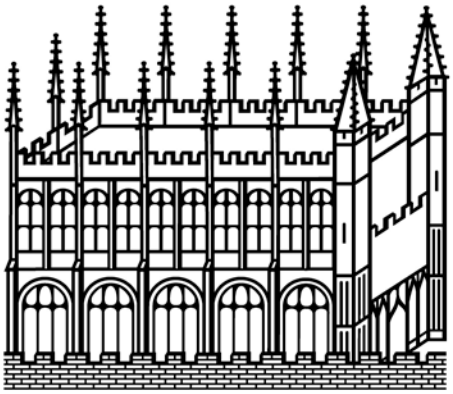

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Westminster
8 16

Mrs. W. Cragg
Leece



HISTORY OF WESTMORLAND;

WITH

FURNESS AND CARTMEL,

IN LANCASHIRE.

HISTORY,

TOPOGRAPHY, AND DIRECTORY,

OF

WESTMORLAND;

AND

LONSDALE NORTH OF THE SANDS,

IN LANCASHIRE;



TOGETHER WITH

A DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOLOGICAL VIEW

Of the whole of the Lake District;

ILLUSTRATED BY A MAP OF EACH COUNTY.

BY P. J. MANNEX.

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PREFACE.

BEING fully sensible of the many obligations under which the Author has been laid by the valuable contributions of his friends, he begs leave thus publicly to present to them all the tribute of his unfeigned acknowledgements, and in a special manner, to John Rooke, Esq. of Akehead, Wigton, Cumberland, for his admirable Essay on the Geology of the Lake District—an Essay which will be read with much interest and profit. Strongly impressed with the conviction that authenticity is the first requisite of Topography, and that nothing can compensate for its absence, all possible care has been taken to avoid errors, and the most unremitting endeavours have been used to secure fidelity of representation; every Parish and Township having been visited, and the information, either collected or verified on the spot. It is therefore hoped that this Volume will be found as accurate as is compatible with the vast body of matter, and the diversity of subjects compressed within its limits, and that no person will rise from its perusal without some accession to his stock of useful knowledge; or without a disposition of extending to others, a share of that indulgence which most men claim for themselves.

The *Plan of the Work embraces* a *General History* and *Description of Westmorland*, with *Furness and Cartmel, in Lancashire*, and the whole of the Lake District, derived from the best accessible authorities; followed by separate Histories and Descriptions of all the Parishes, Towns, Chapelries, Townships, Villages, &c., arranged under the heads of their respective Wards, and the Hundred of Lonsdale North of the Sands—thus affording, with the aid of copious Indexes of Places, Persons, and Subjects, all the advantages of an Alphabetical Gazetteer.

The Directory of each Parish succeeds its History; presenting, in a classification for easy reference, the Names, Designations, and Addresses of the principal Inhabitants in the district; and though this species of information

is liable to frequent alterations, for persons change and pass away, yet, for a few years, it will be substantially correct.

A list of the Seats of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, is also given ; and the *Illustrated Embellishments* consist of Two Maps, one of Westmorland and the other of Lancashire.

> "Si quid novisti rectius istis,
> Candidus imperti ; si non, utere mecum."

To the numerous Subscribers who have so liberally patronized the Work, this Volume is, with much deference and gratitude, respectfully inscribed by

THE AUTHOR.

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SEATS AND RESIDENCES

OF THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY, OF WESTMORLAND, AND LONSDALE NORTH OF THE SANDS.

WESTMORLAND.

Abbot Hall, (Kendal) Edward Wilson, Esq.
Abba, 7 miles n. by e. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Rev. John Abbott.
Acorn Bank, 7 miles n.w. of Appleby, (unoccupied.)
Allan Bank, 4 miles n.w. of Ambleside, Thomas Davison, Esq.
Ambleside, 14 miles n.w. of Kendal, Benson Harrison, Esq. Green Bank; M. B. Harrison, Esq. Belle Vue; John Harrison, Esq. The Green; Miss Harriet Martineau, The Knoll; B. Hopkinson, Esq. The Oaks; Capt. C. Robinson, R.N. Oak Bank; Jno. Davy, Esq. M.D. Lesketh How; Capt. Hy. Thomas Lutwidge, R.N. The Cottage; Mrs. Mary Ann Brenchley, Wanlass How; Mrs. Mary Newton, Waterhead; Rev. J. J. Hornby, Wansfell Holme; Mrs. Mary Pedder, Gill House; Geo. Partridge, Esq. Covey Cottage; Thomas Jackson, Esq. Waterhead; John Crossfield, Esq. Rothay Bank; Thomas Benson, Esq. Dove Nest; and Mrs. A. Ridgeway, Lowfield Cottage. *(See also Directory.)*
Appleby Castle, John Heelis, Esq.
Appleby, John Hill, Esq. Bank Foot; Rev. Joseph Milner, A.M.; Robert Addison, Esq. Friary; and Rev. Thomas Bellas.
Ash Meadow, 3½ miles s.w. of Milnthorpe, Henry Ellison, gent.
Ashton House, 1½ mile s. of Milnthorpe, J. Y. Thexton, Esq.
Askham, 5 miles s. of Penrith, Rev. Jas. Thornborrow, vicar.
Askham Hall, 5 miles s. of Penrith, Rev. Wm. Jackson, D.D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle.
Augill Castle, 1 mile e. of Brough, John B. Pearson, Esq.
Bampton Vicarage, 8 miles s. of Penrith, Rev. W. Hodgson.
Bank House, 4 miles n.e. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Robt. S. Garnett, gent.
Barnskew, 5 miles n.e. of Shap, John Holme, gentleman.
Beck Allen, 4 miles n.w. of Ambleside, Lieut. John Phillips, R.N.
Beckside, 3½ miles n. by e. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Rev. Benj. Hopkins.
Beulah House, 7 miles s.s.w. of Penrith, Capt. Leadman, and Mr. Joseph Varty.
Beetham House, 1¼ mile, s. of Milnthorpe, William Hutton, Esq.
Beetham Vicarage, 1½ mile s. of Milnthorpe, Rev. Wm. Hutton, M.A.

Belfield, ½ mile s. by e. of Bowness, James Bryan, Esq.
Belle Isle, (Windermere) 1¼ mile s.w. of Bowness, H. C. Curwen, Esq.
Ben Place, 4 miles n.w. of Ambleside, Thos. Sanford, Esq.
Biggins House, 1 mile w. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Anthony B. Tomlinson, Esq.
Birkrigg Park, 5 miles s.e. of Kendal.
Birthwaite Abbey, 1¾ mile n.e. of Bowness, Rev. John A. Addison, M.A.
Birthwaite House, 1¾ mile n.e. of Bowness, Rev. W. Bryans.
Black Yates, 6½ miles n.w. of Kirkby-Lonsdale.
Bolton. 4 miles n.w. by w. of Appleby, Rev. W. Shepherd.
Bowerbank, about 8 miles s.w. of Penrith, E. C. Mayhew, Esq.
Bowness on Windermere, Rev. Robt. P. Graves, M.A. Rectory; Geo. A. Aufrere, Esq. Burneside. *(See also Directory.)*
Brampton, 2 miles n. by w. of Appleby, William Spedding, Esq.
Bridge End (Old Hutton), 5 miles s.e. of Kendal, Henry Rauthmell, gent.
Brough Vicarage, 4 miles n. by e. of Kirkby-Stephen, Rev. L. Jefferson, M.A.
Brougham Hall, 1¼ mile s.e. of Penrith, Right Hon. Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux, and Wm. Brougham, Esq.
Brougham Rectory, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Edwardes.
Burton, 4 miles s.e. by s. of Milnthorpe, Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, Burton House; and Rev. Robert Moorwood, Vicarage.
Calgarth Park, 2½ miles n. by w. of Bowness, Edward Swinburn, Esq.
Casterton Grange, 1¼ mile n.e. of Kirkby Lonsdale, Rev. David B. Bevan.
Casterton Hall, 1 mile n.e. of Kirkby Lonsdale, Wm. Wilson Carus Wilson, Esq., and the Rev. Wm. Carus Wilson, M. A.
Casterton Parsonage, Wm. Wilson, Carus Wilson, jun. Esq.
Clifton, 2¼ miles s.s.e. of Penrith, Rev. Joseph Wood, M. A.
Crosby Ravensworth, 4 miles e. by n. of Shap, Rev. G. F. Weston.
Crosby Rectory, 3½ miles w. by n. of Kirkby Stephen, Rev. Mark Newby, M. A.
Crossrigg Hall, 4 miles n.w. by w. of Appleby, John Addison, Esq.
Dallam Tower, ½ mile s. of Milnthorpe, George Wilson, Esq.
Dalton Hall, 5 miles s.e. of Milnthorpe, Edward Hornby, Esq.
Dufton Rectory, 3½ miles n. of Appleby, Rev. Edw. Jackson.
Eden Gate, 5 miles s.e. of Appleby, Wm. Wilkinson, Esq.
Eden Grove, 4 miles n.n.w. of Appleby, Richard Tinkler, Esq.
Eden Place, 1 mile e. of Kirkby Stephen, Orton Bradley, Esq.
Elleray, 2 miles n. by e. of Bowness, W. D. Crewdson, Esq.
Ellergill, 1½ mile s.e. of Ravenstondale, John Hewetson, Esq.
Eller Green, 2 miles n.w. of Kendal, James Cropper, Esq.
Esemere Hall, 5 miles s.w. of Penrith, John Chas. Bristow, Esq.
Fox Ghyll, ½ a mile w. of Ambleside, Hornby Roughsedge, Esq.
Gill House, 3 miles e.s.e. of Kendal, Rev. Henry Scambler.
Gillthwaite Rigg, 1¼ mile n. of Kendal, the Misses Fox.
Glen Rothay, 1¼ mile n.w. of Ambleside, William Ball, Esq.
Grasmere, 3½ miles n.w. of Ambleside, (see Directory.)
Grayrigg Parsonage, 5½ miles n.e. of Kendal, Rev. Geo. Wilson, M. A.
Green Bank, (see Ambleside.)
Grimes Hill, 6 miles n. by e. of Kirkby Lonsdale, Wm. Moor, Esq.
Grotto, 1½ mile s. of Penrith, W. H. Parkin, Esq.
Halecat, 4 miles n.w. of Milnthorpe, J. B. Wanklyn, Esq.
Harmony Hill, Milnthorpe, Miss Mary Ann Mason.
Haverbrack Lodge, 1½ mile s.w. of Milnthorpe, the Misses Fisher.
Heaves Lodge, about 4 miles s.s.w. of Kendal, James Gandy, Esq.
Helm Lodge, 1 mile s. of Kendal, Wm. D. Crewdson, Esq.
Heslington, 3 miles s. of Kendal, Rev. James Muskalt.
Heversham, 1½ mile s. of Milnthorpe, Rev. R. W. Evans, B.D.; Rev. Jas. H. Sharples, M.A.; and Geo. Edw. Wilson, Esq.
High House, 4 miles s. by e. of Kendal, Jas. Yeates, Esq.
Hillbeck Hall, 1 mile n. of Brough, J. Taylor, gent.
Hill Top, 4 miles e. by s. of Kendal, William Wilson, Esq.
Howe, 3½ miles n.n.e. of Bowness, Capt. John Wilson, R.N.
Hugill, 6 miles n. of Kendal, Rev. M. J. Finch.
Hutton Roof Parsonage, 4 miles w. by s. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Rev. Rd. Hodgson, M.A.
Hyning, 3½ miles s.s.w. of Kendal, Col. F. Brandrith.
Kendal Town, *(See Directory, pages* 316, 317, *and* 318.*)*

Kidside, 4 miles n.e. of Milnthorpe, Thos. Atkinson, Esq.
King's Meaburn, 5 miles w. by n. of Appleby, Bowness Addison, Esq.
Kirkby-Stephen, Rev. Henry King; and Matthew Thompson, Esq.
Kirkby-Thore, 4¾ miles n.w. of Appleby, Jno. Crosby, Esq., and Rev. Chas. Hy. Barham.
Lane Head House, 4½ miles e.n.e. of Kendal, John Brunskill, Esq.
Lane House, 5 miles n. by e. of Burton, Wm. Talbot, Esq.
Langdale Parsonage, 5 miles w. of Ambleside, Rev. Stephen Birkett.
Levens Hall, 2½ miles n. of Milnthorpe, the Hon. Lady Mary Howard.
Longwell, 4 miles n. of Kendal, Rev. Wm. Clarke, M.A.
Lowbridge House, 6½ miles n. of Kendal, Rd. Fothergill, Esq.
Lowfield, 4 miles e. by n. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Fred. J. Morris, Esq.
Lowther Castle, 5 miles s. by e. of Penrith, Right Hon. William, Earl of Lonsdale; Hon. H. C. Lowther, M.P.; Henry Lowther, Esq. M.P.; and Arthur Lowther, Esq.
Lunefield, near Kirkby-Lonsdale, Mrs. Eliz. Carus.
Mallerstang, 5 miles s. of Kirkby-Stephen, Rev. Robert Robinson.
Martindale, 5 miles s.w. of Pooley Bridge, Rev. Thos. Wilkinson.
Marton (Long) 3 miles n.w. of Appleby, Rev. Edw. Heelis, Marton Hall; and William Hopes, Esq. Marton House.
Measand Beck Hall, 11 miles s.s.w. of Penrith, Mrs. Margaret Docker.
Milnthorpe. *(See Directory.)*
Mint Cottage, 1¼ mile n. of Kendal, Mrs. Mary Long.
Mint House, 1¼ mile n. of Kendal, Mrs. Hesther Elderton.
Morland Hall, 7 miles n.n.e. of Shap, Fras. Atkinson, Esq.; Vicarage, Rev. W. B. Markham.
Mosedale Hall, 6 miles n.e. by n. of Kendal, Mrs. E. Thompson.
Mozergh House, 4¼ miles n. by e. of Kendal, Jas. Machell, Esq.
Musgrave, 2 miles s.w. of Brough, Rev. Joseph Chapelhow.
Natland Parsonage, 2 miles s. of Kendal, Rev. Joseph Fawcett.
Newbiggin Hall, 7 miles n.w. by n. of Appleby, Wm. Crackenthorpe, Esq.
Norwood Cottage, 1 mile e. by n. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Thomas Clarke, Esq.
Newlands, 2 miles s. of Kendal, William Bainbridge, Esq.
Old Hall, 6 miles s. by e. of Kendal, Wm. Vincent, Esq.
Old Hutton Parsonage, 4½ miles s.e. of Kendal, Rev. Francis Whalley.
Ormside, 3 miles s.e. of Appleby, Rev. Robt. Whitehead, M.A.
Orrest Head, 2 miles n.e. of Bowness, John Braithwaite, Esq.
Orton, Richard Burn, Esq. Orton Hall; Rev. Septimus Sisson, vicar; Robert Wilson, Esq. Town Head House; and Lieut. Geo. W. Reveley, Town Head Terrace.
Park Head, 3 miles s.s.w. of Kendal, John Y. Yeates, Esq.
Patterdale Hall, 9 miles n. by e. of Ambleside, Wm. Marshall, Esq. M.P.
Patterdale Vicarage, 5 miles s.s.w. of Pooley Bridge, Rev. John Thompson.
Plumtree Hall, 1½ mile n. of Milnthorpe, Mrs. Sarah Braithwaite.
Preston Patrick Parsonage, 5 miles n.e. of Burton, Rev. J. Hebdon.
Raw Head, 3½ miles e. by s. of Kendal, Wm. Sleddall, Esq.
Rigmaiden, 4 miles n. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Edw. Wilson, Esq.
Rydal Hall, 1¼ mile n.w. by n. of Ambleside, Lady Ann F. E. le Fleming.
Rydal Lodge, 1½ mile n.w. of Ambleside, Rev. F. Fleming.
Rydal Mount, 1¼ mile n.w. by n. of Ambleside, William Wordsworth, Esq.
Sadgill (High) 6 miles n. of Kendal, Michl. Mattinson, Esq.
St. Catherines, 2¼ miles n. of Bowness, Earl of Bradford.
Scarsikes, Ravenstonedale, Richard Thompson, Esq.
Sedgwick House, 3 miles s. of Kendal, John Wakefield, Esq.
Shap Vicarage, Rev. John Rowlandson.
Sharrowby, 7 miles s.w. of Penrith, Anthony Parkin, Esq.
Selside, 5 miles n. by. e. of Kendal, Rev. Henry Holme Airey.
Sizergh Hall, 3 miles s. of Kendal, Walter Chas. Strickland, Esq.
Skelcies, 1½ mile n. of Kirkby-Stephen, Matthew Robinson, gent.
Soulby, 2½ miles n.w. of Kirkby-Stephen, Rev. Stephen Hutchinson, and A. J. Sewart, gent.
Stainmore, 3½ miles s.e. of Brough, Rev. Jas. Sawrey.
Staveley, 4½ miles n.w. of Kendal, Rev. Jas. G. Elleray, and J. H. Wilson, Esq.
Storrs Hall, ½ mile w. of Kirkby-Stephen, Martin Irving, Esq.
Strickland (Little) 3 miles n. of Shap, Rev. John A. Whitehead.

