life, A. D. 1395. The chapter, with the usual licence, proceeded to an election for a successor, and they accordingly chose one William Strickland; but here the pope shewed an absolute disapprobation, and refused to consecrate him; and, of his own nomination, placed in this see

## EPISCOPUS XIV.

ROBERT REED, A. D. 1396, who was translated to Chichester in the course of the same year, and was succeeded in Carlisle by

## EPISCOPUS XV.

THOMAS MERKS.—We have no evidence before us, whether he was the nominee of the chapter, or otherwise: he was one of the monks of Westminster, and a great adherent to the unhappy monarch, Richard II. in whose will he was named an executor. The history of that particular era is not wanted to shew the reader from what principles he stood an advocate in parliament for the deposed king: his attachment was so warm, and his temper so regardless of every thing but truth, that in the first sessions under King Henry IV. he pronounced the severest condemnations on the measures and the men, by which the revolution had been effected; and even treated the reigning prince with that derogation and contempt, that he was committed for high treason, and deprived of his bishoprick. † On the 23d of January, A. D. 1400, the king consented he should be removed from the Tower to Westminster. This relaxation of offended majesty was soon after followed by a permission, under letters patent, to obtain from the pope, in benefices of the court of Rome, appointments of the yearly amount of an hundred merks; but episcopacy was excepted. In 1404, we find him get institution to the rectory of Todenham in Gloucestershire. The king made his petition to the holy see, that the bishoprick of Carlisle might be supplied by the consecration of

## EPISCOPUS XVI.

WILLIAM STRICKLAND, who, in 1363, had been rejected by his holiness; and who now came to this see, 24th of August, 1400. It cannot be doubted, from the channel by which he had his advancement, that he was a strict adherent to the interests of the reigning prince; and accordingly we find his name among the prelates who subscribed the act of succession, and assurance of the crown of England, to the sons of King Henry. We also find him in the commission issued for the arrest and imprisonment of all persons, professing their dissatisfaction in the then settlement of the crown; and who, to encourage faction and disorder, caused it to be reported, that King Richard II. lately deposed and dead, was still living within the dominions of Scotland, by means of which evil reports, the late adherents of that monarch were spirited up to tumult and rebellion. In fact, this was a commission of persecution: the family of the unhappy monarch deposed, had considerable interests and connections of blood in the northern parts, and also much power; so that this commission was sent forth as a scourge at once to repress and humble them; and also to put them in the power of the minions of a court, whose interests on such occasions, may well be devised, and whose use of such an instrument is known.—Bishop Strickland departed this life on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1419, after having held the see near twenty years. He was interred in the cathedral of Carlisle, his monument and effigies being in the north aisle. He was succeeded by

## EPISCOPUS XVII.

ROGER WHELPDALE, of a Cumberland family, a man (allowed by all writers) of great learning. He had his education in Baliol College, Oxford, where he gained a fellowship; he removed into Queen's College, where he was made provost; and on the 12th of October, 1419, he was elected bishop of this diocese, having previously obtained the provision of the see of Rome in his favour, his election followed of course.

As bishop of Carlisle, we do not find him an active character in church or state. The dispositions made by his will were to pious uses; and his writings, though not numerous, were well received in the age he appeared in.—He died in January, A. D. 1422, and was succeeded by the translation of

† Tyndal, Rymer.  
K k k k 2

## EPISCOPUS XVIII.

WILLIAM BARROW from the see of Bangor, by the sole authority of Rome. He was doctor of Canon Law, and chancellor of the university of Oxford.

We have few materials from whence to deduce his character, whilst he held this bishoprick; we find him named in the commission, for entering into a truce with the Scots, at Hawden Stank;|| and in 1429, he appears among the bishops who protested against Cardinal Beaufort's executing the office of prelate of the garter at Windsor on St. George's day, in right of his bishoprick at Winchester.—He departed this life on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1429, at his Castle of Rose, and was buried in the cathedral of Carlisle. His successor was

## EPISCOPUS XIX.

MARMADUKE LUMLEY, who had election by the chapter, but for want of the pope's consent, had not restitution of the temporal rights of the see till the 15th of April, 1431. He was one of the noble family of Lumley in the county of Durham.

He suffered great injuries and losses by the depredations committed by the Scots repeatedly within his diocese; insomuch, that it is said, he was straitened to support his episcopal dignity.\* In 1435, he was one of the commissioners to treat with the delegates of Scotland. In 1449, he was translated to the see of Lincoln, by virtue of the pope's provision.

## EPISCOPUS XX.

NICHOLAS CLOSE, the king's chaplain, and archdeacon of Colchester, succeeded to this bishoprick: he had been chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and there had the degree conferred on him of doctor of divinity. He had gained the esteem of his sovereign, by his excellent conduct in the treaty of peace, concluded with the king of Scots, the year before his advancement to the episcopacy, in which transaction he was joined in commission with the lord privy seal, the lord treasurer, and comptroller of the household, and others. He was a commissioner to examine into the conduct of the wardens of the marches, and conservators of the truce; that their irregularities and offences might be punished.‡ In the succeeding year, 1452, he was one in the commission for receiving the homage of James, Earl of Douglas, and others of the Scotch nobility, who should make application for that purpose. In the same year he was translated to Litchfield, but departed this life in the month of November, possessed of the accustomed provisionary instrument.

## EPISCOPUS XXI.

WILLIAM PERCY succeeded to the see. We know nothing of his political or episcopal character; he was son of the Earl of Northumberland, and was for some time chancellor of the university of Cambridge. He departed this life in the year 1462. The profits of the bishoprick, during the vacancy of the see, were granted by King Edward IV. to Doctor John Kingcote, in part satisfaction of a royal debt, with the specious countenance of a reward for singular services: and soon after, he was consecrated bishop of the see, before he could either be reimbursed the debt, or receive a gratuity out of the revenues.

## EPISCOPUS XXII.

JOHN KINGSCOTT came in by the election of the convent, with the royal assent and papal confirmation, notwithstanding any sinister views there might be in his being put into the receipt of the revenue originally. But he did not live to enjoy the dignity long, departing this life, A. D. 1463, and leaving his exalted station without any memorable or characteristic events. The king was not dilatory in appropriating

|| Rymer.

\* In the year 1431, upon allegation by the king's serjeants and attorney general that such archbishops and bishops of England, as had heretofore accepted of the cardinals that were thereupon deprived of their prelacies here, and praying that the like judgment might be given for the king in the present case of Henry Beaufort bishop of Winchester. the bishops and other lords of parliament unanimously agreed that the ancient rights of the crown in this case ought to be maintained and preserved: but so far as the said cardinal was nearly related to his majesty, that the cardinal should be fairly heard, and that till this should be done, search should be made in the records of the kingdom. The dissent of the bishop of Carlisle is entered on the foot of the record thus: the bishop of Carlisle desired in his answer from the rest, and held, that until the coming of the cardinal nothing at all ought to be done in the affair.

‡ Rymer.

the profits of the bishoprick, granting the temporalities to Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. The chapter proceeded to an election, and by the provision of the holy see,

#### EPISCOPUS XXIII.

RICHARD SCROOP was advanced to this bishoprick, A. D. 1464, and enjoyed it four years; departing this life 16th of May, 1468.—He was one of those prelates, whose episcopacy furnishes the historian with nothing more than the dates of consecration and exit.

#### EPISCOPUS XXIV.

EDWARD STOREY succeeded to the see, by the election of the chapter, with the other confirming powers, A. D. 1468. He was a man of a liberal and benevolent spirit, and was one in whom commissions of great trust were reposed. His munificence was singular, though the bishoprick of Carlisle seems to retain the fewest distinguishing marks of it. He bestowed considerable possessions on Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. He was a liberal benefactor to the church of Ely. He founded, at Chichester, a free school, one of his most distinguished acts of charity. He augmented the revenue of the see of Chichester, with valuable gifts in lands; and the dean and chapter there had considerable donations. The most mistaken appropriation his benevolence dictated to him, and which from his opulence took place, was building the new cross in the market-place of Chichester, and giving to the corporation there an estate for its repairs and perpetual maintenance. In 1471, we see him named among the prelates who took an oath of fealty to Edward, then Prince of Wales.\* He was a commissioner in several of the treaties with the Scotch, and particularly in that of the marriage of the Princess Cecily, second daughter of the king. He was translated to the see of Chichester in the year 1477, where he died and was interred. By the ordonance of the holy see, he was succeeded in the bishoprick of Carlisle by

#### EPISCOPUS XXV.

RICHARD BELL prior of Durham, who received the temporalities of this see, 24th of April 1478. Though he possessed this bishoprick to the time of his death, which happened in 1496, in the course of eighteen years we collect nothing singular in his life. Whilst he was prior of Durham he was in several royal commissions of treaty with the powers of Scotland; but his name, during his episcopacy, has not occurred to me in any record of moment.

#### EPISCOPUS XXVI.

WILLIAM SEVER, his successor, was abbot of St. Mary's in York. He had his education at Oxford, and seems to be derived from mean parentage from the place of his birth, a village near the city of Durham.† He was made bishop of Carlisle, A. D. 1496, and by royal licence held his abbacy in commendam. He was in commission to treat about the marriage of the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Henry VII. with James, King of Scotland. In the year 1497, he was in the general treaty with James of Scotland; and in 1499, he was one of the conservators of the truce, signed and sworn to by both the sovereigns. He was translated to Durham, A. D. 1502, and succeeded in this bishoprick by

#### EPISCOPUS XXVII.

ROGER LEYBURN, who was consecrated 1st of September, 1503. He is one of the vacant characters in our history, departing this life, A. D. 1507. He was of a Westmorland family, had his education at Cambridge, was master of Pembroke Hall, and some time archdeacon and chancellor of Durham.

#### EPISCOPUS XXVIII.

JOHN PENNY was his successor in 1508, and he died in 1520. He had his education in Lincoln college, Oxford; was abbot of Leicester, and bishop of Bangor, from whence he was translated; the pope's bull bearing date at Rome, the 21st day of September. We now advance to a busy and significant character in his successor.

\* Rymer.

† Shincliffe.

## EPISCOPUS XXIX.

JOHN KYTE, who was a man of distinguished parts; though his parentage is not handed down to us, or the nature and place of his education, yet he figured in the offices of the church, in an age when many great characters flourished, without any other advantages than great powers of genius and fervility of principles. In the reign of King Henry VII. he was ambassador to Spain: he was also subdean of the royal chapel; and in the year 1513, he was made archbishop of Armagh in Ireland. The influence of Cardinal Wolsey obtained him many dignities; and he was devoted to his service in return; he consulted our bishop on his most momentous concerns, and conversed with him on matters of the highest nature with the greatest familiarity. In the melancholy reverse of his fortune, the friendship was not broken, and the cardinal received his support from the bishop's hands. § In 1521, Bishop Kyte, on his installation at Carlisle, resigned the archbishoprick of Armagh, and took the titular bishoprick of Thebes in Greece.\* He was one of the commissioners of King Henry VIII. to treat for a cessation of hostilities with Scotland, and in 1526, he was one of the plenepotentiaries for establishing peace with King James V. In the year 1529, we find his name among those who signed their approbation of the king's scruples concerning his marriage; and acquiescing with the vices and enormities of that monster of impiety and arrogance. Launched so far in the intrigues of a corrupt court, we see his name mixed with those minions, who servilely courted the king's smiles with the forfeiture of virtue. He was one of the four bishops who addressed Pope Clement, the seventh, in the matter of the king's divorce: but in the latter years of his life, after the cardinal was removed, and the political countenance of the court changed, he was wavering in his principles. He was a strong opposer of Cranmer, and the rising spirit of reformation; and in that department, was a public adherent to the archbishoprick of York.—He died in London, 29th of June, 1537, and was buried at Stepney. ||

## EPISCOPUS XXX.

ROBERT ALDRIDGE succeeded to the see, A. D. 1537. As he lived in a busy age, and was present to many great changes in church and state, one should expect from a man of so great a character, as to his learning, one whom Erasmus called in his early years, "blanda eloquentiæ Juvenis," a poet and orator of more than ordinary note, that he would have been a shining figure in the multiform business of this part of Henry's reign: but we may judge from his constantly holding the appointments he had, that he temporized with the varying measures of the prince; and like the notorious, though perhaps, imaginary character of the vicar of Bray, still keeping the saddle, let the object of the pursuit be what it might. The fervility that strikes the idea, when one conceives such a character, in the time of this monarch, inspires aversion. It may be a harsh sentence, but it proceeds from a fact, that produces large and natural inferences. Let us attend to his progress in life. Buckinghamshire was the place of his birth, and

§ S. W. Cavend. Memoirs.

\* The fees amounted to 1790 ducats.

## || HIS EPITAPH.

Under this stone clofyde and marmorale  
 Lyeth John Kytte Londoner Natyffe;  
 Encreasyng in virtues, rose to high estate,  
 In the fourth Edwards chapel by his young lyffe  
 Sith which, the seventh Henrys service primatiſſe  
 Proceeding still in vertuous officace  
 To be in favour with this our kings graſe,  
 With wyt endowed, chosen to be legate  
 Sent into Spayne, where he right joyfully  
 Combyned Princes in peace most amate  
 In Greece Archbifhop elected worthelvy;  
 And last at Carlyel rulyng Pastorally,  
 Keeping nobyl Household with grete hospitality.  
 One Thousand syve hundred thirty and sevyn.  
 Invyterate wyth pastoral earys, consumed wyth age  
 The nine tenth of Jun reconyd full evyn  
 Passe to Heaven from worldly pylgrimage  
 Of whose soul good pepul of cherite  
 Pray as ye wold be prayed for, for thus must ye lie.

Jesu mercy, Lady help. ————WEAVERS MONUMENT, p. 539.

he received his education at Eaton, till the year 1507, when he was appointed a scholar of King's college, Cambridge. He was once proctor of that university; and from thence he became master, fellow, and provost of Eaton. About the year 1529, he was made bachelor of divinity at Oxford, and the following year took up his doctor's degree. Soon after, he was appointed archdeacon of Colchester; and in the year 1537, was installed a canon at Windsor, and made register of the order of the garter. He was an opposer of Cranmer, and adhered to the Romish profession of faith; indeed, in the work called the Bishop's Book, containing the godly and pious institution of a christian, it is said he joined with that archbishop; but touching the doctrine of the seven sacraments, his opinion was immediately opposite; and he promoted the act of 3<sup>rd</sup> King Henry VIII. touching the six articles, contrary to every effort of Cranmer.—He departed this life, 1555, and was succeeded by

## EPISCOPUS XXXI.

OWEN OGLETHORP; who, by the inconsistencies in his public actions, seems to have been a very weak man. He received the temporalities of this bishoprick in the month of October, in the year 1556; but the pope's confirmatory bull did not arrive till the month of January following. He was born at a small village, near Tadcaster, in the county of York, of inferior parents, and had his education in Magdalene College, Oxford. In the year 1531, he was proctor of the university, and soon after was entered bachelor of divinity. In the year 1535, he was chosen president of the college; and in 1551, had the distinguished office of vice chancellor. He was made a canon, and soon after dean, of the royal chapel at Windsor; and in the first year of Queen Mary's reign, he was appointed secretary to the order of the garter: this was a year of great honour to him, for in it he held the presidency of Magdalene College, the rectories of Newington and Haffely, in Oxfordshire; together with the deanry of Windsor. In 1554, he was one of the appointed disputants in the controversy with Cranmer, Latimer, and Rydley; and shewed himself a most inveterate adversary to the principles of reformation, and even to that humane rule, toleration. In 1558, we see him acting in the inconsistent character I intimated; for, during the vacancy of the see of Canterbury, when all the bishops had refused to officiate in the coronation of Queen Elizabeth: he only, the lowest of the tribe, the bitterest in the measures against reformers, and the interests of the protestant church; he only could be found to place the crown on the head of that illustrious princess: the lords of the council, willing that the ceremony should have every outward dignity, sent for all the pontifical robes, and ensigns of high office, used by the archbishop on that solemn occasion, that our prelate might be duly habited for the occasion. It is not to be reconciled, how Oglethorpe could be influenced to this office; the character of the princess, and her sentiments in religious matter, were no secrets; and the bishop's faith and sentiments were publicly avouched: the inconsistency is not to be reconciled, but by the discovery of those influences and private springs of the state, which are long since locked up in the impenetrable regions of oblivion. How must he have been shocked and confounded, whilst the ceremony was performing, by the command of the queen not to elevate the consecrated host, in the celebration of mass, usual in this solemnity, "*because she liked it not.*" Wood, with a voice of commiseration, would palliate the error with his pity: "For the fact, when he saw the issue of the matter, and both himself and the whole tribe of his secret order deprived, the churches holy laws, and faith against the conditions of her consecration, and acceptance into that royal office violated, he fore repented him all the days of his life, which were, for that special cause, both short and wearisome."

In the first parliament he gave his vote against the bills for restitution of first fruits, for restoring the supremacy, exchange of bishops lands, and uniformity of the common prayer. He would willingly, by his adherence to his old partizans, have recovered a reputation he had lost, by being a tool to the prevailing party; and, by his unsteadiness, he dropt to the ground between the two. The council fined him 25*l.* for non-attendance at Sewel's challenge in disputation, A. D. 1559, as her majesty had commanded; and shortly after he was deprived of his bishoprick, worth 268*l.*

His death was sudden, but the cause uncertain; the popular report was, that it happened in an apoplexy. He was privately buried at St. Dunstan's in the west. By his will, he ordered the foundation of a school and hospital, at Tadcaster, with an ample endowment.

## EPISCOPUS XXXII.

JOHN BERT who succeeded to the bishoprick, was a man of a different cast, of the true reformer's principles; and one who had lived obscurely during the reign of Queen Mary, to conceal himself from the

the rage and intemperate zeal that distinguished that short, but unhappy period. He was born in the northern parts of Yorkshire, of parents of a low station, and had his education in the university of Oxford. He was consecrated, A. D. 1560, when he was 48 years of age. The unfettered and turbulent estate of the north was such, that he was obliged to have a commission to arm himself and dependants within his bishoprick, against the tumultuous and enraged populace. He was one of those who was created doctor in divinity by Doctor Humphreys, the queen's professor at Oxford, at a private convention in London; and he subscribed the Saxon homilies †—He died 22d of May, 1570, and was interred in this cathedral.

#### EPISCOPUS XXXIII.

RICHARD BARNES was his successor. From this period of time, the business and importance of bishops in secular affairs declined: in their spiritual powers they were so reduced, that only within their respective bishopricks, they held the authorities consistent with the ancient rules of the common law, without the superlative aid of the see of Rome; so that, from this æra the history of our prelates becomes little more than personal. Bishop Barnes was born in the county of Lancaster, and educated in Brazen Nose College, Oxford where he took a degree of master of arts, and was elected a fellow. He had a degree of bachelor of divinity at Cambridge, was chancellor of the cathedral at York, and residentiary canon there for the prebendary of Loughton. In 1567, he was consecrated suffragan bishop of Nottingham; and in 1570, was consecrated bishop of Carlisle. By Rymer, it appears, so soon as he was possessed of the church of Rumalddkirk, he should vacate Stokesley, which he held with his bishoprick, together with Stonegrave. In 1577, he was translated to the see of Durham where he died.—He was succeeded by

#### EPISCOPUS XXXIV.

JOHN MEYER, who was consecrated bishop of this see, A. D. 1577. In 1560, he was master of Catharine Hall, and 1570, was vice chancellor of Cambridge. He is marked by some writers as being intemperately anxious after worldly wealth. That he attempted to obtain from the chapter some beneficial leases for relations.\* Under pretence that Rose Castle was held by the warden of the marches, in these times of eminent hazard from the Scots, he endeavoured to obtain, in commendam, the living of Darfield, as a place of retreat and security.‖——The annexed note is extracted from the Dalton register. §

#### EPISCOPUS XXXV.

HENRY ROBINSON, his successor, was born in the city of Carlisle, and was educated in Queen's College, Oxford, where he had a fellowship, and had an excellent reputation for learning and piety. Whilst he was master of arts, in 1576, he was chosen principal of Edmund hall, and in 1581, he was made provost of Queens, in which office he exerted himself in the reformation of certain innovations and improprieties, which had crept in by the negligence of his predecessors; he saw the college return to its former splendor and significance; and in eighteen years attendance, brought it back to its once flourishing state. He was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, in 1598, having enjoyed the degree of doctor in divinity for eight years.—He died at Rose Castle, the 19th day of June, 1616, as it is supposed, of the plague, as he was interred a few hours after his exit.—His successor

#### EPISCOPUS XXXVI.

ROBERT SNOWDEN, was a Nottinghamshire man by birth: he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, in November 1616. Before this advancement, he was prebendary of Southwell. He departed this life in London, in the spring of the year 1621, and was succeeded by

† The following letter is preserved in Strype, p. 256, it is curious.—5th April, 1567.—To Archbishop Parker

"I have a commendam of a parish, called Rumald Church. It will expire within a year or less. The advowson of the same is ordered to be sold to gentlemen of this country at unreasonable sums of money. So that it is apparent the revenues thereof are like to come into the temporal mens' hands, and the cure into some unlearned ab's, as many others are like to do in these parts, unless your Grace be a good stay therein. For this cause, and for that, my charge here in the queen's service doth daily increase; and also, that in time of wars I have no refuge left to fly unto but only this; I am compelled to be a suitor to your Grace, for the renewing of my commendam for the time of my life. In doing whereof your Grace shall both stay the covetous gripe that hath the advowson for his prey, the unlearned ab's from the cure, where I have now a learned preacher, and bind me as I am otherwise most bound to serve and pray for your Grace's long continuance in honour and godliness; your Grace's poor brother to command,——JOANNES CARLIOLENSIS.

\* Dr. Todd. ‖ Strype.

§ February 15th, 1697.—Reverendus in Christo, Johannes Mey, divina providentia Episcopus Carliolensis, hora octava matutina decimi quinti diei Februarii mortem oppetit; et hora octava vespertina ejusdem die Carliolensi in ecclesia sepultus fuit; cujus justa celebrantur die sequente Daltonii.

EPISCOPUS

## EPISCOPUS XXXVII.

RICHARD MILBURNE, a native of Gillsland, who was translated from St. Davids' to the see of Chester, in September 1621. He was vicar of Sevenoak in Kent; sometime dean of Rochester, and from thence was advanced to the bishoprick of St. Davids'. He left 600*l.* for the endowment of an hospital and school, and departed this life, A. D. 1624. There is a single sermon of his extant, on the subject of the imposition of hands, preached and published whilst he was vicar of Sevenoak.—His successor

## EPISCOPUS XXXVIII.

RICHARD SENHOUSE was a native of Cumberland, of the Netherhall family, and came to the see in June 1624. He was a student in Trinity College, Cambridge, was elected a fellow of St. Johns', and in 1622, obtained a degree of doctor of divinity. He had his promotion from the crown; for, from a chaplainship in the Bedford family, he became chaplain to Prince Charles, and afterwards to King James, who appointed him to the deanry of Gloucester, and from thence to this bishoprick.—He died by a fall from his horse, in May 1626, and was interred in the cathedral of Carlisle.

## EPISCOPUS XXXIX.

FRANCIS WHITE succeeded to the see in December 1626. From a state of obscurity we see him emerging to fame, by the zeal with which he preached against the church of Rome, and by his book against Fisher. From the ruins of the ancient church, arose innumerable sectaries; the great flock was hewn down, and from the roots issued a multitude of ungrafted shoots, bearing unprofitable fruit; among others, the Arminian principles were introduced: this bishop even taught them on the solemn festival of Christmas, in the chapel-royal, in the hearing of his sovereign, and soon after was translated to the see of Norwich: so formidable was the growth of innovations in religion, and arminianism in particular, that they occasioned a parliamentary inquiry. From his fervour against the papists, he was employed by the king, as a spy upon the conduct of the countess of Denbeigh, who was much inclined to listen to the rules of that faith; to reward him for his assiduity in that duty, he first was made dean of Carlisle, and then appointed to the bishoprick. He did not stop at Norwich, but was advanced to the see of Ely in 1631, and departed this life six years afterwards. Upon his translation to Norwich, he was succeeded in the see of Carlisle by

## EPISCOPUS XL.

BARNABY POTTER, who, in those days of division and new devices in the sacred temple, arose to significance by his zeal as a puritanical preacher. He was born in the county of Westmorland, within the barony of Kendal, was a student in Queen's College, Oxford, where he held a fellowship. In 1615, he took his degree in divinity, and was elected provost after he had distinguished himself in Devonshire by his puritanical doctrines. He was one of the king's chaplains, and was consecrated bishop of this see in March 1628, and died in the year 1642.

## EPISCOPUS XLI.

JAMES USHER his successor in the bishoprick of Carlisle, was a man of deep erudition, and a zealous protestant, without bigotry and fanaticism, too much the tincture of the age. He held the revenues of this bishoprick, in commendam, by the grant of King Charles I. as a compensation for his great sufferings in his archbishoprick of Armagh in Ireland, by the commotions in that kingdom. He was, by birth, an Irishman, and had his education in the university of Dublin. He was promoted to the bishoprick of Meath in 1620, and four years afterwards was advanced to the archbishoprick. With difficulty, and a parsimonious hand, he subsisted on the revenues of our see, diminished and exhausted as they were by the armies of England and Scotland, alternately quartering in this county; at length the seizure which was made by parliament on all the lands of bishops, brought him to great distress. In consideration of his eminent character, his learning and virtuous zeal, he had a pension of 400*l.* a-year granted to him, by parliamentary order, but it was paid very ill, insomuch that he never received it above once or twice.

He died in March 1655 at the countess of Peterborough's, at Rygate, Surry, in the 70th year of his age: Cromwell, from what principle it cannot be divined, not agreeable to his character, from some sinister view or private influence, ordered him to be buried at the public charge, in Westminster abbey; to defray the expence of which, he gave a draft upon the treasury for 200*l.* "And this he did out of an

“honourable respect to the memory of so learned a champion of the Protestant cause, as the archbishop was,” so say our authors, Nicholson and Burn. But he was a wretch whose soul could not be touched with such sentiments; hypocrisy, or some low and selfish view intitled him to display this honour and pomp, at the interment of a man, whom he and his creatures had starved to death; inconsistent and abominable are the two contrarieties. Cromwell gave directions that the bishop’s library should not be sold without his consent; but it was plundered of many of the valuable manuscripts; the soldiers took many choice books at a price of their own making, and in the confusion which then distracted the state, the collection was mutilated and greatly prejudiced. The books which escaped the hands of ruffians were given by King Charles II. to the college of Dublin.—On the restoration of King Charles II. this see was supplied by

## EPISCOPUS XLII.

RICHARD STERN was elected, a person of little note by birth. He had his education in Cambridge, was master of Jesus College, and took the degree of doctor in divinity. He was domestic chaplain to archbishop Laud, and attended on the scaffold at his execution. He was a prisoner in the tower with several others, upon a complaint made by Cromwell, who was then one of the burgessees of Cambridge, that they had conveyed the college plate for the king’s relief at York: from this cause he was dispossessed of his several appointments, and lived in obscurity till the restoration. In 1664 he was translated to York, and died there in 1683. The character given of him by bishop Burnet, we think ought to receive great credit from the known integrity of the writer; and he intimates that “*he was a sour, ill-tempered man, and was chiefly studious of measures to enrich his family: he was particularly attached to the court and servile in adopting the measures then moved in; that he was zealous in the affairs of the duke of York, and was strongly suspected of popery.*” Nicholson and Burn have attempted to rescue his character by the publication of a letter which they say was written from York to his successor at Carlisle; but it is anonymous, and if it is from the hand of any person of note, it was as easy to subscribe the name, to give it weight and authority, as to publish the sentences to give him a superficial character. “He was greatly respected, and generally lamented. All the clergy commemorate his sweet condescensions, his free communications, faithful counsels, exemplary temperance, chearful hospitality, and bountiful charity; such is this epistolary panegyric; and which is only equalled by his monumental inscription. Bishop Burnet must have been basely inveterate or deceived.\* But pursuing our authors, we find them speak of him in language not so very full of praise, on the following occasion. His sus-

\* Hic spe futuræ gloriæ situs est

Richardus Sterne, Mansfeldiæ honestis parentibus ortus.

Triâ apud Cantabrigienses collegia certatim

Ipsam cum superbia arripiunt et jactant suam

Sanctæ et individue Trinitatis scholarem,

Corporis Christi socium, Jesu tandem præfectum miserissimum

Gulielmo Cantuariensi martyri a sacris in fatali pegmate restitit.

Ansus et ipse inter pessimos esse bonus, et vel cum illo commori.

Postea honesto consilio nobili formandæ juventuti operam dedit,

Ne de essent qui deo et regi, cum licuerit, rite servirent:

Quo tandem reduce (etiam cum apologia et prece) rogatur

Ut Carleolensis esse episcopus non de dignaretur.

Et non illi, magis quam soli, diu latere licuit.

In humili illa provincia satis constitit summum meruisset

Ad primatum igitur Ebor; ut plena, splenderet gloria, electus est:

In utroque ita se gessit, ut deo prius quam sibi prospiceret.

Ecclesias spoliatas olim de suo vel dotavit vel ditavit amplius.

Non antiquis ecclesiæ patribus impar fuisset, si cœvus.

Omnis in illo emittit quæ antistitem deceat et ornet virtus;

Gravitas Sanctitas Charitas, rerum omnium scientia:

In utraque fortuna par animi firmitas et constantia;

Æquissimus ubique vitæ tenor, regiminis justitia et moderatio;

In sexto supra octogesimum anno corpus erectum,

Oris dignitas, oculorum vigor auriumque amini presentia,

Nec ulla in senectute sax, sed ad huc flos prudentiæ.

Satis probarunt quid mensa possit, et vita sobria.

Obiit, Jan. 18. {Salutis, 1683.  
Ætatis suæ, 87.

cessor settling at Rose-Castle "the only remaining habitable house then belonging to the see; and finding even this in a most miserable condition, a great part of it having been burnt by the Scots in the late rebellion, and the chapel (*which was the only repair bishop Sterne pretended to, notwithstanding what is said in the flattering epigraph above-mentioned, although he had received the immense advantages of coming to the see, when all the leases were either totally or near expired*) being so ill done that it was necessary to take it entirely down, the bishop thought it expedient to proceed against his metropolitan and immediate predecessor for dilapidations. Whereupon the archbishop made a tender of 400l. for repairing the chapel, and pleaded the act of oblivion and indemnity (12 cap. 2. c. 12) in bar of all other dilapidations. The court of delegates adjudged the said tender sufficient for repairing the said chapel, and that all the other dilapidations were covered by the said act, and so dismissed the cause with costs on either side. The bishop being thus totally defeated of all aid from his rich predecessor (the expences of the law-suit having cost him more than 400l.) set about the repairs himself." If in this single instance bishop Burnet's character of the prelate is so sufficiently justified, how might we expect it to be corroborated by his more private history.

## EPI-COPUS XLIII.

EDWARD RAINBOW came to the see in 1664. He was born at Bilton in the county of Lincoln, 1608, being the son of the parish priest there. He was educated at Westminster school, and was a student in Corpus Christi College Oxford. He obtained a fellowship in Magdalen College Cambridge, where he was tutor to several eminent pupils, among whom were the sons of lords, Suffolk and Daincourt. In the year 1642, he was elected master of Magdalen, and took his degree of doctor of divinity: but he was soon after deprived of his mastership for refusing to sign a protestation against the king. In 1652, he obtained the living of Chesterfield in Essex; and in 1659, the Earl of Warwick presented him to the valuable living of Benefield, in the county of Northampton. He was restored to his mastership and made dean of Peterborough soon after K. Charles's restoration, and in the year 1662, he was made vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge.\* He departed this life in the 76 year of his age, in the month of March, 1684, and was interred at the parish church of Dalton. He was succeeded by

## EPISCOPUS XLIV.

THOMAS SMITH born at Whitewall, in Westmorland. He had his education at Appleby free school, and was a student in Queen's College Oxford. He was a man, though deeply read in the learning of his age, of consummate modesty, and humble expectations. In the early part of life, in the university he had the degree of master of arts and held a fellowship. He was a well reputed tutor, and had many eminent pupils. Whilst the king was resident at Oxford, he was appointed preacher at Christ-church; and at St. Mary's, he preached before the Parliament. In the succeeding confusions in church and state, he retired to the north and lived in great privacy. On the restoration he was created bachelor of divinity, and soon after, by diploma, had a doctor's degree given him by the university of Oxford.

He was one of those who were fortunate enough to be in the sovereign's remembrance, for (multitudes were neglected) and was made one of his chaplains in ordinary: in November, 1660, he was nominated to a prebend in this church. A prebend in the cathedral of Durham, in a few months, was offered to him by bishop Cosins, and there he had conceived his preferments in the church were to rest; for at a considerable expence he repaired the house in the college at Durham, in a manner consistent with an idea that it would be the place of his residence for life.

In 1671, he was appointed dean of Carlisle, and in 1684, on the recommendation of K. Charles, he was elected to this see. He died at Rose-Castle, on the 12th of April, 1702, and was buried in this cathedral. §

EPISCOPUS

\* Three sermons only are extant of his works.—One preached at St. Paul's Cross, 28th September, 1634, intitled, "Labour forbidden and commanded."—Another at the funeral of Susannah, Countess of Suffolk, 13th May, 1649, Fecl. vii. 1.—A third, at the funeral of Ann, Countess Dowager of Penbrooke and Montgomery, at Appleby in Westmorland, 14th April, 1676, Prov. xiv. 1.—N. and B.

§ The dean's house was left by his predecessor in the same ruinous condition the rebellious times had brought it into; but was now mostly, from the ground, built at his own expence.

The altar of the cathedral had his offering of a large set of double gilt communion plate; and his praises were addressed to God on an handsome new organ, given by him to the choir.

## EPISCOPUS XLV.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, his successor, was born at Orton near Carlisle, being the son of the rector of that parish. He was a student in Queen's college Oxford, where in 1678, having taken the degree of master of arts, he was elected to a fellowship. In 1681, he was made a prebendary of this church by bishop Rainbow, and had the vicarage of Torpenhow: and in the year following he was made archdeacon of Carlisle. In the year 1702, he was consecrated, at Lambeth, bishop of this see; a promotion said to be obtained by the interest of the Musgraves of Edenhall: an assertion injurious to his great learning, his high merit, and connections in life, from whence his promotion was derived.

He found some difficulties from the imperfection of the instruments, in granting institution to doctor Francis Atterbury, to the deanry of Carlisle; which by the queen's special command were obviated: but it is probable this inbittered their minds against each other, for on the bishop's interposition as visitor under the statute of K. Henry VIII, for appeasing certain contests which had arisen between the dean and the chapter; at the dean's instigation, doctor Todd protested against his right of visitation, insinuating on the invalidity of that statute, and that in the crown only was vested that privilege: || things run so high that Todd was suspended and excommunicated, and the dispute produced such serious consequences, as to promote a law for confirming the statute of K. Henry VIII. In the year 1715, he was made Lord Almoner; in 1718, was translated to Londonderry, in Ireland, and died suddenly, 1726, before his removal to the archbishoprick of Cashell, for which translation the instruments were made out.

He was a celebrated writer, in his works discovering an excellent and almost universal genius. In the year 1678, the secretary of state, Sir Joseph Williamson, sent him to Leipzig to acquire a knowledge of the Dutch and other continental languages. At the instance of the professor there, he translated out of the English into Latin, Hook's Essay on the Motion of the Earth from the Sun's Parallax. In the year 1680, he published the three first volumes of the English Atlas, comprehending an account of Poland, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, and Germany. In the year 1685, he wrote two short accounts of the inscriptions on the Bewcastle monument, and font at Bridekirk in this county; published in the philosophical transactions. In 1696 he published the first part of his English historical library, the second part appearing the next year; and in 1699 it was completed in the third part. In 1702 he

In 1698, his wife died at Rose, and was buried in the cathedral at Carlisle, a little below the rails of the communion table, and over her grave is a fair marble stone, upon which is cut—

D. S.  
Hic intus jacet  
Anna Smith  
R. P. D. D. Thomæ Carloliensis Episcopi conjux charissima:  
Quæ sincera erga deum pietate,  
Indefessa erga pauperes Liberalitate,  
Et singulari erga Omnes  
Morum Candore et Benevolentia,  
Posteris præluxit  
Magnum Christianæ virtutis exemplar.  
Vixit annos LXXVII.  
Obiit sexto die Octobris anno Christi MDCXCVIII.  
Et hic requiescit in Domino.

*The Sums expended by this good Bishop in public Buildings and Charities.*

The school and master's house at Appleby, and cloisters there	} £ 626	New tower there and court walls	- - -	164
The poor and school at Alby	- - -	School at Dalston, 30l.—Tenement there, 80l.	- - -	110
Towards building St. Pauls'	- - -	Court-house at Dalston	- - -	50
New library at Queen's College	- - -	Library and register-office at Carlisle	- - -	120
More to the said college	- - -	To the dean and chapter	- - -	100
Other colleges and chapels	- - -	Pigeon cot at Rose	- - -	55
Prebendal house at Durham and organ	- - -	To the several parishes in the diocese, by his will	- - -	230
Building deanry house at Carlisle	- - -	School at Carlisle	- - -	500
Organ at Carlisle, 220l. communion plate, 100l.	- - -	Vicarage of Penrith	- - -	500
Prebendal house at Carlisle	- - -	Vicarage of Dalston	- - -	300
Altering house and building stables at Rose	- - -			
				Total, £ 5226

|| There was an early grudge between them; for Dr. Atterbury had written against our bishop's English Historical Library, touching convocations.

published

published one for Scotland, and in 1724 one also for Ireland. In 1705 he published the Border Laws. In 1713 he wrote a preface to doctor Chamberlain's book on the Lord's prayer. In 1717 were published in octavo, a collection of papers which had appeared in the Daily Courant, and other periodical prints. In 1719 he wrote a preface to the third edition of doctor Wilkin's *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae*. He was the author of many sermons which appeared from the press, and left several manuscripts to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, touching this diocese. On his translation he was succeeded in this bishoprick by

## EPISCOPUS XLVI.

SAMUEL BRADFORD, who was consecrated in June, 1718. He was translated to Rochester in 1723, where he died, and was interred in Westminster abbey. He was prebendary of Westminster, rector of Marybourn, in Middlesex, and master of Bennet College Cambridge. §

## EPISCOPUS XLVII.

JOHN WAUGH who came to this see in the year 1723, was born at Appleby in Westmorland, where he obtained his first rudiments, he was student in Queen's college Oxford, and there held a fellowship. He was in succeeding years dean of Gloucester, prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London. He died in Queensquare, Westminster, in October, 1734, and was interred at St. Peter's before-mentioned.

## EPISCOPUS XLVIII.

GEORGE FLEMING of the Rydal family, succeeded to this bishoprick: he died at Rose-Castle, 1747, in the 81st year of his age, and was interred in this cathedral. He was a student in Edmund-hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts; he was domestic chaplain to bishop Smith, and by him was presented to the living of Aspatrick, and afterwards to a prebend in this church. In 1705 he was appointed to the archdeaconry, by bishop Nicholson; and in 1727, he was made dean. He was succeeded by

## EPISCOPUS XLIX.

RICHARD OSBALDISTON, of Hunmandby in Yorkshire, who was consecrated in 1747. He had his education at Cambridge, and was dean of York. In 1762, he was translated to the see of London, and two years afterwards departed this life. By his translation he made room for a prelate here; of whom no greater panegyric could be pronounced, than that now before us. "He was of a noble, generous, and humane disposition, a friend to all mankind, and never had an enemy."

§ Ex adverso sepultus est Samuel Bradford, S. T. P.  
 Sanctæ Mariæ de Arcubus Londini diu Rector.  
 Collegii corporis Christi apud cantabrigienfes aliquando custos.  
 Episcopus primo Carliolensis, deinde Rossensis hujus que  
 Ecclesiæ et honoratissimi ordinis de Balneo  
 Decanus  
 Concionater fuit dum per valetudinem licuit assiduus;  
 Tam moribus quam præceptis  
 Gravis, venerabilis, sanctus;  
 Cumque in cæteris vitæ officiis  
 Tum in munere præcipue pastorali  
 Prudens simplex integer.  
 Animi constantia tam æquabilitam feliciter temperate,  
 Ut viv iratus, perturbatus haud unquam fuerit.  
 Christianum charitatem et libertatem civilem  
 Ubique paratus afferere et promovere  
 Quæ pie, quæ benevole, quæ misericorditer,  
 In occulto fecerit (et fecit multa)  
 Præful humillimus, humanissimus,  
 Et vere Evangelicus  
 Ille suo revelabit tempore,  
 Qui in occulto visi palam remunerabit.  
 Obiit 17 die Maii, Ann. Dom. 1731.  
 Sux que Ætatis 79.

EPISCOPUS

## EPICOPUS L.

CHARLES LYTTLETON, of Hagley in Worcestershire, third son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton. He had his first rudiments at Eton, and completed his studies at University College, Oxford. He was intended for the bar, and accordingly was entered in the temple, and took the gown; but either the excellent virtues mentioned by his panegyrists, proved so incompatible with that profession; or on account of a real tenderness of constitution, which could not endure the heavy and laborious applications of mind which it required, he was obliged to quit the law: he returned to Oxford and entered into holy orders. He had the rectory of Alve church, Worcestershire, in 1742. He was one of the chaplains in ordinary to King George II. and in the year 1748, he was made dean of Exeter. He enjoyed this bishoprick but six years, dying A. D. 1768, at his house in London.—He was interred at Hagley.¶

## EPISCOPUS LI.

EDMUND LAW, D. D. succeeded to the see in 1768.—He was born in the parish of Cartmel in Lancashire, in the year 1703. His father, who was a clergyman, held a small chapel in that neighbourhood; but the family had been situated at Askham, in the county of Westmorland. He was educated for some time at Cartmel school, afterwards at the free grammar-school at Kendal; from which he went, very well instructed in the learning of grammar schools, to St. John's College in Cambridge.

Soon after taking his first degree, he was elected fellow of Christ's College in that university. During his residence in which college, he became known to the public by a translation of Archbishop King's Essay upon the Origin of Evil, with copious notes; in which many metaphysical subjects, curious and interesting in their own nature, are treated of with great ingenuity, learning, and novelty. To this work was prefixed, under the name of a Preliminary Dissertation, a very valuable piece, written by the Rev. Mr. Gay of Sidney College. Our bishop always spoke of this gentleman in terms of the greatest respect. In the Bible, and in the writings of Mr. Locke, no man, he used to say, was so well versed.

He also, whilst at Christ-College, undertook and went through a very laborious part, in preparing for the press, an edition of Stephen's Thesaurus. His acquaintance, during his first residence in the university, was principally with Dr. Waterland, the learned master of Magdalen College; Dr. Jortin, a name known to every scholar; and Dr. Taylor, the editor of Demosthenes.

In the year 1737, he was presented by the university to the living of Graystock, in the county of Cumberland, a rectory of about 300l. a-year. The advowson of this benefice belonged to the family of Howards of Graystock, but devolved to the university for this turn, by virtue of an act of parliament, which transfers to these two bodies the nomination to such benefices as appertain, at the time of the vacancy, to the patronage of a Roman Catholic. The right, however, of the university was contested; and it was not till after a law-suit of two years continuance, that Mr. Law was settled in his living. Soon after this, he married Mary, the daughter of John Christian, Esq. of Unerigg, in the county of Cumberland; a lady, whose character is remembered with tenderness and esteem by all who knew her.

In 1743, he was promoted by Sir George Fleming, bishop of Carlisle, to the archdeaconry of that diocese; and in 1746, went from Graystock to reside at Salkeld, a pleasant village upon the banks of the river Eden, the rectory of which is annexed to the archdeaconry. Mr. Law was not one of those who lose and forget themselves in the country. During his residence at Salkeld, he published Considerations on the Theory of Religion: to which were subjoined, Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ; and an appendix concerning the use of the words Soul and Spirit in holy Scripture, and the state of the dead there described.

Dr. Keene held at this time, with the bishoprick of Chester, the mastership of Peterhouse in Cambridge. Desiring to leave the university, he procured Dr. Law to be elected to succeed him in that station. This took place in the year 1756; in which year Dr. Law resigned his archdeaconry in favour of Mr. Eyre, a brother-in-law of Dr. Keene. Two years before this, he had proceeded to his degree of doctor in divinity; in his public exercise for which, he defended the doctrine of what is usually called the "sleep of the soul."

About the year 1760, he was appointed head librarian of the university; a situation which, as it procured an easy and quick access to books, was peculiarly agreeable to his taste and habits. Some time

¶ An excellent character is given of this prelate by Dr. Mills, dean of Exeter, in his address to the society of antiquaries, on his succeeding him as president.

after this, he was also appointed casuistical professor. In the year 1762, he suffered an irreparable loss by the death of his wife: a loss in itself every way afflicting, and rendered more so by the situation of his family, which then consisted of eleven children, many of them very young. Some years afterwards, he received several preferments, which were rather honourable expressions of regard from his friends, than of much advantage to his fortune.

By Dr. Corwallis, then bishop of Litchfield, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who had been his pupil at Christ College, he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Staffordshire, and to a prebend in the church of Litchfield. By his old acquaintance, Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, he was made a prebendary of that church. But in the year 1767, by the intervention of the duke of Newcastle, to whose interest, in the memorable contest for the high stewardship of the university, he had adhered in opposition to some temptations, he obtained a stall in the church of Durham. The year after this, the duke of Grafton, who had a short time before been elected chancellor of the university, recommended the master of Peterhouse to his majesty for the bishoprick of Carlisle. This recommendation was made, not only without solicitation on his part or that of his friends, but without his knowledge, until the duke's intention in his favour was signified to him by the archbishop.

In or about the year 1777, our bishop gave to the public a handsome edition, in three volumes quarto, of the Works of Mr. Locke, with a Life of the Author, and a preface. Mr. Locke's writings and character he held in the highest esteem, and seems to have drawn from them many of his own principles: he was a disciple of that school. About the same time he published a tract, which engaged some attention in the controversy concerning subscription; and he published new editions of his two principal works, with considerable additions, and some alterations. Besides the works already mentioned, he published, in 1734, or 1735, a very ingenious *Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c.* in which he combats the opinions of Dr. Clarke and his adherents on these subjects.

Dr. Law held the see of Carlisle almost nineteen years; during which time he twice, only, omitted spending the summer months in his diocese at the bishop's residence at Rose Castle; a situation with which he was much pleased, not only on account of the natural beauty of the place, but because it restored him to the country, in which he had spent the best part of his life. In the year 1787, he paid this visit in a state of great weakness and exhaustion; and died at Rose about a month after his arrival there, on the 14th day of August, and in the 84th year of his age.

The life of Dr. Law was a life of incessant reading and thought, almost entirely directed to metaphysical and religious inquires; but the tenet by which his name and writings are principally distinguished, is "that Jesus Christ, at his second coming, will, by an act of his power, restore to life and consciousness the dead of the human species, who, by their own nature, and without this interposition, would remain in the state of insensibility, to which the death brought upon mankind by the sin of Adam had reduced them." He interpreted literally that saying of St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv. 21. "As by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead." This opinion had no other effect upon his own mind than to increase his reverence for Christianity, and for its divine Founder. He retained it, as he did his other speculative opinions, without laying, as many are wont to do, an extravagant stress upon their importance, and without pretending to more certainty than the subject allowed of. No man formed his own conclusions with more freedom, or treated those of others with greater candour and equity. He never quarrelled with any person for differing from him, or considered that difference as a sufficient reason for questioning any man's sincerity, or judging meanly of his understanding. He was zealously attached to religious liberty, because he thought that it leads to truth; yet from his heart he loved peace. But he did not perceive any repugnancy in these two things. There was nothing in his elevation to his bishoprick which he spoke of with more pleasure, than its being a proof that decent freedom of inquiry was not discouraged.

He was a man of great softness of manners, and of the mildest and most tranquil disposition. His voice was never raised above its ordinary pitch. His countenance seemed never to have been ruffled; it preserved the same kind and composed aspect, truly indicating the calmness and benignity of his temper. He had an utter dislike of large and mixed companies. Next to his books his chief satisfaction was in the serious conversation of a literary companion, or in the company of a few friends. In this sort of society he would open his mind with great unreservedness, and with a peculiar turn and sprightliness of expression. His person was low, but well formed; his complexion fair and delicate. Except occasional interruptions by the gout, he had for the greatest part of his life enjoyed good health; and when not confined by that distemper, was full of motion and activity. About nine years before his death, he was greatly

greatly enfeebled by a severe attack of the gout in his stomach; and a short time after that, lost the use of one of his legs. Notwithstanding his fondness for exercise, he resigned himself to this change, not only without complaint, but without any sensible diminution of his cheerfulness and good humour. His fault (for we are not writing a panegyric) was the general fault of retired and studious characters, too great a degree of inaction and facility in his public station. The modesty, or rather bashfulness of his nature, together with an extreme unwillingness to give pain, rendered him sometimes less firm and efficient in the administration of authority than was requisite. But it is the condition of human mortality. There is an opposition between some virtues which seldom permits them to subsist together in perfection\*.

The bishop was interred with due solemnity in his cathedral church, in which a handsome monument is erected to his memory, bearing the following inscription:—

Columnæ hujus sepultus est ad pedem  
EDMUNDUS LAW, S. T. P.  
per XIX fere annos hujusce ecclesiæ Episcopus.  
In evangelica veritate exquirenda,  
et vindicanda,  
ad extremum usque senectutem  
operam navavit indefessam.  
Quo autem studio et affectu veritatem,  
eodem et libertatem Christianam coluit;  
Religionem simplicem et incorruptam,  
nisi salva libertate,  
stare non posse arbitratus.  
Obiit Aug. xiv. MDCCLXXXVII.  
Ætat. LXXXIV.

#### EPISCOPUS LII.

JOHN DOUGLAS, D. D. succeeded to the see in 1787: a man well known in the literary world. In 1791, he was translated to the see of Salisbury; is chancellor of the Order of the Garter; a trustee of the British Museum, a vice-president of the Antiquarian Society, and F. R. S.—He was succeeded by

#### EPISCOPUS LIII.

The honourable EDWARD, V. VERNON, D. D. canon of C. C. Oxford.

Out of the dissolved priory, King Henry VIII. by letters patent, bearing date, May 8th, 1542, founded the body corporate of a DEAN and four PREBENDARIES; and two years afterwards, this body corporate received the royal grant, to vest in them the possessions of the dissolved house of monks. §  
*For the list of Deans see page 606.*

\* We owe our grateful acknowledgements to the Rev. William Paley, our late Chancellor, for the above account of Bishop Law; a copy of which he also transmitted to the Encyclopædia Britannica.—THE EDITORS.

§ The manors of Newbiggin, Newlathes, Ellerton, Calcottoys, Botchergate, hospital of St. Nicholas, Henderbye, Sebergham, Lorton, Hakeby, alias Prior Hall, Newbiggin in Allerdale, Crosby in Allerby, alias Crosby Canonby, Allertwait, and Little Salkeld, in the county of Cumberland: and the manor of Corbridge in the county of Northumberland; together with the possessions in 126 other different places by name: all late belonging to the priory of Carlisle. Also he grants to them (late belonging to the said priory) the rectories and advowsons of the churches of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's in Carlisle, Sowreby, Adyngham, Kirkland, Thursty, Begliokirke, Sebergham, Ireby, Canaby, Camerton, Hutton, Castle Carrock, Cumwhiton, Cumrew, Edenhall, Rochise, a moiety of the rectory of Stanwix, and the rectories and churches of Whyttingham and Corbridge, and a moiety of the rectories of Newcastle upon Tyne. Also pensions out of the following churches: Hakemonby 2s. 6d. Hutton in the Forest 2s. Ullerby 6. 8d. Castle Carrock 2s. Aketon 40s. Thuresby 13s. 4d. Buccastle 6s. 8d. Whittingham 8l. Lowther 26s. 8d. Also the advowsons and donations of all the churches of St. Catharine, St. Cross, and St. Rock in the cathedral church of Carlisle, and St. Albao in the city of Carlisle, and of St. Mary of Skelton. The revenues of the priory of Wetheral, paying to the crown for the whole, 82l. 11s. 9d. f. yearly, by way of tenths; and reserving to be paid by them, 3s. per annum to the chantry of the hospital of St. Catharine in Castlegate, 46s. 8d. to the chaplain of the hospital of St. Nicholas, and 5l. 17s. to the three poor Bedes men there, 2s. 4d. a subsidy to the bishop, and 6l. to the curate of St. Mary's of Carlisle, 6s. 8d. to two priests to hear confessions in the same church, 4l. to the chaplain of the chapel of St. Mary's of Haseot, 20s. for the composition to the vicar of Lazonby, 5l. 6s. 8d. to the curate of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, 2s. 10d. 3 far. to the bishop for a subsidy to the churches of Sowerby and Adyngham, 4s. to the bishop for synodals, 13s. 4d. to the vicar of Adyngham, 6s. 8d. to the vicar of Kirkland by composition, 53s. 4d. to the vicar of Edenhall, 8l. to the bishop of Durham out of the moiety of the rectory of Newcastle, 8l. out of the rectory of Whittingham, and 12l. to the bishop of Durham out of the rectory of Corbridge, and the fee of 3l. to the collector of the rents of the late priory or cell of Wetherall.

The advowson and collation of all the four prebends were given to the bishop by the charter of Philip and Mary, dated 7th of March, in the 4th and 5th of their reign.

*The Succession of Chancellors, Vicars General, and Officials, Archdeacons, and Prebendaries.*

CHANCELLORS, VICARS GENERAL, AND OFFICIALS.

A. D.	X A. D.
1220—Andrew de Kirbythore, vic. gen.	X and offic.—Since this time the offices have
1311—Adam de Appleby, offic. constituted by	X been united.
Bishop Halton, when he fled from the Scots.	X 1576—Thomas Burton, L. L. B. cha. vic. gen.
1311—The prior and William Gosford, vic. gen.	X and offic.
The bishop called to the general council of	X 1577—Thomas Hammond, L. L. B. chan. &c.
Vienna.	X 1586—Hen. Dethick, A. M. and L. L. B. ap-
1314—Adam de Appleby, vic. gen.	X pointed for life—This appointment was con-
1335—Thomas de Halton, vic. gen. Robert de	X firmed by the chapter as all succeeding ones
Southayke, official.	X were.
1342—John de Stokeion, offic. by patent	X 1597—Henry Dethick, L. L. B.
1353—Abbot of Holm Cultram, vic. gen.	X 1615—Henry Woodward.
1354—Nich. de Whitby, offic.	X 1622—Isaac Single, A. M.—Here is a vacancy
1355—Adam de Caldbeck, offic.	X during the time that episcopacy was dissolved.
1363—Prior of Carlisle, John de Appleby, and	X 1661—Robert Lowther.
Adam de Caldbeck, vic. gen.	X 1666—Henry Marshall. He was vicar of Stanwix,
1373—William de Bownefs, offic.	X and was murdered at his own door.
1379—William del Hall, offic.	X 1667—Rowland Nichols, A. M.
1397—Richard Pyttes, vic. gen.	X 1683—Thomas Tullie, A. M.
Bishops registers deficient for 150 years.	X 1727—John Waugh, A. M.
1543—Nicholas Williamson, offic.	X 1765—Richard Burn, L. L. D.
1552—Henry Dethick, L. L. B. chancellor.	X 1785—William Paley, A. M.
1569—Geo. Scott chancellor, 1570 made vic. gen.	X 1795—Jof. D. Carlyle, B. D.

ARCHDEACONS.

In the Reigns of King Henry II. Richard I. John, and Henry III.—Gervase de Lowther.

A. D.	X A. D.
1230—Robert.	X 1599—Dr. Giles Robinson
1233—Peter de Rofs.	X 1602—Nicholas Dean, A. M.
1293—Richard.	X 1622—Isaac Singleton, ditto.
1302—Peter de Insula.	X 1660—Lewis West.
1311—Gilbert de Halton.	X 1667—John Peachil, D. D.
1320—William Karloli	X 1668—Tho. Musgrave, A. M.
1323—William de Kendale.	X 1682—William Nicholson, ditto.
1354—Richard de Arthureth.	X 1702—Joseph Fisher.
1363—William de Rothbury.	X 1705—Geo. Fleming, A. M.
1364—John de Applby.	X 1734—Wm. Fleming, ditto.
*****	X 1743—Edmund Law, ditto.
1548—George Nevill.	X 1756—Venn Eyre, ditto.
1567—Edward Threlkeld, L. L. D.	X 1777—John Law, A. M.
1588—Henry Dethick.	X 1782—William Paley, ditto.
1597—Richard Pickington.	X

PREBENDARIES OF THE FIRST STALL.

A. D.	X A. D.
1542—William Florens, monk.	X 1668—William Sill, A. M.
1549—Hugh Scwel, D. D.	X 1681—Wm. Nicholson, ditto.
1585—Edmund Bunnie, D. D.	X 1702—John Atkinson, ditto.
1617—Richard Snowden.	X 1733—Edward Birket, ditto.
1619—Lancelot Dawes, A. M.	X 1768—John Waugh, ditto.
1660—Thomas Smith, D. D.	X 1777—James Stephen Luffington, ditto.
1661—Thomas Conon, B. D.	X 1785—George Law, ditto.

## PREBENDARIES OF THE SECOND STALL.

A. D. 1542—Edward Losh.  
 1546—William Paroye, D. D.  
 1552—John Emanuel Tiemelius.  
 1552—Edwin Sands.  
 1554—Edward Mitchell, L. L. B.  
 1566—John Maybray.  
 1568—Thomas Tookie.  
 1574—John Barnes.  
 1577—Thomas Fairfax.  
 1595—John Meyes, L. L. B.

A. D. 1596—William Meye, A. M.  
 1600—Thomas Fairfax.  
 1645—Frederick Tunstall, A. M.  
 1660—Arthur Savage, ditto.  
 1700—George Fleming, ditto.  
 1727—John Waugh, ditto.  
 1765—Robert Wardale, ditto.  
 1773—John Law, ditto.  
 1782—Joseph Hudson, D. D.

## OF THE THIRD STALL.

A. D. 1542—Bernard Kirkbride.  
 1564—Gregory Scott, A. M.  
 1576—Thomas Burton, L. L. B.  
 1577—Anthony Walkwood.  
 1612—Bernard Robinson.  
 1637—Lewis West, A. M.  
 1667—John Peachill, B. D.  
 1669—Thomas Musgrave.

A. D. 1676—John Ardrey, A. M.  
 1684—Thomas ullic, ditto.  
 1716—Thomas Benfon, ditto.  
 1727—Richard Holme, ditto.  
 1738—William Flening, ditto.  
 1743—Thomas Wilson, ditto.  
 1764—Roger Baldwin, ditto.

## OF THE FOURTH STALL.

A. D. 1542—Richard Brandling, monk.  
 1570—Arthur Key.  
 1575—Thomas Burton, S. L. D.  
 1576—George Hower.  
 1582—Edward Hansley.  
 1584—Edward Mayplate.  
 1624—John Fletcher, B. D.  
 1632—William Dodding, A. M.  
 1637—Richard Smith, B. D.  
 1643—Henry Hutton, A. M.

A. D. 1660—George Buchanan, A. M.  
 1666—Henry Marshal, ditto.  
 1667—Jeremy Nelson, ditto.  
 1685—Hugh Todd, ditto.  
 1720—Thomas Tullie, L. L. D.  
 1742—Erasmus Head, A. M.  
 1763—Joseph Amphlet, L. L. D.  
 1780—William Paley, A. M.  
 1795—William Sheepshanks, ditto.

The city of Carlisle is divided into two parishes. The parish of St. Mary's, of which the cathedral is the parochial church;\* the city and principal parts of both parishes are within that liberty, which is known by the name of the manor of the foccage of Carlisle — In the notes is the boundaries.

The parish of St. Cuthbert's is the other division of this city. † The church becoming

\* It comprehends Scotch-street, Fisher-street, Castle-street, and Abbey-street, within the city; Caldewgate, Cumberlanddale, Richardgate, Newtown, and Newby without.

† By virtue of a commission issued from the court of exchequer, 1610; the boundaries were thus certified by the commissioners. Beginning at the south side of the river Eden over against Eterby, and there leaving the same river, it extendeth southwards by Wearihome unto Dowbeck-fike the lands on the right hand being the inheritance of Mr. Briscoe; from thence it extendeth eastwards against bishops lands to the river of Caldew or Caldew bridge; where crossing over the same bridge against Caldewgate, it extendeth up the river against the abbey lands and Denton-holme, until it cometh to a parcel of Denton-holme, lying on the west side of Caldew, containing about nine acres of land, where it leaveth the river and incloseth the same parcel of land, on the west side thereof, on the river side against the south west corner of the Walk-miln closes; and so crossing over the river and leaving the same, it extendeth southwards towards Curreck, by the west side of the fields of Blackall, Curreck and Uprightby; and so about the same fields to a cross way of the west end of Uprightby town; and so southwards by

becoming ruinous, was rebuilt in 1778, on a new and handsome plan, neatly vaulted, pewed, galleried, and well lighted: it has a square steeple or tower, with a dome, and covered with lead, but no ring of bells. The income is but small, yet having had several augmentations, lands have been lately purchased and added thereto, of the yearly value of forty pounds. §

In this parish is the chapelry of Wrea; its antiquity cannot be ascertained further back than the reign of King Edward II. In 1319, Bishop Halton allowed a chaplain there, on condition that he resided within his chapelry. It consists of the village of Wrea, which consist of twenty-one families, containing sixty males and fifty-four females. A. D. 1739, the chapel was consecrated by Bishop Fleming; and by augmentations lands have been purchased, so that the curate's income amounts to about 20*l.* a-year, with a good house upon the lands. In the act of consecration, the nomination of a curate is reserved to the dean and chapter; but hitherto they have been appointed by the vestry men. ¶

Woodside, the seat of John Losh, Esq \* adjoining this chapelry, the residence of his forefathers for many generations, is a handsome house and elegantly furnished:

the highway to Crunbybeck, which falleth into the river of Petrell, and there leaving the same way, it extendeth down the same beck to Petrell; and from it turneth northwards down the same river to the south east corner of Paradise, where crossing the river and leaving it, it goeth down a small mill water on the south side of Paradise, and incloseth the same at Gallows bridge; from whence, crossing over the highway it incloseth part of the Spittle Crook lying on the south side of Petrell; and so extendeth still down Petrell to the foot thereof, where the same falleth into Eden; from thence up over the said river of Eden to the foot of a beck falling thereunto against Kynnyholme, and so up the same beck on the west side of Richardby to the north-west corner of Stanwix grounds; then leaving the same beck it extendeth northwards to the highway leading from Carlisle to Tirraby; and so crossing over the same way, it passeth on the north side of Horsfemansfield to the north west corner thereof, and from thence extendeth southwards to a highway dividing Horsfemansfield and the west part of Stanwix; and so crossing the same way, it extendeth on the west side of Stanwix to the river of Eden, and from thence down the same river to Ketterby, where it first began.

§ It comprehends English street within the city, and Botchardgate, Carleton, Brisco, Uprightby, Harraby, and Blackhill without.

¶ In 1728 Philip Robinson—1731 David Graham—1733 John Parker—1738 Joseph Parker, who was a celebrated schoolmaster.—Mr. Gascoine.

*We extract the following account of a relation of this family, from a newspaper, dated September the 3d, A. D. 1733.*

\* "On Thursday 'ast died at Gordon Castle of the small pox, in the 26th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. William Losh, senior, *Taberdar* of Queen's College Oxford, and chaplain to her grace the duchess of Gordon. He was a gentleman of the brightest parts, and had made great advances in all the branches of polite and solid learning that could well be expected at his years. He was blest with so sweet and humane a disposition, that the common accidents of life gave him no lasting disquiet, nor interrupted that universal benevolence, which, with him, diffused itself in a proportionable scale of duty from the whole body of mankind to the meanest stranger. This benign disposition made him the constant advocate of the rights and privileges of the human species, in opposition to tyranny and oppression; these he maintained upon all occasions, with a warmth and spirit which well became a British subject. He had many good qualities, but was eminent for piety; and as he drew from religion an unbroken peace of mind, a solid satisfaction, and an unsurmountable courage; in return, he cultivated religion in the province assigned to him with indefatigable industry, and a zeal undaunted, but such as was founded on scripture, and supported by reason.

nished: his extensive estate is in high cultivation. We owe him our grateful acknowledgements for the annexed plate which he has favoured us with.