Summer Lands, 4 miles n.e. of Milnthorpe, John Harrison, Esq.
Temple Sowerby, 6½ miles n.w. of Appleby, Rev. Rt. Harrison; Andrew Craig, gent. and Capt. Edw. Smith.
Thorns, 2¾ miles w. of Kendal, Richard Wilson, Esq.
Tirrel, 1 mile n.e. of Barton Church, Rev. Thomas Gibson.
Tolson Hall, 2¼ miles n.w. of Kendal, Wm. Whitwell, Esq.
Tullithwaite House, 3 miles w. of Kendal, George Kirkby, Esq.
Underley Hall, near Kirkby-Lonsdale, The Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, and Wm. Thompson, Esq. M.P.
Warcop Hall, 5 miles s.e. of Appleby, Wm. Heslop Preston, Esq.
Whelprigg, 2¾ miles n.e. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Joseph Gibson, Esq.
Whitbarrow Lodge, 8 miles s.s.w. of Kendal, Miss Jane Bowness.
Witherslack Parsonage, 4 miles n.w. of Milnthorpe, Rev. Thos. Postlethwaite.
Wyke, 4½ miles n.w. of Ambleside, Jas. Y. Greenwood, Esq.

LONSDALE NORTH OF THE SANDS, LANCASHIRE.

Abbots Reading, 7 miles n.e. of Ulverston, George Fred. Dixon, Esq.
Aldingham Hall, 6 miles s. of Ulverston, Edw. Jones Schollick, Esq.
Aldingham Rectory, 6 miles s. of Ulverston, Rev. John Macaulay, M.A.
Aynsome, 1½ mile n. of Cartmel, Rev. Thos. Remington.
Belle Mount, 1 mile e. of Hawkshead, Rev. John W. Whitaker, D.D.
Bigland Hall, 3½ miles n.w. of Cartmel, Capt. W. B. Bigland, R.N.
Blawith Cottage, 2 miles s.s.e. of Carmel, Mrs. Eliz. Maude.
Boarbank House, 1½ mile s. of Cartmel, Miss Mary Lambert.
Brantwood Cottage, 4 miles w.s.w. of Hawkshead, Josiah Hudson, Esq.
Brathay Hall, 4 miles n.n.e. of Hawkshead, Giles Redmayne, Esq.
Bridge House, 6 miles n. by e. of Ulverston, Miss Elizabeth Birkett.
Broom Hill, ¼ of a mile n. of Broughton, Rev. Jeremiah Walker, B.D.
Broughton, Robert Postlethwaite, Esq.
Broughton Grove, 2 miles n. of Cartmel, Mrs. Harriet Machell.
Broughton Hall, 2 miles n. of Cartmel, Wm. Mc.Gill, M.D.
Broughton House, 2 miles n. by e. of Cartmel, Charles Atkinson, gent.
Broughton Lodge, 2 miles n.n.e. of Cartmel, John Barker, Esq.
Broughton Tower, ¼ of a mile e. of Broughton, John Sawrey, Esq.
Brown Hall, 8 miles n. of Ulverston, George Penny, Esq.
Carke, 1½ mile s. by e. of Cartmel, James Stockdale, Esq.
Carke Villa, 1½ mile s. by e. of Cartmel, Miss Newby.
Cinder Hill, 6 miles n. by w. of Cartmel, Rev. John Bigland.
Colton Parsonage, 6 miles n. by e. of Ulverston, Rev. Saml. Thos. Clarke, M.A.
Conishead Priory, 2 miles s.e. of Ulverston, Thos. Rd. Gale Braddyll, Esq.
Coniston Bank, 3 miles s.w. of Hawkshead, Henry Smith, Esq.
Coniston Park, 3½ miles w.s.w. of Hawkshead, Jas. Garth Marshall, Esq. M.P.
Dalton, 5 miles s.w. of Ulverston, Rev. Jno. Baldwin, M.A.; John Postlethwaite, Esq.
Ellerhow, 3 miles e.n.e. of Cartmel, George Webster, Esq.
Esthwaite Lodge, 1 mile s. of Hawkshead, Mrs. Eliz. Beck.
Finsthwaite House, 6 miles n.n.w. of Cartmel, Roger Taylor, Esq.
Flookburgh, 2 miles s. of Cartmel, Rev. Wm. Rigg.
Grange House, 2 miles e.s.e. of Cartmel, Mrs. Susannah Newby.
Graythwaite Hall, 4½ miles s.s.e. of Hawkshead, Myles Sandys, Esq.
Grisedale New Hall, 3 miles s. of Hawkshead, Montague Ainslie, Esq.
Haverthwaite Parsonage, 5½ miles n. by w. of Cartmel, Rev. Thomas Troughton.
Hawkshead Vicarage, Hawkshead, Rev. George Parker.
Height House, 6 miles n.e. of Cartmel, Geo. Gibson, gent.
Hind Pool, 2 miles s.w. Dalton, John Cranke Esq.
Holker Hall, 2 miles s.w. of Cartmel, The Right Hon. William, Earl of Burlington.

Holly Wath, 4 miles w.s.w. of Hawkshead, John Barratt, Esq.
Hollow Oak, 6 miles n.e. of Ulverston, John Penny Machell, Esq.
Ireleth, 2½ miles n. of Dalton, Rev. Henry Nelson Walton.
Kirkby-Ireleth, 5 miles n.w. of Ulverston, Rev. Chas. Graham.
Lake Field, 2 miles e. by s. of Hawkshead, Jonathan Robert Ogden, Esq.
Lindale, 3 miles e.n.e. of Cartmel, Rev. J. Young.
Longlands, ½ a mile n.e. of Cartmel, Geo. Harrison, Esq.
Low Nibthwaite, 7 miles n. of Ulverston, Thos. Dixon, gent.
Meadow Lodge, 8 miles n. of Ulverston, Rev. Joseph Patch, M.A.
Millwood, 2 miles s.w. of Dalton, Arthur Curry, Esq.
Old Island Hall, 5 miles s.w. of Dalton, Thos. Y. P. Michaelson, Esq.
Penny Bridge, 4 miles n.n.e. of Ulverston, J. P. Machell, Esq.
Rusland, 6 miles s. of Hawkshead, Rev. H. J. Baines; and Mr. James Nelson, Rusland Hall.
Satterthwaite Parsonage, 4 miles s. of Hawkshead, Rev. H. Baines.
Seathwaite Parsonage, 6 miles n. of Broughton, Rev. Edw. Tyson.
Staveley, 6 miles n. of Cartmel, Rev. Edw. Townley.
Stott Park, 7 miles s.s.e. of Hawkshead, Geo. Braitwaite, Esq.
Summer Hill, 5 miles n. of Ulverston, James Clarke, Esq.
Tanley Cottage, Cartmel, John Fell, gent.
Thwaite House, 3½ miles w. of Hawkshead, John Beever. Esq.
Thurston Ville, 5 miles n.n.e. of Ulverston, Mrs. Margaret Woodburne.
Torver, 7 miles s.w. of Hawkshead, Rev. Matthew J. Carter, M.A.
Tytup Hall, 1 mile w. of Dalton, James Davis, Esq.
Ubarrow Lodge, 2 miles e. of Cartmel, Wm. Hargreaves, Esq.
Ulverston, William Gale, Esq. Lightburn House; Henry Hodgson, Esq. Springfield; Rev. Rd. Gwillym, Stockbridge House. *(See also Directory.)*
Walker Ground, ¾ of a mile w. of Hawkshead, Misses Mary and Sarah Park.
Walney Isle, 6 miles s.s.w. of Dalton, Rev. John Park.
Woodbroughton House, 2 miles n. of Cartmel, George Rigge, Esq.
Woodcroft, 5½ miles n. by w. of Cartmel, Wm. Machell, Esq.
Woodland Parsonage, 3 miles e. of Broughton, Rev. Wm. Sandwith.
Wray Castle, 3 miles e. of Hawkshead, Jas. Dawson, Esq.
Yarleside Parsonage, 5 miles s. of Dalton, Rev. Wm. Dawson.

GENERAL

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF

WESTMORLAND.

WESTMORLAND is an inland county, in the north of England, bounded on the *north* and *north-west* by Cumberland; on the *north-east* by Durham; on the *east* and *south-east* by Yorkshire; and on the *south* and *south-west* by Lancashire; and situated between 54° 11′ and 54° 41′ north latitude, and between 2° 11′ and 3° 6′ west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich. Its extreme length, from east to west, is about 40 miles; its breadth, from north to south, 32 miles; and its ambit is computed at about 145 miles. It contains 762 square miles, or 487,680 statute acres, and when compared with the other counties in England, ranks the twenty-ninth in extent, and the thirty-eighth in population. It was anciently written *Westmerland*, in English, and *Westmaria*, sometimes *Westmeria*, in Latin, and meant, it is said, *the land of the western meres or lakes;* but, Archbishop Usher, in his "Antiquities of British Churches," p. 303, quotes several authorities to prove that it took its name from Marius, a British king, who, in A.D. 78, is said to have conquered one Roderic, a Scythian adventurer, on the mountain now called Stainmore, where a red or royal cross was erected. But Camden, in his Britannica, vol. 2, p. 125, confidently asserts that it derived its name from being a western moorish country; and this appears to be the most natural and correct etymology of the word; it was denominated by its Saxon conquerors, *West-Moringa-Land*, or, 'land of the western moors.'

This county is divided into two Baronies, viz, the *Barony of Westmorland*, and the *Barony of Kendal;* and these are subdivided into *four Wards*, the former comprising the *East and West Wards*, and the latter the *Kendal and Lonsdale Wards*. The Kendal Barony forms the south-western portion of the county, and seems, in ancient times, to have been deemed a part of Lancashire, and the Westmorland Barony has been occasionally called the Barony of Appleby, and is frequently styled the *bottom of Westmorland*.

In ecclesiastical matters the Barony of Kendal is in the Diocese of Chester, and comprised in the two rural Deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby-Lonsdale; and the Barony of Westmorland is in the Bishopric of Carlisle, and forms the Deanery of Appleby. The whole county is in the province of York, and in the Northern Circuit.

The borough of Appleby returned two members to Parliament previous to the Reform Bill of 1832, when it was disfranchised, and the privilege of sending one representative conferred upon the borough of Kendal, so that there are now only three representatives for the county, instead of four, as formerly. The polling places for the two county members are Appleby, Ambleside, Kendal, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkby-Stephen, and Shap; and the return is made from the former, being the county town. The present county representatives are the Hon. Colonel H. Lowther, and Alderman William Thompson, both re-elected in August, 1847; and the member for the borough of Kendal is George Carr Glyn, Esq., of London.

Although many thousand acres of waste land have been enclosed and cultivated here, during the last sixty years, yet the county is generally so mountainous and hilly, that a large portion of it can never be subjected to the plough; but even the sides of many of the *fells* (as the natives call the mountains) afford pasturage for sheep and cattle, or are covered with wood, whilst the numerous lovely, fertile, and picturesque valleys yield abundant crops of all kinds of grain and grass. The soil of the fells and moors is in general a hazel mould; and, in its natural state, produces little else than a coarse benty grass, heath, or fern; or, in the language of the country, *ling* and *brackens;* in the vallies it varies much in quality, but is mostly dry, being incumbent either on sand, gravel, or limestone rock.

Of the numerous *Rivers* and streams that meander through and refresh the vallies, only four preserve their names to the ocean, viz., the *Eden*, *Kent*, *Lune*, and *Tees*, the latter of which forms the north-eastern boundary of the county, for about eight miles, and enters the county of Durham at the sublime cataract, *Caldron Snout*. The other principal rivers are the *Lowther*, *Eamont*, *Belo*, *Sprint*, *Mint*, *Brathay*, *Rothay*, and the *Underbarrow*.

The *Lakes* in this romantic county are the *Windermere*, *Grasmere*, *Hawes-Water*, *Rydal*, and *Elterwater*, with part of *Ulswater*, and a great number of smaller sheets of water called *Tarns*, all of which will be noticed in the description of the lake district, at subsequent pages.

The principal *Mountains* in Westmorland are *Helvellyn*, *High Street*, *Langdale Pikes*, *Fairfield*, *Wansfell Pike*, and *Loughrigg Fell*.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

FOR nearly the space of four thousand years of the world's existence, the history of Britain is almost a blank, except so far as it may be read in its geological phenomena; nor is there scarcely any thing known of its inhabitants previous to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, the celebrated Roman general, 55 years before the birth of our Redeemer;—though some antiquaries inform us that York was founded in the year of the world, 2983, by the British king Ebranc, and Nottingham about forty years afterwards; and they have carried back the birth of the University of Oxford to the fall of Troy, and of Cambridge to the days of Cantabar, 394 years prior to the Christian era. Historians all agree that the *Aborigines* of Britain were a tribe of Gallic Celts, who emigrated from the continent, and settled here probably a thousand years before the birth of Christ. Anterior to the Roman conquest, the ancient Britons had made some progress towards civilization, in the southern part of the island; but all the northern tribes, especially the *Brigantes*, who occupied Westmorland and the whole of the counties in the northern circuit of England, were as wild and uncultivated as their native hills, and subsisted principally by hunting and the spontaneous fruits of the earth, wearing for their clothing the skins of animals, and dwelling in habitations formed by the "pillars of the forest rooted in the earth, and enclosed by interwoven branches," or in the caves of the earth. It appears, however, that notwithstanding their miserable manner of living, they enjoyed excellent health, for Plutarch informs us that some of them attained the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years. Their religion, which formed a considerable part of their monarchial government, was Druidical. Its origin is not certainly known, though some affirm that the Druids accompanied the Celts, in early ages, from the east; and that Druidism was introduced into England by the Phœnicians of Cadiz, who were the first merchants that discovered and traded to this island, and who, for a considerable time, monopolized its commerce, by artfully concealing their traffic from other nations; but the lucrative trade in tin, and other useful metals, with which Britain abounds, being ultimately traced to its source, attracted the Romans and other merchants to our shores.

The religion and civil jurisdiction of the Druids prevailed in every part of the island. Their religious ceremonies were nearly in unison with those of the ancient Hebrews; they worshipped on high places and in deep groves, and were not, as some authors have asserted, addicted to idolatry, but adored the God of Nature, and rendered him praise on the yearly succession of seasons, which they kept as solemn festivals. They dwelt largely in allegory and symbolical representations, and clearly explained the mysteries and symbols used in their ceremonies, to the initiated, but to none else. The sons of chief personages were disciples in their ethic schools, where the rules of moral life were inculcated as the foundation of human wisdom; and,

in order to guard the people against any possibility of sophistry or innovation, their maxims of justice were taught orally. They studied medicine and the virtues of plants, of which the mistletoe was their chief specific, and they held in great veneration the mistletoe of the oak, which they gathered, with much pomp and ceremony, on the day of their greatest festival. In their civil government, capital offenders were sentenced to death, and publicly sacrificed in the most awful and solemn manner; whilst those convicted of smaller crimes, were excluded from public worship, and deprived of all civil and religious benefits until they had sincerely repented. They practised their rites in dark groves, or other secret recesses, and they considered no service so pleasing to their God as human sacrifice. Julius Cæsar, in his "Commentarii de Bello Gallico," says, the Druids (as the Gauls call their magicians or wise men) inculcated the immortality and transmigration of the soul, and discoursed "with youth much about the heavenly bodies and their motion, the size of the heaven and earth, the nature of things, and the influence and power of the immortal gods."

The British Druids exercised their utmost authority in opposing the usurpation of the Romans, who, inflamed with resentment, determined on the utter extirpation of the Druidic order; consequently, its priests were sacrificed to this inhuman policy; and those who fled to the Isle of Anglesea, the seat of the Druidical primacy, perished by the orders of Suetonius, in the same fires which they had kindled for the Roman invaders; and numbers of them were subsequently massacred in the unsuccessful revolt of the Britons under Queen Boadicea After this period the power and splendour of the Druidical priesthood rapidly disappeared.

ROMANS.—Julius Cæsar, having overrun Gaul, invaded Britain 55 years before the birth of Christ; and, after a sanguinary struggle with the natives, succeeded in establishing a Roman government in the southern part of the island, "unsettled in its nature, and transient in its duration," for the empire was so distracted by intestine wars, that the conquerors having little force to spare for the preservation of distant conquests, were compelled to return home, and relinquish for a while their newly-acquired territory. From this period the Britons remained unmolested till A.D. 43, when the Emperor Claudius sent over an army under the command of Plautius, who perfected the conquest of a great part of Britain, and after exterminating many thousands of the Druids, abolished their rites and ceremonies.