There are two manors within this parish, viz. the manor of Botchardgate, or prior lordship, belonging to the dean and chapter, and the manor of Blackhall.

“ Botchardby, villa Bocharidi, was the inheritance of one Bocharida Fleming, one of those that first peopled Carlisle; he had a grange there for the provision of his house at Carlisle; and when the Flemings went to Anglesea in Wales, he left that patrimony to Guy the forester, with his daughter Ifold. To this Guy the hunter, King Henry I. confirmed Bochardby, to hold the same by cornage, paying yearly 6s. 2d. cornage silver to the king. It is gildable and vicontiel, and gives aid with Combquintan to the sheriff, yearly 4s. 4d. torn silver. It lineally descended in the issue male unto William, the son of Otho or Odan, son of Ralph, son of Guido the hunter, de Bochardby. This William lived in the time of King John, and held then the manor of him. Then William de Bochardby, and Adam de Bochardby, descended of younger brothers, held parts of the same. In the 12th year of King Henry III. Radulph, the son of William de Bochardby entered to the feigniory; his sisters, Alice, Pavy, and Agnes, were his heirs: Alice and Agnes gave their parts to Jacoline le Blond of Carlisle, and Pavy her part to Adam Leges her son, and to William, son of Irco. The five daughters of Jacoline did inherit, viz. Sunimote, Johan, Muid, Juhan, and Marriotte.—Bochar.—Guido Venator, and Ifold his wife.—Ralph, son of Guy.—Odo, son of Ralph.—William, son of Odo.—Ralph, son of William.—Walter.—Adam.—Robert Parving.—Adam Parving, 3d Richard II.—Robert Parving.—William Stapleton.—William Stapleton.—Margaret Stapleton.—Musgrave.—Tho. Birkbeck.”—DENTON'S MS.

“ Blackhall or Blackhill, commonly called Blackhell, is the name of the town and manor, so called of old, before it was inhabited; being a black heathy ground, part of the ancient forest of Englewood, and given by Henry I. to Odard de Logis, baron of Wigton, and citizen of Carlisle, after the Flemings were thence translated: Odard first builded there and planted habitations, holding part in demesne, and the residue in service; some free, which he granted forth to be holden freely; others in bondage and villanage, some both persons and land, some land only let to free men, persons, in that age, called Drenges; and the tenure, in law, is called, “ Drengagium notandum est eos omnes eorum antecessores, qui Drengorum classe erant, vel per Drengagium tenure, sua incoluisse patrimonia ante adventum Normanorum.”—SPELMAN,

“ With all these endowments, he lived the agreeable companion of the ingenious, the faithful friend of the virtuous, and the brother of the truly religious, as well as the terror of the hypocrite, the superstitious and the profane. He was bright at all times, but he shone in the pulpit, when he pleaded the cause of truth, with such a strength of reason, and such a flow of eloquence, that his hearers were at once convinced and charmed.

“ He died in the very spring of his age, and but in the blossom of his virtues, yet he discovered enough to make it evident, that had he lived to shew himself in the rising stages of life, his great and uncommon endowments would have rendered him dear to the polite, the learned, and the religious; and his death would have been as justly regretted by the public, as it is at present by those who had the happiness of knowing him.”

“ Blackhill,

“ Blackhill, thus made a manor by Odardus and his posterity, descended by his  
 “ issue male, according to the pedigree of Wigton, until the time of Edward III.  
 “ when Margaret de Wigton, sole daughter and heir of Sir John de Wigton, Knt.  
 “ (last issue male of the eldest son of that house) to defend her birth-right, was  
 “ glad to divide away the manors of Blackhill, Melmerby, and Stainton, to Robert  
 “ Parving, the king's serjeant at law, for her strength at the common law; the  
 “ rectory of Wigton to the Abbey Holme, for the civil law; and Wigton itself to  
 “ the Lord Anthony Lucy, for his help in the country, because her mother, Idyo-  
 “ nyfa Lovelot, was bitterly taxed of incontinency, at the instance of Sir Richard  
 “ Kirkbride, next heir male apparent to the land. But Margaret de Wigton re-  
 “ served an estate, in all things but the rectory, to the heirs of her body, and died  
 “ without issue. Therefore Blackhill fell to Sir Robert Parving, who married  
 “ dame Catharine, the sister of the said Kirkbride, to Adam Parving, alias Peacock,  
 “ the son of John Peacock, who married Johan, one of the daughters and coheirs  
 “ of the said Sir Robert Parving. After Adam, it descended in the blood of the  
 “ Parvings some few descents, until Margaret, the wife of Thomas Boyt, and  
 “ William Boyt his son, descended of the said Johan, and Matild Walker, the  
 “ daughter of Alice Atwood and Thomas Whitlockman, son and heir of Marga-  
 “ ret Pape, daughters and heirs of Eme, wife of John Scaleby, the other daughter  
 “ and heir of the said Robert Parving, sold the same to William Stapleton, and  
 “ Marriotte his wife, of whom the Lord Dacre purchased it.”—DENTON'S MS.

By the descendants of Lord Dacre, it was sold to Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. grandfather of the present owner, Sir John C. Musgrave, Bart.

“ In the parish of St. Mary is the manor of Caldcoates, alias Harrington House.  
 “ It was Gilbert Camterelles, A. D. 1371, who left it to Julian his wife: she convey-  
 “ ed it to John Semen, and Isabel his wife, whose son, Thomas Semen, 26th Henry  
 “ VI. sold it to Richard Coldale of Carlisle, merchant, from whom it descended  
 “ as followeth; and from this Coldale, has got the name of Coldale-Hall:—John  
 “ Coldale, son of Richard.—Richard, son of John.—John, son of Richard.—John  
 “ —Richard, son of John.—Elianor, daughter and heir of Richard, carried the in-  
 “ heritance, by marriage, to Robert Briscoe, son and heir of Leo. Briscoe, second  
 “ son of Richard Briscoe of Crofton—George Briscoe, son and heir of Elianor  
 “ and Robert, conveyed it to Henry Sibson, D. D. rector of Bewcastle.—Mary  
 “ daughter and heir of Henry Sibson, married Henry Dacre of Lanercost, who,  
 “ conveyed it to Arthur Forster of Stonegarthside.—Nicholas Forster, son of Ar-  
 “ thur.—John Forster, cousin and heir of Arthur, recovered it at law from Hen-  
 “ Forster, second son of Arthur.”\*—*Millour's Add. to Denton.*

We come in course to speak of the city of Carlisle: It consists of several streets, the chief of which are spacious, noble, and well built.—*For their names, &c. see the plan annexed.*

This

\* In the year 1698, Thomas, Earl of Sussex, in consideration of 36 years ancient finable rent, granted to the tenants, 48 in number, a discharge from fines and dry mulcture, with the word upon their tenements; but reserving the ancient rent, suit of court, Moor Farm, and Greenhew; with liberty to alienate

This city had many royal grants, and great privileges: the first that is pointed out, is that of King Henry II. which was burnt by the devastations made by the Scots, and is recited and confirmed by the charter of King Henry III. It doth not appear when the first incorporation of the burghesses took place, or what was the original constitution. In the charter of King Henry III. we have these words, “ Et quod similiter habent Gildain mercatoriam liberam, ita quod nihil inde re-  
 “ spondeant aliquibus; etc. Nos omnes libertates illas et consuetudinos præfatis  
 “ civibus nostris concedimus et hac carta nostra confirmamus pro nobis et hæredi-  
 “ bus nostris; volentes, quod omnibus prædictis libertatibus et consuetudinibus  
 “ de cætera gaudeant et utantur, libere, quiete, bene et in pace; et integre, in per-  
 “ petuum, cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad prædictam  
 “ villam Carlioli pertinentibus.”

By this charter the citizens were exempted from the payment of toll, passage, pontage, and all customs belonging to the king; with the privilege of having wood for fuel, and for their erections within the forest of Carlisle.

Great part of the city having again suffered by accidental fire, the records were a second time destroyed. King Edward I. in the 21st year of his reign, by charter, dated the 23d day of June, recites the grant of King Henry III. from the inrollment of it in his chancery, and stating that it had been lost by fire, confirmed it verbatim. In consequence of his Scotch expeditions, he resided frequently at Carlisle, and seems to have entertained a particular regard for the place, by his honouring the city with the assembly of his parliament in the 35th year of his reign; who made their residence there, from the 20th day of January to Palm Sunday following. The memorable acts of this parliament give no small lustre to our annals.

King Edward III. also seems to have entertained a special affection and favour towards the citizens; and in order to secure to the burghesses their privileges, he caused an inquisition to be taken, whereon he should find his charter of confirmation, which bears date the 7th of February, in the 22d year of his reign of England, and 13th of France. Therein it is recited, that it having been found by inquisition taken by his commissioners, Richard de Denton and John de Harrington, and returned into his chancery, that the citizens, “ habuerunt et habere con-  
 “ sueverunt a tempore quo non existit memoria,” had, and were used to have, the privileges therein set forth, for time immemorial, on the petition of the citizens; “ ac etiam cives civitatis prædicta nobis supplicaverunt, ut sibi dictas libertates,  
 “ quietantias, consuetudines et proficua per chartam nostram confirmare velimus.” And in consideration of its being in the frontier of Scotland, and well situated for the refuge and defence of the inhabitants of the adjacent territories, against the frequent incursions of the Scots: and also, in commiseration of the late dreadful mortality of the plague, and the frequent devastations made by the northern ene-

alienate their tenements without licence of the lord, giving notice thereof within 40 days; paying only a penny fine on death or alienation, and to the steward for an alienation, fourpence: and for surrender and copy thereof, 6d; and inrolment 4d. and 2d. to the bailiff upon every descent or alienation; and about the same time the common was divided and granted in fee to the tenants without any rent reserved, the lord having 150 acres for his share in land, which is now called Blackhill Park, and is the inheritance of Mr. Wardale of Carlisle.

my,

my, he granted to them the following privileges, " Quod ipsi et eorum hæredes  
 " et successores, cives civitatis prædictæ, in perpetuum habeant returnam brevium  
 " omnium nostrorum et summonitionum de scaccario et aliorum brevium quo-  
 " rumcumque; ac etiam duos mercatos singulis septimanis, videlicet diebus Mer-  
 " curii et Sabbati; et unam feriam quolibet anno per sex decim dies duraturam,  
 " viz. in die assumptionis Beatæ Mariæ et per 15 dies proxime sequentes: nec non  
 " unam gildam et liberam electionem majoris et ballivorum civitatis prædictæ  
 " infra eandem civitatem; et duos coronatores ibidem; ac emendas assisæ panis,  
 " vini, et cervisiæ fractæ; fureas, infangthcol ac etiam placita coronæ teneant, et  
 " omnia quæ ad officium vicecomitis et coronatoris pertinent, in eadem civitate  
 " faciant et exercent; ac catalla felonium et fugitivorum dampnatorum, in eadem  
 " civitate habeant; et de omnibus finibus et amerciamentis, comitatibus et sectis  
 " comitatum, et Wapentak, sint quieti; placitaque frifeiæ forcis de libero tene-  
 " mento infra civitatem illam, si querela illa infra quadraginta dies post disseisinam  
 " factam fuerit attachiata, teneant. etiamque quod ballivi civitatis ejusdem im-  
 " placitare possint coram ipsis breve nostrum de recto patens, ac breve de recto  
 " clausum, secundum consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ; et habeant cognitiones  
 " omnium placitorum prædictorum: nec non quod dicti cives et hæredes et suc-  
 " cessores sui habeant communam pasturæ, ad omnimoda averia, omni tempore  
 " anni, super moram nostram, et ibidem turbas fodere et abducere licite: etiam  
 " quod quilibet liber homo plegius alterius esse potest ad primam curiam in pla-  
 " citis transgressionum, conventionum, et debitorum: quod civis prædicti quieti  
 " sint perpetuum regnum nostrum Angliæ de thelonio, pontagio, passagio, lastagio,  
 " kaiagio, cariagio, muragio, et stallagio, de quibus cunque rebus et mercionibus  
 " suis: et etiam quod idem cives habeant locum vocatum le Battail holme, pro  
 " mercato et feriis suis; ac tenementa sua in eadem civitate legere possint: et quod  
 " habeant molendinum dictæ civitatis, &c. piscariam, nostram in aqua de Eden,  
 " ac thelonium intrinsecum et forinsecum vocatum. Burgh toll, et firmas mensuras,  
 " Gabelgeld, et minutas firmas ejusdem civitatis, ut parcellum firmæ civitatis  
 " illius; prout ipsi cives dictas libertates et quietantias habere, et molendinum  
 " piscariam pasturam fossman et locum cum pertinentiis tenere debent, ipsique  
 " cives et antecessores et prædecessores sui a tempore, cujus contrarium memoria  
 " non existit semper, &c."

By the recitals of this grant it seems, that preceding it, and even for time im-  
 memorial, the city had been governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and coroners; but  
 when this body politic had its commencement, there is no evidence that we have  
 yet met with.

King Richard II. in the 5th year of his reign, granted them a confirmatory  
 charter.

In consequence of the spoil and devastation, made by the armies of Margaret,  
 Queen of England, and Henry Duke of Exeter her adherent, the city obtained from  
 King Edward IV. a relaxation of one half of the fee-farm rent of eighty pounds  
 yearly, paid to the crown; and also gained a grant of the king's fisheries of Car-  
 lisle, in some records called the Sheriff's Net; in others, under the denomination  
 of the fishery of Frith Net, in the water of Eden.

The

The rights and privileges of the city were confirmed by several charters of King Henry VII. 3d year of his reign; King Henry VIII. 1st, King Edward VI. 5th, Queen Elizabeth, and King James I. 2d.

King Charles I. in the 13th year of his reign, confirmed the preceding grants of privileges, reforming only the election of mayors, bailiffs, and coroners: this body corporate then, consisting of a mayor, eleven aldermen, two bailiffs, two coroners, and twenty-four capital citizens or common council, were ordered to proceed to election in the following manner: "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 chuse annually "one of the aldermen to be mayor; and in case of an equality, the mayor to have "a casting vote; and the mayor so chosen shall be sworn into his office by the "last mayor, if he be living; otherwise by the aldermen or major part of them; "and shall continue therein 'till another shall be chosen and sworn." "In "like manner, the two bailiffs and two coroners, annually shall be chosen and "sworn."†

This city sends members to parliament, who are elected by the free burgeses, about seven hundred in number. According to Prynne, the first members for Carlisle were called in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward I. but Nicholson and Burn give the names of members in the parliament of the 23d of that reign.\*

In

† A body corporate and polite, by the name of the mayor, aldermen, bailiff's, and citizens of the city of Carlisle; to have a common seal.

On the death of an alderman, the mayor and surviving aldermen, or the major part of them, in Guildhall assembled, shall chuse another who shall be sworn by the mayor and continue for life.

Capital citizen dying, or for just cause removed by the mayor and aldermen, they shall chuse and swear another.

Mayor chosen and refusing to act, shall pay a fine not exceeding 20l. one of the 24 citizens chosen alderman refusing, 10l. Bailiff, 5l. citizen 5l.

The recorder to be chosen by the whole corporate body, to continue during pleasure.

Town Clerk so to be chosen.

A sword bearer and three serjeants at mace to execute process.—The sword bearer and one serjeant chosen by the new mayor, the other two by the remaining part of the body corporate.

The corporate body may make by-laws, to be enforced by corporal or pecuniary penalties.

The mayor, recorder, and two senior aldermen to be justices of the peace.

The mayor clerk of the market, with power to execute the office by deputy.

\* Prynne brevia parl. rediviva p. 197.

Cumbria. Karliol civitas anno. 30 Edw. I.

Edw. II.—12, 4, 5, 7, 8, ap. Spald, 12, 19, 20. 3 ap. Stanhope.

Edw. III.—1, 2, ap. Wig. 2, ap. Eb. 6, ap. Weit 6, ap. Eb. 7, 2, 11, ap. West. 11, 12, ap. Walton, 12, 14, 14, ap. Herewyr. 15, ap. Woodst. 17, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 31, 33, 34, 34, 36 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50.

Rich. II.—2, 3, 5, 6, 7, twice 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 20, 21.

Hen. IV.—1, 3, 8.

Hen. VI.—1, 3, 5, 20, 25, 27, 28, 29. 33, per ind. 28 per ind.

Edw. IV.—6, per ind. 12 per ind. ——— In all 82.

BURGESSES

In the reign of King Henry VI. affizes began to be held in the city of Carlisle, for the county of Cumberland, by virtue of a special act, made in the 14th year of that king.

There

BURGESSES FOR THE CITY OF CARLISLE.

King Edward I.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 23 Robert de Grenefdale—Andrew de Scller. | X | 33 Robert de Grenefdale—Alan de Grenefdale. |
| 30 Henry le Spencer—Andrew Serjeant.      | X | 34 Alan de Grenefdale—*****                 |

King Edward II.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 Andrew Serjeant—Richard de Hubrickby    | X | 8 Robert Grenefdale—Bernard Lecatour.  |
| 2 William Fitz Inting—Robert Grenefdale.  | X | 12 Robert Grenefdale—Bernard Poulter.  |
| 4 John de Crostone—William Fitz Henry.    | X | — Robert Grenefdale—Richard Fitz Ivo.  |
| 5 Alan de Grenefdale—William Fitz Peter.  | X | 15 John de Wilton—Thomas de Calston.   |
| — Alan de Grenefdale—William de Taillour. | X | 20 John Fleming—Nicholas le Despencer. |
| 7 Robert Grenefdale—John Winton.          | X |  |

King Edward. III.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1 John Fleming—Robert de Grenefdale.       | X | 15 Thomas Hargil—John Fleming.         |
| — Alan de Grenefdale—John de Capella.      | X | 17 John Chapel—William Chapel.         |
| — Robert de Grenefdale—Alan de Grenefdale. | X | 21 Adam Croston—Robert Tebay.          |
| — John de Haverington—Simon de Sandford.   | X | 22 Adam Croston—Thomas Appleby.        |
| 2 Robert Grenefdale—John de Harding.       | X | 24 Robert Tebay—John de Haghton.       |
| 4 John Haverington—Robert de Grundon.      | X | 29 William Arture—Thomas Stanley.      |
| 6 John Haverington—Simon Sandford.         | X | 31 Thomas Alaynby—William Spencer.     |
| 7 John Fleming—Adam Croston.               | X | 34 John de Thorneton—Adam de Aglionby. |
| 8 John de Pickering—Henry Pepir.           | X | 36 William Arthureth—William Spencer.  |
| — John Fleming—Adam Croston.               | X | 37 Adam Halden—William Spencer.        |
| 9 Thomas Hardull—Thomas Friskington.       | X | 38 William Arthureth—Richard Loudon.   |
| — John de Exlington—Thomas Northsfall.     | X | 39 Richard Orfeur—William Clifton.     |
| 11 Thomas de Pardishow—Giles de Orreton.   | X | 42 Adam Aglionby—William de Clifford.  |
| — John de Denton—Adam Brighton.            | X | 43 William Arthureth—John de Waverton. |
| 12 Thomas de Pardishow—Giles de Orreton.   | X | 45 John de Whitlawe—                   |
| — John de Exlington—Thomas de Bardgit.     | X | 46 William Raughton—William Carlisle.  |
| — Robert Grenefdale—William Fitz Ivo.      | X | 47 Thoms Tayleur—Richard Denton.       |
| — Thomas Baron—Thomas de Frellington.      | X | 50 Richard Denton—John de Burgh.       |
| 14 John Fleming—Adam Croston.              | X | 51 Richard Denton—John de Brugh.       |
| — William Fitz Henry—Henry le Spencer.     | X |  |

King Richard II.

- |                                      |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 2 Robert Carlisle—John Levington.    | X | 11 Robert de Carlisle—William Aglionby. |
| 3 Robert Carlisle—Parker.            | X | 12 John de Corkeley—Nicholas Leveston.  |
| 6 William Ofmunderlaw—John Skelton.  | X | 13 Adam de Kirkbride—                   |
| 7 Richard Loudon—John de Appleby.    | X | 15 John Monceaux—Robert Bristow.        |
| — Stephen de Carlisle—Thomas Bolton. | X | 16 John Roddeddale—John de Wek.         |
| 8 Richard Loudon—John Blennerhasset. | X | 18 John de Brugham—John Monceaux.       |
| 9 William Aglionby—John Gernot.      | X | 20 John Helton—John Brugham.            |
| 10 Adam de Denton—Robert de Bristow. | X | 21 Robert Bristow—John Bristow.         |

King Henry IV.

- |                                  |   |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 John Helton—Robert Bristowe.   | X | 8 Thomas de Darle—William Mulcaestre. |
| 3 Thomas Bolton—Robert Bristowe. | X |                                       |

There was an ancient hospital without the gates of the city, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and said to be of royal foundation, though by what sovereign is not known; it was instituted for the reception of thirteen lepers, of both sexes. In the year 1180, it was endowed with a moiety of the tithes of Little Bampton, by Adam, son of Robert, on condition that it should constantly receive two almshouses from thence. In the year 1336, the matter brought a prohibition against the bishop

## King Henry V.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 Robert de Carlisle—Ralph Blennerhasset. | X | 5 Robert Carlisle—William de Cardoyll. |
| 2 Robert de Carlisle—William Cardoyll.    | o | 9 William Manchestre—John Thompson.    |
| 3 Robert Lancaſtre—William Bell.          | X |  |

## King Henry VI.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1 Robert Cardoyll—Richard Gray         | Y | 20 John Blennerhasset—William Buckler.   |
| 6 John Helton—William de Camberton.    | o | 25 Thomas Stanlaw—George Walton.         |
| 8 Thomas Derwent—Adam Haverington.     | o | 27 Robert Carlisle—Richard Alanſon.      |
| 9 Everard Barwick—Robert Clerk.        | o | 28 Richard Chatterley—Thomas Chatterley. |
| 11 Richard Briſkow—Richard Bawleke.    | o | 29 Richard Alanſon—Alured Maleverer.     |
| 13 Richard Northing—Nicholas Thompson. | o | 31 John Skelton—Rowland Vaux.            |
| 14 Richard Thornburgh—Rowland Wherton. | o | 33 John Bere—Thomas Derwent.             |
| 15 Robert Maſon—Thomas Mareſcall.      | X | 38 Richard Beverley—Thomas Ruckin.       |

## King Edward IV.

- 7 Henry Denton—Richard George. ———— 12 Robert Skelton—John Coldale.

## King Henry VIII.

- 33 William Stapleton—

## King Edward VI.

- 1 Edward Aglionby—Thomas Dalſton. ———— 6 Edward Aglionby—John Dudley.

## Queen Mary.

- 1 John Aglionby—Simon Briſtowe. ———— Robert Whitley—Richard Mynſho.

## Philip and Mary.

- |                                    |   |                                  |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Richard Whitley—Richard Mynſho.  | Y | 4 Richard Aſheton—Robert Dalton. |
| 2 William Middleton—William Warde. | o |                                  |

## Queen Elizabeth.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1 Richard Aſheton—William Mulcaſtre.     | X | 28 Henry M <sup>c</sup> William—Thomas Blennerhasset. |
| 5 Richard Aſheton—William Mulcaſtre.     | o | 31 Henry Scroope—John Dalſton.                        |
| 13 Robert Bowes—Chriſtopher Muſgrave.    | o | 35 Henry Scroope—Edward Aglionby.                     |
| 14 Thomas Pattinſon—Thomas Fallentyre.   | o | 39 Henry Scroope—Thomas Stamford.                     |
| 27 Edward Aglionby—Thomas Blennerhasset. | X | 43 Henry Scroope—John Dudley.                         |

## King James I.

- |   |   |                                |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Thomas Blennerhasset—William Barwick. | X | 18 Henry Fane—George Butler.   |
| 12 Henry Fane—                          | o | 21 Henry Fane—Edward Aglionby. |

## King Charles I.

- |                                      |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 Henry Fane.—Edward Aglionby.       | Y | 16 William Dalſton.—Richard Barwick.                |
| 2 Henry Vane —Richard Graham.        | o | 1655 Col. Tho. Filchie.—                            |
| 3 Richard Barwick.—Richard Graham.   | X | 1657 Col. George Downing.—                          |
| 15 William Dalſton.—Richard Barwick. | X | 1659 Col. Geo. Downing.—Tho. Craiſter, Eſq.<br>King |

bishop to prevent his visitation, on an allegation of the hospital being a royal foundation. In 1371, the master, brethren, and sisters, lodged a complaint, that the house was defrauded of a great part of its revenues, on which the bishop issued a monition, with the terrors of the greater excommunication, against all persons who detained the corn, or other dues appertaining to this hospital. "It was granted to the prior and convent of the cathedral church here, 17th K. Edward IV. and afterwards 33d Henry VIII. made part of the endowment of the dean and chapter," under whom the site of the hospital is now held by lease.†

There was a house of Grey or Franciscan Friars in Carlisle, before the year 1390; but what was the endowment, or who was the founder, is not pointed out by any historian.‡

King Charles II.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 12 William Briscoe—Jeremy Tolhur.      | X | 31 Philip Howard—Christopher Musgrave.    |
| 13 Philip Howard—Christopher Musgrave. | X | 32 Edward, Lord Morpeth—Christ. Musgrave. |

King James II.

- 1 Christopher Musgrave—James Graham.

King William.

- |                                     |   |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Christopher Musgrave—Jeremy Bubb. | X | 7 William Howard—James Lowth     |
| 2 Jeremy Bubb—Christopher Musgrave. | X | 10 William Howard—James Lowther. |
| — William Lowther—————              | X | 12 Philip Howard—James Lowther.  |
| — James Lowther—————                | X | 13 Philip Howard—James Lowther.  |

Queen Anne.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1 Christopher Musgrave—Thomas Stanwix. | X | 9 Thomas Stanwix—James Montague.        |
| 4 Thomas Stanwix—James Montague.       | X | 12 Christopher Musgrave—Thomas Stanwix. |
| 7 Thomas Stanwix—James Montague.       | X |   |

King George I.

- |                                      |   |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 Thomas Stanwix—William Strickland. | V | 8 James Bateman—Henry Aglionby. |
| — Henry Aglionby—————                | V |                                 |

King George II.

- |                                |   |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 Charles Howard—John Hylton.  | V | — ————— John Stanwix.           |
| 7 Charles Howard—John Hylton.  | V | 21 Charles Howard—John Stanwix. |
| 74 Charles Howard—John Hylton. | V | 28 Charles Howard—John Stanwix. |

King George III.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1 Raby Vane—Henry Curwen.                | X | 1786 J. Christian, Esq. on Earl of Surry's translation to the peerage. |
| 8 Lord Edw. Bentinck—George Musgrave.    | X | 1787 Rowland Stephenson, Esq. on E. Norton's death.                    |
| 15 Fletcher Norton—Anthony Storer        | X | 1790 J. C. Curwen, Esq.—Wilson Braddyll, Esq.                          |
| — Water Stanhope—————                    | X | 1796 J.C. Curwen, Esq.—Sir F. Fletcher Vane, Bt.                       |
| 1780 Earl of Surry—William Lowther, Esq. | X |  |
| 1784 Earl of Surry—Edward Norton, Esq.   | X |  |

† Vide Registrum brevium Tit. Prohibitorum, fol. 405.  
 Pat. 21. Edw. 1. m. Rex recuperat advoc. hujus hosp. versus Episc. Carloli et dedit custodi quasdam decimas extra parochiales in Foresta de Englewood.  
 Pat. 15. Edw. 3. p. 1. m. 48. (Exemplar. Statutorum) Escheat 31. Edw. 3. n. 53. Inquis de Travis Garbarum eid. pertinentibus ab antiquo. Pat. 42. Edw. 3. p. 1. m. 8.  
 Pat. 5. King Henry 4. p. m. Orig. 17. Edw. 4. rot. 18. pat. 17. Edw. 4. p. 1. m. 26.—TANNER'S NOT NOTES  
 ‡ Lcl. Col. v. 7. p. 48. And in the catalogues of the frieries of this order, under the custody of Newcastle.  
 DODSWORTH'S MS. Collec. in Bibl. Bodl. v. 99. fo. 40.

There was also here, "a house of Black Friars, founded before the 53d King Henry III." § touching whom, we remain as much in the dark, as we are relative to the other.\* All that Leland says of these two monasteries is, "Ther is yn the towne, a chapel of St. Albane, and also within the walles ii houfes of freres, blake and gray."

The chief pieces of antiquity which have been discovered here, or are yet preserved, are the following:—

The Triclinium of Roman work spoken of by Malmesbury, a spacious hall for public festivals, is now so perfectly destroyed, as not even to have left the site, or one memorial where it stood, remaining. In Leland's Collectanea, vol. II. p. 257. it is mentioned, † from its admirable construction, and strong arched work of stone, it had endured all the casualties of many ages. The inscription, said to be cut on the front of this building, has exercised the attention of antiquaries.— Camden's words are, "On the front of it was this inscription, *Marii victoriae*: some will have this *Marius* to be *Adriagnus*, the Britain; others, the *Marius* who was saluted emperor in opposition to *Gallienus*; and is said to have been so very strong, that authors tell us, he had only nerves and no veins in his fingers: yet I have heard that some copies have it, not *Marii victoriae*, but *Marti victori*, which latter may probably be favoured by some, as seeming to come nearer the truth." As no vestige remains of this piece of antiquity, we must rest contented with the uncertainty, in which Camden and his editor have left us, relative to it.

Other two Roman remains are mentioned by Camden, which he says he saw here; one in the house of Thomas Aglionby, near the citadel, but not ancient.

DIIS MANIBV  
SMARCITROIANI  
AVGVSTINIANITVMTA  
CIENDVMCVRAVIT  
AFEL AMMILVSIMA  
CONIVX KARISS.

To which was joined the effigies of an armed horseman with a lance. The other in the garden of Thomas Middleton, in a large and beautiful character.

LEGVI  
VIC.P.F  
G.P.R.F.

These inscriptions have long been removed, and it is not now known, whether they are yet preserved, or where they are now deposited.

"The following inscription is on a stone, two feet five inches long, twelve feet broad at one end, and nine at the other, and was found in digging Mr. Benson's cellar, in the year 1744, six feet under ground" †

§ Tanner.

\* Mon. Angl. i. 654.

† Lcl. Col. v. 2. p. 257. In aliquibus tamen parietum ruinis qui semirutu remanere, videas mira Romanorum artificia. Ut est in Lugubalia civitate triclinium lapideis fornicibus concameratum, quod nulla unquam tempestatum contumelia, quin etiam nec appositus lignis et succensis valuit labe factari, *Cumberland* vocatur regio, et Cumbri vocantur homines; scripturaque legitur in fronte triclinii *Marii victoriae*. Quod quid sit hæsito, nisi forte pars Cumbriorum olim his locis infiderit cum fuissent a Mario Italia pulsi.

Ex Prolog. lib. 3. de gestis Pontificum Anglorum.

‡ From the Gentleman's Magazine, 1749.—G. SMITH.

The reading of this inscription was given in a succeeding Magazine, under the known signature of the learned antiquary, Mr. Pegg: "I read (it) thus, *Deor de Torci Mil.* and explain it, *Deor*, or perhaps, *Theor de Torci Knt.* De Forcy or Forci, was one of the great men that came into England with William the Conqueror, (*see the Roll of Battle Abbey*) and the family continued here, flourishing long after."

*From the Manuscripts of the late ROGER GALE, Esq.—Extract of a Letter from Mr. THOMAS ROUTH.*

"Last week in digging a pite, to receive the water of a drain, from a cellar in the gardens of Jerom Tully, Esq. in this city, at the depth of between three and four yards, was found a Roman fibula and a medal, and likewise two oaken pieces of the joining timber of a house, which appeared to have been burnt. The head on the medal is of Trajan, the letters left round it IANOAVG.....PM the others defaced. On the reverse, is the emperor seated on a pile of arms, with a trophy erected before him, the legible letters being S.P.Q.R. OPTI..... in the exergue S.C. The earth, nigh as far as they dug, is all forced, which is the reason that few or no pieces of antiquity are met with here, except they dig to a considerable depth."

CARLISLE, April 13th, 1743.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. RICHARD GOODMAN, Keeper of Carlisle Goal, dated 22d of July, 1728.*

"The figure of a crescent I here send you, is sufficient to let you see what it is. It is of copper, found in digging a cellar opposite to the Bush-Inn here. It lay about nine feet deep: as I looked upon it to be a choice piece of antiquity, I have procured the original for you: I take it to be a symbol of Isis, and also wore by other gods. The shank or stem, by which it was stuck into the figure or standard is very strong, and has a hole for a pin to fasten it; from which shank, arises a ring on the backside, which is also very strong, and will take in a man's finger. I presume it might be to fasten some parts of the garb or for what other use, I beg your thoughts."

*Extract from Mr. GALE's Answer.*

"As for the brass plate you sent me, it seems to be nothing but an ornament belonging to the trappings of a horse, and might have hung before his breast, by the ring on the backside of it. The hole through the shank has been for fastening a drop or pendant to it, as a further ornament."

"In opening a gravel pite lately, on the side of a hill, in the parish of Stanwix, just without the suburbs of Carlisle, a stratum of bones were discovered, at about a yard below the surface, lying about a foot thick in most parts, and stretching the whole length of the pite, which I apprehend to be near twenty feet. I examined the spot, and found divers fragments of Roman pottery ware,\* intermixed with the bones. They are, I think, the bones of horses, and might, perhaps,

\* Elegant specimens, and some of the bones were exhibited.

" have

“ have been buried after an engagement between the Romans and Picts ; but it is not so easy to account for the fragments of pottery, &c. which were found in great numbers intermixed with them.

“ N. B. The Picts Wall ran within less than half a mile of the spot where these bones were found.”——Dated Dec. 18th, 1765, (signed) C. LYTLETON.

In the *Archæologia*, is published accounts of stone hatchets found at Carlisle, with a learned treatise thereon ; and to which we refer the curious reader.

If we may presume to offer our sentiments on these subjects, after the learned antiquaries have so elaborately expatiated thereon, without the appearance of arrogance and presumption, we would suggest, that the bones mentioned by the bishop, mixed with the fragments of the pataræ, were the remains of sacrifice : when the ordinary receptacle was cleaned out, this has been the general repository. If these were the remains of animals slain in battle, the mixture is not to be reconciled ; and it was more than such occasion would have required to clear them from the bones of men slain at the same time. The learned inquirer did not discover any remains of broken trappings, studings, or ornaments of horses, or men accoutrements. The hammers, or stone hatchets, seem very unfit for weapons of warfare, unweildy, and uncouth : if they had been in use in battle, some testimony would have been given of them ; and they would not have been totally disused, one might presume, at the coming of the Romans, but would have been exhibited as trophies, or otherwise as testimonies of the valour of British heroes, the ancestors of those who appeared armed against the invaders, in the most sacred cause of war, the defence of liberty, and their country ; and the maintenance of the established religion. We have received no account of such weapons then in use. As domestic utensils, it is not probable they would have been secreted with such care, or deposited with such solemnity, as even to support the head of the deceased owner in the sepulchre. Could we imagine the friends of any personage, who was to be interred with the funeral pomp of a tumulus, would busy themselves with giving the deceased labourer his beetle with him, for the regions of death. We humbly conceive this was a sacred implement in the possession of the heathen priest, with which he prepared the sacrifice : we have innumerable relations, of the abhorrence the ancients hid, of their sacred things and places being polluted by strangers ; and thence we trace the cause of these flints being concealed. All degrees of religious, in remote ages, took great precaution to bury, with the consecrated minister, the instruments of his office, and that was followed in the practice of the ancient Romish church. The sacred *securis* of the British priest, was the first emblem of his function, and the properest ornament to be placed with his remains in the tomb. The remnants of British priests were driven into Scotland by the arms of Rome ; there they longest retained their ancient rites and religion, and there those instruments of the ancient priesthood have been most frequently found. †

Carlisle,

† The altar, No. 1. in our plate of antiquities, found in digging the Grapes-inn cellar, appears never to have been finished. Two and three are the sculptures upon its sides.

No. 9, 10, and 11, were dug out lately : also No. 14. which is iron : these are in the possession of the Rev. D. Carlisle : they are described by H. Rook, Esq. in the *Archæologia*.

Carlisle, from its situation, was continually subject to the distress of warfare, in the several irruptions of the Scots; and frequently was taken from the English. The border wars were prosecuted with a degree of ferocity and savage barbarity, disgraceful to humanity, and horrid in history.

Among the various incidents in the history of Carlisle, the following are the most material.

So soon, after the fortifications were constructed, as the beginning of the reign of King Stephen, David King of Scotland, in the first year of his reign, entered into England, and took possession of this city. Stephen, on receiving the news, is said to have exclaimed, "*Quæ dolose cepit victoriose recipiam;*" but this weak prince, so far from performing what he boasted, made a cession of the whole county to the Scots. †

In the year 1138, King David of Scotland, made this city the place of his retreat, after his dreadful overthrow at the battle of the Standard. And here he received Alberic the pope's legate, by whose influence, all the women captives were brought to Carlisle and set at liberty. He obtained from the Scotch leaders, a solemn promise, that in future incursions, they would spare the churches, and withhold their swords from the aged, from women and infants: an injunction which humanity dictated, but which the savage customs of the contending nations had not admitted into the modes of warfare.

Henry, eldest son of the empress Maud, came to David at Carlisle, attended by the great barons of the western parts of England, and received the order of knight-

No. 13. was found built in the back of a chimney in rebuilding the house of Edward Nevinston, Esq. two years ago, who presented it to us.

No. 15, is a gold fibula, same size as the engraving; it was found at old Penrith after our description of that station was printed. Its weight is 14 dwts. 12 grains, is about three sixteenths of an inch thick, has the representations of six griffins cut out on one side, and on the other is five quadrupeds, and a place left where the sixth was intended to be cut, as is evident from the place being a little hollowed out. These appear to represent bears: it probably belonged to one of the Warwick family. It is in the possession of Mr. Sanderfon of Plumpton.

#### FROM HORSLEY'S BRITANNIA ROMANA, Page 266.

No. 41. This and the next are yet remaining at Carlisle in the late Brigadier Stanwix's garden. I have given the draught of this chiefly for the sake of the *patera*, which has a peculiar handle. On the other side is the common *præfericulum*. But there are no letters on any part of it.—*No. vii. in our plate.*

No. 42. *Legio sexta victrix pia fidelis genio populi Romani fecit.*—Camden says this was in the garden of Thomas Middleton, but it is now in the same garden with the altar, number 41; and he justly observes, that it is in a large and beautiful character. Mr. Gordon makes the last line G. P. P. F. but Camden reads G. P. R. F. adding that he leaves the interpretation to others. And as upon a strict examination, I find these really are the letters, I think they may be read *Genio populi Romani fecit.* The emperor himself may be the person intended, who often had the compliment paid him of being the genius of his people, and this is frequent upon the imperial coins after Gallienus.—*No. viii. in our plate.*

† David Rex Scotie 1<sup>o</sup> anno regni Stephani dolo se cepit Caerluel et novum castellum. Quo audito dixit Steph. rex. Quæ dolose cepit victoriose recipiam.—*LEL. COL. v. 1. p. 391.*

Scotus retinuit Cairluel concessione Stephani.—*Ibid. v. 1. p. 198.*

Caerluel vero retinuit Scottus concessione regis Stephani.—*Ibid. vol. 2. p. 305.*

hood

hood with much pomp and ceremony; the young prince then taking an oath, that on his accession to the crown of England, he would confirm to David and his son, their English possessions: but such are the oaths of princes! Henry no sooner grasped the sceptre, than he demanded of the Scotch regency, restitution of Cumberland: and in 1158, the two monarchs had an interview in this city; but much dissention arose, and the claim of the English monarch was not complied with. † The English obtained and held quiet possession, till after the accession of William the Lion, who succeeded Malcome on the throne of Scotland: he, in the year 1173, made a fruitless assault upon Carlisle; but in the ensuing year, returning with an army of 80,000 men, he commenced a regular siege, the city being defended by Robert de Vaux; after laying before it some time, the Scotch forces formed a blockade, to give liberty for withdrawing part of the army, to ravage and waste the adjacent country: the garrison were reduced to great distress for want of provision, and came to a conditional capitulation, that if they did not receive succours from the English before Michaelmas, they would surrender the place; but the succeeding events prevented the capitulation being carried into effect, and Williams' being made prisoner at Alnwick, put an end to the disasters of the war. The greatest part of the city suffered by fire in this reign, and the records and charters were destroyed. §

In the reign of King John, Alexander, King of Scotland, entered England, and besieging Carlisle, took it: but he could not reduce the castle, which remained in the hands of the English.\*

King Henry III. made Robert de Veteripont, governor of this castle and city.

The city suffered greatly by an accidental fire in the year 1292, in which conflagration, great part of the cathedral was destroyed, and all the records which the city and convent had procured to be renewed, were also burnt. In the chronicle of Lanercost, is a full account of the dreadful devastations made by this fire.

In 1296, the Scots entered the western march, and having laid the country waste as they approached Carlisle, they burnt the suburbs, and attempted to take the city by storm; but the inhabitants made so brave a defence, even the women mounting the walls, discharging stones, boiling water, and other things on the assailants, that they abandoned their enterprize, and retreated to their own country.

By an entry in the old register book of the abbey, it appears that on the 4th June, 32d King Edward I. half the city was burnt down, as far as the gate of Richardby.

King Edward I. resided here from the 30th of January, in the 35th year of his reign, to the 28th of June, when he proceeded on his last expedition towards Scotland, and died in his camp at Brugh on Sands.

† In the 3d yere of Henry the I<sup>st</sup>, the King of Scottes had the earldom of Lancastre yn his handes; the cite of Cairluel, Bamburghe Castell and Newcastle. — *REL. COL.* Vol. 1. p. 471.

§ Interea Gulielmus Rex Scottorum obsedit Carleolum, quod Robertus de Walls in custodia habuit, et dimissa parte exercitus sui, perambulavit Northumbriam, terram Regis et Baronium suorum devastans; et cepit Castellum de Lidel et castellum de Burgo de Appelbi, de Wereword et Yreboth, quod Odonellus de Winfraville tenuit, et postea rediit ad obsidionem Carleoli &c. — *REL. COL.* v. 2. p. 207.

\* Alexander King of Scottes sun to K. William did entre ynto England and did much depofite to K. John. Alexander assedig Cairluel and toke it. — *Ibid.* vol. 1. p. 535.

In the 9th year of the reign of King Edward II. Robert Brus, King of Scotland, on his incursion laid waste the country as far as Allerdale and Coupland in this county: he besieged Carlisle in a regular form, by engines and other warlike modes, for ten days, and at length was obliged to withdraw his troops in great precipitation, leaving behind them most of their instruments of war. They were hotly pursued by the English; and two of the Scottish leaders, John de Moravia and Sir Robert Bardolph, were taken prisoners, and afterwards ransomed.

In the 15th year of King Edward II. Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, was seized in the castle, and suffered as a traitor. This action was so gallant, that it appears worth repeating here: the earl was publicly proclaimed a traitor, by the king's command, Anthony, Lord Lucy, was sent to apprehend him. Having dispersed his party in the city to prevent suspicion, Lord Lucy, with a few attendants, entered the castle, as having business with the earl: his principal associates in this enterprize, were Sir Hugh de Louthur, Sir Richard de Denton, and Sir Hugh de Morriceby, with four esquires in arms: the party, to whom the design was communicated, had signals appointed to them for their conduct in the business; and as the knights passed each gate, a number of men halted, as if carelessly loitering for want of immediate employment; but with an intention to guard the pass, prevent escapes, and to be at hand to lend their aid if occasion required. The four chiefs, with their esquires, passed into the innermost, and most secure parts of the castle, even through the great hall, to the earl's private apartment; where, finding him sitting in an unsuspecting manner, Lord Lucy accosted him, requiring him to surrender or defend himself; a cry of treason immediately echoed through the castle, and the keeper of the inner gate prepared to shut it, but was instantly slain by Sir Richard Denton. The watch-word being given, the parties formed into bodies, took possession of the gates and avenues, and the earl, with the whole garrison, surrendered without further bloodshed. The chief prisoner was put into safe durance till the king's pleasure relative to him should be known.

In the eleventh year of King Edward III. the Scots laid siege to the city of Carlisle,† and burnt the suburbs with the hospital of St. Leonards; but the city held out.

Sir William Douglas of Lochmaben was kept in irons in the castle; (an uncommon act of severity towards a prisoner of war) but he was esteemed so enterprising and dangerous an enemy by King Edward III. that this was done at his special command.

In the year 1345, Penrith and Carlisle were burnt by the Scots, under the command of Sir William Douglas. A body of the Scotch forces, headed by Sir Alexander Strachan, detached for foraging, were intercepted; and Sir Alexander was slain by Sir Robert Ogle, who ran him through the body with his lance. Bishop Kirby, the eleventh bishop of this diocese, signalized himself in this rencounter; for being dismounted, and in imminent danger of being made a prisoner; he fought with uncommon bravery, recovered his horse, and by his valour and animating exhortations, he spirited up his party, rallied them frequently, and brought them again to the fight, to which the victory was deservedly attributed.

† On John Baliol's doing homage to K. Edw. III. the Scottes having 7 countes in their bande cam to Cairluel and brent the suberbes of it.—LEL. COL. v. 1. p. 541.

In the sixth year of the reign of King Richard II. the Scots sent forth a plundering band, who ravaged the forest of Inglewood, sacked Penrith at the time of the fair, and returned with a vast booty; having gained, as Hollingshead says, a drove of 40,000 head of cattle.

In the 29th year of King Henry VIII's reign, during Afke's rebellion, Carlisle was besieged by 8000 men, under the command of Musgrave and Tilby, partizans in that affair, but they were repulsed by the garrison; and as they were retiring, were intercepted by the Duke of Norfolk and his troops, who took all the leaders prisoners, except Musgrave; those, with about seventy others, he ordered to immediate execution, and hung them on the city walls.

In the 40th and 41st years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, this place suffered a dreadful visitation by the plague, in which their died 1196 persons, being computed to be one third of the whole inhabitants. It also raged in the adjacent country with a great mortality, as was mentioned when we spoke of Salkeld and Penrith: for the relief of the diseased poor, contributions were raised for the city, to the amount of 209l. 9s. 10d.

In the twentieth year of the reign of King Charles I. A. D. 1644, this place was surrendered to the parliament forces commanded by Lesley, having sustained a siege and blockade from the 9th of October to June following; during which, the distress of the garrison and inhabitants was so great, that the flesh of horses, dogs, and rats were eaten. Bread was so totally exhausted, that hemp-seed was substituted, so long as any was found in the place. Great assistance was given by the country, when provisions could be thrown in, to the amount in value of 463l. 10s. procured by private subscriptions. On surrender, honourable terms of capitulation were obtained, both for the military with honours of war, as also for the inhabitants their liberties and properties.

A coinage of silver pieces of three shillings value took place in the castle during the siege, from the plate of the inhabitants, sent in for that purpose. They are become very scarce, and bear a considerable price with the curious.

The last hostile acts, of which Carlisle was the scene, were those in the Scotch rebellion, 1745. It surrendered to the chevalier on the 14th of November, who lay before it with his whole army. The gazette account of this event, said that for seven days before, neither the officers nor the common men of the garrison got scarce an hour's rest, being perpetually under alarms; that many were so sick through their great fatigue, that being out of all hopes of speedy relief, they absolutely refused to hold out any longer, and multitudes went off every hour over the walls; some of whom fell into the hands of the rebels, till the officers of several companies were at last left with three or four men; so that the mayor and corporation determined to hang out a white flag (though contrary to the opinion and protestation of Colonel Durand) and made the best terms they could get for themselves: that the colonel was thereupon obliged to abandon the castle, not having above seventy invalids in his whole corps, and most of them unfit for service: the rebels threatening, in case of refusal, to sack and destroy the whole town with fire and sword."† The town raised 2000l. to save the houses from being plundered.

† For the stations and routs of the rebels, see the plate of encampment, page 430.—*A* Tullibarden's approach.—*B* Pretender's approach.—*C* Duke of Perth's attack.—*D* Duke of Cumberland's batteries.—Blackhall and Moorhouse, the Pretender's quarters.—The rebels routs into Scotland, by Roweliff and G. infdale.





N.W. VIEW of  
*From Pennsylvania*



CARLISLE CASTLE,  
P. W. 11 u. s.

*From Lancaster*

His Royal Highness, the late Duke of Cumberland, was in person before Carlisle in the month of December following, and planned the attack. On the 27th of that month his troops opened a battery of six eighteen pounders, against the four gun battery of the castle, his Highness putting the match to the first gun; and here he narrowly escaped a cannon shot from the enemy, falling within a yard of him. On the 29th the rebels displayed a flag of truce, and on the thirtieth they accepted the concise terms offered them by his Highness. "All the terms his Royal Highness will, or can grant to the rebel garrison of Carlisle, are, that they shall not be put to the sword, but be reserved for the king's pleasure." Of the Manchester regiment that surrendered prisoners, there were one colonel, five captains, six lieutenants, seven ensigns, one adjutant, and ninety-three non-commissioned officers, drummers and private men. Of the Scotch, the governor, one surgeon, six captains, seven lieutenants, and three ensigns, with 256 non-commissioned officers, drummers and private men. Of those who said they were in the French service, three officers, one serjeant, and four private men. There was one extraordinary prisoner, the Rev. James Cappock, a Lancashire man, made bishop of Carlisle, by the chevalier, on his first entry.‡

The tillage land here bears good crops of wheat, rye, barley, and oats. The meadows are rich, some lands letting from 4l. to 5l. an acre, and upwards. The sheep and cattle are much superior to the more hilly parts; as a spirit of improving the breed, and obtaining better fleeced sheep is appearing, to the great improvement of the country. The chief manufactory of Carlisle, is in printed cottons, of which there are four very large works, carried to high excellence and perfection, which bring yearly 24,000l. in duties to the crown; supporting a vast multitude of industrious people, of all ages and sexes; much of the pencil work being executed by girls. It is a sight the traveller should not omit, and the generosity of the proprietors is singular, for they give permission to shew every branch of the manufactory, from the shop where the block-cutters carve the pattern, to the dressing house and calender. There are several manufactories of checks, calicoes, muslins, and fancy goods: also, an extensive cotton-spinning manufactory,\* a soap boilery, several tallow-chandlers, tanners, skinners, and curriers. Carlisle is likewise noted for making hats, whips, and fish-hooks.—*For further particulars see the succeeding pages.*

The market of Carlisle is supplied abundantly; the mutton and beef are of excellent flavour; wild-fowl abounds, and there is a profusion and variety of fish exposed here to sale, not to be excelled in any market in Britain: the salmon and trout are incomparable; the river fish, and those of the lakes, are peculiar and abundant. In a few words, the man of epicurean appetite, who would study the indulgence of his palate, may find in this market a variety of dainties, not to be so generally enjoyed in any other part of England.

‡ The annexed view is taken from the place where the duke of Cumberland battered the castle, from an original drawing in the collection of Thomas Ridgate Maunsell, Esq. to whom we are obliged for this plate: his father was a captain in the duke of Montague's ordnance regiment of foot, and commanded the artillery at the siege.—THE EDITORS.

\* "Saw at Mr. Bernard Barton's a pleasing sight of 12 little girls spinning at once at a horizontal wheel, which set twelve bobbings in motion; yet so contrived that should any accident happen to one, the motion of that might be stopped without any impediment to the others.

"At Mr. Custs I was favoured with the sight of a fine head of father Huddleston, in black with a large band and long grey hair, with an uplifted crucifix in his hand, probably taken in the attitude in which he lulled the soul of the departing K. Cha. II."—PENNANT.

## THE MODERN STATE OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE.‡

The city of Carlisle (the origin of which is lost in the uncertainties of antiquity) stands upon a pleasing eminence, which having every way a gradual descent, the town is easily kept clean, without the aid of a common shore. Being a frontier town towards Scotland, it is fortified with a wall and citadel now in ruins, and a castle kept still in some sort of repair. Whilst South and North Britain had each their respective king, and the inhabitants of the two kingdoms lived in habits of enmity with each other, Carlisle, exposed to the calamities of war, was often sacked, and its citizens plundered and murdered. Dismal times to live in! The accession of the Stuart family to the crown of England somewhat abated national animosities and miseries: and the union, by conferring reciprocal privileges, and opening a free intercourse between the two countries, has obliterated invidious distinctions, and convinced the people on both sides the Tweed, that their vicinity to each other should have induced their ancestors, always to cultivate habits of amity and friendship with their neighbours.

From the wall, which may be ascended in different parts by flights of steps, the eye is entertained with a beautiful and extensive landscape, and imperceptibly led into several distant counties, whilst Scotland and Solway-Firth\* do not a little contribute to enliven the enchanting scene. The city is surrounded with three rivers, Petteril on the south, Eden on the east and north, and Caude on the west, whose meandering streams are seen in many places at a great distance.—A garrison was formerly kept here; but there has been none for the last thirty years. The military who may be stationed in the town for a time, are quartered upon the public houses in the city and suburbs. Carlisle has still a governor and deputy governor, whose places are only *fine cures*. A town major, engineer, barrack master, store-keeper, head-gunner, three quarter-gunners, &c. When the governor of this city happened to be one of its representatives in parliament, the subordinate places in the garrison were given to freemen, (but generally to such as were in the corporation) so that frequently the *chief magistrate* was a quarter-gunner at the same time. Thus was the invalid, worn out in the service of his king and country, too frequently overlooked in the disposition of this appointment.

Carlisle being a bishop's see, has a cathedral, in which are performed the cathedral service; in the same edifice is performed the parochial service of St. Mary's: and in a part of it the chancellor of the diocese holds the consistory court. As this religious edifice is the chief ornament of the city, a short description of it may, perhaps, not be deemed improper.

The choir of this venerable pile is the most magnificent part of the building. It has a stately steeple, with a ring of eight bells, the roof is covered with lead, and being considerably higher than the other buildings in the city, has a very fine effect when viewed as a distant object. This noble edifice being partly of Gothic and partly of Saxon architecture, offers what is worthy the inspection of the architect and antiquarian. Contiguous to the cathedral is an extensive church-yard, (the principal burying ground) surrounded with a wall seven feet high, in the inside of which is a row of lofty plane trees, whose branches overhang a part of the adjacent street and form a shade, under which is a fine paved walk much resorted to. Within the precincts of the abbey, besides the cathedral, there are several venerable buildings, which (except the prebends' houses) shew marks of antiquity.

St. Cuthbert's, the other parish church in Carlisle, is a modern edifice, rebuilt in the year 1778, upon the site of the old church, but without any kind of external or internal ornament. It has a square steeple or tower, but so confined as not to admit of a ring of bells; so that the parishioners are called together to their devotion by the weak tinklings of the old bell, which was not exchanged for one of a louder tone. The steeple is decorated with a dome covered with lead; from which a spire projects, having the year in which the church was rebuilt cut in it.

Besides these two churches, there are in Carlisle, three Protestant dissenting meeting-houses, || one Quaker, and one Methodist meeting-house; Wesley's connection.

The public buildings are, the Town-hall, Moot hall, and Council-chamber, conspicuously situated in the centre of the city; and to which you ascend by a flight of broad steps from the promenade. Above the entrance are placed the arms of the corporation. Here are held the criminal and Nisi Prius courts

‡ We confess our obligations to Mr. R. Longrigg, a native of this city, for this account of the modern state of Carlisle.

THE EDITORS.

\* And the adjacent mountains, some of whose summits touch the clouds.

|| Dr. Robert Henry was called and ordained to preach to the Presbyterian congregation in Fisher-street, Carlisle, in November 1748, and continued with them 12 years; and on the 13th of August, he became pastor of a dissenting congregation in Berwick upon Tweed,

of Assize for the county; the Quarter Sessions, the Mayor's Court, the election for members to represent the city in parliament, &c. The records and writings belonging to the corporation, the freemen's admissions, &c. are kept in detached offices belonging to the same building.¶ The council-chamber is ornamented with a cupola and clock. The Guild hall, in which the free trades hold their meetings, is situate at the head of Fisher-street; and though it has the appearance of antiquity, is but a very mean structure †. The Market-cross stands at the south end of the promenade, and opposite to the town-hall. It seems to be a modern edifice, has a neat appearance, but without any cover: it has the corporation arms cut upon it; underneath which was sculptured, but of late years defaced, a lion with its paw upon a large folio, alluding either to magna charta or the city charter. The guard-house, contiguous to the butcher-market, is a very great nuisance, and hurts the view of the principal streets; and what renders it still more so is, the corporation have granted leases, and built houses adjoining to it, perhaps, upon the royal property. Near the English-gate are charity houses, built by the corporation in which decayed freemen, or the widows of those deceased, are allowed to live gratis. In Carlisle there is one endowed school.\* There is also a charity school for cloathing and educating the daughters of poor freemen.†

The corporation of this city consists of a recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common councilmen.¶ One of the aldermen is annually chosen mayor, and the other annual place-men are chosen out of the common council. The subordinate officers are three serjeants at mace, five bedals, or town scavengers. The serjeants and bedals wear the corporation livery, and their places are generally for life. The serjeants act as bailiffs in processess before the mayor's court, and to them is committed the execution of summons and writs of arrest for debt issued by it. The office of the bedals is to keep the streets clean, and to put in execution the punishment awarded to offenders within the mayor's jurisdiction. The liberties of the corporation extend a few yards without the city walls, and are ascertained by what is called the Freelidge stone, with their arms sculptured upon it. It may also be proper to observe, that the public and private buildings belonging to the body corporate, have the name of the mayor by whom, and the year in which each edifice was erected, sculptured on some conspicuous part, so that the traveller's eye often catches these words, "*Erected by — Esq. Mayor,*" even upon a mean edifice.

Carlisle, about the beginning of the present century, exhibited no marks of modern convenience and elegance. The buildings, mostly of wood, clay, and laths, bespoke the poverty and bad taste of the inhabitants. The gables fronted the streets, the doors were generally in the centre, and many of the houses had porches which projected two or three yards into the street, *doubleless for awariness*. The front door was arched, or Gothic, formed to correspond with the gable; and the diminutive windows, which gave light to the inner apartments, were very improperly placed, but of the same order.§ The doors were of oak, very strong and clumsy, put together with large wood pins, a part of which projected an inch or two from the door. These pins were many in number, and sometimes placed in figures romantically irregular. Houses were not then painted either within or without; this being only a modern improvement. The streets, though spacious, were paved with large stones, and the centre part or causeway, rose to a considerable height. The fronts from the houses were paved in the same manner, the consequence of which was, that the kennels or gutters were deep trenches, and stone bridges were placed in many different parts, for the convenience of passing from one side of the street to the other. These gutters were the reservoirs of all kinds of filth, which when a sudden heavy rain happened, by stopping the conduit of the bridges, inundated the streets so, as to render them impassable on foot.

The shambles, which stood in the market place, were private property, and being built entirely of wood and covered with different kinds of slate, gave them a very grotesque and antique appearance. At the north end of the shambles was a well, over which was a building placed upon pillars, called Carnaby's

¶ It is to be lamented that the houses under the Moot hall are the private property of different persons: to purchase these would require a deal of money. The funds of the corporation are not competent for this; therefore, there are little hopes of ever seeing this edifice become an ornament to the city, by being rebuilt upon a more useful and elegant plan.

† FREE TRADES.] Merchants, Tanners, Tailors, Skinners, Smiths, Weavers, Shoemakers, Butchers.—The trades hold their annual meetings upon Ascension-day.

• Rev. Mr. Faucet, head master.—Rev. Mr. Pattison under master.

† Mrs. Carlyle, mistress of the charity school.—The girls are taught to read, knit, and sew.

¶ Present recorder, T. Garforth, Esq.—John Barnes, attorney at law, deputy town-clerk.

§ The most of the houses did not exceed the height of one story, and were chiefly covered with thatch. Those of two stories had the upper rooms inlaid with strong oak, and unciled below. The lanes and avenues, even the church road, were not paved: and in many places entirely covered with weeds and underwood. The streets, not often trode upon, were, in many parts of them, green with grass.

Folly. On the front of each side of this building was the fish market: the Folly and the shambles have been lately taken down, the latter having been purchased, at a great price, by the corporation. The former was their own property. For this the corporation deserve the thanks of the inhabitants of Carlisle, as the shambles, by occupying a great part of one of the principal streets of the city, were a public nuisance.

Little more than half a century ago, the inhabitants of Carlisle carried on no foreign commerce.— Their trade consisted in that of a good weekly market, two annual fairs, and two extraordinary well attended statutes, for hiring servants. The annual fairs in this city, formerly drew together numbers of people from many parts of England and Scotland. The business for the whole year was settled at these meetings; as in many places the intercourse between town and town, or man and man, was not yet carried on by way of port carriers, and other public conveyances. The assize and public diversions contributed greatly to draw together the neighbouring gentry. Though there was very little trade and commerce in this city, yet the inhabitants did not seem to know the want of it. The necessaries of life were uncommonly cheap, and the chief part of their wearing apparel was of their own spinning.— Pride and luxury in eating, drinking, furniture and dress, had not yet made their entrance within the city walls; industry and hospitality were the prominent features of the people. The victuallers brewed their own ale, of a good quality, and sold it for threepence a quart, full measure. And (such was the custom of the place) seldom did a company call for the second pot, without the landlord or landlady presenting them with the fare of the house to relish their liquor. Spirituous liquors were very seldom made use of: though the inhabitants were not opulent, yet many of them had considerable property, and for the most part under a good tenure.\*

The town, at the time we are speaking of, was not very populous, and therefore the office of mayor, or chief magistrate, was considered to be of great consequence. He seldom appeared in public without the rod of justice, and had always one of the serjeants to attend him. The baleful seeds of party were not then sown among the inhabitants, a friendly and neighbourly intercourse pervaded the whole city. All the ancient customs were kept up with harmony and festivity, and man united to man by love and good fellowship, circumstanced as the inhabitants were, living in the centre of a rich and well cultivated country, it is no wonder if their minds were free. In ages prior to this æra, they had been exposed to one continued scene of warfare. Under this hazardous situation, it may reasonably be supposed that, their contentions could not lead them to dive much into the mysteries and fluctuations attendant upon a trading intercourse. And suppose they had been in affluent circumstances, it cannot be imagined they would have expended their money in building. Having been so long accustomed to the calamities incident to war, they wished for nothing more than to enjoy that tranquillity, they and their ancestors had been so long strangers to.

This city continued in the situation above-mentioned, without any material alteration either in respect to trade or improvement in building, till the rebellion in 1745. Soon after this period, a company of Hamburgh merchants fixed upon Carlisle as a proper place to carry on an extensive woollen manufactory.¶ The distance from Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Scotland, and those parts of the two kingdoms enriched with the staple commodity, was a very inconsiderable object to this company of adventurers. To facilitate this undertaking, two gentlemen (brothers) of the name of Dewlicher, were sent over from the continent to superintend the work. This manufactory was of great importance to the inhabitants of Carlisle and the country around. It brought from various parts of the three kingdoms many workmen in the different branches of the woollen trade. People, to the distance of twenty miles from the city were employed, and every loom that could be got was engaged. The most sanguine hopes were entertained, that the undertaking would answer the end proposed: and never were two men engaged in any business more carried by all ranks of people, than the Dewlichers were. A few years after this manufactory was established, the elder brother died, who had taken the most active part of the business upon himself; and who, from its flourishing state during his life, seemed to be every way competent to so great a trust. The younger brother had, sometime prior to the death of the elder, made a very imprudent connection by marriage with the house-keeper to the family.§ This woman was weak and ambitious, and by

\* The principal part of the houses in Carlisle are freehold; a few are leasehold under the dean and chapter, and the corporation; and a few under the king.