The *Brigantes* were the most numerous and powerful of the forty tribes or nations, at the time of the invasion of the Romans, against whom they made a most vigorous and protracted resistance. Their metropolis was *Isurium Brigantium*, now the small decayed borough of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire; but their warlike habits not suffering them to be confined within their own demesne, they invaded the territories of their neighbours, and eventually reduced under their dominion the whole extensive region, now divided into the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, and Cheshire. They were the last of the British tribes that bent their necks to the Roman yoke; and so frequently did they repulse the encroachments of the mistress of the world, that they were deemed worthy of mention in the funeral dirge of the Emperor

Claudius, in which they were styled "the azure armed Brigantes." Tacitus has magnified the glory of the subjugation of this warlike race, by Petilius Cerealis, a celebrated Roman commander, in A.D. 70, during the reign of Vespasian. But the general opinion is that they were not completely subdued till A.D. 80, when Julius Agricola marched his legions from *Mancunium* (Manchester) along the western coast, to Scotland; and, as Tacitus says, "wasted all the country over which he marched, even to the very Tees;" and, in order to secure his conquests, erected a *chain of forts* across the isthmus between the Friths of Forth and Clyde. He then marched his troops back through the conquered tribes; and, in the year 84, extended from Solway Frith to Tynemouth, a chain of stations, which, in 124, were connected by an earthen rampart, raised by the Emperor Adrian, as an obstruction to the sallies of the Caledonians,* who, obstinately refusing to crouch to the imperial eagle, frequently descended in rage from their native mountains, and penetrating into the Roman territories, committed many of those dreadful ravages so characteristic of their predatory expeditions.

The second and part of the third century beheld the Brigantes a conquered but disaffected people. Revolt succeeded revolt, and so alarming were their commotions, that the iron-hearted Severus deemed it necessary, in 207, to leave Rome and repair to *Eboracum* (York), with reinforcements, in order to subdue effectually the restless spirit of the natives, who, after a sanguinary but unsuccessful battle with the newly imported legions, submitted to their conquerors. The Emperor having now obtained a complete victory over the Caledonians and Brigantes, fixed his head quarters at York; in consequence of which, that city subsequently became the capital of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, the Roman province, which comprised all the country from the Tyne and Eden on the north, to the Humber and Mersey on the south. In A.D. 208, he built a stone wall, close to the earthen barrier which Adrian had extended across the island from Solway Frith to Tynemouth, a distance of 80 miles.

Severus resided and held his court at York for more than three years, while his son was in the north superintending the completion of the great wall, intended to prevent the devastating incursions of the Picts and Scots.† He died there, February 5th, 211, previous to which he addressed his sons, Caracalla and Geta, thus—"I leave you a steady and firm government, if you follow my steps, and prove what you ought to be; but weak and

* The Caledonians were a powerful tribe, inhabiting the mountainous regions between Perth and Inverness, and took their name from *Celyddon*, which, in the ancient British language, means the *coverts*. They subsequently obtained the appellation of Picts, from *Peithi*, signifying those who lay waste. It is doubted whether they were of Gothic or Celtic origin, though Hollinshed says they were a certain people of Germany, who emigrated to North Britain in A.M. 3633.

† The Scots were originally Gallic Celts, who, in early ages, migrated from the western coast of Britain into Ireland. They made many incursions into the Roman territories, on the south west side of Scotland, and at length part of them settled in Kintyre, and had colonized Argyle fifty years after the Saxon conquest, when a desperate struggle ensued between them and the natives, which terminated at the end of 340 years, in the extinction of the Pictish government, and the union of the Picts and Scoto-Irish under Keneth Mc. Alpin, A D. 843.

tottering if you reject my council. Let every part of your conduct tend to each other's good; cherish the soldiery, and then you may despise the rest of mankind. I found the Republic disturbed, and everywhere distracted, but to you I leave it firm and tranquil." Then calling for the *urn* in which his ashes were to be deposited, he said, "Thou shalt hold what the whole world could scarcely contain.

Before the reign of Constantine, the Roman government in Britain was vested in a pretor, who possessed the whole administrative, judicial, and military power; a questor, or propretor, arranged the affairs of the revenue; and a numerous army of legionaries and auxiliaries secured the obedience of the people, and protected the country from foreign invasion. In the reign of Constantine, both the form of government and the territorial divisions were altered. Britain was placed under the jurisdiction of the Prefect of Gaul, whose deputy was called the vicar of Britain. His subordinates were the consulars of *Valentia* and *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and the presidents of the sub-divisions called *Flavia*, *Britannia Prima*, and *Britannia Secunda*. The superintendence of the army was committed to three dukes; the first commanded from the north frontier to the Humber: the second, with the title of Count of the Saxon shore, the troops on the coast from the Humber to Land's End; and the third, commanded the garrison in the interior.

The Roman towns were divided into four classes, viz., the *colonies*, inhabited by veterans, rewarded with the lands of the conquered nations; the *municipia* occupied by Roman citizens, having the privilege of making their own laws; the *Latian cities*, whose inhabitants had the right of electing their own magistrates, yearly; and the *stipendiary towns*, charged with the imperial tribute, from which the other towns were exempt. Tacitus, describing the change which the manners of the Britons underwent, says, "They, who a little while before disdained the language, now affected the eloquence of Rome; this produced an esteem for our dress, and the *toga* came into general use; by degrees they adopted our vicious indulgences, porticoes, baths, and splendid tables; this, among these uninformed people, was called cultivation, whereas, in fact, it was only an appendage to slavery."

In 287, Carausius passed from the Belgic coast over into Britain, and usurped the imperial purple; and, entering into a league with the Picts and Scots, overthrew Quintus Bassianus, a Roman Lieutenant, whom the Emperor Diocleslan sent over from Rome to dispossess the usurper. He was afterwards killed by Alectus, who reigned till the Emperor Constantius landed in Britain, by whom he was slain. It is observed of Carausius and Alectus, that they were of plebian origin, and that Alectus, who had been a smith, was slain with a sword of his own fabrication. Constantius, who had many years before visited this island in the capacity of propretor, was married to a British princess, by whom he had his son *Constantine the Great*, who was born at York, in 272. Constantius afterwards assumed the purple, and in 307 was seized with a mortal disease. Constantine, his son, who had been left at Rome as a pledge of his father's fidelity, abruptly quitted the imperial capital, and arrived at York timely enough to receive the commands of his expiring father. The sight of his eldest and best beloved son seemed to infuse new life into the emperor, and raising himself in his

bed, he embraced him closely, and having given thanks to the gods for this unexpected favour, said he could now die in peace, as he could leave his yet unfinished deeds to be performed by him. Then gently lying down, he disposed of his affairs according to his own wishes, delivering over to the hands of his eldest son, the imperial dominion; and taking leave of his children of both sexes, who, says Eusebius, like a quoir stood and encompassed him, he expired. The inauguration of Constantine the Great, in the city where he drew his first breath, procured for Eboracum (York) the name of *Altera Roma*. The British soldiers in the pay of Rome, saluted their illustrious countryman emperor at York, and presented him with a *tufa*, or golden globe, as a symbol of his sovereignty over the island of Britain. He prized this emblem highly, and upon his conversion to Christianity, placed a cross upon it, and had it carried before him in all his processions; it has been the usual sign of royalty ever since, and is considered a part of the regalia.

Britain, according to the Latin authors, remained at peace during the long reign of Constantine, though the Picts and Scots continued their irruptions on the Roman territories. Constantine not only left Britain, but Europe also; and having removed the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, the latter city was afterwards called from him Constantinople. In 312, he renounced Paganism, and embraced Christianity; and, in the year after the conquest of Italy, he made a solemn declaration of his sentiments in the celebrated edict of Milan, which restored peace to the Catholic church, and promulgated the principle of religious liberty; but though the native imperial potentate of York was the great actor in this scene, yet Britain neither perceived nor witnessed the change which had taken place. In the 20th year of the reign of Constantine, the Britons again rebelled under the command of their King *Octavius;* but being soon vanquished by the Roman Lieutenant Traherus, they fled for aid to Fincomark, king of the Scots. Traherus demanded that Octavius should be delivered to him as a rebel, but being refused, a war broke out, in which the Romans were defeated; the loss on the Scots' side being, it is said, 15,000, and on the Roman 17,000, and Octavius was crowned at York, King of all *Britain*. After this, Octavius ungratefully sought to dispossess his benefactors, the Picts and Scots, of that portion of the country allotted to them by Carausius, amongst which was Westmorland; but the King of Scotland being informed of his intention, came suddenly upon him, and compelled him to flee to Norway; but Traherus returning at this crisis from Gaul, with two legions of Roman soldiers, and several auxiliary cohorts, again assumed his authority in Britain as the lieutenant of Constantine. He was, however, soon afterwards murdered by parties favourable to Octavius, who immediately returned, and being reinstated in power, at once made peace with Fincomark, and granted to him and his heirs in perpetuity, the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.

Constantine, for the better government of his vast dominions, now divided them into four *prefectures*,—Italy, Gaul, the East, and Illyria; Britain being included in the prefecture of Gaul. The emperor having taken the flower of the British youth to his wars in Gaul, this country was again left open to the devastating incursions of the Caledonians, or Picts and Scots, who, in

364, renewed their attacks, and laid the country waste as far as Yorkshire, but were at length expelled by Chrysantus, one of Theodosius's generals. But after the death of Theodosius, in 395, the Picts and Scots again renewed their incursions, and the country was at the same time harassed by the Saxons, whose predatory descents on the coast indicated their intention of seizing on a dominion which imperial Rome now held with a feeble hand; for dissensions within and assaults without were fast hastening on the downfall of the majesty of Rome. Africa was already dismembered from her empire; Dacia, Pannonia, Thrace, and other provinces were laid desolate; and Alaric the Goth was devastating Italy, on his way to the Eternal City; and, in A.D. 445, the Romans finally relinquished all possession, power, and authority in Britain, after an occupation of about four centuries. They assisted the Britons to repair the wall of Severus, and then exhorted them to use their utmost endeavours for the defence of their country against the Picts and Scots, to whose frequent predatory excursions, Westmorland and the other northern counties were more peculiarly exposed.

Many striking evidences of the stupendous public works accomplished by the Romans, during their residence in Britain, still remain. "Like a conqueror of modern times, they bestowed extraordinary atttention on their public roads, so that, at a distance of 1400 years, we can trace, in legible characters, the labours of the mistress of the world." The four principal roads which traversed Britain were *Watling-Street*, extending from Kent to London, York, and Carlisle; *Ermin*, or *Hermen-Street*, from London to Lincoln and Winteringham; the *Fosse-Way*, from Bath to Lincoln and Newark; and *Icknild-Street*, extending from Caister, in Norfolk, through Colchester, to London. The former entered Westmorland at Rerecross-on-Stainmore, and branched off in a north-westerly direction by Maiden Castle, Market Brough, Sandford Moor, Coupland Beck Bridge, Appleby, Crackenthorpe Moor, Kirkby Thore, Temple Sowerby, Whinfield Park, and Brougham Castle, and entered Cumberland at Lowther Bridge. "The Romans governed the natives by a species of mild military rule; their religion was the heathenism of the Pantheon, though it is said a large portion of Britons prostrated themselves before the altars of "the unknown God."

"The trade and commerce of the Britons, before the invasion of the Romans, were very insignificant; but when the conquerors had established themselves in the island, civilization began to display itself in the manufacture of woollen, linen, and other goods, so that the natives, though subjected to a foreign yoke, soon enjoyed the sweets of trade and industry. Vessels were now built here to export corn, cattle, hides, gold, silver, tin, lead, iron, amber and glass vessels, bone toys, &c. &c.; and to import brass, brazen utensils, earthenware, salt, and other articles. The commercial transactions of the ancient Britons were carried on without the aid of money, till about the commencement of the Christian era, when a mint was erected at Colchester, where money of gold, silver, and copper was coined. During the reigns of Augustus and Trajan, both silver and gold mines were worked in Britain. As the Romans had suggested to the natives the method of coining money, they took especial care to replenish, with the industry of Britain, the exhausted treasury of Rome, by means of taxation."

SAXONS.—After the Romans had vacated Britain, the country sunk into a state of anarchy. While under the dominion of Rome, England and Wales contained thirty *civitates*, governed by their own magistrates. It is conjectured that the Britons, when left to themselves, established as many *republics;* but intestine war and civil broils soon established military tyrannies, and there were kings appointed—but not of God; who, in their turn, gave way to men more ferocious than themselves. The Picts and Scots, taking advantage of these internal dissensions, were more frequent in their attacks on the divided Britons, amongst whom the kingdom of Strath Cluyde, called generally the kingdom of Cumbria, was then (A.D. 448) the most considerable nation, for it comprehended all the western lowlands of Scotlands as far as Dumbarton, and was further extended by the union of North Wales, when Coil married the heiress of that principality, and by the accession of the intermediate counties on the coast of the Irish Channel, the inhabitants of which district, including Westmorland and Cumberland, had put themselves under the protection of the Strath Cluyde princes. These territories were united under *Uneon Urdd*, after whose death they were divided amongst his posterity, and formed the principalities of North Wales, Cumberland, and Galloway.* The effeminate Britons being still harassed, and their territories devastated by the Picts and Scots, petitioned Ætius, a Roman chief, for assistance, but pressed by the overwhelming arms of Attila, he was unable to comply. At length the *Saxons* were invited as auxiliaries against the Picts and Scots, whom they had no sooner driven back to their native mountains, than, in their greediness to possess the fertile country for which they had been fighting, they turned their swords upon the Britons, who, enraged with indignation against their faithless allies, and feeling the importance of the parting advice of the Romans, made a most obstinate resistance, in which they fought several sanguinary battles, under Vortigern and the renowned King Arthur, who, in 520, nearly expelled the Saxons from the kingdom; but, upon the death of that valiant leader, they again prevailed; and, by a slow progression of conquest, at length obtained possession of that part of the kingdom, which from them received the name of England.

They were confederated tribes, consisting of the Angles,† the Jutes, and the genuine Saxons, who had long been settled on the shores of the German Ocean, and had taken possession of all the sea coast from the Rhine to Jutland; whence they had infested, by their piracies, the southern parts of Britain and the northern of Gaul. The Britons yielded to them no portion of the country till it had been dearly purchased by blood; and the tide of conquest was so fluctuating, that above one hundred years had elapsed from their invasion under Hengist and Horsa, before they established the northern part of the *Heptarchy*, or seven kingdoms of Kent, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex, and Northumbria, into which England was divided. In 547, the Angles conquered the province of *Bernicia*, which extended from the Tyne to the

* Burn and Nicholson, vol. 2, p. 3.

† Subsequently called Anglo-Saxons, being natives of Anglen, in the Duchy of Selswick. They were anciently denominated *Suevians*, whose military valour, Julius Cæsar was told, "not even the immortal Gods could resist."

borders of Scotland; and, in 560, *Ella*, another Anglo-Saxon chief, obtained the sovereignty of *Deira*, which included all the country southward from the Tyne to the Humber; but these two kingdoms were afterwards united in the person of Ethelfrid, surnamed the Fierce, who ascended the Bernician throne in 593; but, being naturally ambitious, he invaded Deira, to which Edwin, the son of Ella, had succeeded at the age of three years. He expelled this infant, and espousing his sister, united the two crowns, and became the first king of *Northumbria*, so called from its situation, north of the river Humber. Though Cumberland and Westmorland were claimed by the Northumbrian monarchs, they were governed by their own king or chieftain till 946, when they were given by Edmund to Malcolm I; after which they were governed by the heirs apparent to the Scotch crown, till the Norman conquest, and existed under what is called the Danish law.

"The Britons, under the Roman dominion, had made such advances towards arts and civil manners, that they had built twenty-eight considerable cities within their province, besides a great number of villages and country seats; but the fierce conquerors by whom they were now subdued, threw everything back into its primitive barbarity, and those few natives, who were not either sacrificed, or expelled their habitations, were reduced to the most abject slavery. None of the other northern conquerors—the Franks, Goths, Vandals, or Burgundians, though they overrun the southern provinces of the empire, like a mighty torrent, made such devastation in the conquered territories, or were inflamed with so violent an animosity against the ancient Britons."

The *religion of the Saxons* was more gross and barbarous than that of the Druids. Woden, whom they regarded as the god of war, and the ancestor of their princes, was the chief object of their religious worship. They believed that if they could only propitiate this deity by their valour, they should be admitted, after death, into his palace, and there reposed on couches, satiate themselves with drink out of the skulls of their enemies whom they had killed in battle; thus did the hopes of a sensual paradise lead them on to the most frantic deeds. Little more is known of their theological tenets, than that they were polytheists, worshipped the sun and moon, adored the god of thunder, believed in divination, and practised sacrifices; and it is from their mythology are derived the names of our days. Sunday and Monday were dedicated to the worship of the sun and moon, and the others respectively to Tuisco, Woden, Thor, Frea, and Seator.

But, happily, idolatry was now soon to give way to christianity in Britain; and the glory of converting England to the Christian faith was reserved for Pope Gregory the Great. Before his pontificate, he had desired himself to come over, and obtained leave from Pope Benedict I., but was prevented by the people, who would not suffer him to leave Rome. This undertaking he had always at heart, and it arose from the following incident. It happened that Gregory had observed, in the market-place of Rome, some British youths exposed to sale, whom their mercenary parents had sold to the Roman merchants. Struck with their fine features and fair complexion, he asked to what country they belonged, and was answered that they came from Britain. And finding that they were still heathens, he drew a deep sigh, and

said, "It was a lamentable consideration that the prince of darkness should be master of so much beauty, and have so many comely persons in his possession; and that so fine an outside should have nothing of God's grace to furnish it within." Bede adds, that he again asked what was the name of that nation, and being told that they were called Angli or Angles, "Right," said he, "for they have angelical faces, and it becomes such to be companions with the angels in heaven." "What is the name of the province from which they are brought?" continued he, and on being told it was Deira, a district of Northumbria, "*Truly, De-ira*, because they are withdrawn from wrath, and called to the mercy of Christ," said he, alluding to the Latin *De ira Dei eruti.* "What is the name of the king of that province?" *Ella* or *Alla*, was the reply. "*Alleluia*," cried he, "the praise of God, the creator, must be sung in those parts."

On his elevation to the Pontifical chair, in 590, he immediately turned his thoughts to this abandoned part of the vineyard, and dispatched Augustine, the superior of his own monastery, with forty other zealous labourers, to preach the gospel in Britain; and by the preaching of Augustine and Paulinus, with their fellow-labourers in the south and north of England, the Christian religion made such rapid progress that it soon became the prevailing faith of the country. Augustine was created Archbishop of Canterbury in the year 600, and Paulinus, Archbishop of York, in 628.

Edwin, king of Northumbria, on ascending the throne of his father, from which he had been unjustly expelled by Ethelfrid, married Ethelburga, the daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent. She, like her mother, Bertha, became the instrument for converting her husband and his people to christianity; and procured the elevation of Paulinus, to the dignity of the first Archbishop of York. Edwin was undoubtedly one of the greatest princes of the Heptarchy. He reclaimed his subjects from the licentious life to which they had been accustomed, and was distinguished for his strict and impartial administration of justice. It was proverbial in his reign, that, "a woman or child might openly carry every where a purse of gold without any danger of violence or robbery."

Edwin reigned seventeen years, dispensing happiness to his people, but was slain on Hatfield Chase, together with his son, Osfrid. After this, Northumbria was again divided into two kingdoms; Eanfrid, the son of Ethelfrid, returning with his brothers Oswald and Oswy, from Scotland, took possession of Bernicia, his paternal kingdom; and Osric, Edwin's cousin, established himself in Deira; the sons of Edwin having retired to France. Both these sovereigns returned to paganism, but their reign was of short duration.

Oswald, the brother of Eanfrid, in 634, again united Deira and Bernicia, and having ascended the Northumbrian throne, restored the christian religion in his dominions, and was instrumental in converting his father-in-law, king of Wessex, to the faith. Oswald conciliated the jealousy which had continued between the two provinces of Deira and Bernicia, and employing himself in reforming the manners of his subjects, made them happy under his wise government. But though his great piety, his power and wisdom, were acknowledged both by the Saxons and Britons, Penda, the envious

pagan king of Mercia, was still at war with him, and, having levied an army, marched against Northumbria. Oswald, being now urged to battle, immediately arrayed his troops and met his enemy at Maserfield, in Shropshire, on the 5th of August, 642, where, after a long and bloody conflict, victory declared for the pagans, and the devoted Oswald was slain. The inhuman Penda caused the remains of his royal victim to be suspended on a pole, like those of an infamous malefactor; on which account Maserfield was afterwards called Oswald's-tree, now Oswestry. He then led his army through Northumbria, but being at length defeated, he marched back to oppose the East Angles, and the ancient divisions of Northumbria again prevailed.

Oswy, the brother of Oswald, was elected king of Bernicia; and *Oswin*, son of Osric, the last king of Deira, seized the sceptre of that province. Oswin was distinguished for humanity and generosity, but could not allay the jealousy of Oswy, which after a few years broke out into open hostility, from which Oswin fled to the house of earl Humwald, by whose treachery he was betrayed into the hands of his enemies and murdered. The inhabitants of Deira, however, maintained their independence for a while, and placed *Adelwald*, the son of Oswald, on the throne. Penda, still continuing to evince the most inveterate hatred against the Northumbrians of Bernicia, at the age of eighty, hastened with his veterans against Oswy, who, after vainly attempting to restore peace by liberal offers, advanced with a chosen band of warriors to meet the pagan chief, when the hoary-headed Penda, with thirty vassal chiefs, perished before the overwhelming power of the Northumbrians. In 664, Oswy assumed the sovereignty of Deira, but he died in 670, and was succeeded by his son Egfrid.

Alcfrid, the natural son of Oswy, was admitted to the royal dignity on the death of his brother. This worthy prince reigned in peace over Northumbria for seventeen years, and his subjects were happy under his mild government. He was exceedingly attentive to the cause of religion, and founded schools for the education of youth. He was succeeded in 705, by his son, Osred, then only eight years of age, and under the guardianship of Bythric, a powerful lord. Osred was assassinated in his nineteenth year, at the lake of Windermere, by his kinsmen Cenrid and Osric, who reigned in succession, the former two years and the latter one. When Northumbria was released from the power of these usurpers in 730, the crown was placed upon the head of *Ceolwulph*, a lineal descendant of Ida, but after reigning eight years, he voluntarily resigned his crown and retired into a monastery. His cousin, *Eadbert*, ascended the throne in 737, when Northumbria was in a troubled state, owing to the continued depredations of neighbouring powers; and after subduing the Picts and Britons, and defeating the Mercians, he resigned his sceptre to his son, Oswulfe, in 759, and retired into a monastery, being the eighth king, who, during the preceding fifty years, had resigned the crown for the cowl.

In 828, Northumbria became tributary to Egbert, king of Wessex, who had now within his ambitious grasp all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, which he united in one great state under his government, about 390 years after the first arrival of the Saxons in this country.

The DANES, who had for several ages kept the Anglo-Saxons in a state of perpetual alarm, fitted up a mighty fleet, and invaded the kingdom in 867. The success of the Danes in Northumbria, compelled the Anglo-Saxon kings and princes to confederate for mutual defence, and by the skill and wisdom of Alfred the Great, the invaders were subdued in 880, after that renowned monarch had emerged from his retreat in a swineherd's cottage. Alfred then divided the country into shires and hundreds, or wards, established trial by jury, and composed a body of laws on which the glorious superstructure of English liberty was finally erected. He was not less generous than brave, and by acts of kindness strove to convert the Danes from deadly enemies to faithful subjects.

The restless spirit of the Danes not suffering them to brook restraint, they again commenced hostilities; but after plundering Mercia, in 910, they were again defeated, with great slaughter, by Edward the elder, son and successor of the great Alfred. In 946, Edred having mounted the throne of his brother Edmund, the Northumbrians took the oath of fealty, but soon after broke out into open rebellion, in consequence of which, Edred assembled a numerous army and desolated the country. In 957, he again traversed the country without opposition, and after carrying away the factious nobles into bonds, he degraded the ancient kingdom of Northumbria into an earldom, under the command of Osulf, whom he created earl of Northumberland.

During the reign of Ethelred, king of England, the Danes had become so numerous and turbulent, that he attempted to destroy their power by secretly ordering them to be massacred on the 13th of November, 1002. Great was the slaughter committed on that fatal day in the southern parts of England; but in the north the Danes were too numerously intermingled with the Saxons to be sentenced to assassination; and the detestable act so inflamed them with indignation, that in a short time the Saxons became the sport of a revengeful enemy. To revenge the wrongs of his countrymen, *Swcyne, king of Denmark*, undertook the conquest of England, and after several times invading the kingdom and harassing its inhabitants, during a period of ten years, he succeeded in establishing himself on the English throne. Etheldred, with a few of his followers, seizing a boat, fled into Normandy, leaving his crown and kingdom to the conqueror. Sweyne died, at Gainsbro', in 1014, and his son, Canute, was proclaimed king; but being obliged to return to Denmark, the English, in his absence, recalled their exiled monarch, who ruled by force of arms over the southern parts of the island till his death, in 1016. Canute died here, king of England, Denmark, and Norway, in 1036.

Cumberland and Westmorland would appear to have been at the same time attached to Scotland, for we find in 1032, Malcolm II. and Canute marching against each other, at the head of two powerful armies, and that hostilities were only prevented by the interposition of the prelates and nobles of both nations; and an agreement "that Duncan (the Scottish king's heir apparent), and the heirs of all future kings of Scotland for the time being, should hold this region as freely as any of their predecessors had done." The principality of Cumberland, which included Westmorland, continued in the possession of the heirs of the Scottish crown, during the reigns of Harold and Hardicanute, the last Danish kings, and of Edward the Confessor and

Harold the Second, the last Saxon monarchs of England. In Edward's reign, the most approved Danish laws of Northumbria were incorporated with the customs, maxims, and rules of the Britons, the West Saxons, and Mercians. This code became common throughout England, and were the laws so fondly cherished by our ancestors in succeeding ages, and so often promised to be adhered to by princes, as the surest means of securing their popularity.

NORMAN CONQUEST.—Harold II., son of Earl Godwin, ascended the throne on the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1041, but was opposed by his brother, Tostig, the exiled earl of Northumberland, who prevailed upon Harfager, king of Norway, to assist and accompany him in his invasion of England. They landed, with a numerous army, in 1066, and a sangninary battle ensued, in which both the Norwegian king and Tostig were slain, and Harold was victorious. Camden says, that the spoils which the Norwegians left behind them, was as much as twelve men could carry on their shoulders. Harold's triumph was of short duration, for he was speedily supplanted by William, duke of Normandy, whom Edward, with his dying breath, had named as his successor, and who, in the same year, landed with an immense army at Pevensey, in Sussex. Harold marched at the head of his army in order to expel the invader. The two armies met at Hastings, where, on the 14th of October, a desperate battle was fought, in which Harold lost both his life and kingdom, together with 60,000 men. Thus ended the Saxon monarchy in England, after the lapse of more than six hundred years.

William the Conqueror, nephew to Edward the Confessor, having now established himself on the throne of England, set up various claims to his new possessions. He made peace with Malcolm, king of Scotland, who did him homage for Cumberland; but Malcolm, in 1069, confederated with the discontented Britons, and William having conquered him, added the county of Cumberland to the English pale, and gave it, together with the barony of Westmorland, to Ranulph de Meschiens, one of his numerous train of military adventurers, who had come over from Normandy under the promise of reward, and amongst whom he had now distributed all the fair territory of Britain, to hold, as he himself held the kingdom, by the sword; the other part of Westmorland, called the Barony of Kendal, he gave to Ivo de Talebois.

FEUDAL SYSTEM.—The Roll of Battle Abbey, given by Hollinshed, contains the names of 629 Normans, who became claimants upon the soil of Britain, whilst the ancient nobility were stripped of their titles and property, and the humbler classes of the inhabitants reduced to miserable slaves. A violent struggle was made some years after to expel the Normans, and York was the rallying point for the patriot army. To suppress this formidable insurrection, William repaired in person to the north, at the head of a powerful army, swearing "by the splendour of God," which was his usual oath, that he would not leave a soul of his enemies alive; and, according to William of Malmsbury, the whole country was laid waste from the Humber to the Tees, so that for nine years neither the plough nor the spade was put into the ground.

All the lands in the kingdom were now said "to be held of the king."

The great vassals of the crown, both lay and clerical, were forced to have a certain number of knights or horsemen completely armed, and to maintain them in the field for the space of forty days; by this means the king had always at his command an army of about 60,000 horsemen. The chief tenants of lords generally divided their property into two portions, one of which was called the demesne. This they either let or cultivated themselves, and the other was bestowed on military tenants, who were forced to serve on horseback. Fealty or homage was required from all the free tenants. The military tenants of the crown were required to attend the court at the three great festivals, and hence were called the king's barons, and their lands baronies. By degrees two classes arose, viz., "the greater and the lesser barons," and as the former only attended the king, they alone retained the title of baron. The king's great barons, who held a large extent of territory of the crown, let out smaller manors to be held under them; and this seigniority was termed an honour. The barons were bound to keep their courts, "every year at least, or oftener if need be; at which court all the freeholders of the manors that stood united to the honours, were required to make their appearance as suitors, and not to sit, but to stand bareheaded." All the fees granted by the conqueror, were in perpetuity to the feoffees and their legitimate descendants; but in the failure of heirs, or in case of felony or treason, the fee was escheated, or forfeited to the crown. What the tenant acquired by purchase or from favour, was at his own disposal; but fees of inheritance were always enjoyed by the nearest heir. If the heir of a fee was a minor, he became the ward of the lord; and when the fee descended to a daughter, the lord claimed the right to dispose of her in marriage, and also the homage and service of her husband. These grievances continued until the 12th of Charles II., when "all tenures of honours, manors, lands, &c. were turned into free and common soccage."

The Normans preserved most of the Anglo-Saxon laws and customs, but preferred their own trial by battle, as more worthy of warriors and freemen, to the fiery ordeals of the English. They separated the spiritual from the secular courts; and the old distinction of classes, viz., *ealdermen*, *thanes*, *ceorls*, and *theowas*, were preserved under the names of *count* or *earl*, *baron*, *knight*, *esquire*, *free-tenant*, *villein* or *villain*, and *neif*.*

The wrongs and miseries inflicted on the natives under the government of this military aristocracy were truly oppressive. He who had strength suf-

* The principal titles of honour amongst the Saxons, were *etheling*, prince of the blood; *chancellor*, assistant to the king in giving judgments; *alderman* or *ealderman*, governor or viceroy. This word is derived from ald or old, like senator in Latin. Provinces, cities, and sometimes wapentakes, had their aldermen to govern them, determine law suits, &c. This office gave place to the title of earl, which is Danish, and introduced by Canute. *Sheriffe* or *Shir-rieve*, the alderman's deputy, and chosen by him, sat as judge in some courts, and saw sentence executed. Heartoghan signified generals of armies or dukes. *Hengist*, in the Saxon chronicle, is heartogh. *Reeve*, among the English Saxons, was a steward. *Thanes*, i. e. servants, were officers of the crown, whom the king recompensed with lands, to be held of him with some obligation of service or homage. There were other lords of lands and vassals, who enjoyed the title of *thanes*, but were distinguished from the king's thanes. The aldermen and dukes were all king's thanes. These were the great thanes, and were succeeded by the barons, which title was brought in by the Normans. Mass thanes were those who held lands

ficient to wrest land from another, was suffered to retain his acquisition till overpowered by superior violence. Young knights and esquires exercised themselves in rapine and robbery; and in King John's reign the castles of the barons are said to have been little better than the caves of robbers and the dens of thieves. While society was in this military chaos, knight-errantry arose in England, and became a popular and lucrative profession. These knights travelled about the country for the professed purpose of redressing such wrongs as the laws were too feeble to remedy, but their principal objects were the acquisition of honour and wealth. As the manners of the people became more refined and domesticated, the utility of chivalry diminished, and after the reign of Edward III., it totally disappeared with the evils which it had contributed to remove. The Norman lords and barons, who enjoyed the landed property of England after the conquest, held their possessions as they had obtained them, by the sword, but some of them were subsequently dispossessed on account of disaffection, and their estates were conferred, by William and his successors, on subjects more devoted to the interests of the crown.

The conqueror, having profusely distributed the land and property of the country among his rapacious followers, erected numerous fortresses to overawe the insulted and oppressed inhabitants; and conscious of the detestation in which he was deservedly held, he entertained a perpetual jealousy of the English, and in the restless apprehensions of his guilty mind, he compelled them to rake out their fires and extinguish their lights at the hour of eight o'clock every night, and they were reminded of their duty by the tolling of the *Curfew*.

Having by these tyrannical measures silenced the disaffected, and constrained the country to a state of sullen quietude, he caused a survey to be taken of all the lands in England, (except Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland,) on the model of the book of Winchester, compiled by order of Alfred the Great. This survey, after a labour of six years, was finished in 1081, and was registered in a national record, called *Domesday Book*, in which the extent of each district, and whether it was meadow, pasture, wood, or arable, the name of the proprietor, the tenure by which it was held, and the value at which it was estimated, were all duly entered. Through all time it will be held in high estimation, not only for its antiquity, but its intrinsic value. Probably, Cumberland and the other counties that were not included in this survey, were omitted, on account of the desolation in which they had been involved by their opposition to the conqueror, and by the frequent and devastating incursions of the Scots,

in fee of the church. Middle thanes were such as held very small estates of the king, or parcels of lands of the king's greater thanes. They were called by the Normans, vavassors or vavassories. *Ceorl* (whence our word churl) was a countryman or artizan, who was a freeman. Such ceorls as had land on lease, were called sockmen, and their land socklands; and those ceorls who acquired possession of five hides of land, with a large house, court, and bell to call together their servants, were raised to the rank of thanes of the lowest class. The *villains* or *slaves*, were labourers bound to the service of particular persons, consequently were not strictly slaves in the sense of the Roman law. *Witan* or *Wites*, (i. e. wisemen,) were the magistrates and lawyers.

who for centuries after the Norman conquest, continued to lay waste their neighbours' territories in these counties.