¶ This manufactory was carried on to a very great extent in broad and plain cloths. All the different branches of the business, from the sheep shearing to the finishing the pieces, were performed. And as most of the work was done in various parts of the country, the parishes were little affected by an increase of paupers; the purvey then seldom exceeded twenty or thirty in a year. This was the mode of collecting the poor rate at that time, and for long after.

§ Her maiden name was Johnson.

her was the ruin of this once flourishing manufactory brought about. Having the ascendancy over her credulous husband, she persuaded him to dismiss most of the old workmen, who were overseers, from their employment: these men having been bred to the business, were capable of conducting the different branches of it. In their places, the relations and acquaintances of the new mistress were substituted, people that knew nothing of the matter. Things soon began to wear a different aspect; the workmen were much dissatisfied with their new masters; quarrels and complaints daily increased, and a very little time put a finishing hand to the whole undertaking: for, by mismanagement on the part of the new foremen, and by the negligence and extravagance of the superintendant and his wife, the company was declared insolvent: and as no person or company would come forward as successors, Carlisle, in a very little time, was reduced to the state it was in at the commencement of this manufactory.† The failure of this company was severely felt by many in Carlisle and the neighbourhood; for, as nothing was carried forward as a substitute to employ the industrious poor, those who had been employed in the work were driven to travel with their families to different parts to seek for employment; and for many months nothing but distress appeared around Carlisle for several miles.\*

During the period we are speaking of, provisions of all kinds were very cheap,‡ and most of the people's apparel continued to be of their own spinning. Very little improvement had taken place in building, and the streets continued in the same situation. Manure was at this time of so little value, that the corporation gave a man forty shillings a-year, and a new cart occasionally, to take it away once a-week. All the goods which came to this place from Newcastle, were conveyed chiefly upon pack-horses; the roads were impassable the greatest part of the season for any other conveyance. No public works were carried on, except a small manufactory for linen by an Alderman Cook, and a whip manufactory, under the firm of Brown and company, which employed a few paupers. Whips and fish-hooks were the two chief articles in trade Carlisle was noted for.¶ Great quantities of coarse linen yarn were weekly exposed in this market for sale, chiefly from the borders and Scotland, where the people grew their own flax, and spun it. This yarn was principally purchased by country weavers, or by people commissioned to buy and send it to manufacturing towns.‡

Little increase in population had hitherto taken place. A few foot soldiers and artillery men kept garrison, and these were quartered chiefly upon the public. Carlisle, at this time, kept up the appearance of a formidable place: companies were stationed at every gate, at the commanding-officer's house, the castle, &c. and the gates were shut, and locked every night with much military parade; morning and evening guns were fired as a signal when to open and shut the garrison gates, and pieces of ordnance were placed upon the turrets, situated in different parts of the fortification.

The publicans still continued to brew their own ale, and most of them made their own malt.¶ It had been a custom for many years backward, for the corporation to demand multure, by compelling the victuallers to grind the malt at their mills. This began to be felt as an oppression; and to remove the grievance, and save the multure, many of them provided small hand mills of their own. The corporation, irritated at this breach of what they deemed their right, refused to grant licences to the refractory inn-keepers. The public, however, would not comply, but brought an action at law, to compel them to shew upon what grounds so intolerable and arbitrary a custom rested. The action was determined in favour of the victuallers; and this became a heavy stroke to the corporation revenue.\*

About

† All the stock in trade, as wool, yarn, cloth, &c. and all the implements of the work, were sold by auction, at scarcely a fourth part of the value.

\* Mr. Dewlicher, for many years after, concealed himself in some part of Scotland. Some length of time after the failure of the company, he once ventured, in an obscure manner, into the city, and called late in the evening at the Wool pack inn, a house much resorted to by the workmen. The landlady's name who then kept the inn, was Mary Carlyle. This hospitable widow entertained him for several days; and taking pity on his indigent circumstances, she, at his departure, put something handsome into his pocket. He never was, after this, seen or heard of in or about Carlisle.

‡ Oats, about 2s. Carlisle bushel.—Barley, 3s. 4d. do.—Black and white rye, 7s. do.—These two last kinds of grain were the principal bread of the inhabitants. Wheat and potatoes were but little cultivated in the neighbourhood.—Butcher meat and fish seldom exceeded one penny farthing per pound; and the former was sold by hand, no weights or scales were then in use. Butter, 2d. halfpenny per lb.—Eggs, ten a penny.—Poultry very cheap.—Game of all kinds were sent weekly from hence to Newcastle, by packs, during the season.—Carlisle husk is three Winchester.

¶ Brown's whips.—Ford's fish-hooks.

§ Those who did not grow their own flax, bought it undressed of the shopkeepers in the city, and flax dressers went about the country, from village to village, and house to house, to dress it.

¶ British spirits, viz. Brandy, Gin, Cinnamon, and Anniseed Waters, were now so plenty and cheap, that there was scarcely a gingerbread stall but sold them.

\*\* This action, which was tried at York, besides the loss of their multure, was attended with a heavy expence to the body corporate. It seems the corporation did not keep a horse, a bull, and a boar, to substantiate their right to compulsive multure. This, the lord bishop of the diocese, and the dean and chapter of Carlisle, always perform at their several mills.

About the year 1750, the trade of Carlisle began to have a different appearance. A manufactory of coarse linen cloth, called Osnaburghs was established: † this kind of work can be wrought by women and boys at the loom. About the same time, there arose a new woolen manufactory, chiefly womens' wear, the proprietor of which was a George Blamire. From the time of the Dewlichers, the woolen business had been almost entirely neglected in Carlisle; the little which was done this way, was by three brothers of the name of Machrell, from Yorkshire. Blamire's manufactory was of short duration: and after his time, except what was done by the Machrells, and by one Thorpe, and this to no great amount, the business was no more pursued by any other adventurer.

At the period we are speaking of, the military road between Carlisle and Newcastle was begun. Prior to this date, this road from the city was by the English gate, and Warwick bridge; but now the route was changed, and travellers go by the Scotch-gate. The new road was planned near four miles more to the north than the old one. The badness of the road had hitherto been a great hindrance to the conveyance of merchant goods from Newcastle to this place and Whitehaven: and Dumfries, from this circumstance only, had greatly the advantage: but when this turnpike was completed, then the case was much altered for the better. Large carts and waggons were soon introduced, and nothing was now wanting but a sufficient loading from Carlisle: this want was in some sort supplied by people buying upon commission, and others upon their own account, and sending off large quantities of butter and bacon for the London market. It was now that provisions began to rise in price, the butchers to sell their meat by weight, and the country frugal house-wife to throw aside her old pound stone, substituting in its place, the standard of sixteen ounces for weighing her butter. Every article of life increased in value: in the mean time the face of the country began to wear a more cultivated aspect. John Holmes, Esq. who had estates in different parts of the county,\* was a gentleman of a persevering spirit, in making trial of the several modes of agriculture: no part of husbandry was lost in him for the sake of expence, or procuring men used to agricultural improvements. Mr. Holmes' laudable spirit opened the eyes of the country in general, and every succeeding year added something to the former, to the advantage of the industrious husbandman. It has already been observed, that manure was of little value; that what the streets of Carlisle afforded was conveyed away by a person who had an annual salary: it now became an article of value, and the produce of the streets was generally put up to lett along with the corporation lands. ‡

The county and city tolls were a part of the corporation revenue. The number of black cattle which came into England from Ireland and Scotland, by the way of Cumberland, and mostly by Carlisle, greatly increased the value of the toll; but as the collecting of it was attended with trouble and danger, the drovers endeavouring to evade this toll as an imposition, it also underwent a trial at law, in which the drovers were defeated, on the grounds that the barrier fortrefs was still maintained: but as the collecting of this toll from these refractory people, is still attended with difficulty; the person who undertakes the whole farm from the corporation, generally lets it out in parcells to different people, who live most contiguous to the places where the droves take their departure out of the county.

At this period, manufactories of linen and cotton began rapidly to increase in Carlisle; and this increase in the branches of spinning and weaving brought many Scotch and Irish weavers, with their families, to reside in the city and its environs. The population of the city had increased very little for forty or fifty years prior to the establishment of these manufactories. The bleaching of yarn was a consequent of these manufactories, and it went on very prosperously. Carlisle is a place very well adapted for carrying on the linen and cotton manufactories to a very great extent. The progress of improvement advanced with rapid steps. Every year houses were rebuilt upon a more elegant plan, and also many new ones. The grass which disfigured the streets, lanes, and avenues, began daily to disappear.

In the year 1756, a brewery commenced in the suburbs of the city, without the Irish Gates, under the firm of Atkinson and Co. But the inhabitants of Carlisle and the neighbourhood, having been long accustomed to home brewed ale, did not relish this factory drink, so that it was sometime before this public brewery met with much encouragement. though after a few years' trial the prejudice was entirely removed, and the success of the undertaking has sufficiently proved its utility, and fully answered the end the company had in view. The many new manufactories now begun, and the increase of population attendant on them raised the purvey. But as this did not then seem grievous to the ancient

† The late aldermen, Richard and William Hodgson, were the proprietors of this Osnaburgh manufactory.

\* This gentleman kept in his own hand, and improved, the following valuable estates: Braken, or Brakenhill, Barrochside, Barrochfield, Barronling, Dur-lar, Ragmire, Brackenhow, Holmhill, all in the neighbourhood of Carlisle; besides a very large track of ground in Abbey Holme. Butter, before this time, was generally 20 or 22 ounces to the pound.

‡ This article now constitutes a part of the corporation revenue, being let, *communibus annis*, for upwards of 50l. inhabitants,

inhabitants, I only mention it as a prelude to what afterwards became a severe butcher. Not long after, the streets of the city, and that part of the liberties without the walls, were paved upon a new plan. This alteration for the better (to the great credit of the corporation) removed many intolerable nuisances. And the inhabitants of the suburbs, and that part of the suburbs which came under the direction of the surveyor of the highways, were also put under a proper regulation. Richardgate felt the good effects of this alteration; being exposed to inundations from the overflowing of the river Eden, it now felt only in part what formerly was almost general.

In the year 1758, were brought here a number of French prisoners from Edinburgh castle. These were soon followed by the regular troops of Thurot's squadron, captured by the brave captain Elliot; and about three or four hundred more were sent to Carlisle, from Launceston in Cornwall. All these prisoners, except Thurot's regulars, were upon their parole of honour. As each of these prisoners had seven shillings a week regularly paid them, this caused a deal of money to be expended. The French prisoners were soon after followed by the Westmorland militia; and as the inhabitants of that county were much prejudiced against a military life, they entered into a voluntary subscription to allow their balloted men, or substitutes, an additional sum to the king's pay, so that many of the privates had from one to three shillings per day. Two companies of invalids kept garrison in the castle; and did also duty as centinels at the several gates. Such a number of men in the city, and so well circumstanced as to money, greatly benefited the place. The consequence of this influx of wealth was, the introduction of more expensive modes of living. Now four wheeled carriages began to run from the different inns. † To this period, 1759, there had not been any public conveyance for travellers in post chaise from this city. Hitherto balls and assemblies had been kept in a room at the castle; and when any gave a ball it was chiefly at the Bush Inn: but now an assembly room is built, and finished for that purpose, in a plain and neat manner.

The year 1761 saw new works established. A company from Newcastle began the calico printing business, which has been progressively carried on ever since, and affords employment to many hundreds of men, women, and children. This was followed by an extensive manufactory, carried on by the ingenious Bernard Barton, whose premature death deprived the public of the abilities of an able and enterprising tradesman. These public works employed a great deal of good land about the city, so that the value of ground, either in the selling price or in letting, rose considerably: and the increase of population, owing to these causes, may reasonably be supposed to occasion an equal rise in every other article bought and sold.

As the year 1761 was an æra of real advantage to Carlisle, both with respect to the prospect of an increasing commerce and the further progress of politics; the reader, we hope, will not deem it improper, that we are a little more particular. The printing or stamping of Calico was introduced here about this period. Gentlemen from Newcastle and its vicinity, under the firm of Scot, Lamb, and Co. were the first establishers of this branch of trade, in the environs of Carlisle. And as the Calico business has been the principal means of increasing the population of the city, it is sufficient to remark that the flourishing advances of this manufactory induced others to form themselves into companies to begin and carry on the same business. Some of them were men unacquainted with commerce; for in former times a country Esq. would have thought it a degradation of his rank, to have his name entered with any company in a manufacturing or mercantile line. Time has removed this prejudice, and men are convinced that trade enriches, in particular, those engaged in it, and the public in general. Common day labour for men not bred to any mechanic trade, and lint or tow spinning for women in indigent circumstances, was all the employment that could be obtained. Eight pence or ten pence a day, without victuals, was as much as a labourer could earn, and a woman must have worked very hard at her wheel to make a shilling a week. The employment for children was winding pins for weavers or twisting whips, for which they had only about eight pence per week, and generally worked sixteen hours out of the twenty-four.

The establishment of the calico manufactory greatly altered the case. The work in the green or bleach-yard found employment for men and stout boys. Apprentices were taken to the several branches of the work, viz. Drawers, Cutters, and Calico-printers, at a genteel weekly allowance, and their wages increased as they advanced in their servitude. Little boys were employed as tearing boys to the printers.

§ The militia kept an officer's guard at Cromwell's Green-house.

† Dr. Waugh, Dean of Worcester, a coach and four horses; Major Farrer kept a single horse chaise; Mr. Dobinson a single horse chaise; General Stanwix, a coach and four horses, when the family was in town, which was but seldom. These were all the private carriages kept in the city at this time.

Women had tables set out for them to pencil the colours into the pieces. Every table employed three or four female children; and even the youngest boys and girls could make near two shillings per week. Such encouragement brought numbers of families out of the country into the city and suburbs, and so great was the change, that a common labourer, who probably, with his wife's assistance, did not make above eight shillings weekly, could, by having his family fixed in the manner represented, easily earn twenty or thirty shillings a week. Nay, such was the infatuation of the young men, or desire of great wages, that many who had served an apprenticeship to a mechanic trade, bound themselves a new to the stampery; and even those that were married followed the same steps, persuaded that this manufactory would give the whole family bread. People of property reaped their advantage from this increase of population, as land and houses increased in value.

The several manufactories began to thrive much beyond the most sanguine expectation. People in trade, with little to begin with, acquired fortunes which enabled them to live in a much more splendid style than formerly. The town rapidly improved, and the land around increased in value, far beyond what could have been foreseen. The advantages, however, were balanced by some inconveniences: people of property, who tasted not the sweets of a thriving trade, began to feel the disadvantages which arose from the increase of population. Before the year 1761, the poor rates were not felt by those who paid them: forty purveys in a year was the annual collection. This was the mode pursued, and the inhabitants acted in the office of collecting by rotation. But the increase of manufactories invited numbers of strangers here for bread. The town was soon filled with Scotch and Irish families; and as these people had no place to return to, in case of indigence and sickness, they became a great burthen upon the ancient inhabitants. This was not the only grievance; the mode of collection was very irregular, being still by the old rate. New improvements did not pay any kind of proportion, nor did the manufacturers, though those were the only people that throve by this increase of trade, and the cause which brought these strangers to the city, pay any kind of rate for their valuable stocks in trade. This caused a general murmur amongst the ancient inhabitants, and a redress was loudly called for. A pound rate was thought to be the most equitable mode, and after many vestry meetings it was finally agreed to. All this time, neither the parish of St. Mary, or St. Cuthbert, had a common workhouse: the poor were either let out, or paid out, in their own houses. The parish of St. Mary seeing the disadvantage which arose from this mode of providing for the poor, entered into a subscription to build a workhouse; the good effects of which have been felt by the inhabitants, as well as by the poor that receive the benefit.

The chief part of the manufacturing business before the year 1761, consisted of a few check and Ofenburg looms, and about a dozen of looms employed in weaving very fine linen. But after the establishment of the manufactory of printed or stamped calicoes, cotton looms were set up. The stamperies had before this, been supplied with cottons from Lancashire, at an extraordinary expence in carriage; but now machinery for carding, roving, and spinning of cotton, is erected in different places in the neighbourhood of the city, and they purchase their cottons at a cheaper rate. This machinery employs a great number of men and women, of old and young. Buildings, particularly in the environs, have amazingly increased, and so has every trade in proportion.—We shall now only particularize the different employments:—

At present there are four printfields which employ about one thousand people, and pay above 20,000l. annually to the revenue. Their firms are Messrs. Lamb, Scot, Forster, and Co.—Messrs. Losh and Co. Messrs. Mitchell, Ellwood, and Co.—Messrs. Donald, Carrick, Shaw, and Co.—Messrs. Wood and Co. who employs above two hundred people in spinning of cotton.—Messrs. Forsters have the most extensive manufactory in the north of England, in all the branches from the raw materials to the finishing of checks, calicoes, muslins, and all kinds of fancy work.—Messrs. Fergusons are next in extent in similar articles.—Messrs. Langaek, McWilliam, and Co. manufacturers in similar articles.—Messrs. Stoddards, ditto.—Mr. Thomas Pearson, ditto.—Mr. Nixon, ditto.—Messrs. Wilson and Co. muslins.—Besides the brewery previously mentioned, a few years after another was established near it, now under the firm of Messrs. Patrickson and Co. and lately Mr. Daniel Pattinson erected another; these three breweries pay above 6000l. duty annually; and just now there is another erected by Mr. Haugh.—There is a soapry under the firm of Messrs. Barker and Langaek, which pays about 1500l. duty annually; when thereto is added the duties upon candles, leather, licences, and other things under the excise, Carlisle pays above 100,000l. annual revenue.—Besides these public works, there are many others on a smaller scale; and all the common trades are carried on to great perfection.

The late Mr. Forster and sons established a bank here, and Mr. Wilson another, which is of great service to trade.

WAGES, within these twelve months, have rose, much owing to the advance in all the necessaries of life.—Calico printers make from one and a half, to two guineas per week; carpenters, joiners, masons, and bricklayers here 2s. 6d. per day; labourers, from 1s. to 1s. 8d.; weavers earn from 10s. to 1l. 1s. per week, according to their abilities; and the same with all the other trades.—For the former rate of wages, provisions, &c. see our account of Bampton, being nearly the same, vol. I. page 131.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES were established here about twenty years ago, and are now seven for men and three for women; consisting of about twelve hundred members. A number of gentlemen are joined to these societies, which add much to their respectability, and strengthens their funds: their allowance to sick and old members is in proportion to their funds; and members or their relatives are genteely buried at the society's expence.—There are two masonic societies consisting of a number of respectable people.

*Average Prices of provisions, &c. at Carlisle Market in 1793, taken six market days successively, from Sept. 14th to Oct. 15th inclusive.*

*Prices of Grain and other Provisions in Carlisle Market, Nov. 1796.*

*Further Particulars respecting Carlisle Market.*

	£. s. d.	—	£. s. d.
Wheat per bushel*	0 17 11	—	1 6 0
Rye do.	0 11 6	—	0 17 0
Barley do.	0 11 5	—	0 13 6
Oats do.	0 7 10	—	0 8 9
Beans do.	0 18 0	—	—
Malt do.	0 17 0	—	0 18 0
Flour per stone	0 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 2 10
Oat-meal do.	0 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0 2 2
Barley-meal do.	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 1 5
Rye-meal do.	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 1 6
Butchers meat p lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
Cumberland old milk cheefe p. lb. }	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 3
Butter per. lb. }	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
(16 oz.) }			
Salmon do.	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	out of season.
New milk p. quart	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Old do. do.	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes p. hoop }	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
(six quarts. }			
Turnips do.	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Small beer, p. gall.	0 0 2	—	0 0 2
A chicken	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 8
A duck	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0 0 9
A goose	0 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 2 9
Eggs, 5 for	0 0 2	—	1 egg 0 1
Salt, per stone	0 1 8	—	0 1 10
Soap, per lb.	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 10
Candles do.	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 10
Hay per stone	0 0 9	—	0 0 6
Mens shoes, per }	0 7 3	—	0 7 6
pair 7s. to }			
Womens' do.	0 4 6	—	0 5 0
Mens' clogs p. pair	0 4 0	—	0 4 0
Womens' do.	0 2 6	—	0 2 6

LAMB, in the early part of the season, sells for 1s. 3d. per lb. but continues lowering in value as it becomes less rare, till it may be bought for 3d. halpenny, and 3d. per lb. From Christmas till about Lady-Day, ten to twelve carcasses of beef are weekly disposed of in the market: from that time till Martinmas, sixteen to eighteen may be fold per week; and from Martinmas to Christmas, thirty-five to forty per week. The reason why the number increases so much in the latter period, is a prevalent custom among the people in the neighbouring country, of buying a quantity of beef at that season to salt and dry for the winter's use.—Salmon is caught in large quantities in the Eden, near Carlisle: it becomes in season the beginning of December, but as it brings a high price in London, Manchester, &c. few purchasers are found here while it continues at about 2s. per lb. but as the season advances, the prices drop; because, in warm weather, it cannot be sent to a distance, and is therefore sold in the neighbourhood at about 3d. per pound. In the autumn salmon is generally cheapest, when several of the middling and lower classes of people salt and dry it: in that state, we presume, it affords a very unwholesome food, tending to occasion scurvy and other impurities of the blood.

FUEL, is coal from Blenkinsop,† Talkin, and Tindale-Fells, distant twenty, twelve, and fifteen miles to the east, and are the property of the Earl of Carlisle. Coal from the first mentioned place has the preference. That article is brought from the pits to market in single horse carts,

\* Average prices of grain in Cumberland and Westmorland, as returned from the treasury, September 7th, 14th, and 21st, 1793.—Wheat, Carlisle bushel, which is three Winchester bushels, 19s. 10d. halpenny.—Rye, 15s. 7d. 3 farthings.—Barley, 11s. 11d.—Oats, 8s. 6d.—Beans, 14s. 10d. halpenny.—In 1795, and part of 1796, this market, with all others in Great Britain, experienced a very remarkable rise in the price of provisions, and particularly grain; so much so, that on July 25th, 1797, the average of wheat was 45s. per bushel, rye 20s. barley 20s. and oats 12s.—These prices continued for many market days.

† Blenkinsop is the property of a Mr. Coulson,

and disposed of, neither by weight or measure, but by the cart load; consequently a very discriminating eye is necessary to prevent being imposed on.—Coals that are sold by dealers, are commonly 5d. the Carlisle peck.—Peats from Sealeby and Roweliff mosses, distant five miles, ten for a penny.

**PUBLIC INNS** here have good accommodation, both in rooms and stabling.—The Bush-Inn, English-street, and Crown and Mitre, Cattle-street, are the houses the mail coaches put up at: the King's Arms, Grapes, Blue Bell, and Duke's Head, are also much resorted to by travellers: there are several other good inns, both in the city and suburbs.

*The Mail-Coaches and other public Carriages are numerous here.*—Two mail-coaches set out every morning for London, one by Manchester and the other by Borrowbridge: a heavy coach is also forwarded to the metropolis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—A mail-coach every afternoon to Glasgow, and a mail-diligence at the same time to Dumfries.—A diligence goes from this to Edinburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and to Newcastle on Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and one to Whitehaven on Saturdays.—The arrivals are in proportion to their several distances.

**WAGGONS AND CARTS** for the conveyance of goods are exceeding numerous here, being the great thorough-fair between England and Scotland: in this branch of commerce there are above two hundred horses employed: and as most of the goodsfold in the public streets during the market, great inconvenience was felt; now each are getting private warehouses; and it is much to be wished that a proper market-place was provided for the butchers, as their shambles greatly incommode the streets.

**LITERATURE.**] In this department, Carlisle can boast of many literary productions; and, perhaps, there are few towns in this kingdom where literature has flourished more than it has done here of late years.—We shall mention only the names of the authors and their works.

The Rev. W. Paley, D. D. Archdeacon of this diocese, published, while he resided in this city, *Moral and Political Philosophy*; *Horæ Paulinæ*; *Reasons for Contentment*; a *View of the Evidence of Christianity*, and *Occasional Sermons*; all which works, as they possess a high degree of celebrity, so have been well received by a discerning public.—The Rev. B. Grisdale, D. D. two occasional sermons.—The Rev. J. D. Carlyle, B. D. Chancellor of this diocese, *Prose and Poetical Translations from the Arabic*.—The Rev. R. Miln, A. M. dissenting minister, *Lectures upon the Antedeluvian World*, and *Occasional Sermons*.—The Rev. G. Thomson, ditto, *Spirit of Modern History*, and *Occasional Sermons*.—R. Harrington, M. D. several Treatises upon Air, Phlogiston, &c.—J. Heysham, M. D. a Treatise upon the *Jail Fever*, *Bills of Mortality*, &c.—Mark Lonsdale, poems, and pieces adapted for the theatre.

**ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.**] These have kept pace with the other improvements of this city.—Guy Head, an ingenious artist; who, from the years of infancy, manifested a strong genius in painting and drawing; and to a fancy bold and vigorous, joined assiduity, rarely concentrated in one person. The talents of this gentleman are now likely to reflect honour on his native city, as he has been for some years resident in Italy, for the purpose of studying the excellent remains of the Italian masters.—Robert Smirke, Esq. R. A. historical painter, is a native of this county, and passed many of his juvenile years at Carlisle, where his father then resided, he gave some proofs of that genius which has since placed him at the head of one of the most exalted departments of his profession.—Robert Carlyle excels in drawing antiquities and copying: his drawing of the cathedral of Carlisle, and other antiquities, are specimens of his abilities this way, and do him credit, as they gained him the silver medal from the society for the encouragement of the arts, &c.—James Lowes, a self-taught draughts-man and engraver, whose first attempts as an artist, are coeval with the commencement of this history, and his improvement is to be traced in the work: we can always vouch for the accuracy, if not the elegance, of all his works.—John Howard, a native of this city, at present a teacher of Mathematics in Newcastle, is well known to all the lovers of that science. He has the most extensive knowledge of all the parts of mathematical learning, and is a self-taught genius. Robert Bowman, a pupil of his, (blind from his infancy) is also a rare instance of genius: he is a perfect master of the higher branches of the mathematics.—Joseph Strong, blind from his infancy, is a musician and an artist: in the latter capacity he constructed a tolerable well toned organ, and is a great proficient in fancy-weaving. So true it is, that with a sound judgment, a ready apprehension, and strong imagination, great progress may be made without fight in the arts and sciences.—Edward Foster, clock-maker, has constructed a clock and planetarium, upon an extensive and variegated scale. It is the production of twenty years' study and labour: its dimensions are nine feet high, five feet broad, three feet deep; and consists of four principal parts: 1st, It shews the seconds, minutes, and hours of the day: the fasts and festivals; the equation of time; the perpetual day of the month; the place of the moon's nodes, or the part of the ecliptic intersected by her orbit. 2d, The Copernic, or true solar system

of the planets round the sun, shewing their aphelia, perhelia, nodes, aspects, &c. with the time of their several revolutions, according to Sir I. Newton's calculations. 3. The celestial globe, which shews the sun's place in the ecliptic, and the moon's place in her orbit; by which the eclipses are known, what signs and degrees they happen in, and how many digits are eclipsed. 4. The terrestrial globe, which shews the diurnal motion of the earth, and by which may be known the time of day or night in any part on the globe; likewise, a variety of curious figures in motion and music.—Finished in 1777.

The late George Blamire, Esq. was a good mathematician and mechanic, both in theory and practice. —John Bell, of the artillery, a native of this place, has made some valuable discoveries and improvements in the art of gunnery. Several mechanics here, have, by their ingenuity as artists, much improved the manufactures of this place, so that the printed calicoes and other goods manufactured in Carlisle, are in great esteem over all Britain, and in foreign countries.

The manners of the inhabitants have nothing very distinguishable from those of other such flourishing places. They are, in general, very hospitable and affable to strangers. There are many persons eminent for their piety, morality, and industry. The increase of wealth hath brought with it a manner of living heretofore unknown.

*An Abridgment of the Observations on the Bills of Mortality in Carlisle, from the Year 1779, to 1787, inclusive.\**

1779. **T**HE advantages which may be derived from accurate registers of mortality, are thus illustrated by an ingenious philosopher and physician. "The establishment of a judicious and accurate register of the births and burials, in every town and parish, would be attended with the most important advantages, medical, political, and moral. By such an institution, the increase or decrease of certain diseases; the comparative healthiness of different situations, climates, and seasons; the influence of particular trades and manufactures on longevity; with many other curious circumstances, not more interesting to physicians than beneficial to mankind, would be ascertained with tolerable precision. In a political view, exact registers of human mortality are of still greater consequence, as the number of people, and progress of population in the kingdom, may, in the most easy and unexceptionable manner, be deduced from them. They are the foundation, likewise, of all calculations concerning the values of assurances on lives, reverendary payments, and of every scheme for providing annuities for widows, and persons in old age. In a moral light also, such *Tables* are of evident utility, as the increase of vice or virtue may be determined, by observing the proportion which the diseases arising from luxury, intemperance, and other similar causes bear to the rest; and in what particular places distempers of this class are found to be most fatal."—*Percival's Essays, vol. II.*

CARLISLE is situated in latitude 54, 55 north, and is surrounded by a wall about a mile and a quarter in circumference. The situation is rendered exceedingly pleasant by its vicinity to three beautiful rivers, with which it is almost surrounded, viz. the Eden on the north east side, Petteral on the south east, and Caldew on the north-west. The air about Carlisle is pure and dry, the soil chiefly sand and clay. No marshes or stagnant waters corrupt the atmosphere; its neighbourhood to a branch of the sea, and its due distance from the mountains on all sides, render the air temperate and moderate.

In July 1763, at the request of Dr. Littleton, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, the inhabitants were numbered with great care and attention by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, the Rev. Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Alderman Hodgson. There were at that time in the city and suburbs, 1059 families, and 4158 inhabitants.

In January 1780, a very careful and accurate survey was made by Mr. Stanger and Mr. Howard, under my own inspection. When there were in the district, before surveyed, 891 houses, 1605 families, and 6299 inhabitants.—For a more particular account of the survey.—See *Tables I. II. III.*

This astonishing increase of 2141 inhabitants, which is above half of the original number, in the small space of seventeen years, may, in some measure, be attributed to the establishment of manufactories.

\* Of the population of the two parishes of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, we have no account, (except Dr. Littleton's enumeration in 1763) till Dr. Heysham published his observations on the bills of mortality, in the year 1779. These observations were published annually till 1787, including a period of nine years. From them (with the author's permission) we have made this abridgment: to whom we are under great obligations, for this, and the population of many other parishes.—THE EDITORS.

This increase of population too has taken place, during that very period in which Dr. Price asserts the depopulation of Great Britain to have been rapid and progressive: and what makes this increase more remarkable, Carlisle has, during the whole period alluded to, been constantly supplying the army, the navy, the metropolis, and even the distant regions of India, with her hardy, active, and enterprising sons.

From tables, number IV. V. and VI. we can with pleasure demonstrate the extreme salubrity of Carlisle, even in a very unhealthy year; a year in which no less than 129 persons were cut off by two epidemic disorders, viz. the small pox and scarlet fever. By the bills of mortality published in different towns in England, as well as the continent, it appears on an average, that in Vienna about 1 in 19 and a half of the inhabitants die annually; in London, 1 in 20 and three quarters; in Edinburgh, 1 in 20 and four fifths; in Leeds, 1 in 21 and three fifths; in Dublin, 1 in 22; in Rome, 1 in 23; in Amsterdam, 1 in 24; in Breslaw, 1 in 25; in Berlin, 1 in 26 and a half, in Northampton and Shrewsbury, 1 in 26 and a half; in Liverpool, 1 in 27 and a half; in Manchester, 1 in 28; in Chester, 1 in 40; but in the year 1774, when the small pox were very general and fatal, 1 in 27; and in the parish of Sedburgh, in the county of York, 1 in 37 and a half; and in Blandford Forum in Dorset, 1 in 39; in Carlisle, this year, 1 in 30 and three ninths.—See Table VII.