In 1309, the Scots, under their monarch Robert Bruce, entered Cumberland; and after burning Gilsland, and penetrating into Northumberland, returned with much booty. In the same year, they committed great outrages at Lanercost; and at Rose Castle, in 1315, when under the command of Robert's brother, Edward, to whom the inhabitants of Cumberland alone gave three hundred marks to purchase his retirement. Two years afterwards, the Scots wasted Cumberland and Westmorland, and advanced as far as Richmond, in Yorkshire, and thence to Furness Abbey, plundering, burning, and destroying as they went. A great famine and plague raged at this period in England and Scotland; and so malignant in these counties, that the quick are represented as being scarcely able to bury the dead; and bread-corn was sold for forty shillings per quarter. In 1320, a numerous army of marauding Scots again entered Westmorland and devastated the country as far as Burgh, under Stanmore. In 1323, Robert Bruce, with his army, scoured the country as far as Lancashire, whence they returned with much plunder. They again visited Cumberland on the 22nd of March, 1332; but after burning and plundering the country round Carlisle, were repulsed by Lord Lucy, who desolated the Scottish territories for twelve miles in extent. On his return, he was attacked near Darnock, by Sir Humphrey de Boys, Sir H. de Jardayne, Wm. Bard, Wm. de Douglas, "and fifty more well-armed men, with the commons of the whole country," who simultaneously rushed upon the person of Lord Lucy; but he was so well defended, that two knights and twenty-four men were slain, Wm. Bard and Wm. Douglas taken prisoners, and the remainder of the Scots put to flight. Thomas de Plumland and John de Ormesby, Esquires, were amongst the English slain in this conflict. Their bodies were honourably interred at Carlisle. In 1337, the Earl of Warwick entered Scotland with a large army, by Berwick, as also did the lords Clifford, Gilsland, and Liddale, by Cumberland, and joining forces with the Bishop of Carlisle, they wasted Teviotdale, Moffetdale, and Nithsdale, whilst Lord Lucy ravaged Galloway. Inflamed with revenge, the Scots crossed the borders a few weeks after, and burnt the suburbs of Carlisle. They again returned in 1345, and wasted Gilsland and Penrith, with the adjacent villages. In 1346, King David of Scotland ravaged Cumberland and Westmorland, as far as Derwent Fells and Alston Moor; but on October 17th of the same year, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Nevill's Cross, or Red Hills, near the city of Durham. In 1382, the restless and vindictive Scots again traversed Cumberland and Westmorland; and visiting Penrith fair, they rifled the booths and houses, and either slew or captured most of their occupants; but it is said, "they had small cause to joy in their booty, for with such cloth and other commodities as they took away with them, they carried into their own country such pestilence, that a third part of the people where they came died thereof." For the plague raged to such an extent at that time, in Westmorland and Cumberland, that it is said, no fewer than 5,956 persons died of it, at Carlisle, Penrith, and Kendal. To revenge the wrongs committed at Penrith, a large body of English crossed the Solway, and plun-

dered the Scottish borders; but they were surprised by a body of five hundred Scotchmen, and, in their retreat, four hundred were slain, and several drowned in Solway Frith; whilst the cattle and other booty were regained by the Scots. The earls of Fife and Douglas, with Lord Galloway, in 1387, passed the Solway, and surprised Cockermouth, which they plundered, and returned unmolested to Scotland, through Westmorland and Northumberland. Whilst rifling the houses in this expedition, the following charter, amongst other writings, was found by the Scots—it shows the artless simplicity of conveyancing in the tenth century, and also gives some idea of the orthography of the Saxon language at that period—

"I Kyng Athelstane
gyues to Paullane
Odiham and Rodihiam
als guid & als fayre
als euer yay minewayre
and yarto witnesse Maulde my wife."

In 1448, the English borderers of the west marches brought a great booty of cattle out of Scotland; but the Scots immediately after invaded England, destroying towns and villages as they advanced. The inhabitants on both sides of the borders, for some time after this, so repeatedly invaded and pilfered each other's territories, that a great part of both Westmorland and Cumberland became one continued scene of rapine, desolation, and bloodshed.

In 1524, (the 16th of Henry VIII.) Lord Maxwell and Sir Alexander Jordan advanced at the head of four thousand Scots, by Carlisle, into the west marches of England, but their progress was arrested by a suddenly-raised army of two thousand Englishmen, who, after a desperate conflict, took Sir Alexander Jordan and three hundred Scots prisoners; but the determined Scots again renewed the attack, and the English were completely defeated, with the loss of all their prisoners.

Thus did the inhabitants of the two countries continue to waste and plunder each other's territories, till their final union; for though truces were several times patched up, hostilities soon recommenced with increased fury; and Westmorland, and the other counties on the borders, being the first scenes of action, suffered more during those semi-barbarous ages, than any other part of the kingdom.

The union of the two countries had been suggested, by the English court, for centuries before its accomplishment; but the Scots always contemptuously rejected the terms held out to them. Queen Anne, at length, by her unwearied perseverance, and the assistance of a number of the leading men of both nations, effected, after serious and protracted debates, this important *desideratum*.

The BORDERERS, both English and Scotch, were from an early period till the union, accustomed to the most nefarious practices of freebooting, and considered their theft and plunder only as a fair reprisal. They entertained but little affection for the nations to which they respectively belonged, for it was a matter of the utmost indifference to them whether they preyed upon

the opposing frontier or upon their own countrymen. They retained in their mountains and forests the laws and manners of the ancient Britons, forming themselves into *septs* or *clans*, according to the Celtic system. These border clans were very numerous, and each was commanded by a border chief, who, when any of his *clansmen* sustained injury, was bound to seek revenge, and defend "all his name, kindred, mountaineers, and upholders;" and on the other hand, to retaliate whatever the injured party might in their thirst for vengeance commit. By this barbarous system, a ferocious animosity, or as it has been very appropriately designated, a *deadly feud* was cherished on the borders. These martial clans were always eager and prepared for war, and at the sound of their *slugan* were speedily gathered together. The *slugan* or *slughorn* was also used as a watch-word, by which, either in the night or in the confusion of battle, persons of the same clan recognized each other; and, in order to elude observation in their nocturnal prowls, they wore a sort of brown or heath-coloured dress. They were excellent archers, and, it is said, their bows were as sure as a rifle gun. Some rode small horses, which, on account of their fleetness, were called *prickers*. Though they, it is said, "would not care to steal, yet they would not betray any man that trusts in them for all the gold in England and France." They were very nice and particular in the choice of their wives: a stout man would not marry a small woman, were she ever so rich; and an Englishman was prohibited by the march laws from marrying a Scotch woman, were she ever so honest. The females, like their husbands, possessed a bold and warlike spirit, and, in 1570, many desperate women are said to have "fought right stoutly," in a battle near Naworth. Being strangers to religion, the few religious houses which the piety of a former age had founded on the borders, were destroyed by them, after Edward I. had usurped the Scottish throne.

In 1603, the last hostile inroad, before the union of the kingdoms, happened immediately after the accession of James I., when between two and three hundred Scots entered Cumberland, and committed various depredations as far as Penrith. James, who was at Berwick, on his way to London, sent Sir William Selby, governor of that place, with a detachment of the garrison, who soon dispersed the invaders, and sent those who fell into their hands to the castle of Carlisle. The two countries being now united under one monarch, and frontier-towns no longer necessary, king James reduced the garrisons of Carlisle and Berwick, and ordered the term "Borders" to be changed to "Middle Shires," they being now nearly in the centre of his extended dominion. The extinction of the border feuds, however, was not completely effected till after the final union, 1706; for long-cherished distinctions and prejudices are not easily eradicated. Prior to the union, the Borderers were in a wretched condition, as may be inferred from the many hundreds who were employed, during the night, to watch and guard all the fords, passes, and inlets to the valleys.

BORDER LAWS AND SERVICE.—As the borders were so repeatedly the scene of rapine and bloodshed, it became necessary to govern them by distinct laws; consequently, in the reign of Edward I., a code of laws was enacted, and placed under the administration of officers of high rank,

entitled *wardens of the marches.** The English borders were divided into three marches, viz., the western, which comprised Cumberland; the middle, which extended from Tindale to Reedsdale; and the eastern march, which included the country from Reedsdale to Tweedmouth. Though the wardens held courts, executions often took place without the formality of trial, and matters of difficult proof were generally decided by single combat. The English and Scotch wardens sometimes held days of truce for consultations, but these often ended in bloodshed, for they occasionally assumed the power both of waging war and making peace; and the border laws empowered either them or their deputies to pursue the moss-troopers (freebooters) into the neighbouring kingdom, by the *hot-trod*,—a pursuit maintained with a lighted piece of turf carried on a spear, with hue and cry, bugle horn, and blood-hound; and all who heard the alarm were expected to join in the chase. These laws, however, did not eradicate the evil, for many of the clans of moss-troopers continued their depredations till long after the union of the two kingdoms; though a very great check was given to them by an edict, prohibiting borderers, "except gentlemen of high rank and respect," from carrying weapons; and by other statutes passed in the reign of Charles II., against "a great number of lewd, disorderly, and lawless persons, being thieves and robbers, who are called moss-troopers.† In 1701, there were officers on the borders called *country keepers*, who, for a certain sum of money, *insured* their respective districts against theft and devastation. In 1715, many of the borderers were in arms under General Forster and the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater; and some of them were amongst the adherents of the exiled House of Stuart in 1745, for the Scots long cherished with chivalrous affection, the recollection of their Scottish origin and name. Many of the nobility and gentry of the north, at this period, generously sacrificed both their lives and fortunes in the last attempt to restore the Stuarts to the throne of their ancestors.

In 1509, Henry VIII., then only sixteen years of age, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father. The art of printing was introduced into the north in this year, but was practised in London for thirty-eight years previous. In 1534, Henry sanctioned the protestants,—a name which originated in the Diet of Spires, in 1529. The suppression of the monasteries, the chantries, chapels, hospitals, and other religious institutions, for the benefit of the poor as well as the religious, exasperated the people of the northern counties to such a degree, that a large multitude, amounting to upwards of thirty thousand men, rose in open rebellion under Robert Aske, a gentleman of considerable fortune and influence in Yorkshire. This rising was called the "*Pilgrimage of Grace*," and had for its object the re-establishment of the catholic religion, and the monastic institutions of their forefathers. The king promised that their grievances should be

* *Wardens of the Marches* mean guardians or keepers of the confines or borders. The title of marquis originated in the office of warden of the marches. The word *marche* signifies a land mark.

† Fuller says of them, that "they come to church as seldom as the 29th of February comes in the Kalendar."

discussed, and that the next parliament should be held at York. But Henry, freed from his apprehensions, neglected to redeem his promise, and in less than two months the "*Pilgrims*" were again in arms, but were overpowered by the troops under the Duke of Norfolk, after attempting to surprise Carlisle and Hull; and seventy-four of their officers were hung on the walls of Carlisle.

Sanctuaries were totally abolished in 1548. Such places were established by the Saxons and Normans, and recognized by the Ancient Britons. The sanctuary, a privilege possessed by many of the catholic churches, was, when kept under proper restraint, a public benefit, and moderated the rigour of the common law. It allowed time for criminals to make restitution, and for the falsely-accused to prove their innocence, whilst, without this respite, they might have suffered immediate punishment or death. At the same time, Edward the Sixth's council made great alterations in church offices; carrying *candles* on Candlemas Day, making the sign of the cross on the forehead with *ashes* on Ash Wednesday, and bearing *palms* on Palm Sunday, were forbidden; as also were the rites used on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. *Confession* was left optional; and in 1552, the marriage of priests was declared good and valid; and altars were ordered to be removed from churches and *tables* substituted. All these innovations were made in the reign of Edward VI.

When Mary ascended the throne in 1553, things were in great confusion, as might be expected, in consequence of the sacrilegious robberies and spoliations committed by the licentious Henry and his harpies; and in the endeavour to restore the plundered property, many cruelties were perpetrated in her reign. She certainly had great difficulties to encounter, for although her ministers professed deep sorrow for what had been done, and implored forgiveness, yet, such as were in possession of the spoils of the monasteries held them with an iron grasp; they "liked not that paying back again; it was double trouble."

In 1558, Elizabeth succeeded to the throne, the Protestant religion was re-established, and again the Catholics became the object of persecution. In 1569, they made a fruitless attempt in the north to restore their religion, by assembling in open rebellion to the number of sixteen hundred horse and four thousand foot, under the command of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland; but being defeated, many of them were taken, and hanged, beheaded, and quartered. Their two leaders fled into Scotland, and the Earl of Westmorland escaped to Flanders, but the Earl of Northumberland was betrayed by the viceroy of Scotland and the governor of Berwick, and was conducted to York, where he was beheaded. His head was exposed for two years on Micklegate bar in that city. He died avowing the pope's supremacy, denying that of the queen, and affirming the land to be in a schism, and her adherents no better than heretics.

The extension of our foreign commerce in the sixteenth century introduced into England a great variety of exotics, amongst which are pale gooseberries, introduced in 1520; artichokes and parsley, in 1551; currants, in 1555; lettuces, garden cresses, and apricots, 1562; spinage, 1568;

tobacco, 1583–6; beets, thyme, and mulberries, 1596; radishes, cucumbers, potatoes,* and tea, about 1597.

Some counties or shires are mentioned before the accession of Alfred the Great (A.D. 871); but Judge Blackstone says, that Alfred divided England into *counties, hundreds*, and *tithings*, to prevent the rapine and disorders which had formerly prevailed in the realm, the inhabitants of each district being now made responsible for the damage committed by lawless mobs. The county of York is divided into *wapentakes*, instead of hundreds; and Lincoln and Nottingham contain instances of wapentakes, a word evidently of warlike origin. In the four northern counties, the frequent occasion for military array, predominating over the peaceful purposes of civil jurisdiction, before the union of England and Scotland, caused the subdivision of these counties to be called *wards*. *Tithings* were so called, because ten *free* men, householders, with their families, composed one; and a number of these (probably one hundred, which in Saxon enumeration means one hundred and twenty) tithings, towns, or vills, originally composed a superior division called a hundred, ward, or wapentake, in each of which a court was held yearly for the trial of causes. An indefinite number of these hundreds or wards, form a county or shire, the civil jurisdiction of which is confined to the shire-reve or sheriff, who is elected annually. Anciently the *shire-genot* or *folk-mote*, as the highest court in the county was then called, was held twice a year, and presided over by the bishop or his deputy, and the alderman and his vicegerent, the sheriff. Soon after the introduction of christianity, the kingdom was divided into parishes, and afterwards into bishopricks. The word *shire* is derived from the Saxon word *scyran*, to divide.

ORIGIN OF TITHES.—About the year 690, Ina, king of the West Saxons, made a code of laws, the fourth section of which is to the following purport, "The first fruits of seeds, or church due, arising from the product of corn, &c., are to be paid at the feast of St. Martin; and let him that fails in the payment forfeit 40s." as Lambert reads it; or, according to Sir Henry Spelman, 60s.; and besides, pay the dues twelve times over. In section 62nd, "Church dues are to be paid where the person owing them dwells in the midst of winter." These laws appear to be the first on *record* respecting such maintenance for the church, and on this account are mentioned here. The gifts and oblations which the primitive Christians, in their devotedness and zeal for religion, made, as acts of piety, were transformed by usage and custom, into a right, and are now advanced into the firmer title of ordinance. Hence modern lawyers say, that tithes are due of common right, as having existed since the first establishment of churches, and made regular from the division of parochial limits. Festus informs us that the ancients offered to their gods the tithes of all things, and this seems to have been the means by which religion was supported by all the nations of antiquity; hence tithes appear to be of divine appointment.

OLD AND NEW POOR LAWS.—*Judge Blackstone* says the Poor Laws are

* Potatoes were introduced into Europe from America, by John Gerarde, a celebrated botanist in London; but the esculent did not come into use as common food till the commencement of the 18th century.

founded on the principles of civil society, and when the lands became property, they carried with them the charge of providing for the destitute. The proprietors of land, under the feudal system, provided for the poor; and when Christianity was introduced, each proprietor gave a tenth part of his produce to the church, one-fourth of which *tithe* was appropriated for the support of the indigent. This was the state of things when Henry VIII. suppressed the monasteries, and confiscated their property, part of which, as has been seen, was the real *bona fide* property of the poor. The poor, then deprived of their ancient rights, were left in a state of the utmost destitution, which distressful circumstance obliged queen Elizabeth to impose poors' rates on *all* occupiers of land, houses, and other property. The New Poor Law was passed in 1834; and in speaking of these laws, an impartial writer, who has paid much attention to the subject, says, "it had for many years been admitted by successive administrations to be an evil of the greatest magnitude, which was eating like a canker into the heart of the nation, pauperising the labourers of whole counties, reducing them to deep degradation, taking away the motive and the reward of industry, and oppressing that capital which is to employ and remunerate labour." It had become, he says, the common practice in agricultural parishes, for the farmers to pay their workmen only *half wages*, and to send them to the overseer for the rest of what was necessary for subsistence. The general rate of wages had fallen, and the parish eked out the support of the labourer. The farmers kept few or no hands regularly at work, but sent to the overseer for hands when they wanted them, and turned them adrift when the job was done. The overseer, in fact, was the general paymaster of the labourers—the able-bodied as well as the feeble and aged—and *let them out*, like gangs of slaves, making as much of them as he could, but regarding himself as bound to make up to the workmen a certain weekly amount, which was paid to all indiscriminately, whether industrious or idle, whether frugal or improvident, whether drunken or sober, whether civil or insolent, whether good workmen or bad; with regard to nothing but the number of their families. This system cut the very sinews of industry, took away its reward, and levelled all distinctions of skill and awkwardness, vice and virtue. *It made every labourer a pauper, and all his family paupers.* He had no encouragement for good conduct, he had no motive for caring to continue in the employment of his master; his master had no interest in keeping him. The natural bond of connection between the employer and the employed was severed. The labourer, too, had a positive interest in marrying early, however imprudently, and in keeping all his children idle at home; because his allowance from the parish was so much per head, and it was so calculated, that the labourer was richer and more comfortable as his family increased, though none of them worked at all. In like manner, a woman having illegitimate children, was actually a gainer by her shame, in consequence of the parish allowance. *The New Poor Law has amended both the law and the practice.* It has worked wonders in the agricultural districts. It has benefitted the employer, but it has benefitted the labourer infinitely more. Whole counties have been raised from the condition of *pauper-bondage*, to the condition of well-paid workmen. It has diverted *two millions* of

money from the degrading channel of *parish pay* into the honorable channel of *wages of labour*. By that amount has it reduced poor rates; and every farthing thus saved is, no doubt, laid out in the better payment and more regular employment of labour. The benefit is mutual. The increased wages is compensated for by the reduced poor rate. Master and man have now resumed their natural connection, and with it they have resumed their natural feelings of sympathy and interest. The workman, perhaps, has more care than before, just as a freeman has more care than a slave; but he has also more dignity, more comfort, and more virtue. He now puts his children out as soon as they are able or fit for work or service, instead of ruining them by keeping them idle at home. The rate of wages is generally raised. The number of paupers is reduced in an astonishing manner. In West Sussex alone, the number is reduced from 4,729 (before the union) down to 327; that is, 4,402 men are converted from slaves into freemen. Improvident marriages are much fewer than they were. Illegitimate children are greatly reduced in number. Now, what advantages can be compared with these—*the independence of men, the chastity of women, the right training of children, the comfort of families*, the fair and regular remuneration of industry? They are blessings which money cannot value, and figures cannot calculate.