Tables, number III. V. and VI. are of the utmost importance to the physician, the politician, and the calculator of annuities, and to every one who has the health and happiness of himself and family at heart. They clearly demonstrate, as far as one year's observation can have weight, what periods of life are the most healthy, what are the most obnoxious to disease.

As no particular epidemic disease occurred last year, which had any considerable effect on the lives of adult persons, it is apprehended these calculations for the periods above ten years old, will not be attended with much variation in other years.

That women in general live longer than men, is almost universally agreed, and the following observations tend much to confirm the truth of this opinion. During the last year twelve persons died between eighty and ninety years old, eight of these were females, and between ninety and a hundred, two died, both females.—See table VI. In table III. we see two people are above 100 years old, and these likewise are females.

Table II. which contains the number of husbands, wives, &c. shows how inferior in number widowers are to widows. There are above four widows to one widower: an astonishing disproportion; in what manner is it to be accounted for? The following causes are conceived to operate considerably:

1st, Men are, in general, more intemperate than women. 2d, They are exposed to greater hardships and dangers. 3d, Widowers, perhaps, in general, have greater opportunities of getting wives, than widows have of getting husbands. 4th, Widows have a greater propensity to live in towns than widowers.\* 5th and lastly, The constitutions of males, as fitted for more violent and laborious exertions, are firmer and more robust than those of females; their muscular and nervous fibres, may therefore be supposed to become stiff, rigid, and incapable of performing the functions necessary to health and life sooner than those of females, both on account of their original texture, and the friction which must necessarily occur from laborious exercise. But from whatever causes the difference of longevity betwixt males and females may arise, the fact itself is sufficiently ascertained by table VI. where we find, that between the ages of sixty and seventy, although there are a greater number of wives than husbands, yet eleven husbands and only four wives have died, and of all different ages twenty-nine husbands and sixteen wives.

During this year two epidemics raged with uncommon violence, and swept off a great number of children, viz. the small pox, and a species of the scarlet fever.

As the persons affected with the small pox were chiefly of the lower class, who seldom called in medical assistance, it is impossible to ascertain the precise number: from the information, however, which I have had, it appears, that about 300 were, during the last six months of the year, seized with the small pox in the natural way: of these no less than ninety fell victims to its virulence. Hence, near one in three died of all that were affected with the natural small pox; which, while at the same time, it serves as a melancholy proof of its fatal effects, points out the great and salutary advantages which are derived from inoculation. During the same period several hundreds were inoculated in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and it is a pleasing truth, that not one of them died. Had those 300 been inoculated, it is more than probable, that of the ninety not above six would have died; and even these not of inoculation, but of other disorders. Hence we see eighty-four persons might have been saved to their parents and the public. Yet so great is the prejudice against the salutary practice of inoculation amongst the vulgar, that

\* Women, in general, and more especially among the middle ranks of life, marry earlier than men.

few, very few, can be prevailed upon, either by promises, rewards, or intreaties, to submit to the operation. No wonder, that in rude, ignorant, and barbarous times, superstition hurried men into the grossest absurdities; when in a polished and enlightened age, in an age too, when the experience of full twenty years has clearly demonstrated the utility of inoculation, we see the bulk of mankind ready to sacrifice their children, and all that is dear to them, to a foolish prejudice.

FOR THE YEAR 1780.] The population of Great Britain must ever be a subject deserving the attention of every lover of his country, and especially since the commencement of the present war, it has become highly interesting.

Within these few years, some very able writers have published their thoughts and calculations on this subject. Those who are willing to depreciate the resources of this country, and to magnify those of our enemies, have endeavoured to persuade us, that our situation is truly lamentable, and that population has rapidly and progressively decreased for this twenty or thirty years past.

The data from which these calculations and inferences have been made, are principally the returns of the window surveyors, and the books of the customs and excise.

Others, who from different sources of information, have attempted to confute such sentiments, have presented us with a more favourable picture; they, with much appearance of truth, have endeavoured to prove, that the number of inhabitants in Great Britain, instead of decreasing, has considerably increased, during the period above alluded to. In support of the latter hypothesis, I think it may not be improper to mention the following facts:—

In the beginning of the year 1780, I made an actual, and I believe an accurate, survey of the two parishes, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's, and found they contained 1148 houses, 1872 families, and 7677 inhabitants †. A few months afterwards, another actual survey was made of the two parishes, by Mr. Coulson, general surveyor of the four northern counties for the window-tax, and Mr. William Monkhouse, surveyor of Cumberland, Leith, and Eskdale wards; and though I have every reason to apprehend, that their survey was much more accurate, than surveys for the window-tax heretofore have been, yet they only returned 815 houses; the difference therefore between the real number of houses, and the number returned to the window-tax is 333. Now, to shew how fallacious all calculations are, with respect to the number of inhabitants in any particular place, founded on the returns of the surveyors of the window-tax, even when they make the most accurate survey. Let us suppose I had wanted to ascertain the number of inhabitants in Carlisle and the adjoining villages, and had been ignorant of the real number of houses which they contained, I should have multiplied 815 by 6 and two thirds, which is nearly the number of people in each house, the product will be 5433 nearly, which is 2244 less than the real number or two sevenths nearly of the whole. And if I had been ignorant of the number of inhabitants in each house, I should most probably have multiplied 815 by 6, which would have made the difference still more considerable.

The salubrity of Carlisle was proved by the bills of mortality published last year; and it appears still more evident from the present, for only 1 in 34 and a half nearly, of all the inhabitants have died this year, in consequence of diseases.—See Table VII.

Table VI. corroborates the observations made in the last year's bills, viz. that women live longer than men; for between 100 and 103 years old, two persons died, who were both females; 26 husbands, and only 15 wives have died, although there are a greater number of wives than husbands in Carlisle.

FOR THE YEAR 1781.] People of all ranks, ages, and conditions of life, enjoyed an uncommon degree of health during the first three months of this year; for, within that period, no more than twenty-three persons died; and of these, fifteen were either very young children, or old and infirm. But about the beginning of April, a very epidemic fever, evidently the *Typhus Carcerum*, began to make its appearance. It broke out in a house in Rickergate, which contains about half a dozen very poor families; the rooms are exceeding small, and in order to diminish the window-tax, every window, that even poverty could dispense with, was shut up: hence stagnation of air, which was rendered still more noxious by the filth and uncleanness of the people. The surgeon who attended some of those poor wretches, told me, the smell was so offensive and disagreeable, that it was with difficulty he could stay in the house, while he inquired into the situation of his patient. One of the persons affected with the fever in this house was a weaver, who, on his recovery, went to his usual employment at a large work-shop, where he communicated the disorder to his fellow-weavers, and from thence the fever spread all over the town. It, however, chiefly, I may almost say entirely, raged amongst the common and lower ranks of people, and more especially amongst those who lived in narrow, close, confined lanes, and in small, crowded apartments. It

† See last year's observations on the bills of mortality for Carlisle.

affected adults more frequently than children; the infirm, than the robust; women than men; and the married were more subject to it than the single. Three or four persons in a family were frequently seized with it, one after another. It was almost altogether confined to this place, none being seized with it even in the neighbouring villages, except in a very few instances, where the seeds of it were evidently carried by some persons who had laboured under the disease. In the short space of about eight months, near five hundred persons were affected with this fever, forty-eight of whom died; of these, one was under five years of age; two between five and ten; one between ten and fifteen; two between fifteen and twenty; one between twenty and thirty; eight between thirty and forty; thirteen between forty and fifty; twelve between fifty and sixty; six between sixty and seventy; two between seventy and eighty years.

The small pox were constantly in town all this year, but made little or no progress till towards the latter end of October, when they became rather more general, but they could scarce ever be said to rage as an epidemic: nineteen only died. No other epidemic appeared, and indeed, excepting the jail fever, this year was by no means unhealthy. Great numbers were inoculated both in the town and country villages.

During the present year, 1 in 38 and 3 fifths of all the inhabitants have died in consequence of diseases.—See Table VII.

The difference of the number of deaths of husbands and wives, is not near so great as it was in the years 1779 and 1780; yet still the deaths of the former exceed those of the latter by two; for thirty-three husbands and only thirty-one wives have died, which difference is not the less extraordinary than in the two preceding years, when we consider, in the first place, that the constitutions of women are more predisposed to be acted upon by the contagion of the Jail Fever than those of men; and in the second, that they are, from their habits and situations in life, infinitely more exposed to that contagion. Between eighty and ninety years of age, five males and four females, and between ninety and an hundred, three females have died.—See Table VI.

FOR THE YEAR 1782.] Upon the whole, this year, notwithstanding it was so extremely cold and wet, cannot be considered as an unhealthy one. The *Typhus Carcerum*, or *Jail Fever*, which raged with so much violence last year, gradually declined, and was scarcely to be met with after May. Sixteen persons died of it.

And although the small pox were constantly in town, yet they were neither general nor very fatal. Thirty persons only died of that disease.

In the beginning of June, the *Catarrhus Contagiosus* or *Influenza* became general; very few families, either in the town or country, escaping its influence. It is, perhaps, the most contagious of all disorders to which the human body is subject; and were it as fatal as it is infectious, it would soon depopulate the world. When it once breaks out, it does not, like the small pox, the plague, or the jail fever, confine itself to a city, a province, or a kingdom; but traverses whole continents, and is sometimes wafted across the Atlantic Ocean. It has raged no less than eleven or twelve times as an epidemic in Europe, within the present century, and pretty generally exhibits the same phenomena; yet no barrier has hitherto been discovered to arrest its progress; nor have the causes which first produced it at each period, been yet ascertained. Fortunately, however, it is a very mild disease, differing little from the common catarrh or cold, except that the febrile symptoms are more constant and rather more severe. The *Influenza* attacked every age, sex, and apparently people of every habit; yet it is evident, a predisposition was required, as several, and among the rest myself, who were frequently exposed to the contagion, escaped the disease. In what that predisposition consists, remains yet to be discovered. It finished its course in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, in about the space of three weeks or a month; and its symptoms were here so mild, that medical advice was seldom sought for. One person only is supposed to have died of it in Carlisle, viz. a woman sixty-five years of age. During this year 1 in 38 of all the inhabitants have died in consequence of diseases.—See Table VII.

Hitherto the number of deaths of husbands, has considerably exceeded those of wives, each year: but during the present year, the deaths of wives somewhat exceed; for twenty-two wives, and only twenty husbands have died.—See Table VI.

Between eighty and ninety years of age, five males and nine females; and between ninety and an hundred, one male and two females have died; between a hundred and one, and a hundred and two years of age, one female, viz. a widow, died during the present year.—See Table VI.

In the month of August not one person died in the parish of St. Cuthbert, a circumstance which has not occurred these twenty years.

FOR THE YEAR 1783.] The present year has been much more healthy, than any of the preceding years; on which, observations on the bills of mortality in Carlisle have been made: for, notwithstanding the number of inhabitants has considerably increased, yet the number of deaths is by no means so great, one hundred and eighty one persons only have died.

No dangerous or fatal epidemic, except the small pox, raged with any degree of violence.—The weather, during the latter end of June, the whole of July, and part of August, was extremely hot and sultry; the atmosphere was replete with the electric fluid; and there was more thunder and lightening than ever was remembered, even by the oldest person. This state of the atmosphere was by no means peculiar to the neighbourhood of Carlisle, but was pretty universal throughout Europe.

In September and October, the small pox became so general, and were of so fatal a kind, that the monthly committee of the dispensary were of opinion, that a general inoculation of the poor and indigent inhabitants, would be attended with very beneficial effects. Early in the month of November, a general inoculation accordingly took place. Great numbers were inoculated, not only by the surgeon to the dispensary, but also by most of the other surgeons in the town. By this salutary measure the city of Carlisle was, in the space of two months, totally freed from a most dangerous and fatal disorder, which has been raging in different parts of the county with the utmost violence. The number of persons affected with the natural small pox in Whitehaven, within the last six months, have been almost incredible, and it is a melancholy truth, that scarcely one in three survived. In Wigton and its neighbourhood they have been also extremely general and fatal.

Twenty nine husbands and twenty-three wives have died this year.—See Table VI.

Between eighty and ninety years of age, four males and seven females, six of whom were widows; and between ninety and an hundred, one male and one female have died.—See Table VI.

Nineteen only fell victims to the small pox, and seventeen of these were children under five years of age. Apoplexies were remarkably frequent this year; no less than nine persons having died of that distemper.—The number of deaths were remarkably equal during all the seasons; forty-seven died in winter, forty-two in the spring, forty-five in the summer, and forty-seven in autumn.—See Table IV.

During the present year, 1 in 43 and 1-7th of all the inhabitants have died in consequence of diseases.—See Table VII.

FOR THE YEAR 1784.] In the observations on the bills of mortality for last year, I took notice of the extreme healthiness of that season; it is, however, with peculiar satisfaction I am able to inform the public, that it has been far exceeded in salubrity by the present.

One hundred and fifty-four persons only have died, which are fewer by twenty-seven than died last year; and in the year 1779, the number swept off by two diseases only, viz. the small pox and scarlet fever was nearly equal to the whole number of deaths this year, whether occasioned by diseases or accidents.

This remarkable degree of healthiness may be accounted for, from the absence of almost all epidemical disorders; for not one made its appearance except the small pox, which were of a very mild kind, and proved fatal to no more than ten persons, nine of whom were under five years of age. How to account for the absence of all other epidemic and contagious diseases, is not so easy.

With respect to the weather, I shall only remark that the present year commenced and ended with the severest and longest continued frosts ever remembered since the year 1740. The summer too was uncommonly cold and wet, and yet was the healthiest season, as may be seen by examining table IV.

Whether the severity of the frost had any effect in purifying the air, and hence rendering it unfavourable to the propagation, &c. &c. of epidemical disorders, perhaps, may be doubted; but it certainly operated most powerfully in the production of an obstinate cutaneous disease, by physicians denominated, Herpes; but by the common people and empirics, called Scurvy, though it is essentially different from that disorder.

This cutaneous complaint, viz. Herpes, has been extremely prevalent, and remarkably obstinate these two last winters, and has appeared under a variety of forms.

The number of deaths of husbands still continues to exceed that of wives, and this year in a very great proportion, for twenty-nine husbands have died, but only twenty wives.—See Table VI.

Four widowers, and twenty-four widows have died.

Between eighty and ninety years of age, four males and nine females, eight of whom were widows; and between ninety and an hundred, one male and three females have died.—See Table VI.

Hitherto the number of males born has exceeded the number of females; but this year it is the reverse, for 121 males and 153 females have been christened.—See Table VIII.

During this year, 1 in 50 and 1-6th nearly, of all the inhabitants have died in consequence of disease. — See Table VII.

FOR THE YEAR 1785.] The present year, like the last, was ushered in by a very severe and long continued frost. There was also a considerable fall of snow; and a complete thaw, which was slow, gradual, and without rain, did not take place till near the middle of April. The thaw was succeeded by cold easterly winds which continued a long time; and a greater degree of drought was scarcely ever remembered. The fields were parched, the springs and rivers were almost dried up, circumstances not to be wondered at, when we consider that there was no rain, a very few slight showers excepted, from the month of October, 1784, till the 29th of July. On that day we had, in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, a great deal of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a most violent and heavy rain; and from that time, till near the end of the year, the weather became moist and warm.

Notwithstanding this long continued drought, the weather was never exceedingly hot or sultry; which may probably be the reason why dangerous disorders were not more prevalent. For this year was far from being unhealthy, no epidemic diseases occurring, but such as had arisen before the dry and warm season came on; which therefore, could have no effect in producing them.

Very early in the month of January, the jail fever, which I believe first originated among the felons confined in the jail, began to make its appearance in the city, and continued to rage almost the whole of the year. As the poorest class of inhabitants chiefly suffered from it: its progress, &c. will be best ascertained by examining the books of the dispensary, where I find four patients, labouring under the disorder, were admitted in the month of January; four in February; four in March; three in April; eight in May; eight in June; ten in July; fifteen in August; nineteen in September; eleven in October; and eleven in November. In December it seems to have almost entirely ceased, for not one was admitted during that month. Ninety-seven patients, affected with this fever, were therefore admitted into the dispensary in the space of eleven months.

The present epidemic was of the same nature as that which appeared at Carlisle in the year 1781, and of which I published an account. It, however, differed in some few particulars, which difference I shall briefly relate. 1. It did not rage so universally, the contagion, probably, not being so virulent. 2. The symptoms, in general, were more mild. 3. Petechiæ and hæmorrhages were seldom observed. 4. A greater proportion of children were affected. 5. Relapses were much more frequent. In the fever of 1781, I did not see one instance of a relapse; whereas in the present, it was a very common circumstance; several patients having even two relapses.

Of the ninety-seven patients labouring under this fever, and which were admitted into the dispensary, only four have died, who were all in extreme danger at the time of their admission, and two of them so much exhausted, as not to be able almost to take any medicine: viz. Margaret Storey, of Rickergate, a married woman, aged forty-two years, who died on the third day after admission; and Mary Wilson, of Nanfon's lane, a child, aged three years, who died two days after admission. If we, therefore, omit these two, as cases already desperate, ninety-five will remain, of which only two died, which is exactly one in forty-seven and one half. A circumstance which strongly marks the efficacy of the practice, and more especially when it is considered, that almost the whole of these patients were confined, during their illness, in small, close, dirty rooms, where, in some cases, six persons were ill at the same time; and sometimes even three of them in one bed.

In the whole city nine persons died of this fever.

Before I conclude this part of my subject, I cannot omit observing that the dispensary has expended upwards of thirty pounds for wine, all of which was consumed by persons affected with this disease.

Early in the month of December, 1784, the small pox were introduced by some vagrants, into the Damside, Irish Gates, to the neighbourhood of which they were confined some time, but afterwards became general, and continued till the latter end of July, or beginning of August, when they entirely ceased. Eight patients affected with the natural small pox were admitted into the dispensary in the month of January; eight in February; two in March; twenty-one in April; nine in May; and four in July; in all fifty-two; twelve of whom died. Total of deaths of this disease thirty-nine, who were all under five years of age.

As one in four and one third died of all those who were admitted into the dispensary, it is highly probable that of the whole number who laboured under the natural small pox, many of whom had not the least advice or assistance, one in four would die, which makes the number affected, one hundred and fifty-six. As soon as the disease made its appearance within the walls of the city, the monthly committee of the dispensary resolved, that a general inoculation of the poor inhabitants, agreeable to the plan which

I had

I had proposed in the year 1783,\* should take place at the dispensary, and it was with great pleasure I observed the prejudices of the vulgar against that most salutary invention, were greatly diminished. For as soon as the resolution of the committee was made public by the common crier, great numbers from all quarters of the town flocked to the dispensary, to reap the benefits which it held out to them. No less than ninety-one were inoculated at the expence of the charity, and rather more than that number by the different practitioners. So that upon a moderate calculation, the whole number inoculated this year, amounted to two hundred; every one of whom not only recovered, but had the disease in a very favourable manner. As we have stated it as probable, that one in four died of the natural small pox, it is therefore probable that fifty lives were saved by this general inoculation; and if all those affected in the natural way had been also inoculated, no less than eighty-nine lives would have been preserved.

During this year, 1 in 37 and 1-7th nearly, of all the inhabitants have died.—See Table VII.

Apoplexies and paralytic strokes were very frequent: no less than eight suffered from the apoplexy.

As usual the number of deaths of husbands continues to exceed that of wives; twenty-nine husbands have died, and only twenty-five wives.—See Table VI.

Nine widowers, and twenty-one widows have died this year.—See Table VI.

Persons between the ages of ten and fifteen, and fifteen and twenty years, have been astonishingly healthy. When I made the survey of Carlisle in the beginning of the year 1780, there were between ten and fifteen, seven hundred and fifteen; and between fifteen and twenty years of age, six hundred and seventy five persons: in all, one thousand three hundred and ninety. Since that period the inhabitants have unquestionably increased much: it is therefore very probable, that at present there are not less than one thousand four hundred and fifty persons between the age of ten and twenty years, and yet of this number only two have died.—See Table V.

The present year, however, seems to have been fatal to old people, between eighty and ninety years of age, eight males and six females, five of whom were widows; and between ninety and an hundred, two males and four females have died.—See Table VI.

The number of males born greatly exceed the number of females; for, 148 males, and 119 females have been christened.—See Table VIII.

FOR THE YEAR 1786.] Although we had not nearly so much frost this year as the last, yet in other respects, the weather, during the present spring and summer, greatly resembled that of the year 1785. The winds, which were dry and cold came chiefly from the east during the whole of the months of March, April, and a part of May, which made the spring late: and although the drought which succeeded was not of equal duration, yet it was much more intense, and consequently the fields exhibited the same parched and arid appearance they had done the last summer. Refreshing rains fell towards the middle of July; the autumn was fine; and a more mild and open winter was seldom or ever remembered.

There was scarcely any difference in the salubrity of the two years, two hundred and four persons dying the last, and two hundred and five in the present year. June, July, and August, which were the hottest months, were by far the most healthy, for only twenty-four persons died during that period.—See Table IV.

On the contrary, October, November, and December, were the most unhealthy, during which eighty-three deaths occurred: see Table IV—This difference, however, did not seem to proceed from any alteration of the atmosphere, but from the measles, which were introduced into the town some time in August, and raged, during these three months, with the greatest violence.

About two o'clock on Friday morning, August 11th, a slight shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt by many persons in Carlisle and the neighbourhood. Those who were perfectly awake, or who happened to be out of doors report that the concussion continued about four or five seconds; and that it was immediately preceded by a hollow tremulous sound. Many were awakened out of their sleep, by the

\* The small pox, both natural and from inoculation, being now pretty general in Carlisle, and likely to spread still further, the monthly committee of the Carlisle Dispensary are of opinion, that a general inoculation of the poor and indigent inhabitants will be attended with very beneficial effects.

RESOLVED 1<sup>st</sup>, That all such persons as come recommended by a subscriber, shall be inoculated gratis at the dispensary.

2<sup>d</sup>, That the sum of 2s. 6d. be given to the parents who are most indigent, and who have three or more children inoculated, as a reward for nursing them properly during inoculation.

3<sup>d</sup>, That a subscriber of one guinea shall have the privilege of recommending three persons to be inoculated, with the reward; or five who do not require it, and so in proportion for any larger sum.

4<sup>th</sup>, That the privilege of being inoculated at the dispensary be continued for the space of two months, and no longer.

shaking of their houses, beds, doors, and window shutters. Birds in cages were likewise sensible of its influence, and fluttered as if greatly agitated and alarmed. Very providentially, however, little or no damage was sustained; a few chimneys and old walls were here and there thrown down, and three people in Whitehaven were thrown off their feet. But in other respects, a momentary fright and alarm were the only inconveniences which were suffered from it. The concussion seemed to take its direction from the east to the west, and extended quite across the island, being felt both at Newcastle and Whitehaven. And from the north towards the south, it extended from Glasgow to the northern parts of Lancashire. The atmosphere on Wednesday and Thursday preceding, was moist, gloomy, and sultry; and so much so, on Thursday night, that a lady, who was on a visit at Daliton, actually foretold when she went to bed, that an earthquake would take place before morning. Friday was a very clear, hot, calm, sultry, day.

Early in the spring, the measles made their appearance in the south-west parts of Northumberland, where, I am informed, they proved very fatal. From thence they gradually advanced farther south, and the infection began to operate in Carlisle about the beginning of August: and as this epidemic had not visited us since the year 1780, there must consequently have been a great number of children who were liable to be affected by the contagious matter generated by this disorder. Hence the infection spread rapidly, and the disease soon became general, and continued to rage till the latter end of December, or beginning of January, 1787, when it altogether disappeared.

Notwithstanding, however, the disorder was so very general, yet its symptoms were extremely mild and favourable: for, of the great number who were affected, I should suppose not less than six or seven hundred, only twenty-eight died, and the greater part of these were the children of the very poorest and lowest class of inhabitants, who were either too ignorant, or too obstinate to call in medical assistance. Of the twenty-eight who died, twenty-six were under five years of age, and two were between five and ten years old.

Another epidemic, viz. the chincough, occurred pretty early in the year, but this disease made little progress, until October, and even then did not become very general. Only nine children who were all under five years of age, died of it, and some of those were affected with the chincough and measles at the same time, and therefore probably suffered from the joint effects of both.

During the present year, 1 in 37 and 5-6ths nearly, of all the inhabitants died in consequence of diseases.—See Table VII.

The number of deaths of husbands still continues to exceed that of wives; twenty-four husbands have died, and only twenty-one wives.—See Table VI.

Between eighty and ninety years of age, one male and five females, who were all widows; and between ninety and an hundred, two widows have died.

A man who had long been a soldier, and who must consequently have been subject to many varieties and vicissitudes of life, died at the advanced age of 105.

FOR THE YEAR 1787.] In the beginning of January, 1780, the inhabitants of the two parishes of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, were very accurately numbered by Mr. Stanger. Mr. Howard, and myself. At that period these parishes contained 3491 males, and 4186 females, in all 7677.

Sometime in the year 1787, an order was issued from the court of Quarter Sessions, to the different constables in the county of Cumberland, to make an actual survey of all the inhabitants of the county. The survey was accordingly made at Carlisle in the latter end of December; but, as the motives which induced the magistrates to issue this order were not generally known, many gentlemen refused to give an account of their families. The abbey, as being extraparochial, and the township of Wreay, through some mistake, were altogether omitted in this survey: hence it is evident, the lists delivered in to the Quarter Sessions are very erroneous.

I, however, had an opportunity of examining all the returns of the above parishes very minutely, and as the constables marked down the names of all those persons who refused to give them information, I was enabled to make up the deficiency, by procuring the numbers in each of their families, and I am persuaded the enumeration is now pretty exact; but if there be any error, it will be on the side of deficiency, rather than of excess.

From this survey, thus corrected, it appears that the two parishes of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's, contain at present 3864 males, 4813 females, and consequently 8677 inhabitants.—For a more particular account see Table III.

There has therefore been an increase, in the space of eight years, of a thousand inhabitants; which is a circumstance, that must give great pleasure to all those who are well-wishers to the prosperity of the city of Carlisle.

From

From what causes, it may be asked, has this rapid increase arisen? It affords me considerable satisfaction to be able to inform the public, that it has principally been owing to two general causes, viz. *The salubrity of the place, and the increase of trade and manufactures.* The former is clearly proved by the great excess of births above deaths; for, during the last eight years, the period in question, 2071 children have been baptized, and only 1582 persons have been buried. The births, therefore, exceeded the deaths 489. The latter, viz. *the increase of trade and manufactures,* is proved by an ingress of inhabitants into Carlisle, exceeding the emigration out of it, during the same period, 511; which numbers together make up the increase of 1000.

Inoculation, I am persuaded, has also greatly contributed to the increase of population, not only in Carlisle, but likewise in the whole county of Cumberland. In the year 1779, when the lower class of inhabitants were extremely averse to this salutary discovery, no fewer than ninety persons died of the natural small pox; whereas only 151 have died during the eight succeeding years; which is, upon an average, not quite nineteen in each year; and yet that disorder prevailed in every one of these years. (See all the bills of mortality which have been published.) Since that period, viz. 1779, the prejudices of the vulgar against inoculation, have greatly diminished, and will soon, I doubt not, be totally eradicated. And since the institution of the dispensary, the poor have enjoyed the privilege of having their children inoculated gratis; an advantage which they have, in general, with great readiness embraced.

The first four months of the present year, greatly resembled the beginning of the year 1779. The weather in both was remarkably mild and temperate, for there was scarce any frost in either. The common daisy was in full flower on new-year's-day, and continued in blossom almost the whole year: the Primrose began to blow on the 1st of February: and the Colt's-foot and Barren Strawberry very early in the same month: in short, all the early flowering plants were in full blow five or six weeks before their usual time. The state of the weather, however, throughout the year, was the reverse of 1785 and 1786; these years were remarkably hot and dry; this was cold, gloomy, and uncommonly wet, inasmuch that there never was a year in which, probably, more rain fell than in the present.

The late Dr. Carlyle kept an accurate account of the quantity of rain which fell at Carlisle during a period of twenty years, viz. from the year 1757 to 1776 inclusive, which his son, the Rev Mr. Chancellor Carlyle, has been kind enough to communicate to me. During this period, the greatest quantity which fell in any one year, was thirty-one inches and a few lines; and the medium depth of these years was only twenty-four inches, eight lines and a half. Unfortunately, since 1776, no regular measure has been taken at Carlisle; but Dr. Campbell, a very ingenious physician at Lancaster, has sent me a table of the quantity which fell at that place during the present year; and from which it appears, that it amounted to the almost incredible quantity of fifty-one inches and one line. The rain, therefore, which fell this year, is considerably above double the quantity which has fallen in any one year, on an average of twenty year's calculation, and exceeds, in quantity, twenty inches what fell in the wettest of the above years. It must, however, be observed, that Lancaster is situated somewhat nearer the western ocean than Carlisle; and that the hills to the east and north-east of that place, are nearer it than the hills about Carlisle, which, in all probability, will make some difference in the quantity of rain which falls at each place.

Notwithstanding the very great moisture of the atmosphere, above related, yet the present year was a healthy one, and the last six months were remarkably so; seventy-three persons only died during that period.—See Table IV.

The small pox made their appearance in January, and were in Carlisle the greatest part of the year; but inoculation soon became general, which prevented the disorder from raging with any great degree of violence. Thirty only died, twenty-eight of whom were under five years of age, and two between five and ten years. Eighty-four were inoculated at the dispensary, all of whom not only survived, but had the disorder very favourably; and considerable numbers were likewise inoculated by several surgeons in the town.

The putrid or jail fever also prevailed almost the whole year; but as it neither became general, nor malignant, till the beginning of 1788, I shall at present only observe, that fourteen persons fell victims to it.

The difference in the number of deaths of husbands and wives is this year very considerable; for thirty-four husbands have died, and only twenty-two wives.—See Table VI.

Between eighty and ninety years of age, five males and five females, (the latter were widows;) and between ninety and one hundred, one male and two females have died.—See Table VI.

During the present year, only 1 in 44 nearly, of all the inhabitants have died in consequence of diseases; and

and upon an average of the last nine years 1 in 39 and 1-4th has died.—See Table VII. It must be remarked in the first place, that every infectious and epidemic disease, to which the human body is subject, (the plague excepted) prevailed during this period at Carlisle; and in the second place, that the calculations were made for the first eight years: from the number of inhabitants which existed in the beginning of the year 1780, the great increase (of one thousand) not being ascertained till the present year 1787. Therefore although the deaths from accidents were not taken into the account for several of the first years; yet, upon the whole, the mortality is stated to be greater than it actually is.—See Table VII.

The deaths which occurred from accidents, were, in 1779, four; in 1780, three; in 1781, five; in 1782, four; in 1783, three; in 1784, five; in 1785, four; in 1786, two; and in 1787, two.

From table VII. it appears that the most healthy period of human life is from ten to fifteen years of age, and that health declines in the following order, viz. between 20 and 30,—15 and 20,—5 and 10,—30 and 40,—40 and 50,—50 and 60,—60 and 70,—under 5,—70 and 80,—80 and 90,—90 and 100.—See Table VII.

Table VIII. gives a connected view of all the christenings and burials from 1779 to 1796, inclusive.

Dr. Heysham's tables of deaths and diseases of persons of different ages are omitted, as wholly appertaining to medical subjects.

I shall conclude the observations on the bills of mortality, with an account of a very curious and important circumstance in physiology, which occurred at Carlisle during the present year. A child was born, apparently at the full time, not only alive, but which lived and took nourishment several days, without the smallest vestige of a brain. In all my reading I do not recollect to have met with so extraordinary a phenomenon; nor does it appear that Professor Monro, who has spent the greatest part of his time in anatomical and physiological pursuits, has either seen or read of any thing exactly similar. He has indeed, in his ingenious observations on the structure and functions of the nervous system, published in 1783, favoured the world with some plates, which represent the heads of two children, born at the full time, in which the bones which generally form the top of the cranium are wanting, and in which the brain, which is extremely small, projects like an excrescence. In these two instances, however, there was a small portion of brain in each, and though both the children are stated to have been born at the full time, yet it does not appear that they were even born alive, much less that they lived any time after birth; for, if either had been the case, we cannot suppose that a gentleman of Dr. Monro's great accuracy, would have omitted circumstances so remarkable; but I think we may, on the contrary, infer from his silence, and from the following conclusions, which he himself draws from the above-mentioned monstrous productions, and which I shall take the liberty of quoting, as the work is not in every person's hands, that they were really born dead:—

“Nay we may, perhaps, go a step farther, and doubt whether, instead of considering the brain as the origin of the nerves, we ought not to consider it merely as connected with the nerves; or whether there are better reasons for supposing the brain to produce the nerves, than for supposing the nerves to produce the brain. Some facts, at least, may be here observed, which seem to shew that the nerves may exist, independent of the brain.

“I. In children delivered at the full time, plump and well formed in their trunk and limbs, I have observed the substance which supplied the place of the brain, not more bulky than a small nut; and, instead of containing a white medullary substance, it was of a red colour, resembling a clot of blood: and small cords, occupying the place of the optic nerves were likewise of a red colour. Yet the spinal marrow, and all the nerves from it, had the ordinary size and appearance.

“II In a monstrous kitten, with two bodies and the appearance of one head, I found the spinal marrow of one of the bodies connected with a brain and cerebellum of the common shape and size. But the spinal marrow of the other body, though equally large, had only a small button of medullary substance at its upper end, without a suitable brain or cerebellum.”\*

*An account of a Female Child which was born at Carlisle, at the full Time, alive, and which lived five Days and twenty-one Hours, without the smallest appearance of a Brain.*

At eight o'clock on Monday morning, May 26, 1788, Mary Clarke, aged 26 years, and the mother of six children some of whom are healthy and others unhealthy, was delivered of a living female child, at the expense of the Carlisle dispensary.

\* See Monro's Observations on the Nervous System, page 26, 116, and table VIII.

The midwife, shocked at the strange and unusual appearance of the child's head, sent for me immediately. I got there about an hour after the delivery, and at first sight, it appeared evident that the bones which form the upper part of the skull were wanting, and that the brain was only covered by its proper membranes, the *pia* and *dura mater*, and resembled a large excrescence which projected a little over the common integuments, especially towards the forehead, where it extended over the root of the nose. The colour of this substance was a dark reddish brown, and upon examining it more particularly, I thought I could perceive the division of the two hemispheres of the brain, and likewise the division of the cerebrum from the cerebellum. I gently raised with my fingers, a part of it which projected over the integuments, which made the child cry, and produced a considerable starting, similar to what is occasioned by an electric shock. The child was full grown, and seemed in perfect health, her limbs were plump, firm, and well proportioned, and she moved them with apparent agility. The external organs of sense were also perfect. She swallowed well, and took a sufficient quantity of nourishment for several days, but sometimes during the action of swallowing started a little. She lived till five o'clock on Sunday morning, June the 1st, when she expired. Some time before her death she was affected with slight convulsions. During the three or four days preceding her death, there was a constant discharge of a thin watery fluid, somewhat tinged with blood, from the excrescence, which greatly diminished its bulk; for at her death, it was only about half the size of what it had been when she was born, and the surface was, in some places, beginning to put on an appearance of mortification.

A few hours after her death, Dr. Blamire, and Mr. Charles Farish, accompanied me to the house, where Dr. Blamire very cautiously dissected, away from the bones, the whole of the substance; when we found the greatest part of the frontal, the temporal, the occipital, and the whole of the parietal bones wanting. The substance removed was then carefully examined, and what was our astonishment to find it entirely to consist of membranes, blood-vessels, but principally of several bags; one of which was as large as a nut-meg, the rest of different sizes, but much smaller. They were all filled with a brownish coloured fluid; which, when the cysts were punctured, gushed out with some violence.

There was not the least appearance of cerebrum, cerebellum, or any medullary substance whatever. The spinal marrow had a natural appearance, but did not seem to have been connected with the parts above described.

Having accurately related the facts as they appeared to Dr. Blamire and myself, which for their singularity deserve to be recorded; I think the few following obvious inferences may be drawn from them. 1. That the fluid discharged from the excrescence during the life of the infant, and which produced the great diminution of its bulk, was occasioned by the rupture, or erosion of cysts, similar to those which remained sound and full of water after death. 2d, That the living principle, the nerves of the trunk, and extremities, sensation and motion, may exist independent of, and that the natural, vital, and animal functions, may be performed without the brain. And as the external organs of sense, viz. the eyes, the nose, the tongue, and the ears, all seemed perfect; may we not, therefore, suppose, that the optic, the olfactory, the gustatory, and the auditory nerves, may exist independent of, and unconnected with either the brain or spinal marrow?

I content myself with little more than describing this extraordinary case, and leave to others to deduce from it, such conclusions as the appearances observed may be thought to warrant.

FOR THE YEAR 1796.] In the month of April, this year, a survey, under the direction of the editors, was made by Mr. Johnson, a person of accuracy and attention, who found that the two parishes of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert contained 1587 houses, 2616 families, and 10,289 inhabitants. It therefore appears that the increase since 1780 has been 2612; and since 1787, 1612.—For a more particular account of the different surveys which have been made, see Tables I. and III.

Middleseugh and Brathwaite, two small townships within the parish of St. Mary, but nine miles distant from Carlisle, are not included in any of the surveys, as the inhabitants of these townships, never christen their children, or bury their dead at the parish church.

#### THE CARLISLE DISPENSARY

Was established on the 1st of July, 1782, for administering medical relief to the sick poor of Carlisle.—The officers appointed for conducting this charity were:—

PRESIDENT.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Surrey, now Duke of Norfolk.—Vice Presidents, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Dromore; the Right Rev. the Bishop of Clonfert, now Bishop of Elphin; William

William Dacre, Esq. Joseph Liddell, Esq. John Losh, Esq.—Treasurer Mr. John Mitchinson.—Secretary, Mr. A. Elliot.—Physician, John Heysham, M. D.—Surgeon, Mr. William Graham.—Apothecary, Mr. Watson.

*Total Number of Patients admitted since the Institution of the Charity.*

In 1782 — 390	Brought up	6829			
1783 — 685	In 1790 — 750		Cured . . . . .	10,496	
1784 — 787	1791 — 877		Relieved . . . . .	301	
1785 — 683	1792 — 873		Irregular . . . . .	193	
1786 — 825	1793 — 996		Incurable . . . . .	81	
1787 — 1389	1794 — 553		Dead . . . . .	265	
1788 — 1069	1795 — 532		Remaining on the Books . . . . .	46	
1789 — 971					
<hr/>	Total	11,382		Total	11,382.
6829					

*The State of Agriculture in the two Parishes of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert.*

EXTENT.] North and south, about five miles and a half; east and west about three miles.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The soil is very different in quality and fertility: a sandy or gravelly loam prevails in the vicinage of Carlisle and Carleton: a loam, in which clay predominates, is found in most other parts of these parishes, particularly about Botchardby, Harraby, Uprightby, Blackhall, and most parts of the chapel of Wreay. About Cumerdale, a greyish soil covers a stratum of clay. Towards the southern and western extremities, are considerable tracts of moorish soils, which, not many years ago, were very barren commons; but which, by inclosure and proper management, are now generally in a progressive state of improvement.

Land near Carlisle is chiefly applied to the purposes of dairying, breeding and feeding sheep, growing hay for horses, &c. Wheat is the principal grain cultivated upon the best strong soils; a fallow generally precedes. On soils having a considerable portion of sand, turnips, barley, and clover, or other artificial grasses, are beginning to be much sown, which is found to be a very profitable system. Potatoes form a considerable article of cultivation in these parishes. On the late inclosed commons, oats is the most prevailing crop: that grain also has its turn in the course of husbandry in more fertile districts, as have pease and beans. I am sorry to add, that the barbarous and unprofitable system of taking two or more white crops in succession, though yearly losing ground, has yet its advocates here. The great quantity of manure made at Carlisle, fertilizes the soil in the neighbourhood; and the crops are generally abundant. Grass ground increase, while that in tillage diminishes.

RENT.] Within half a mile of Carlisle, is from 3l. to 5l. 10s. per acre. In old inclosures, and pretty good soils at a greater distance, from 1l. to about 2l. 10s. There are, however, some farms, where the soil is unfertile, that do not fetch above 10s. per acre.

So great is the improvement of land in these parishes that, I was told, ground which did not bring more than 8s per acre, forty years ago, is now let from 2l. to 3l. 10s. per acre. It was at that period in common field.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.] About five hundred or six hundred sheep may be kept here, which are mostly of the short legged, long woolled breed. The standing stocks are improving in fineness of bone and wool, and inclination to feed, by tups of the improved breed from the stocks of Mr. Culley, and other eminent sheep-breeders in Northumberland.

Mr. Porter of Carlisle ranks among the first who introduced that profitable breed into Cumberland, and is now in possession of a valuable stock, which depasture upon the Swifts. Cattle are generally of the best Cumberland breeds; but the cow keepers about Carlisle seem to prefer the short horned, or Dutch sort; some of which, when properly fed, afford a very great quantity of milk. There are instances of some giving forty quarts per day (wine measure) for a few weeks after calving; thirty quarts is not very uncommon, and twenty-four frequent. She is, however, esteemed a good cow, that affords from sixteen to twenty quarts of milk per day for great part of the summer. These cows are fed with the most luxuriant grass in summer, hay in winter, and generally grains or potatoes every day in the year. The expence

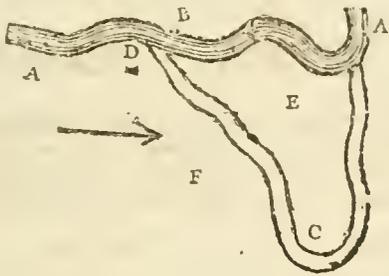
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of feeding is heavy: but the most experienced cow keepers have found that the great secret of profiting by cows, is to select the best milkers, either of the Dutch, Lancashire, or Galloway breeds, and to feed them with sufficient quantities of the best food. That however, it must be acknowledged, is a practice not much followed in most other parts of this county.

RIVERS AND FISH.] The Eden, Caldew, and Petterel, water these parishes. These rivers abound with trout, eel, and other sorts of small fish, common in the country. In the Eden large quantities of salmon are caught. The waters of Caldew and Petterel, and particularly the former, are remarkable for the quality of bleaching white. It is rather an unpleasant reflection, that these rapid streams, so peculiarly adapted to the purpose of turning machinery for miles above Carlisle, more particularly the Caldew: and by a proper application of which, that city might be rendered almost the Birmingham of the north, should only be employed in giving motion to three or four solitary corn mills, and a few cotton works.

THE KING-GARTH FISHERY.] A little below Cargo, is the King-Garth fishery, which the corporation of Carlisle, held under the charter of Edward III. and having given rise to a subject of some notoriety in this part of the county, a few years ago, it may not be amiss here to give a short account of it.

An eye draught of the *Stell Fisheries* at King garth.



A. The main river of Eden, formerly a small stream, called the *Gut* or *Goat*.

B. Where the stells crossed the river.

C. The ancient main course of the river, where the stells were formerly placed, now dried up, called King-Garth.

D. King-Garth fishhouse.

E. Carbed.

F. Cargo-Holm.

This fishery of the corporation (being a *several fishery*) extended only across the stream, between Cargo-holm and Carbed, and so hath been lost, by the river altering its course many years ago. The fishery in that part of the river where the stell was lately placed, belonged to Lord Londale; and was, till lately, under lease to the corporation. The device for catching fish, called a *Stell*, used by the lessees of the corporation, was a net across the water, tied to stakes drove in for that purpose, which caught or stopped most of the salmon; it being only in high floods that any could get past it: by those means the other fisheries higher up the river, were become of trifling value.

For remedy whereof, an action was commenced, in the year 1783, by the owners of those other fisheries, against the lessees of the corporation upon the statute 2d. Hen. VI. chap. 15th. (which statute expressly prohibits the standing of nets fastened to posts, continually day and night, overthwart the river Thames, and other rivers of the realm, under the penalty of 100 shillings for every offence).—This action came to a hearing at the assizes at Carlisle, the same year, before judge Buller; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff: and which, on a new trial the year following, was confirmed. Since which, that fishery hath been occupied by Lord Londale's agents, in the usual way of nets drawn by hands.

It may be observed, that, this matter was about being brought to a legal decision, about fifty years ago, when the double passage in the river occasioned the difficulty of obtaining redress, in regard the nets not being entirely *overthwart* the same, within the description and meaning of the act.

The corporation are also entitled to a *free fishery* (generally called a *boat fishery*) in this river, which was granted by the charter of Edward IV.

There are from this part of the river up to Carlisle, about seventeen other boat fishings, belonging to at least, as many different proprietors; the annual value of which are various, between 6l. and 40l. each, and upwards.

ROADS.] Are tolerably good. Two old fashioned narrow stone bridges, over two branches of the Eden connect Carlisle with Stanwix. Caldewgate is also connected with Carlisle by two stone bridges over as many branches of the Caldew. Two roads, the one from the south and the other from the east, cross the Petterel; and at each place there is a stone bridge. The road from London to Edinburgh, and that from Whitehaven to Newcastle, intersect these parishes in different directions.

N. B. Since the last page was printed off, we were credibly informed the number of sheep kept in these two parishes, is about 1600.

**FUEL.]** Is chiefly coal from Tindale-fell.

**GAME.]** Are hares and partridges.

**QUARRIES AND BUILDINGS.]** In these parishes are excellent freestone quarries in different places. Those of most note are on the Petterel near Newbiggin, and those near Durdare and Burnthwaite.—No limestone. Near Quarrygate is a vein or quarry of alabaster, or gypsum. Buildings are generally pretty good, and covered with blue or red slate: a few houses are yet thatched, and some are even built with clay walls.

**TITHES.]** A considerable part of these parishes pay tithes in kind; and a portion pay a modus in lieu thereof.

**SCHOOL.]** At Blackhall, a donation amounting annually to  $\text{sl. } 8\text{s.}$  was left by the late Thomas Lowry, Esq. of Blackhall, for the education of seven poor children.

**WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.]** The banks of Caldew are clothed with wood, principally oak; some small plots of woodland appear in other parts, and a few trees grow on hedge-rows. Several hundred acres of the most barren parts of the common, when they were inclosed, were planted with forest trees, and chiefly Scotch fir: they have succeeded beyond the expectation of every one, and now not only beautify the country, and shelter the farms in the neighbourhood, but will ultimately prove very profitable to the proprietors. Rearing of wood is the most profitable way of applying most barren soils.

**ASPECT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.]** Though this district contains many irregular, but gentle swells; it is as level, and perhaps more so, than most parts of the county: the general inclination is towards the north, but small.

The extensive vales, formed by the Eden, the Caldew and Petterel, are level, fertile, and beautiful; they incircle Carlisle, which rises on a gentle eminence in the centre, and commands a pleasant prospect of the adjacent country. Among other delightful views which appear from that city, the neat house, gardens, &c. of William Richardson, Esq. at Rickerby, are seen beyond the verdant fields through which the Eden winds its way, and forms an excellent object.

Mr. Losh of Woodside is making every thing smile round him: his house, his garden, his farms, are almost daily under his improving hands: land too barren for tillage he plants with wood. Between Woodside and Durdare is a tract of very poor ground, divided, but not inclosed, nor cultivated: Mr. Losh has lately purchased a small part thereof for  $2\text{l. } 10\text{s.}$  per acre, inclosed and planted it with forest trees: the other proprietors, it appears, have not yet discovered how much it would be to their advantage, either to dispose of their shares to Mr. Losh; or follow his example in turning them to profit.

**COUNTY GAOL AT CARLISLE.]** Is old, much out of repair, and without the regular means of supplying the different rooms with fresh air, so necessary in these wretched receptacles of guilt and misfortune. The celebrated Mr. Howard describes it as follows:—

“The court spacious, 85 yards by 36: it was common to all prisoners; but now a part is appropriated to the felons, and separated by iron palisades. In the court is a chapel, built as appears by the date, in 1734. Five rooms for master side debtors: and as many on the common side. Most of the latter are large, but have windows to the street. Where there are so many rooms, not to separate the men and women is certainly inexcusable.”

“The wards for felons are two rooms, down a step or two; dark and dirty. One of them, the day room, had a window to the street; through which spirituous liquors, and tools for mischief, might be easily conveyed: but it is now bricked up: the night room is only 11 feet by 9. At my last visit, men and women were lodged together in it.† Two rooms over the felons’ wards, which have been used as tap rooms, seem to be intended for the women only,‡ but in one of these I also found three men, and four women, lodged together. No infirmary. Transports had not the allowance of two shillings and sixpence a week. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up. Gaol delivery once a year. Few gaols have so many convenient rooms for common side debtors. It is the more remarkable here, because there is no table signed by the magistrates, to particularize the free wards. Some gaolers avail themselves of such a circumstance, and demand rent for rooms which were undoubtedly designed for common side prisoners.”

The furniture is provided by the prisoners, and is generally wretched in the extreme. Mr. Mollinder, the present gaoler, seems, however, to keep the different apartments as clean and comfortable as circumstances will admit. The rooms and passages are whitewashed once a year; and the felons’ rooms (wholly composed of stone) cleaned of all noxious matter, by burning a large quantity of straw upon the floor, so that disorders rarely prevail there. We would, however, recommend a more frequent use

† The men and women felons are now confined in separate apartments.

‡ They are now appropriated to that purpose.

of lime as a wash : being convinced, that, nothing is more conducive to the prevention, or eradication of infections. — The prisoners have an opportunity of purchasing milk and vegetables, every day, in great plenty. No ale nor spirits are now sold in the gaol : and it is much to be wished that intoxicating liquors were very sparingly allowed to be brought therein.

The magistrates for the county have had it in contemplation, these several years, to build a new goal, in the castle-green : and have prepared a large quantity of stones for the purpose : a situation we cannot too much recommend : but from what reason the design is not forwarded, we are not informed.

IMPORTATIONS AND EXPORTATIONS AT CARLISLE PORT.] Extracted from the custom house books. — The importations principally consist of deals, tar, staves, rum, &c. &c. and the exportations of grain, potatoes, oak bark, oat meal, flour, timber, lead, freestone, herrings, alabaster, British barrel staves, &c. &c.

Years.	Quantity of Tons imported.	Quantity of Do. exported.	X	Years.	Quantity of Tons imported.	Quantity of Do. exported.
1733.	- - -	- - - 27.	X	1768.	- - - 250.	- - - 30.
1734.	- - - 154.	- - - —*	X	1769.	- - - 590.	- - - 67.
1735.	- - - 230.	- - - —*	X	1770.	- - - 660.	- - - 44.
1736.	- - - 290.	- - - —*	X	1780.	- - - 180.	- - - 72.
1737.	- - - 120.	- - - —*	X	1781.	- - - 187.	- - - 30.
1738.	- - - 144.	- - - —*	X	1782.	- - - 154.	- - - 80.
1739.	- - - 110.	- - - —*	X	1791.	- - - 1367.	- - - 144.
1740.	- - - 100.	- - - —*	X	1792.	- - - 2683.	- - - 116.
1765.	- - - 210.	- - - 25.	X	1793.	- - - 906.	- - - 159.
1766.	- - - 440.	- - - 56.	X	1794.	- - - 486.	- - - 50.
1767.	- - - 189.	- - - —	X			

\* No books found.

HOUSMAN'S NOTES.

BIOGRAPHY, ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, &c.

The following account of the late Rev. RICHARD BATY, M. A. rector of the parish of Kirkcandrews upon Esk, was mislaid when the account of that parish went to press.

HE was born in the parish of Arthuret, and received his academical education, in the university of Glasgow, where he was admitted to the degree, M. A. 1725. He afterwards became curate of Kirkcandrews; and in this situation, his exemplary conduct, and faithful discharge of the ministerial duties, recommended him, so effectually to Lord Viscount Preston : that, on the death of Mr. Torford, he presented him to the rectory, 1732. As there was no parsonage house, nor glebe appropriated to the living, on its separation from Arthuret, he built the house contiguous to the old tower at Kirkcandrews, with barns, stables, &c. entirely at his own expence; having first obtained a lease of the situation and farm there, during his incumbency. The parish is divided by the river Esk; and as there is no bridge on this part of it, he built a boat for the benefit of the inhabitants, and employed a man constantly on Sundays, to ferry over those who lived on the east side of the river, to and from church.— As assiduously promoted the building of the school-house, near Meadhope (endowed by Lady Widington and her sister); as the instruction of poor boys and girls depended, very materially, on such an accommodation: and for the information of those of maturer years, he printed, at Newcastle (1750) a sermon on the sacrament; with prayers for the use of persons in private, and of families, which he distributed liberally amongst them. With the same views he published (1751) a small volume entitled, “Seasonable advice to a careless world” or essays, &c.: and finally 1756, “The young clergyman’s companion in visiting the sick”: all these without his name. It was his constant custom to rehearse his sermon aloud, in his own room, every Sunday morning: and with such emphasis and gesture as he wished to adopt in the pulpit;—a practice, which he recommended to the younger clergy.

He was skilful as an oculist; and under that character was consulted by many from very remote situations: his advice and applications were always gratuitous.

His temper and manners were mild and conciliating. It may, therefore, be easily believed, that he was extensively acquainted with the gentry and clergy of the borders both of England and Scotland; and in consequence of this, supported a degree of hospitality; which (all things considered) might, perhaps, have been honourably abridged. He died in the year 1758; and was succeeded in the living by the late Doctor Graham, of Netherby.

LIFE

## LIFE OF JOHN BOWSTEAD.

In the parish of Warwick, viz. at Aglionby, was born, *John Bowstead*, a person remarkable for his piety, and great industry, in attempting to reform the manners of the people. In the seventeenth year of his age he joined in society with the people called Quakers; and in his twenty-second year a dispensation of the everlasting gospel was committed to his charge, and he became an able minister thereof, being properly called thereto and qualified for the sacred office, under which influence he laboured with diligence, not only in England and Wales, but several times through Scotland, and twice in Ireland, through whose ministry great numbers were added to the Society: he preached the gospel freely, was zealous and bold in contending for the faith, and able to render a reason for the hope that was in him. He was faithful to the ancient testimony against the oppression of tithes, suffered the spoiling of his goods patiently, and died at Aglionby, in the year, 1716: in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and thirty-sixth of his ministry. Q.

*The following Epitaph is in Arthuret church, and was handed to us after the Doctor's life was printed off.*

Near this place are interred  
 The remains of the Rev. Dr. Robert Graham  
 The owner and improver of this large territory  
 Who died February 2d, 1782,—Ætat. 72—  
 Blest with an ample fortune  
 He regarded not that gift of Providence  
 In a selfish view, but as the means of dispensing  
 Blessings and happiness to others;  
 He was indeed of a disposition truly kind and beneficent;  
 And the family he left,  
 And those who were honoured with his acquaintance  
 Must long lament the loss  
 Of the best of Fathers  
 And of Friends.

Here likewise rests the body of his son Charles Graham  
 Who survived his father only a few days.

BRAMPTON.] Since our account of this parish was printed, the Earl of Carlisle has taken off the market tolls, which has had a remarkably good effect: as the market is now well supplied with all kinds of grain; and before it was sold by sample, which gave great latitude for defrauds.

NUNNERY.] Since our first volume was published, Miss Aglionby (Elizabeth) has been married to Richard Bamber, Esq. who now resides at Nunnery, eldest son of the late Richard Brown Bamber, of Belmont, in the county of Down, Esq.

CALDBECK.] Near the bottom of page 389, instead of, two workmen got 8*lb. &c.* read, two workmen got to the value of 8*ol.* of copper-ore one afternoon last week.

BOOTLE.] In a letter from the Rev. William Singleton, of Hanlope, Bucks, it is observed to us, That, "The sunken vessels or gallies, mentioned in the account of this place, page 561, I never heard of, till I met with them in your book, though I resided in that part most of my life.

CORNEY.] In the list of incumbents for this parish, instead of *Peter Stow*, read, *Peter How*, the last incumbent.

DRIGG.] This being my native parish, allow me to observe, Many of the inhabitants have, of late years, enfranchised their estates of Lord Mulcaster, and also purchased the tythes of their own lands: his lordship, by a laudable spirit, wishing to give every encouragement to agriculture, and perceiving that nothing is so conducive to it as relieving the land owners from these unnatural checks of industry. The sale of potatoes may perhaps amount to 30*ol.* a year. The medicinal spring you notice is not impregnated with salt, but is a strong chalybeate.

*The above remarks are offered from the best motives, from your well-wisher, and humble servant,*  
 W. SINGLETON."

HENSINGHAM.

**H**ENSINGHAM, Vol. II. page 35, add, This manor was purchased, about the year, 1748, from Thomas Salkeld, by Anthony Benn, whose descendant, Anthony Benn, Esq. at present enjoys it.

There are thirty two tenements belonging this manor, part freehold and part customary. The freeholders pay an annual quit rent, and are bound to perform suit and service at the court baron of the manor, in the same manner as the customary tenants.

This village is well built, and contains upwards of five hundred inhabitants. There are three manufactories, one for woollens, one for linens, and one for cordage.

A very neat commodious chapel was erected here, from the voluntary contributions of Anthony Benn, Esq. and the inhabitants of the township, and was licenced at the general quarter sessions of the peace, May, 2d, 1791. There is a Sunday school and a day school which usually have about eighty scholars.

BRIDEKIRK.

“Particulars of the present sent by Sir Joseph Williamson, to Bridekirk church. Ano. Dom. 1678.

One bible super royal paper ruld boit and claspt with silver and covered. One common prayer book of the best paper with singing psalmes strung and fringed.

For the clarke, one common prayer and psalmes in blew turky leather strung. For the comunion table, two comon prayers of the best paper richly bound strung and fringed. For the pewes, twelve comon prayers foilo with singing psalmes gilt and strung. For the use of the church, booke of homilies large paper gilt and strung, and one book of cannon futable.

Two pulpitt cloathes. One cushion. One communion cloath. One damaske cloath. One damaske napkin. One trunk.

September ye 15th Ano. Dom. 1678. Recd. these from Sir. Joseph Williamson, by the hand of: Richard Lamplugh, Esq.

By us

THOMAS BELMAN, Vic.

JOHN PEARSON.

CHRISTOPHER PEARSON. } Churchwardens.

JAMES BELL.

September ye 15th, 1678. The cloathes, bookes, and other things within mentioned, were soon delivered by Richard Lamplugh, Esq. as directed by Sir Joseph Williamson, to the minister and churchwardens. In the name of us,

HENRY FLETCHER.

MATTHEW MILLER.

WILLIAM BENSON.

JOSEPH BOLTON.

RICHARD TUBMAN.

Books of comon prayer sent by Sir Joseph Williamson to Richard Lamplugh, Esq. to be disposed of as he directeth, which is as followeth :

To Ribton-hall one, Dovenby-hall one, Bridekirk-hall one, Tallentyre-hall one, Hames-hill one, Mrs. Williamson of Bridekirk one, the house of Mr. William Benson, of Great Broughton, one, the house of Mr. Anthony Wilkes, of Papca 'le, one, the schoolmaster for the time being one, the house of Mr. Richard Tubman, of Tallentyre, one, and for strangers upon occasion, two,

R. LAMPLUGH.”

“We were favoured with the following curious record, from Major Petts of Carlisle, from the original in his possession, after the history of Carlisle was printed off.

At the court at Whitehall, the 23d of June, 1688.

“Whereas, by the charter latly granted to the city of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, a power is reserved to his Majesty, by his order in council, to remove from their employments any officers in ye said city, his Majesty in council is this day pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Edward earl of Carlisle, Bazill Fielding, Esq. Alderman, Henry Riddell, chief bayliff, William Barbick, Thomas

\*S f f f.

Sympson,

Sympson, William Bushley, Robert Jackson, Junr. Nicholas Robinson, Thomas Jackson, John Sowerby, Michael Collin, Richard Wilson, George Lankake, Francis Atkinson, and John Carnaby, capitall or comon counçillmeu be, and they are hereby removed and displaced from their said offices in the said city of Carlisle. — W. BRIDGEMAN.”

PURVEY AND LAND TAX.

The rate or rule of taxation called *purvey* (from the French *pourvoire* i. e. providere) seems to be in use only in this county; the origin of which is said to be derived as follows, viz. The prerogative of *purveyance* and *pre emption*, which was a right enjoyed by the crown, until the act of 12. C. II. c. 24. of buying up provisions, and other necessaries, for the use of his household at an appraised valuation, was become very oppressive to the subject before its abolition.—King James the I. when on a journey to Scotland, about the year 1617, observing the poverty of this part of the kingdom, condescended as a mark of his royal favour, to compound this branch of his prerogative in this county for a certain sum of money to be occasionally paid in lieu thereof, and which sum was then, or soon afterwards fixed at 100l.: hence the same, on being appointed throughout the county, obtained the appellation of a *purvey-rate*, which rate has uniformly been the mode of raising the land tax, and certain parochial dues ever since; where 100l. is raised it is termed one purvey, where 200l. two purveys, and so on the proportions of the respective wards, parishes, townships, &c. would probably be ascertained by the authority of the magistrates at their county sessions, and from a manuscript account of such proportions, which we have been favoured with, dated in 1695, there seems to have been very little variation therein during the last century.

With respect to the *land tax* in this county, it may not be improper here to notice the laudable and patriotic zeal of Sir Willfrid Lawson, of Isel, who, being member for the county in the year 1704 (when it was in agitation to cause a new valuation of estates to be made throughout the kingdom, for the more equal assessment of the land tax) carried to the house of commons, a loaf of barley bread, a pair of wooden shoes, &c. in order to evince the poverty and low manner of living in these northern counties, and argued so powerfully against the policy of the measure, that it miscarried; and so the land tax hath continued here as in other parts of the kingdom, to be raised by assessing a particular sum upon each county, according to the valuation given in A. D. 1692 (pursuant to the land tax act of the same year, 4th William and Mary, Ch. I.) The sum with which this county is charged, when the land tax is at 4s. in the pound, is 3713l. 18s. 2½d. for which about thirty seven purveys and a half are collected annually.

We subjoin a table of the population, &c. which is as accurate as we can make it.

WARDS.	Population.	Assessed Houses.		Ale Houses.		Supplementary Militia, 1796.		Sailors rated, 1795.		Sailors rated, 1797.		Freeholders above 10l. P. An.		One Purvey for County Stock.			One Purvey for Bridges.			Acres of Inclosed Ground.	Do. of improvable Commons.	Do. of Mountainous Districts.	Do. of Lakes & Waters.	TOTAL in each Ward.
										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.						
Allerdale above Derwent.	3859	4341	273	364	62	79	626	£.	33	6	8	£.	23	3	10	121800	28000	126000	5200	281000				
Allerd. bet Derwent.	1746	1893	124	183	30	29	335	16	13	4	13	0	8	88550	26000	48000	4500	163000						
Leath Ward.	2145	2129	195	232	31	40	474	20	16	8	20	5	8	82100	43000	98000	1900	225000						
Iskdale do.	1617	1693	82	191	25	32	196	12	10	0	12	10	0	92850	35000	70000	1500	198000						
Cumberland do.	2092	2503	186	260	36	48	464	16	13	2	13	10	0	84700	18000		3000	103000						
TOTAL.	114320	12559	860	1230	184	238	2092	100	0	0	82	17	2	470000	150000	342000	8000	970000						

Game licences, at three guineas each, for the year 1796, — 166.  
 Gamekeepers licences at one guinea each, - - - - - 56.  
 Friendly societies confirmed under the late act, - - - - - 69.  
 Ale houses in the city of Carlisle, - - - - - 72.  
 Total of old militia raised in 1792, - - - - - 320.  
 Do of men returned in 1796, as liable to serve in the militia, 10620.

In the county are 112 parishes, nine of them chapelries (though now accounted parishes) thirty-six rectories, thirty-six vicarages, and thirty-one perpetual curacies.