The average poor rate for the kingdom, in 1748, 1749, and 1750, was £730,135.; for the year 1776, it was £1,720,316.; and the average for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, amounted to £2,167,748, and in 1803, it swelled to £5,348,204; and in 1817, to £9,320,440. The time had certainly arrived for a full investigation, and an endeavour to ascertain the cause, as the only way to order a remedy. A parliamentary commission was accordingly appointed, and an investigation made through all the kingdom, when a mass of the most appalling evidence was produced. The average annual amount of poor-rate paid for three years previous to the *New Poor Law*, was £5,332,904. In the year 1841, the amount was £4,028,287; in 1842, £4,172,018; in 1843, £4,406,088. If we add to these sums the expences paid out of the general taxes, and the cost of building workhouses, the rate-payer cannot have benefitted very much yet by the change. The salary paid to the three commissioners is £2000 a year each; and the eighteen assistant commissioners receive together £12,600 a year, which, with the salaries to their secretaries, clerks, &c. &c., amount to £50,173 per annum. Guardians of parishes and townships are appointed under these according to the population, to carry out this great measure.

The Poor Law Unions into which Westmorland is divided, will be described in the histories of the towns and parishes in which the workhouses are situated. There are now 550 Unions in England; and the average population of each is about 17,500, and their average area about seventy-eight square miles. Not more than a dozen (exclusive of London) have a population exceeding 50,000 souls.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND BEQUESTS are as numerous in Westmorland as in most parts of the kingdom, both for the relief and education of the poor; and amount to about £5000 per annum. They are in nearly every town, parish, and township in the county, as will be seen in the topo-

graphical part of this work, where we have given brief, but explicit, accounts and descriptions of the *Public Institutions*, *Almshouses*, and *Benefactions* of each place; in which task we have availed ourselves of the *Reports of the Commissioners deputed by Parliament, to inquire into the State and Appropriation of Public Charities in England.* This commission owed its existence to that indefatigable lawyer and senator, Henry Brougham, now Lord Brougham and Vaux, who doubtless intended it to have been conducted in a more effective and less expensive manner, similar to those which had been instituted, for the same purpose, in several previous reigns. It commenced operations in 1817, but had not finished till 1835; though in 1827, no less than £138,850. had been paid by the nation, in salaries to the Commissioners, and other extravagant charges. The reports comprise about thirty large folio volumes, published for the use of Parliament and the Public Libraries. It is to be hoped the commission has, in a great measure, effected the object for which it was instituted, viz. the correction of the numerous abuses of public trust. The spirit of all that relates to Westmorland has been transferred to this work, together with the substance of the last year's reports, published by the trustees and managers of the other institutions and charities, which afford such publicity of their receipts and disbursements.

COUNTY RATES AND EXPENDITURE.—The amount of four collections, at 2½d. in the pound on the gross valuation, from the Epiphany General Quarter Sessions, 1847, to the Epiphany General Quarter Sessions, 1848, £4252. 2s. 3½d.; and the *principal* items of expenditure, during the same period, were as follows: viz. for building and repairing bridges,* in the east and west wards, £387. 11s. 10d.; ditto, in the Kendal and Lonsdale wards, £188. 1s. 0¼d.; bridge master's salary, £120.; clerk of the peace's salary, £120.; four high constables' salaries, £76.; special constables' charges, £12. 12s. 6d⅜.; coroner's fees, £133. 14s. 1d.; expenses of prisoners at Appleby, £404. 10s. 2½d.; ditto at Kendal, £522. 19s. 6½d.; repairing and maintaining court-houses at Appleby, £7. 11s. 11½d.; expenses of the court at Kendal, £17. 13s. 5½d.; expenses of a lunatic pauper, £23. 8s. 0d.; conveying prisoners to the gaol and house of correction at Appleby, £16. 5s. 6d.; ditto to the house of correction at Kendal, £24. 14s. 8d.; conveying convicts to London, £41. 5s. 6d.; costs of prosecutions at the assizes, within the bottom, two cases, £38. 5s. 10d.; ditto, within the barony, thirteen cases, £262. 1s. 11d.; costs of prosecutions at the sessions, within the bottom, three cases, £28. 19s. 2d.; ditto, within the barony, fifteen cases, £229. 12s. 0d.; parliamentary representation, £85. 15s. 9d.; poor prisoners confined in the Queen's prison London, £10.; printing, book-binding, and advertising, £35. 1s. 9d.; treasurer's salary, £60.; weights and measures inspectors' salaries, £30.; turnkey's salary, £41.; matron of the gaol, £25.; chaplain to the gaol, £52. 10s.; surgeon to the gaol, £15.; governor of the house of correction, Kendal, £71. 12s.; matron ditto, £8. 8s.; turnkey ditto, £41. 12s.; schoolmaster ditto, £13. and surgeon ditto, £15.

The annual value of real property in Westmorland, as assessed to the

* Total number of County Bridges, 169.

poor rates in 1841, amounted to £266,335.; the annual value of property per square mile, £349.; total annual value of land, £221,054; annual value of land per statute acre, 9s. The annual value of real property, as assessed for the property tax, in 1815, was £298,199.

As the number of inhabitants in every town, parish, and township, is inserted with their respective histories, it will only be necessary to state here, that the population of the county, in 1794, was estimated at 36,000; in 1801, it was 41,617; in 1811, 45,922; in 1821, 51,359; in 1831; 55,041, and in 1841, 56,454. The number of males in the latter year was 28,213, and number of females 28,241; actual excess of females over males, in the same year, 28; number of inhabitants to a square mile 74, and to a house 5.2. The number of criminal offenders in 1841, was 33; proportion of criminal offenders to every thousand of the inhabitants 6. or six-tenths, being the smallest number of any county in the kingdom—a proof that the present inhabitants of Westmorland are of a peaceable disposition. The average number of criminal offenders in England to every thousand of the inhabitants, in 1841, was 1.8. (or one eight-tenths). The largest number was in the the county of Gloucester, being 2.9. (or two nine-tenths). The number of inhabited houses in Westmorland, in 1841, was 10,849; uninhabited, 875; building, 39; increase per cent. inhabited houses, between 1831 and 1841, 4.7.; increase per cent. population, between 1831 and 1841, 2.5.

In the county of Bedford 25 women in every 100 marry under age; in Huntington, 25; in Cambridge, 23; in Essex, 23; in Northampton, 22; in Hereford, 22; in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, 21; in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, 11; in Cumberland, 10; in Westmorland, 10; Devon, 9; and Salop, 9.

The area of England is 50,387 square miles; Wales, 7,425; Scotland, 29,600; Ireland, 32,445; Guernsey, 50; Jersey, 62; Alderney, 6; and Isle of Man, 210; making a total of 120,185 square miles.

The following table shows the distribution of the soil of Great Britain in statute acres:—

	Arable and Gardens.	Meadows, Pastures, and Marshes.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Incapable of Improvement.	Total in Statute Acres.
England	10,252,800	15,379,200	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	890,570	2,226,430	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	2,493,950	2,771,050	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
British Islands ..	109,630	274,060	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
Totals	13,746,950	20,650,740	10,500,000	13,454,799	57,952,489

The number of farms in the United Kingdom is estimated at 2,000,000, and the property derived from agriculture to Great Britain and Ireland, £216,817,624.

TOTAL POPULATION OF ENGLAND in 1841, was 14,995,138; 7,323,387 males, and 7,671,751 females; 3,644,461 males and 3,661,302 females

under 20 years of age; and 4,130,763 males and 4,475,231 females above 20 years of age.

WALES contained 911,603 inhabitants, viz., 447,707 males and 463,896 females; 214,280 males, 212,445 females, under 20 years of age; and 233,427 males and 241,451 females above 20 years of age.

SCOTLAND contained 2,620,184, viz., 1,241,862 males and 1,378,322 females; 611,534 males and 611,814 females under 20 years of age; and 630,328 males and 766,508 females above 20 years of age.

Islands in the British Seas.—Guernsey and the adjacent Isles, with *Jersey* and the *Isle of Man*, contained 57,556 males, 66,484 females, under 20 years of age; and 30,304 males and 38,300 females above 20 years of age.

The Army abroad and in Ireland, 89,230; *Navy*, afloat, 30,098 men and 960 females—total, 31,067; merchant seamen, afloat, 68,516; to which must be added, 4,130 males and 886 females, supposed to be travelling during the night of June 6th, 1841. Grand total for England, Wales, Scotland, and the British Isles, 18,844,432. The number of persons living in England and Wales on the 6th of June, 1841, above 100 years of age, was 249, of which 82 were males, and 167 females; 7,932 persons 90 years old and upwards; 3,430,31 persons 70 years old and upwards; and 697,035 persons 60 years old and upwards.

IRELAND contained 8,175,238, viz., 4,019,629 males and 4,155,609 females; making a grand total for the united Kingdom, including the army and navy abroad, of 27,019,670 persons.

Manners and Customs, &c., of Westmorland in the former part of the 18th century.—About an hundred years ago, the clothing of the inhabitants of Westmorland was generally home-spun, and woven by the village weaver; the wool of a black sheep, slightly mixed with blue and red, was the favorite cloth, of which the coat and waistcoat were made; the breeches (for then trowsers were not worn) were also made of the same, or of leather. The shirt was manufactured from the hemp or flax which was grown on almost every farm in the county. These operations were performed by itinerant mechanics, who went their annual rounds from house to house in search of employment. The females' apparel was of the finer sorts of the native wool, woven into a kind of russet at the wearer's own fire side. *Clogs*, or wooden soled shoes, have in some measure survived the revolutions of fashion, for they are still worn on work days by children in towns, and labourers in the country, and are very useful in a mountainous country like Westmorland.

The dwelling-houses were ill-contrived, and so inconveniently low, that a man exceeding the middle stature could not pass under the lintel and beam without stooping. They were mostly thatched, "and the timber of the roof did not rest upon the walls, but upon strong wooden upright posts fixed in the ground." They consisted chiefly of three apartments on the ground floor and two on the upper story. The kitchen was either coarsely paved or had a floor of loam, and was not furnished with a fire-grate, but the fuel and ashes were laid in a heap upon the hearth. "The chimney was three or four yards in diameter, and continued open in front to the height of a man; and in its capacious funnel were suspended joints of various kinds of meat,

to dry in the smoke, above the heads of the family as they sat at the fire. Many chimneys of a similar description still remain in kitchens of farm-houses, where turf is burned; and they prove very unfriendly to cleanliness, for a black unctuous liquor, composed of soot and water, trickles down the sides of these smoky caverns in wet weather, and sticks to every thing which it touches," and probably the habit, still adhered to by countrymen, of sitting by the fire with their heads covered, originated from a precaution, which was found necessary, of protecting the hair from the foul discharge of the chimney. The back of the chimney was formed by the gable of the middle edifice; the other sides were of wicker-work smeared over with clay, or cow-dung, or of lath and plaster. On a beam of wood, called the *runnel balk*, which ran across the chimney, hung a sooty chain, garnished with crooks, upon which were suspended different culinary vessels. The front door of the house was covered with a low porch, the entrance from which was called the *freshwood*, or threshold, and the dwelling was lighted by two small windows in front and one behind. The *bower*, or chamber in which slept the master and mistress, was one-third larger than the pantry; and the *loft*, where the children and servants slept, was unceiled, and undivided by partitions, and no other attention to decorum observed than that the males occupied one end and the females the other; a rope being stretched across this nocturnal receptacle, upon which hung, promiscuously, coats, gowns, and other articles of apparel. The *furniture* of the house was equally plain and homely, for instead of its apartments being furnished with wardrobes and dressing-tables, they contained strong, clumsy, rudely-carved chests, in some of which were deposited the clothes of the family, and others were appropriated for the preservation of malt, oatmeal, and dried meat. The *long settle*, was a curiously carved seat, about six feet long, placed on one side of the fire; it formed a chest, divided into two or three divisions, in one of which the economical housewife laid up, in sorted bundles, thread, buttons, and remnants of cloth for mending the family apparel. The bedsteads were of massive oak, with carved testers of the same wood; those on the loft had neither tester nor hangings. The chairs were formed of heavy wainscot, with high arms, and carved backs; and some were even made of the trunks of hollow trees, "in which the carpenter completed what time had begun; but the three-legged stools were their most common moveable seats." A board from four to seven yards long, fixed into two parallel frames, constituted the table; on the longest sides of which were benches, upon which the family sat at meal time. The service of the richer sort of people was of pewter, but amongst the middling and poorer classes, *wooden trenchers* supplied the place of plates; and liquids of every kind were served up in small wooden vessels, called *piggins*, made of staves and hoops, in the manner of barrels, with one stave longer than the rest for a handle. The *candlestick* was a small upright pole, fixed in a log of wood, by way of foot, and perforated with a row of holes up one side, in which a piece of iron, bent at right angles and furnished with a socket for holding tallow candles, and a sort of pincers for *rushes*, was moved upwards and downwards as convenient. Peeled *rushes (juncus conglomaratus)* dipped in the hot fat procured from frying bacon, were in more general use than

tallow candles. The family spent the tedious winter evenings in spinning flax, carding wool, knitting, or other necessary employment, and beguiled the time by relating fairy tales, and other idle stories and legends. The *food* of the labouring poor was exceedingly meagre: it consisted chiefly of porridge made of oatmeal, *haver* bread,* and occasionally a little salted meat, onions, and a few savoury herbs used in broth. The inhabitants were little accustomed to garden vegetables; and the art of fattening cattle in winter, being neither well understood nor much practised, the supply of animal food generally failed in the early part of the season. The substantial yeoman and others, however, to provide against this inconvenience, cured a quantity of beef at Martinmas, the chief part of which they pickled in brine, and the remainder was dried in the smoke. The fresh provisions of winter consisted of poultry, geese, eggs, and at Christmas there was as many pies baked as served the family for a month. Thin, ill-fed veal made its appearance in March. This sort of winter provisions, and the houses being for the most part built in low situations, seem to have affected the general health of the people, for agues were then remarkably prevalent in Spring. But after the introduction of tea, potatoes, and wheat, and the culture of esculent vegetables became better understood, this disease gradually disappeared. Though, on ordinary occasions, their domestic affairs were regulated by maxims of strict economy, yet on festivals, especially the annual return of Christmas, every appearance of dulness and parsimony vanished. From Christmas-eve to the Twelfth-day was spent in mirth and festivity, and the sordid miser who dared to violate this custom was punished by being elevated upon a long pole, called the *Stang*, and borne through the village amidst the huzzas of his neighbours.† Marriages and christenings were also celebrated with great jollity, particularly the former; and at a lying-in, the matrons of the *lating*‡ were regaled with furmenty and sweet butter. Funerals also were solemnized with feasting; and the day after any of the neighbours' death, visits of condolence were paid by the aged, whilst the younger members watched the corpse during night until the day of burial, to which every master and mistress of the *lating* were invited, and small loaves of *arval bread* distributed at the door of the deceased. Many other customs, long since extinct, formerly prevailed in this county, on some of which the high sense of decorum that prevails at the present day might lead the reader to put an unfavourable construction; but common customs do not indicate the conduct of a nation to be good or bad with any degree of certainty; they merely speak the degree of refinement to which the community has arrived; nor

* Haver bread, or thin unleavened cakes made of oatmeal, are still in common use.

† This punishment was also inflicted on adulterers and those who beat their wives; but in cases where the offender was too powerful to be personally punished, a deputy mounted the *stang*, and published his neighbour's shame in some such rhyme as this—

"It isn't for my foat 'at I ride at stang,
But for W. B.'s, who his wife does bang."—*Hodgson.*

‡ The *lating* was the circle of neighbours usually invited to marriages and feasts. "To *late*," in the language of this county, signifies to *seek* or *collect*.

must we suppose that sterling virtue is not as likely to exist amongst a society of equals where refinement is not to be expected, as in communities several of whose members possess a superior fortune; and is it not to be feared that a strict attention to external appearance frequently conceals the deformity of a depraved character in a land of polished manners.