IN our account of the parish of H. it we omitted to notice a well constructed stone bridge, of one arch, over the river Peteril, near Calthwaite, built in the years 1752 and 1793, by subscription. In mentioning this circumstance, it is but justice to the memory of a worthy individual to remark, that the public are indebted for this very necessary and long wanted accommodation to the patriotism and activity of Mr. Dixon, of Calthwaite: that gentleman not only took the trouble of collecting the subscriptions, but forwarded the undertaking by every other possible means.

Vol. I. page 316 l. 23, instead of, "in the year 1783, when he sold all his Cumberland possessions, &c." read, in the year 1783, he sold all the royalties and licence lands to the duke of Devonshire, but the principal estates were afterwards sold to different people (viz.) in 1789, Low house was sold to Mr. John Graham; in 1791, Calthwaite, High and Low Woodlands, &c. were sold to Mr. Dixon; in 1791, Barrack, Dalton, &c. were sold to Mr. James Graham; in 1791 the Quarters were sold to Mrs. Atkinson; and in 1793, Calt-clofe, Hayclofe, and Ironfield, were sold to Mr. Cliphant, and some other smaller estates remain unsold.

The above gentleman also purchased at the same time of the duke of Devonshire, the common right which had been sold to him, by the duke of Portland, along with the royalties, &c.

Additions to page 314 Vol. I.—Henry Piers of Blencowe, Esq. of Thoby priory, in Essex, the oldest branch of the truly ancient and respectable family of the Blencowes of Blencowe, and is the present owner of Blencowe Hall, and lord of the manor of Blencowe. He married, in 1797, to Miss Rebecca Everard, daughter of \*\*\* Everard, Esq. of Lynn, in Norfolk, a lady of very respectable family and large fortune, to whom we are indebted for a view of Blencowe.—THE EDITORS.

### E R R A T A.

#### Vol. I.

Introduction, page 33, l. 19. for *arise*, read *arisen*. Ditto. p. 38, l. 6. for *arose*, read *arisen*.—p. 42, Note for *Summer's*, read *Summer's*.—p. 61, Note l. 9, for *suspicion*, read, *septicifim*.—p. 85, l. 18, read, *has ever yet presumed*, &c.—p. 128. l. 31, read *in idis*, and do. read *centwie*.—p. 162, l. 20, instead of *from*, read *from*.—p. 200. l. 30, in the Note, read *ejera*, and do. l. 12.—p. 203. l. 15 from bottom, for *Milten*, read *Milton*.—p. 203. l. 16 from bottom, for *B. D.* read *L. L. B.*—p. 214. l. last but one, for *long*, read *lough*.—p. 225. plate reference is 269, and the figure 271 refers to painted glass 271.—p. 266. l. 2. in a few impressions, for 45, read 35.—p. 318. l. 32. for 83, read 80.—p. 334. l. 38. after *Blain* read *Graylock*.—p. 452. l. 3. for *Crows*, read *Rooks*.—p. 459. l. 42, for *1711*, read *711*.—p. 224. l. 1. of last paragraph in the Note, for *happily*, read *highly*.—p. 247. Note, l. 2. read, lib. 1. chap. 9. p. 142, l. 3. read *barar*. l. 11. *claras*.—238 l. 19. for *magna*, read *mago*. l. 24, read *diminutive*.—249. l. 10. for *superficially*, read *specifically*. do. l. 19. *barbarous*, in Italics. l. 34, read *soiety*.—p. 253. l. 25. for *arrest*, read *arret*.—p. 288. To the Etymology, as it now stands, I would add, as follows: or, more probably perhaps, from this district having been first settled by some of those subordinate members of the community, who had once been Vassals, Villeins, or Slaves; but who, having by purchase or otherwise, obtained their freedom, were, in the Anglo Saxon times, called *Trilazin*, or *Free-lazen*.—See Spelman, sub voce *Trilazin*.—p. 307 l. 4 from the bottom, before *were*, insert *we*.—p. 333. At the end of the Latin quotation, add lib. 1. chap. 9. p. 148.—p. 334. Note\* l. 4. after *brand*, add *without bodily labour*. do. l. 6. the words (with whom he was a particular favourite) to be in a parenthesis.—do. line 12 and 13, instead of the words "*were exalted to each other in genius, temper and talents*."—p. 335. Note, l. 2. after *scoriae*, read, *tho' heretic*, &c.—p. 337. Note, second column of the blank verse, l. 4. for *thy*, read *thee*. l. 9, for *meim*, read *min*.—p. 335. Note, l. 3, after *his*, add *own*. do. l. 7, after *just*, add *still*. do. l. 11. after *insult*, add *greatly*. do. l. 18. after *apareth*, add *and*, for sometimes, read *too often*. do. l. 32. for *they*, read *thys*. do. l. 41. after *we believe*, add *entire*.—p. 337. 24. of the second column, last line, for *unconate*, read *incondite*.—p. 375. in a Note, for *S. cart*, read *St. cart*.—p. 407. Note on Sowerby, l. 5. for *origin*, read *origen*.—p. 423. Note l. 3. for *only comparable to*, read *on a footing with*, &c.—p. 458. l. 33. for the last *no*, read *on*. 557, Note, for *l.* in the beginning of the paragraph in prose, read *Dr. Cooper*, and in the same line, after *order*, add *at r.* and after *Tunbridge*, add *and*. Add, at the foot of the Note, *Biog. Cur.* and do. in p. 56. and *and* in p. 556.

Vol. II. p. 41. The account of Mr. Thomas Bacon should have been inserted at page 87 of this volume, immediately after that of his brother Anthony.—p. 263. Note l. 11. after *de ipsi*, read *senex*.—p. 293. Note, l. 12. after *Oxford*, read *Wolton*.—p. 321. l. 23. Note, for *one*, read *orn*.—p. 323. Note, l. 8, after *lear the ill*, for *pleasure*, read *plaf*.—p. 524. Note, in the last stanza of the verses, read *Bandys's*.

We have added all the additions and corrections come to hand since the book was printed off, which accounts for the irregularity, and we hope the candid reader will excuse what he sees wrong; if we are favoured with any further useful observations within the limits of our plan, they will be thankfully received, and at some future time published as a supplement. \* S I f f

WE



LIST OF CONSTABLEWICKS.

Bolton.	{ Bolton high side, - - -	0	8	10	X	Graylock	Graybeck, . . . . .	0	8	1
	{ — wood, - - - - -	0	12	2				Hutton and Penraddock, . . . . .	0	7
Bromfield.	{ Allonby, - - - - -	0	4	2	X	Hesket	Hutton John, . . . . .	0	2	0
Part in	{ Bromfield, - - - - -	0	7	6				Hutton Roof, . . . . .	0	8
Cumberl.d.	{ Longrigg, - - - - -	0	7	6	X	Hutton	Johnby, . . . . .	0	4	0
Ward.	{ Westnewton, - - - - -	0	4	2				Matterdale and Washwaite, . . . . .	0	9
Caldbeck.	{ Caldbeck high, - - - - -	0	9	8	X	Hesket	Motherby and Gill, . . . . .	0	2	10
	{ — low, - - - - -	0	9	8				Mungifdale, . . . . .	0	8
Camer-	{ Haltchiff, - - - - -	0	9	8	X	Hesket	Watermillock, . . . . .	0	18	0
ton.	{ Ellenborough, - - - - -	0	3	2				Threlkeld, . . . . .	0	11
	{ Seaton and Camerton, - - - - -	0	7	8	X	Hesket	Hesket Upper, . . . . .	0	5	10
	{ Canonby, - - - - -	0	2	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				— Nether, . . . . .	0	4
Canonby	{ Crosby, - - - - -	0	3	7	X	Hesket	Plumpton, . . . . .	0	7	10
	{ Netherhall and Birkby, - - - - -	0	4	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				Nunclose, . . . . .	0	10
	{ *Kefwick, - - - - -	0	4	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	X	Hutton	Peteril crooks, . . . . .	0	7	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Cros-	{ *Underfiddaw, - - - - -	0	6	6				Hutton, . . . . .	0	5
thwaite.	{ *St. J hn's and Wychburn, - - - - -	0	15	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	X	Hutton	Thomas close, . . . . .	0	3	0
	{ Dearham, - - - - -	0	6	4				Culgaith, . . . . .	0	8
Dearham	{ Flimby, - - - - -	0	3	10	X	Kirkland	Kirkland and Blencarn, . . . . .	0	8	6
	{ Gilerux, - - - - -	0	5	6				Skirwith, . . . . .	0	8
	{ *Holm Low, - - - - -	0	11	8	X	Kirkof-	Kirkofwald, . . . . .	0	9	0
Walm	{ * — Abbey, - - - - -	0	11	8				wald.	Stafal, . . . . .	0
Cultram.	{ * — St. Cuthbert, - - - - -	0	11	8	X	Langwat.	Langwathby, . . . . .	0	9	0
	{ * — Eastwaver, - - - - -	0	11	8				Lazonby.	— Lazonby, . . . . .	0
	{ Blindcrake, - - - - -	0	4	3	X	St. Mary.	Plumpton-wall, . . . . .	0	3	8
	{ Irel High, - - - - -	0	4	0				Mid. lefeugh and Braithwaite, . . . . .	0	4
Irel.	{ — Low, - - - - -	0	10	0	X	Melmerby.	(The rest of the parish is in Cumb. Ward.)			
	{ — Old Park, - - - - -	0	6	5				Melmerby.	Melmerby, . . . . .	0
	{ Plumbland, - - - - -	0	5	6	X	Newton.	Newton, . . . . .	0	5	5
Plumbid.	{ Blennerhasset, - - - - -	0	3	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				Catterlen, . . . . .	0	3
	{ Bothel, - - - - -	0	8	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	X	Ousby.	Ousby, . . . . .	0	10	0
	{ Bewaldeth, - - - - -	0	2	6				Burnowgate, . . . . .	0	7
Torpen-	{ Torpenhow, - - - - -	0	5	2	X	Penrith.	Docwray, . . . . .	0	7	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
low.	{ Whitrigg and Thirkland, - - - - -	0	3	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				Carleton, . . . . .	0	2
Uldall.	{ Uldall, - - - - -	0	16	8	X	Penrith.	Nether-end and Bridge, . . . . .	0	7	1
	{ Rosley and Woodside, - - - - -	0	8	6				Middlegate and Sandgate, . . . . .	0	7
Westward	{ Stoneraize and Brocklebank, . . . . .	0	12	6	X	Renwick.	Townhead, . . . . .	0	6	3
								Plumptonhead, . . . . .	0	1
					X	Salkeld.	Renwick, . . . . .	0	5	0
								Salkeld Great, . . . . .	0	9
Ainstable.	{ Ainstable and Shickleopt, . . . . .	0	10	0	X	Skelton.	Skelton, . . . . .	0	5	0
	{ Glasfonby, . . . . .	0	6	4				Lamonby, . . . . .	0	5
Adding-	{ Gambleby, . . . . .	0	6	7	X	Skelton.	Unthank, . . . . .	0	4	11
ham.	{ Hunfanby and Winscales, . . . . .	0	6	7						
	{ Little Salkeld, . . . . .	0	5	7	X	Aldfion.				
	{ Aldfionmoor, . . . . .	0	10	0						
	{ Howbound, . . . . .	0	5	6	X	Cattle-				
	{ Southernby, . . . . .	0	4	6				Sowerby.		
	{ Rowbound, . . . . .	0	4	4	X	Cattle-				
	{ Buftubeck, . . . . .	0	5	4				Sowerby.		
	{ Stocklewith, . . . . .	0	5	4	X	Croglin.				
	{ Croglin and Newbiggin, . . . . .	0	7	0						
	{ Dacre and Soulby, . . . . .	0	7	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	X	Dacre.				
	{ Great Blencowe, . . . . .	0	2	11						
	{ Great Stainton, . . . . .	0	6	1	X	Bewcastle.				
	{ Newbiggin, . . . . .	0	7	7						
Edenhall.	{ Edenhall, . . . . .	0	7	0	X	Brampton				
	{ Berric and Murray, . . . . .	0	6	0						
Graylock	{ Biencowe little, . . . . .	0	2	0	X	Castle-				
								Carrock.		

LIST OF CONSTABLEWICKS.

		l.	s.	d.														
Crosby.	BrunsfocK, . . . . .	0	3	3	Beaumont—	Beaumont, — — —	0	4	0	Bromfield.	Blencogo, — — —	0	3	9				
	Crosby High, . . . . .	0	4	6		Part in	Dundraw, — — —	0	7		6	All. ward.	Waverton High, — — —	0	5	6		
	Low, . . . . .	0	3	0			Bugh.	Low, — — —	0		6		6	Burgh-Head, — — —	0	6	0	
Cumrew.	Walby, . . . . .	0	2	2	Bugh.			Bowlead-Hill, — — —	0	3	3		Longburgh, — — —	0	3	0		
	Cumrew Outside, . . . . .	0	3	0		Bugh.		Moorhouse, — — —	0	6	0	West-End, — — —	0	2	8			
Cumwhit- ton.	— Town, . . . . .	0	5	0			St. Cuth- bert.	Brisco — — —	0	4	0	Blackhall High, — — —	0	4	6			
	Cumwhitton, . . . . .	0	4	8	St. Cuth- bert.			Low, — — —	0	3	6	Botchardgate, — — —	0	1	4			
	Norfeugh, . . . . .	0	3	8		St. Cuth- bert.		Botchardby, — — —	0	2	8	Carlton, — — —	0	4	0			
Denton.	Moorthwaite, . . . . .	0	3	8			St. Cuth- bert.	*English-Street, — — —	0	7	10	Harraby, — — —	0	1	4			
	Nether Denton, . . . . .	0	7	4	St. Cuth- bert.			Upperby, — — —	0	2	8	Buckabank, — — —	0	6	8			
Fadlam.	Upper Denton, . . . . .	0	3	8		Dalston.		Cumdivock, — — —	0	5	10	Dalston, — — —	0	2	2			
	Farlam East, . . . . .	0	3	11			Dalston.	Hawkfdale, — — —	0	9	16	Hivegill, — — —	0	3	8			
Hayton.	— West, . . . . .	0	2	7	Dalston.			Raughton, — — —	0	4	2	Grinfdale.—	Grinfdale, — — —	0	2	9		
	Corby Little, . . . . .	0	1	9		Dalston.		Kirkands.—	Kirkandrews, — — —	0	2	9	Kirk- bampton.	Kirkbampton, — — —	0	6	5	
	Fenton, . . . . .	0	4	4			Dalston.	Little Bampton, — — —	0	5	1	Oughterby, — — —		0	3	8		
Hayton, . . . . .	0	6	3	Dalston.	Kirkbride			Kirkbride, — — —	0	5	7	Wampool, — — —		0	5	4		
Irthington	Talkin, . . . . .	0	3		8	Dalston.		*Abbey-Street, — — —	0	2	8	*Cattle-Street, — — —	0	5	5			
	Irthington, . . . . .	0	5		4		Dalston.	Cummerdale, — — —	0	5	3	Caldegate, — — —	0	3	9			
	Laverfdale, . . . . .	0	7	3	Dalston.			*Fisher-Street, — — —	0	2	8	Rickerate, — — —	0	1	6			
Kingmoor	Newby, . . . . .	0	2	4		Dalston.		*Scotch-street, — — —	0	5	5	Wreay, — — —	0	5	3			
	Newtown, . . . . .	0	3	1			Dalston.	Oton.	Baldwinholme, — — —	0	6	9	Orton, — — —	0	6	9		
Kingmoor	Extra- } — Pays no Land Tax, but pays				Dalston.			Rockliff.	Church Town, — — —	0	4	7	Castle Town, — — —	0	4	7		
parochial.	} Window Duty.					Dalston.		Seberg- ham.	Sebergshan High, — — —	0	10	6	Low, — — —	0	5	3		
Kirkandrews on Esf.	Moat, . . . . .	0	2	0			Dalston.	*Stanwix, part } Cargo, — — —	0	5	4	Dalston.	in Etkdale Wd. } Stanwix, — — —	0	2	8		
	Middel, . . . . .	0	4	4	Dalston.			Crofton — — —	0	3	0		Dalston.	Thunby.	Thunby, — — —	0	8	6
	Nether, . . . . .	0	4	8		Dalston.		Warwick.	Aglionby, — — —	0	2			4	Dalston.	Warwick.	Warwick, — — —	0
Kirk- linton.	Hetherfgill, . . . . .	0	5	10			Dalston.	Wetheral, part in A. Wd. — Kir hwaite,	0	5	3	Dalston.		Wetheral.		Cumwhitton, and Coat-Hall,	0	5
	Middle, . . . . .	0	7	10	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Scobby, — — —	0	5		10	Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Lancercol.	Westlinton, . . . . .	0	8	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Opby, — — —	0	5		0		Dalston.	Wetheral.	Opby, — — —	0
	Askerton, . . . . .	0	4	6			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	10	7	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Banks, . . . . .	0	3	4	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Nier-forest	Burtholme, . . . . .	0	3	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Kingwater, . . . . .	0	4	6			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Waterhead, . . . . .	0	2	5	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Scaleby.	Nichol Forest, . . . . .	0	5	8		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Scaleby West, . . . . .	0	5	9			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Stanwix.	Scaleby East, . . . . .	0	4	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Etterby, . . . . .	0	1	0		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Lintock, . . . . .	0	3	9			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Part of this parish in Curib. Ward.	Stanwix, . . . . .	0	2	9	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Houghton, . . . . .	0	2	9		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Rickerby, . . . . .	0	2	9			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Stapleton.	Terraby, . . . . .	0	2	0	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Bellbank, . . . . .	0	1	10		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Solport, . . . . .	0	3	7			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Walton.	Stapleton, . . . . .	0	4	1	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Trough, . . . . .	0	2	4		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Wetheral, rest in Cumberland Wd.	Walton High, . . . . .	0	3	0			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Low, . . . . .	0	6	0	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Aikton.	Corby Lordship, . . . . .	0	4	0		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Warwick-bridge, . . . . .	0	1	6			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	(Cumberland Ward.)	l.	s.	d.	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Aikton.	Aikton, — — —	0	4	6		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Biglands, — — —	0	5	4			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Wiggonby, — — —	0	6	5	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Bowne's.	Anthorn, — — —	0	4	6		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Bownels, — — —	0	4	9			Dalston.	Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
	Drumcragh, — — —	0	9	7	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3		Dalston.		Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0
Ringland, — — —	0	4	8	Dalston.		Wetheral.		Wetheral, — — —	0	5	3	Dalston.			Wetheral.	Wetheral, — — —	0	5

*A Table of the Medium of Money raised by Assessment, and how applied, in the County of Cumberland*

Names of Parishes, Townships, &c.	Medium of Money raised by Assessment in the Years 1783, 1784, and 1785, taken from the Returns made to Parliament.	Medium of Money applied for County Purposes, including Vagrants, Militia, County Bridges, Jails, House of Correction, &c.	Medium of Expenses of the Poor, viz. repairing Churches, Roads, &c. Salaries to Ministers, &c.	Medium of Money annually paid for the Poor.	Medium of Money raised by Assessment	
					l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Arleeden.	1. 5. d. 23 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	34 10 3	23 2 0	17 6 8
Bees : t.	35 0 0	No Return.	0 9 9	34 10 3	23 2 0	25 16 7
Berker.	No Return.					
Blindbohel.	3 12 7			3 12 7		0 16 0
Bootle.	56 4 2			56 4 2		36 18 4
Borrowdale.	40 6 5	4 16 8	0 0 10	35 8 11		35 15 5
Backenthwaite.	3 0 8		0 2 1	2 18 7		1 8 0
Brathwaite and Cuddel.	54 8 10			54 8 10		96 0 0
Bridget's Str.	52 17 5		1 4 8	51 12 9		36 15 10
Mr. Han.	14 3 6			14 3 6		12 2 8
Buttermire	12 6 1			12 6 1		14 3 0
Caider.	No Return.					16 13 5
Cleater.	28 3 11			28 3 11		20 17 4
Clifton, Great	23 4 0			23 4 0		8 19 0
Clifton, Little	19 17 11			19 17 11		6 18 0
Cockermouth	430 7 11			430 7 11		10 11 0
Corney.	12 17 10			12 17 10		14 8 0
Croftwaite.	No Return.					111 10 5
Dean.	72 5 10			72 5 10		64 13 3
Dillington.	93 17 4	13 19 6		79 17 10		31 2 2
Dregg.	16 10 0	0 3 4		16 16 8		3 13 6
Eaglesfield.	25 18 7			25 13 11		12 13 9
Plumbland.	40 0 9	1 0 11		45 5 10		24 2 1
Scaton.	31 18 1			31 18 1		
Stoneraife and Brocklebank.	90 5 3		0 10 4	89 14 11		45 13 10
Sunderland.	51 14 8		0 9 4	51 5 4		58 3 1
Talantree.	4 5 7			4 5 7		
	29 2 8	5 19 2		23 3 6		22 17 9

ALLERD

*A Table of*

(The places given in to F

Names of

Ribton.
T'orpenhow
Bewaldeth
Uldale.
Undercliffe
W'oodside an
Alkton.
Beunton
Bownes.
Burgh upon
Blencogo.
Dunclaw.
St. Cuthbert
St. Cuthbert
Dalton.
Gimdale.
Kirkandrews
Kirkhampton
Korborne.
St. Mary's in
Caldewgate
Watermilloc

Total of all

Allerd. Ward below Derwent; continued.

CUMBERLAND

1 13



**A Table of the Medium of Money raised by Assessment, and how applied, in the County of Cumberland, in the Years 1776, 1783, 1784, and 1785.**

(The places are arranged and listed as given in the following:—The Levies, Names of Parishes, Townships, &c.

	Medium of Money raised by Assessment, 1785, 1784, and 1785, taken from the Returns made to the Board of Excise, &c.	Medium of Money applied to the Purposes of the Poor, 1785, 1784, and 1785, taken from the Returns made to the Board of Excise, &c.	Medium of Expenses on the Poor, 1785, 1784, and 1785, taken from the Returns made to the Board of Excise, &c.	Medium of Money annually paid for the Poor, 1785, 1784, and 1785, taken from the Returns made to the Board of Excise, &c.	Medium of the Poor in the County, 1785, 1784, and 1785, taken from the Returns made to the Board of Excise, &c.	Medium of the Poor in the County, 1785, 1784, and 1785, taken from the Returns made to the Board of Excise, &c.	Medium of the Poor in the County, 1785, 1784, and 1785, taken from the Returns made to the Board of Excise, &c.	Medium of the Poor in the County, 1785, 1784, and 1785, taken from the Returns made to the Board of Excise, &c.	Medium of the Poor in the County, 1785, 1784, and 1785, taken from the Returns made to the Board of Excise, &c.
Rilton	6 13 7	1 17 4	0 0 0	6 16 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Torpinshaw and Wharfedale Quarter	36 2 0			4 18 3	24 11 1	16 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bewickall Townships	4 13 0			4 18 0	4 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Udale	11 13 0	0 6 0	1 7 11	10 16 0	11 17 4	0 13 0	0 3 4	0 16 8	0 16 8
Underkylow	24 0 0			23 14 0	50 5 8	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 4	0 12 4
Woolfale and Rolley Quarter	56 15 0			4 8 0	3 2 7	0 16 7	0 16 9	0 16 9	0 16 9
Aikton	97 11 2			0 15 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bentham	6 0 4			1 5 5	12 11 8	3 8 3	0 19 0	0 11 8	0 11 8
Lowards	47 0 0			2 7 0	32 5 11	19 19 11	0 17 2	0 14 10	0 14 10
Brough upon Sands	54 18 7			3 14 8	210 18 6	0 15 4	12 0 4	7 5 0	9 13 1
Brampton	23 6 2			1 9 1	162 8 0	40 3 4	1 12 14	0 11 2	3 15 1
Dronow	39 5 0			4 7 1	119 16 3	1 14 16	1 12 10	2 7 9	2 7 9
St. Culbert's without	218 17 10	2 4 8	5 14 8	30 5 11	19 19 11	0 16 8	7 5 0	9 13 1	9 13 1
St. Culbert's within	163 17 1	1 9 1	162 8 0	40 3 4	1 12 14	0 11 2	3 15 1	2 7 9	2 7 9
Dilton	119 3 4			0 5 0	47 10 2	1 9 0	0 0 0	1 5 1	1 5 1
Grindale	No Poor			0 5 0	47 10 2	1 9 0	0 0 0	1 5 1	1 5 1
Kirkcaldow upon Ickea	8 4 4			47 10 2	1 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 5 1	1 5 1
Kirkhampton	41 16 1			47 10 2	1 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 5 1	1 5 1
Kunstrade	31 2 5			47 10 2	1 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 5 1	1 5 1
St. Mary's in Castle	172 13 11			47 10 2	1 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 5 1	1 5 1
Caldegate Quarter	62 11 3	1 8 3	0 14 3	50 11 9	109 3 4	4 5 5	4 0 9	1 10 11	1 10 11
Ricksgate Quarter	72 7 3			5 16 11	64 10 3	17 0 2	1 5 3	0 11 0	0 11 0
Orom	72 9 0			1 15 2	22 12 0	33 12 2	3 8 4	0 11 0	0 11 0
Rockfild	67 10 0			1 0 11	16 6 0	33 11 0	2 15 0	1 5 10	1 5 10
Selsbyham	18 16 0	3 0 0	105 16 0	0 0 0	66 14 9	3 11 8	2 15 0	2 13 3	2 13 3
Tinsley	27 12 4			1 3 1	10 11 1	34 5 0	0 16 0	2 13 3	2 13 3
Warwick	51 0 0			4 16 9	15 0 14 9	73 18 0	1 13 3	2 3 2	2 3 2
Wetheral	No Poor			0 15 10	31 15 0	33 5 0	0 7 2	0 2 0	0 2 0
Ulton	53 10 10			2 1 4	40 12 4	85 1 3	0 2 1	0 5 10	0 5 10
Waverley	44 15 0	2 1 4	2 1 4	23 15 1	108 1 3	0 9 1	1 10 2	6 9 9	6 9 9
Wigton (without)	275 15 1			1 4 3	84 15 0	628 0 1	2 16 8	1 11 2	1 11 2
Woolfale	59 0 0			1 6 9	5 3 2	8 16 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wharfedale	6 11 2			1 11 4	2 2 14 9	157 4 10	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Arthor	169 9 8			2 7 8	162 3 8	4 10 0	2 19 2	0 19 4	0 19 4
Beverale	109 1 8			1 5 5	13 16 5	259 8 9	3 2 7	6 0 7	6 0 7
Beaumont	10 12 1	1 7 3	1 5 1	12 11 10	28 7 2	15 1 5	0 4 0	0 7 5	0 7 5
Canby	40 10 0			1 1 4	2 16 2	7 18 7	11 6 4	0 0 6	0 0 6
Carslaw	46 1 1	1 8 0	1 7 7	33 5 8	41 15 11	0 13 2	0 13 2	0 11 1	0 11 1
Chimbleton	11 10 1			0 3 4	3 2 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Denton Upper	25 11 3			2 7 8	30 14 1	32 14 0	3 7 0	0 6 6	0 6 6
Felton	42 1 5			2 14 11	86 3 8	71 16 7	15 16 1	2 13 5	2 13 5
Frothering	112 14 5			4 13 7	107 7 10	97 0 1	4 6 10	0 5 2	17 2 9
Gringston	21 14 5			1 6 4	170 6 1	117 0 17	2 16 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
Kilnwick	170 6 1			1 6 4	170 6 1	117 0 17	2 16 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
Kilnwick upon Eble	188 17 1			4 11 8	195 7 5	184 6 7	10 0 4	1 12 11	1 12 11
Kilnwick	228 19 1			2 7 8	80 5 6	64 7 7	0 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Langthwaite	86 5 0	0 7 9	1 3 3	33 9 0	34 2 6	0 7 4	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
North Ford	35 0 0			6 16 3	105 13 6	115 0 0	5 14 2	2 12 6	2 12 6
Scarby	172 10 10			1 10 10	24 16 0	85 3 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stones	70 6 10			3 6 10	45 14 2	47 7 5	0 4 11	0 4 0	0 7 8
Wharfedale	49 1 1			0 16 0	10 2 3	182 3 0	11 10 0	0 6 6	0 18 6
Wharfedale	41 1 1			359 17 10	359 17 10	359 17 10	359 17 10	359 17 10	359 17 10
Wharfedale	359 17 10			21 12 0	21 12 0	21 12 0	21 12 0	21 12 0	21 12 0
Wharfedale	120 16 8			4 7 2	18 13 10	18 13 10	18 13 10	18 13 10	18 13 10
Wharfedale	4 7 2			34 18 9	1 8 10	0 16 0	30 11 1	19 3 0	2 2 0
Wharfedale	18 13 10			97 5 4	17 3 4	0 7 3	0 3 4	1 0 15	1 0 15
Wharfedale	34 18 9			17 3 4	17 3 4	0 7 3	0 3 4	1 0 15	1 0 15
Wharfedale	1 8 10			5 5 1	5 5 1	0 14 5	0 14 5	0 14 5	0 14 5
Wharfedale	97 5 4			95 5 5	192 16 0	192 16 0	192 16 0	192 16 0	192 16 0
Wharfedale	17 3 4			437 3 10	437 3 10	437 3 10	437 3 10	437 3 10	437 3 10
Wharfedale	5 5 1			3 11 4	3 11 4	3 11 4	3 11 4	3 11 4	3 11 4
Wharfedale	95 5 5			28 12 0	6 8 0	32 4 8	23 16 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Wharfedale	192 16 0			26 1 0	7 4 11	35 18 1	12 2 9	1 18 2	1 18 2
Wharfedale	437 3 10			5 14 2	106 18 10	106 18 10	106 18 10	106 18 10	106 18 10
Wharfedale	3 11 4			31 9 0	31 9 0	31 9 0	31 9 0	31 9 0	31 9 0
Wharfedale	28 12 0			61 0 3	18 0 2	18 0 2	18 0 2	18 0 2	18 0 2
Wharfedale	26 1 0			18 0 2	18 0 2	18 0 2	18 0 2	18 0 2	18 0 2
Wharfedale	5 14 2			14 14 1	14 14 1	14 14 1	14 14 1	14 14 1	14 14 1
Wharfedale	106 18 10			9 13 2	9 13 2	9 13 2	9 13 2	9 13 2	9 13 2
Wharfedale	31 9 0			13 5 8	13 5 8	13 5 8	13 5 8	13 5 8	13 5 8
Wharfedale	61 0 3			579 11 8	0 4 1	579 11 8	0 4 1	579 11 8	0 4 1
Wharfedale	18 0 2			15 0 8	6 9 8	6 9 8	6 9 8	6 9 8	6 9 8
Wharfedale	14 14 1			6 9 8	6 9 8	6 9 8	6 9 8	6 9 8	6 9 8
Wharfedale	9 13 2			98 16 0	7 19 8	7 19 8	7 19 8	7 19 8	7 19 8
Wharfedale	13 5 8			36 19 10	75 0 0	4 19 2	1 3 8	0 3 6	0 3 6
Wharfedale	579 11 8			16 3 8	0 5 11	15 17 9	4 13 0	3 17 0	3 17 0
Wharfedale	15 0 8			36 2 1	4 10 0	1 10 0	0 14 0	1 8 10	1 8 10
Wharfedale	6 9 8			44 11 0	31 5 7	0 18 6	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Wharfedale	98 16 0			50 2 10	5 8 3	0 11 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Wharfedale	7 19 8			112 4 3	203 0 2	116 18 4	869 19 2	3 15 6	59 13 10
Wharfedale	36 19 10			1137 14	432 3	194 6 9	2822	1822	5 0 9 11 09 7 0
Wharfedale	16 3 8			5395	1067	665 88	31650	943	2 4 33
Wharfedale	36 2 1			5395	1067	665 88	31650	943	2 4 33

Total of Cumberland, £. 12002 17 8 11 2 3 203 0 2 116 18 4 4 869 19 2 3 15 6 59 13 10 5 0 9 11 09 7 0  
 Total of all England exclusive of s. d. £. 2100887 1137 14 432 3 194 6 9 2822 1822 5 0 9 11 09 7 0  
 Total of Walsley, £. 57161



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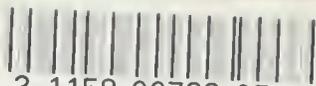
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