Except the estates of a few noblemen and baronets, Westmorland was formerly divided into small freeholds and customary tenements, in the occupation of their owners, whose slender patrimony was merely sufficient to exempt them from servile labour; and in a state of society approaching so nearly to equality, persons in the middle rank were obliged to treat their inferiors with familiarity, and the consequence of such a system of manners, while it inspired the poor with an independence of sentiment, was calculated to cherish all the sterner virtues and keep the majority of the people on terms of intimacy.

The present inhabitants of Westmorland are social, humane, frugal, industrious, and generally enlightened, and there is still kept up a familiarity of intercourse amongst the different ranks of the people, which is an admirable *trait* in their character, and which in some measure may be attributed to the number of liberally endowed schools that have been established by the benevolent in this county for the education of the humbler classes, as will be seen at subsequent pages. The remains of the Saxon language is still preserved in many parts of the county, which shows "that although William the Conqueror granted the lands to some of the principal leaders amongst his Normans, and they to other mense lords their countrymen, yet they did not dispossess the ancient inhabitants entirely, but granted to them lands to hold under the respective mense lords, or otherwise kept them in a state of villenage;" the manners and language of the inhabitants of a mountainous district changing more slowly than those of the natives of an open country. The Westmorland Temple of Fame records a numerous list of worthies, eminent in charity, literature, and the arts and sciences, most of whom are noticed in the histories of the towns and parishes where they were respectively born or flourished.

Climate, air, &c.—The climate of this county is remarkably humid, owing to its contiguity to the western ocean, from which the winds blow two-thirds of the year, and bear along with them exhalations which descend in rain on the mountains. The quantity of rain that falls in the west part has been ascertained by rain guages, kept at Kendal and on the banks of the Windermere, where it averages from 45 to 50 inches annually, being about twenty inches above the medium quantity that falls in Europe. The spring is generally sharp and severe; the summer, for a few days, excessively hot, but succeeded by chilling colds, accompanied by showers of hail; the autumn is also variable, a few warm and serene days being often followed by rainy and tempestuous ones; the winter is rather long and severe, frosts and thaws frequently prevailing in rapid succession, the latter mostly accompanied by heavy rains. The cold piercing winds, which prevail most in spring, are often accompanied by dry weather; but the soft zephyrs, or mild westerly breezes, rarely exercise their influence here before June. Snow continues on the mountains for several months after it has disappeared from

the vallies and lower districts. The air on the whole is remarkably pure and salubrious, and thunder storms, or blights of a pernicious nature, do not often occur.

Agriculture, &c.—Although nearly every species of improvement and amelioration of the soil that industry, skill, and capital can accomplish are being brought into action in this county, and although the impetus given to agricultural improvements by the spirit of emulation, which the various district Agricultural Societies have excited amongst the farmers, be almost incredible, still many of its mountains and moors are so extremely rocky and sterile, that a large proportion of it must for ever remain in a state of nature. But, as before stated, the vallies are very fertile and in a high state of cultivation. There is an inexhaustible quantity of limestone in most parts of the county, and it is now pretty generally burned here for agricultural purposes. The making of compost dung-hills, which are spread upon grass, with great advantage, is assiduously attended to; *tile draining*, also, has been introduced, and irrigation is often used when the situation is suitable. The farms are in general small, but a considerable portion of the county belongs to the *yeomanry*, who, to distinguish them from the farmers, are here called "*statesmen*," and who occupy estates of their own, varying in value from ten to one hundred, or one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, either freehold, or held of the lord of the manor by customary tenure, which differs but little from that of copyhold or copyhold-roll. The small "statesmen" and farmers generally are exceedingly frugal and industrious, and perhaps there is not a county in England where more milch cows are kept in proportion to its size and population. Though the *dairies* are not conducted on a large scale, their produce is excellent and forms a considerable part of the profits of the farm. The cattle, being intermixed with the Galloway breed, are generally long horned; and the sheep on the mountains and commons have dark faces and coarse wool, but the *Silverdale breed* are white faced and close woolled. They are said to be much superior to the others in regard both to fleece and carcase; the soil of the district from which they obtain their name being good, and incumbent upon limestone.

The ancient tenure of the lands in this county was by *homage*, *fealty*, and *cornage;* the latter was knight's service, and included wardship, marriage, and relief. Homage took its name from the Latin word *homo*, a man. By this the free tenant was bound by vow to be faithful to his lord, should his services be required, even to the risk of life and all earthly honours. *Fealty*, which is synonimous to *fidelitas* in Latin, or fidelity in English, though amounting to the same thing as homage, was not quite so humiliating; for in performing the latter duty, the so called free tenant was not required to kneel, as in the former case. Though *homage*, *fealty*, *wardship*, *marriage*, and *relief*, were common to the military service in general, *cornage* appears to have been peculiar to the border service against the Scots. "If ever it was a personal service it ceased early, being converted into a pecuniary payment which was accounted for to the crown, and paid yearly into the exchequer. Perhaps *cornage*, *horngeld*, and *noutegeld* were synonymous, and at first were annual payments of *horned cattle*, for provisions for the garrisons kept in the

border castles. For we find cornage accounted for in the exchequer in Henry the Second's time, under the name of *noute-geld*, an Anglo-Saxon term, signifying *cow-tax*." It has been asserted by some writers, through mistake, that this county was exempted from the payment of *subsidies*, on account of border service; but according to ancient records, collectors of this impost were employed here from the time of Edward III. downwards. "Scutage, or the service of the shield, was another compensation in money, instead of personal service against the Scots. A *knight's fee* in these northern parts, according to the register of Wetheral Priory, was estimated not by the quality, but the quantity, of the land. According to that record ten *acres* make one *ferndell*, four ferndells one *virgate* (which is half a *carucate)*, four virgates one *hide*, and four hides one *knight's fee*. So that the knight's fee, in that case, would amount to 640 acres. The value of these appears to have been ascertained at the time of Magna Charta, which fixes the relief to be paid for a knight's fee at five pounds; and as the relief in all the cases there specified was after the rate of one-fourth part of the yearly value of the fee, it follows that a knight's fee was estimated at twenty pounds a year."*

That Westmorland has been a wooded county is evident from trees found in mosses on the highest hills; and from the numerous names and titles respecting the preservation of woods and game, mentioned in statutes and regulations made long after the Norman Conquest. In some parts of this county considerable portions of land are still covered with coppices, consisting principally of oak, ash, alder, birch, and hazel. These underwoods are generally cut down every sixteenth year; and the wood is chiefly converted into hoops and bobbins, the former being generally sent to Liverpool, and the latter to the cotton, woollen, linen, and silk manufacturers. Westmorland was formerly celebrated for charcoal, but the wood is now more profitably turned into *bobbins*, or made into *hoops*, *corves*, and a sort of baskets, which are here called *swills*. Several detached groves of ash and sycamore, may also be seen here on the sides of the mountains, and round the dwelling houses in the dales.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.—"The *strata* of this county are of various sorts, but divide themselves into two very distinct kinds:—limestone, freestone, and a soft laminous schistus, horizontally stratified, and abounding with remains of organized bodies, prevail on the east side of a line drawn from Powley-bridge to the river Lowther, a little below Knipe; and up the Lowther, by the abbey of Shap, to the head of the first streamlet south of Shap-thorn; then to Shap-wells, down the Birbeck and Lune, through the parish of Orton; and from thence, by an irregular line, to the river Winster, opposite the north end of Lithe-fell. The west side of this line consists chiefly of scistus and trap genera, classed in layers nearly perpendicular to the horizon, and destitute of every species and appearance of fossils."† At Thief-hole, near the head of Windermere, is seen one of these layers, in a stratum of grey *limestone*, lying at an angle of about forty degrees, and ranging westward towards the Irish channel, and eastward through

* Hodgson. † Ib.

Applethwaite and Long Sleddale. The Rev. Mr. Hodgson also says, "a narrow vein of red *porphyre* crosses the road between Shap and Kendal, on the Demmings: and a little further north-west is Wastdale crag, a stratum of flesh-coloured *granite*, in which the quartz, and especially the felt-spar, are in larger pieces than ordinary, and the veins of gold mica exceedingly spangling and beautiful: further up Wastdale, near the farm-house, is a stratum of greenish sea-coloured granite, of a finer and harder texture than that at Wastdale crag. A very course species of granite also appears in many parts of this county, especially a little to the south of Patterdale chapel. Immense lines of basalt or *whin-stone* also appear through the whole of this district: and we observed that a series of hills, running parallel to Dunfell, and the rest of the chain of the western mountains, were formed of this species of rock. The secondary is stratified upon the perpendicular system at an angle of about forty degrees, as is evidently seen in many parts of the bed of the Lowther and the Lune, and at the head of the turnpike-gate descending Underbarrow, from Kendal: also on Lythe fell, where the horizontal stratification is very thin.

"Between these systems there also rises in some places a range of round hills, composed of alluvial stones laid in a cement of their own substance, and the whole having the appearance of being effected by the operation of water, previous to the formation of the strata in which organized bodies are found. The Mell fells, Soulby fell, and Dunmallet, in Cumberland, and the hill on which Kendal castle stands, are of this kind." See also the geological essay, &c. at subsequent pages.

It is said that prior to the year 1704, "great quantities of *lead* were got in a very rich pipe vein at *Hartley*," and that "*Dunfell* mines were uncommonly productive for several years," but these have not been wrought for many years. At Dufton, and Hilton and Murton are prolific mines; the former belonging to the Earl of Thanet, and the latter to the Earl of Lonsdale, as lords of the manors. In 1847, the Dufton mines produced about 660 bings, and the Hilton and Murton mines, 717. (See the history of these places, and also of Patterdale, &c., at subsequent pages.)

From the compactness of the strata of Westmorland, *coal* cannot be expected in any abundance, nor of good quality, in the county; but various sorts of *slate* abound in the mountainous parts; and most of the houses in the county being now covered with it, have a neat and comfortable appearance. "The different sorts of slate are distinguished from each other by the fineness of their grain; by the thickness into which they split; by their colour, and their weight. The most general colour is blue; there are many shades of it, from a very pale to a deep blue. The blue of some slates has a greenish cast; this is very observable after a shower, in a building which has been recently slated, if any of the greenish slates happen to have been used with the blue. We have also a purple slate, and one which is nearly black, or at least is so dark that it is used for writing on. Of fourteen different kinds, Dr. Watson found that the medium weight of a cubic foot was 2767 ounces; and that the purple slate of *Kentmere*, which weighed 2797 ounces to a cubic foot, was the heaviest; and the very pale blue, fine-grained *Ambleside* slate, weighing 2732 ounces to a cubic foot, was the lightest. All these slates,

when reduced to a fine powder, are acted upon with great violence by acids, a considerable body of fixed air is discharged, and a calcarious earth is dissolved in the acid. As it is supposed to lose about one-tenth of its weight of fixed air by calcination, the crude calcarious earth (supposing the air to have proceeded solely from calcarious earth) which it contains, may amount to about 22 parts in an 100 of slate." Veins of *copper* have been discovered in different parts of this county, and a mine of copper was formerly wrought at Asby, and a few other places, but the ore was of an inferior quality.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers and streams which irrigate the vales of Westmorland are enumerated at page 18. The *Eden*, or *Water of the Hills*, one of the most considerable rivers in the north of England, rises in Mallerstang, on the borders of Yorkshire, and after winding round the ruins of Pendragon castle, flows northward by Kirkby-Stephen, Appleby, Temple Sowerby, and Eden Hall, where it passes out of Westmorland into Cumberland, and after meandering through a considerable portion of the latter county, enters the sea at Solway Frith. At Appleby it is 402 feet above the level of the sea, and its average fall per mile is twenty-eight feet. Near Eden hall it is augmented by the river *Eamont*, which flows from Ulswater lake, and receives the *Lowther* from Haweswater, Swindale and Wetsleddale, near Brougham Castle. It is well stored with trout, and other species of river fish, and had formerly an abundance of salmon, but the number of weirs erected to prevent their passing into shallow sandy streams, in the breeding season, has deprived the community of a large supply of this wholesome and delicious food.

The *Lowther*, i. e. *the Dark Water*, has its source in the moors above Wetsleddale, and after washing the venerable ruins of Shap abbey, runs to Rosgill hall, where it receives Swindale beck, and after its confluence with the Thornthwaite, which issues from Haweswater, it rolls in a narrow and stony channel through the romantic woods of Lowther, till it loses its name in the Eamont, opposite Carleton hall.

The *Eamont*, or *Water of the Mountains*, flows, as has been seen, from Ulswater, and enters Cumberland with the Eden. Mr. Gough says, "it may be called the *Tecinus* of the two counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, falling in a clear and rapid stream out of Ulswater, as the Tesin from the Lago Maggiore."

The *Kent* has its source in Kentmere, and after receiving in its way the *Sprint*, from Longsleddale, and the *Mint*, from Fawcet Forest, lends its cleansing and powerful aid to the manufactories in Kendal, whence it runs on towards Milnthorp, where it receives the *Belo*, and after flowing along the sands of Morecambe bay, empties itself into the sea. It is a noble river, and has a waterfall in Leven's Park, where salmon is caught; this is one of the *Catadupes* which Camden mentions as being in this river, and rushing down with a great noise, by which the neighbouring inhabitants draw certain prognostications of the weather. The other is in the Belo, below Beetham. When the Leven's fall "sounds more loud and clear they look for fair weather," when that below Beetham "doth the same, they expect

rain. The philosophy of which is no more than this, that the south-west winds blowing from the sea bring the vapours along with them and generally produce rain; consequently blowing from the north or north-east they have the contrary effect."*

The *Belo*, which rises below the hills east of Kendal, is "a pretty river," and consists of two main streams, which unite near the hamlet of Overthwaite, two miles north of Beetham, below which the waterfall, above alluded to, is over a limestone rock sixteen feet perpendicular height.

The *Underbarrow* also meets the Kent, with which it flows into Morecambe Bay, "an appellation apparently given in old times to the united streams flowing out of Westmoreland and Lancashire into this estuary." The *Winster*, i. e. *the Left*, rises on Claybarrow heath, and after becoming the boundary between Westmorland and Lancashire at Black-beck, passes a village of its own name, and enters the estuary opposite Arnside fells.

The *Lune*, also a fine river, rises in Ravenstonedale, and after receiving in its course a rivulet at Tebay, flows down Kirkby-Lonsdale, passes Lancaster—to which town it is navigable—and enters the sea at Morecambe Bay. Camden says "it enriches those who live on it, in the summer months, with a fine salmon fishery, which fish delighting in clear streams and sandy flats, come in shoals to this and other neighbouring rivers."

ROADS, RAILWAYS, &c.—At an early period, contrivances to facilitate and accelerate the intercourse between the various districts of a nation, forced themselves intuitively on the human mind; and, in proportion as civilization and commerce advanced, artificial canals and public roads were constructed. To the facilities thus effected, are the commercial nations of Europe indebted for much of their superiority of power and opulence over other parts of the world. The first law for making *turnpike roads* in England, was enacted in 1662, and the first *toll-gate* was erected in 1679, on the London and Harwich road. Until the middle of the eighteenth century, the roads in Westmorland and the adjoining counties consisted of narrow lanes, fitted only for the transit of *pack horses*, of which 294 were employed in transporting the merchandize of Kendal alone. The great Roman way seems to have been the principal road through this county, even for centuries after the Norman Conquest. When local acts were obtained for their improvement, the exaction of *tolls* gave rise to much popular fury; the people then not clearly seeing that the advantages obtained by good roads, greatly counterbalanced the amount of tolls levied for their formation and repairs. Between the years 1750 to 1760, several *turnpike* roads were opened, and the *halts* or *hampers* of the pack horses gave place to *carts*. *Post-chaises* were introduced in 1754; carriers' waggons were established in 1757. The first *stage coach* seen in this country was in 1763. It was called the *Flying Machine*, and was drawn by six horses.

Indeed so rapid was the progress of improvement, that in 1777 there were seven good turnpike roads through Westmorland. In 1786, the mail coach began to run between Manchester and Glasgow, passing through Kendal

* Burn.

and Carlisle. The roads in every part of the kingdom, and the conveyance and speed of stage coaches, have been greatly improved since the close of the eighteenth century; but all are now superseded by *rail-roads*. To extend and expedite the stream of communication, is to accelerate the current of commerce, to give an impulse to the flood of prosperity, and a fructifying and beneficial circulation to a floating capital. Railways call into action a vast quantity of manual labour and unappropriated wealth, and by finding employment for the surplus population, greatly increase the prosperity of the nation. They have a beneficial effect on manufactures, mines, and agriculture. The factitious value of land surrounding large towns will be greatly moderated, and a portion of their advantages transferred to more remote districts. The railroads have a certain influence in bringing into cultivation the waste lands through which they pass, and of rendering available the immense stores of coal, iron, stone, and other minerals, locked up in the bowels of the earth. The comfort and expedition afforded by them to passengers, cause thousands to take frequent journeys on business and pleasure, who would otherwise seldom leave their own localities. The great chain of railways, and the numerous branches with which the kingdom is now nearly traversed, will realize all the advantages of centralization, and thus prevent the necessity of crowding together large masses of people within small spaces; and they have given to the whole face of the country a share of those opportunities of improvement, previously monopolized by large towns and their vicinities.

Within the last forty years, the giant power of steam may be said, literally, to have revolutionized the world. In the language of Douglas Jerrold, we have in the rail a new distributive instrument of the produce of labour; a new vehicle of personal intercommunication, as rapid as it is certain, the discovery of which is peculiar to the present century. Engineers have realized the poet's dream—the locomotive and the electric telegraph surpass the marvels of Arabian fiction—making matter and the elements subservient to man's will.

The progress of railways was, at first, very slow. In every twelvemonths, from 1801 to 1821, only one railway on an average was formed. From 1825 to 1835, Acts of Parliament were obtained for fifty-four new lines; and in 1836, no less than twenty-nine new projects were sanctioned; and in 1837, fifteen were added to the list. In 1840, the railway legislation consisted in amendments to lines already in existence, though about 500 additional miles of railway were however brought into operation. The year 1841 was equally inactive, no passenger line of any note being sanctioned; but in 1842, there appeared signs of renovated vigour in the railway world, three bills having been obtained for new lines. In 1844, the number of railways sanctioned, was twenty-six; the total length of which being 797¼ miles, with a share capital of £11,121,000., and a power to borrow £3,672,994. In this year, the length of railways was increased to 1900 miles, and the number of passengers exceeded 30,000,000. "Nearly sixty millions of capital," says the *Edinburgh Review*, "had been expended in little more than ten years, on these enterprizes; but all the principal lines paid large profits. Dividends of ten per cent. were declared, and the shares rose to cent. per cent. premium.

The demand for railway shares was enormous; and a supply of corresponding magnitude soon met it. In 1845, 300 miles of new railway were opened for traffic; and acts were passed by the legislature, sanctioning projects in which the construction of a further extent of 1800 miles of railway was undertaken."

According to the statement of Mr. Spelman,—in 1845, the capital then invested in completed lines, amounted £70,680,877; that already expended, and yet to be expended, upon lines then in course of construction, £67,359,325. The number of projected lines then was 620, and the capital required to carry them out would be about £563,203,300.

The total length of English lines sanctioned by the legislature, in 1846, was 2978¾ miles; and their capital, including loans, £87,701,171. The length of Scotch lines, 787½ miles; their capital £16,030,105. The length of Irish lines, 676 miles; their capital, £11,288,060.—thus making the total amount of capital and loans, for the acts passed in that year, £115,019,337. The total quantity of land required is supposed to be about 54,000 acres.

The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, which passes through this county, was opened throughout on the 15th of December, 1846. The almost unexampled difficulties which have been overcome along this line, and the importance of the towns which it is the means of connecting with each other, entitle this railway to rank amongst the first undertakings of the kind in the kingdom; and it presents from one end to the other, a panorama of romantic and picturesque scenery—the beautiful, the wild, and the sublime—unequalled, perhaps, by any other line in England. The bill for its construction received the royal assent on the 7th of June, 1844, and the first sod was dug on Shap Fell, on the 18th of July, so that this gigantic enterprise was accomplished in the short space of two years and five months, at a cost of £1,200,000. or about £17,000 per mile, being some what below the original estimate, and may be pointed to as a monument of engineering skill. Its total length is seventy miles, and there is not a tunnel on the line, although it rises at its summit 1000 feet above the level of the sea, the highest elevation, perhaps, to which any railway has been carried. It crosses a tidal river—passes through solid rocks, which yielded only to the force of gunpowder—runs along embankments of stupendous height—skirts the bases of hills, passes through lovely vallies, and commands a fine view of several of those noble mountains in the lake district, which seem to have been upheaved by some natural law, as if to teach proud man his nothingness. The quantity of gunpowder used upon the works, was 4,133 barrels, of 100 lbs. per barrel, or 184 tons; of fuze, 61,044 coils, the length of the fuze being about 416 miles; and of rock there were 480,000 cubic yards, besides 400,000 cubic yards of *samel* which required blasting. The number of bridges on the line is 219; of viaducts, 5; of culverts, 230, being equal to five miles; independent of 15 turnpike-road bridges, 64 public road bridges, &c. The number of days requisite for the execution of the works was equivalent to the work of three millions of men for one day; the excavations average nearly 100,000 yards per mile.

This line enters Westmorland near Yanwath hall, and proceeds thence to the Lowther viaduct, a splendid piece of masonry, consisting of six elegant, semi-circular arches, and being ninety feet in height. It then passes over

an embankment to the Clifton station, which is 558 feet above the level of the sea.

On July 10th, 1846, some of the workmen found a Roman altar near this station, imbedded about five feet beneath the surface of the soil, and bearing the following inscription:—

I O M
G E N I O
L O C I
B R
S V A P
O L L I N A
R I S P R I N
C I P C F

This curious relic of antiquity is three feet five inches in length, about one foot wide, and one foot in thickness, and is now placed in the private grounds of George Mould, Esq., Coldale hall, Carlisle.

The line proceeds from Clifton, through a sylvan dale, to Shap station, which is 842 feet above the level of the sea; thence it passes over Shap Fells, where the gradient is 1 in 75; the highest point on the line, being 888 feet above the level at Morecambe bay, and 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The length of the cutting on the Shap summit is about a mile, and the quantity of material excavated 350,000 cubic feet, one half of which was rock. The next station is Tebay, which is 560 feet above the level of the sea; thence, winding round the bases of lofty conical hills, the line runs on a level to Lowgill till it reaches Oxenholme station, whence a branch line is formed to Windermere. From Oxenholme it passes through a fertile district to Milnthorp station, and thence by Burton into Lancashire.

Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, passed on this line, by special train, on their return from Scotland, September 30th, 1848.

The Kendal and Windermere Railway is ten miles in length, and was opened in the spring of 1847. It proceeds from Kendal, to Burneside, Staveley, and Windermere; and is a great desideratum to tourists visiting the interesting region of the Lake district.

A DESCRIPTIVE VIEW

OF THE

LAKES, TARNS, WATERFALLS, MOUNTAINS, MINERALS, CURIOSITIES, &c., IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

THOUGH many works have been published in various forms, descriptive of "this land of mountain and flood," with directions for the use of tourists; yet Mr. Jonathan Otley's very practical and ingenious "Guide," seems to us the most perspicuous, and to it we are principally indebted for our

materials on this subject. We have also availed ourselves of the masterly delineations of several other writers, incorporating them with the observations made by ourselves, when collecting materials for this work.

The season for visiting the lakes is usually between the months of May and October, but more particularly from the beginning of June to the end of August, when the days are long, and the mountains decked in all the beauty of summer foliage, and when the banks of the lakes are robed in every variety of summer bloom. Those, however, who prefer the green garb of Spring and the olive of Autumn, make the tour in May or September. Tarns are small lakes, and are numerous among the mountains.

"The mountainous district," says Mr. Otley, "in which the English lakes are situated, extends into three counties, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, which form their junction at a point upon the mountain Wrynose, near the road side. Lancashire is separated from Cumberland by the river Duddon; from Westmorland by the stream running through Little Langdale, and by the Elterwater and the Windermere, until south of Storr's Hall, after which the river Winster forms the boundary till it enters the sands, near Medup; and the latter county is parted from Cumberland by the mountain ridge leading over Bowfell to Dunmail Raise, from thence over the top of Helvellyn, and through Glencoin to Ulswater, and by the river Eamont, till it enters the Eden. Windermere lake is said to belong to Westmorland, at least its islands are claimed by that county, although the whole of its western, and part of its eastern, shores belong to Lancashire. Coniston and Esthwaite lakes, with Blelham and the tarns of Coniston are wholly in Lancashire. Grasmere, Rydal, and Hawes Water, with several tarns, lie in Westmorland. The head of Ulswater is in Westmorland, but below Glencoin, it constitutes the boundary between that county and Cumberland. Derwent, Bassenthwaite, Buttermere, Ennerdale, and Wast Water, are in Cumberland.

SYNOPTICAL VIEW OF THE LAKES.

NAMES OF LAKES.	Extreme length in miles.	Extreme breadth in miles.	Extreme depth in feet.	Height above the sea in feet.
Windermere	10	1	240	108
Ulswater	9	1	210	480
Brothers Water	¾	½	72	
Coniston Water	6	¾	160	158
Esthwaite	2	½	80	198
Grasmere Lake	1¼	⅝	180	180
Rydal Water	½	½	54	156
Thirlmere	2½	⅜	108	546
Derwent Lake	3	1½	72	232
Bassenthwaite Lake	4	1	58	210
Buttermere Lake	1¼	½	90	320
Crummock Lake	3	¾	240	273
Lowes Water	1	½	60	336
Ennerdale Lake	2½	¾	80	246
Hawes Water	3	½	300	680
Wast Water	3	½	270	166

ITINERARY OF THE LAKES.

	Miles.
Lancaster, over the sands* to Ulverstone	17½
Lancaster to Milnthorp, *rails*	14
Milnthorp to Newby Bridge	15
Newby Bridge to Ulverstone	9
Ulverston to Hawkshead	16
Hawkshead to Bowness	6
Ulverstone to Ambleside	22
Lancaster to Burton, *rails*	11
Burton to Oxenholme Station, near Kendal, by *rails*	8
Kendal to Bowness, *rails*	9
Bowness to Ambleside	6
Kendal to Low Wood Inn	12
Bowness to Newby Bridge	8
Newby Bridge to Hawkshead	9
Hawkshead to Ambleside	5
Low Wood Inn to Penrith	27
Low Wood Inn to Keswick	18½
Ambleside to Penrith	25½
Ambleside to Keswick	16
Keswick to Cockermouth	13
Cockermouth to Whitehaven	14
Keswick to Penrith	18
Penrith to Carlisle, *rails*	18
Keswick to Wigton	22
Wigton to Carlisle, *rails*	11

WINDERMERE, anciently written *Winandermere*, may be derived from the Celtic *Gwyn hên dwr* (the clear ancient lake), for, as Mr. Gilpin says, "it is all over *nitidis argenteus undis;*" though Sir Daniel Fleming says it may have received its name, in ancient times, from a person of the name of Winder or Wynander. This lake is the largest in England, being, in some places, above twelve miles long, one mile broad, and between thirty and forty fathoms deep. "Below the ferry it contains at low water 2000 acres; and above it, 2574, including islands, for which deduct forty acres, and there remains a constant sheet of 4534 acres of water." This beautiful and expansive lake is dotted with thirteen islands, and is stocked with a great variety of fish, of which *char* is the most esteemed. One of these islands, anciently called Winandermere Island, more recently Long Holme, and now Curwen's Island, contains twenty-seven acres, mostly arable, and had formerly a neat house in the centre of it, which in the civil wars stood a ten days' siege. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1748, thus describes this island—"It is covered all over with trees, and edged all round with rocks; at one end rises a mount, to a very considerable height above the water, on the top of which is a table, and seats cut out of the rock, and agreeably shaded with trees. From this enchanting spot we commanded a large part of the lake; which, together with the country that encloses it, yields a prospect surpassing all that ever attracted my observation. Powis Castle does not exhibit a view more amazing, nor winds more delicate. The transparent waters of the lake extend themselves many miles before us; round which shade rises above shade, rock above rock, and mountain above mountain, even to the clouds, forming the most stupendous theatre, and presenting the most sublime scenes that human sight can possibly make room for." *St. Mary's Holme*, alias *Lady Holme*, is another island on this lake, so called from a chapel which was anciently built thereon, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It is a small island in the middle of the lake, admirably adapted for retirement and meditation. The surrounding country comprises

* Tourists, from the south, who are not sufficiently adventurous to cross the extensive and *dangerous* sands at Morecambe Bay, may proceed, by rail, from Lancaster to Milnthorp, and cross the Kent, by Cartmel and Ulverstone; or proceed northward, by rail, to Kendal and Windermere.

every diversity of scenery, and during a voyage on the higher part of the lake, both near and distant objects are presented to the view in delightful succession. As the boat advances, the highest pike of Scawfell seems to march forth from behind Bowfell, and the Gable from behind Langdale pikes. Its main feeders are the Rothay and Brathay; the latter rises near Langdale pikes, and passing through Elter-water and along the borders of Lancashire, joins the former at Clappergate, about half a mile from the lake. The two principal heads of the Rothay are on the north-west side of Langdale pikes, and, after each forming a mountain lake, their joint stream dashes over high rocks and through the woody glens of Easdale, till it meets the brook from Dunmail raise, near the village of Grasmere; and after filling Grasmere and Rydal Water, winds through delightful scenery on the east-side of Loughrigg, till it loses its name in the Brathay.

The following are the *tarns* in the tributary streams of Windermere, viz. *Elterwater*, *Loughrigg*, *Little Langdale Tarn*, *Blea Tarn*, *Codale Tarn*, and *Easdale Tarn;* the frothy stream of the latter flows into Grasmere, and is called Sour-milk Gill.

During the summer months, two steamers ply between Ambleside and Newby Bridge, calling at Bowness; two miles south of the latter town, the views are beautifully picturesque, and every rising ground presents something new in the combination; and views from the station-house, above the ferry, possess all that is grand, stupendous, and beautiful in nature.

The best distant view of Windermere is obtained from the point where it bursts at once upon the sight on the approach to Bowness or Ambleside from Kendal; but some visitors prefer to have the scenery unfolded to them gradually, as they advance from Newby Bridge. For the accommodation of visitors there are good inns, near the margin of the lake, at Newby Bridge, the Ferry, Bowness, Low Wood, and Ambleside, besides several comfortable lodging-houses. At Low Wood and at the Ferry inns, *Regattas* are held on the lake, which, on these festive days, is crowded with boats and elegant barges, forming splendid aquatic processions.

Elterwater, about two and a half miles west of Ambleside, is nearly a mile long, and yields to none of the smaller lakes or tarns, either in variety or interest of scenery. Its shores are very irregular, and the low meadows on its margin, are sometimes inundated by the sudden influx of water from the two Langdales. *Loughrigg Tarn*, occupies a circular area of about twelve acres, environed by green meadows. These and the other tarns in the vicinity of Ambleside, abound in excellent trout; especially the *Stickle Tarn*, situated at the foot of the Paveyork, a huge rock connected with Langdale Pikes.

ESTHWAITE WATER, a placid lake two miles in length and half a mile in breadth, is almost divided by a fine swelling peninsula, which extends into the water from its western shore. It is situated in Lancashire, about two miles west of Windermere Ferry. The mountains of Langdale, Grasmere, and Rydal are seen to great advantage from the margin of this lake.

CONISTON WATER, also in Lancashire, is embosomed in the Fells of Furness. It is six miles in length, about three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and in one part twenty-seven fathoms in depth; and its feeders are Black

Beck and Coniston Beck. The *char* found in it are remarkably fine, and the scenery along its banks is very beautiful. Like all the other lakes which are bounded by high mountains, this water has its echoes, and so great are their multiplying powers that eleven distinct reports may be heard, on a serene evening, from the discharge of one cannon.

The *Tarns* in the feeders of Coniston Water are *Levers Water, Low Water, Gates Water (Goats Water), Blind Tarn*, and *Beacon Tarn.*

RYDAL WATER is a small lake in the vale of Grasmere, two miles north-west of Ambleside, about three-quarters of a mile in length from east to west, is ornamented by two picturesque islands, and is mostly surrounded by meadows and woody ground. Like Grasmere, it is fed by the river Rothay, which, after a course of two miles, loses its waters in Windermere.

GRASMERE LAKE, situated about half a mile west of Rydal Water, is about half a mile in length, stretching from north to south along a secluded cultivated valley, and about four miles in compass. Near its centre is an island, containing upwards of four acres of verdant pasture, rising boldly from the water in a fine swelling form. In the language of the tourists, here is "as sweet a scene as travelled eye ever beheld—a peaceful happy home." Mr. Gray says "I entered Westmorland a second time; and now began to see Helm Crag, distinguished from its rugged neighbours, not so much by its 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. The bosom of the mountain, spreading here into a broad basin, discovers in the midst Grasmere Water; its margin is hollowed into small bays with bold eminences—some of rock, some of 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 the parish church rising in the midst of it; hanging enclosures, 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 mountain's side, and discover above them a broken line of crags, that crown the scene."

ULSWATER is the largest lake in the district, except Windermere, being about nine miles in length, and varying in breadth from a quarter of mile to two miles. Opposite to Airey beck, it is from twenty-nine to thirty-five fathoms deep; at the high end from ten to fourteen fathoms; and from Old Church downwards, it gradually diminishes from twenty to six fathoms. Ulswater may have received its name from being situated among the mountains; for *hul*, in the ancient Saxon, signified a mountain; but Dr. Burn supposes it took its name from its owner *Lyulph* or *L'ulph*, the first baron of Greystoke. Its shores are much indented, and its form, which partly resembles the Hebrew letter *resch*, are too sinuous to admit of the disproportion of its width being so much observed. It is situated in both Westmorland and Cumberland, and extends from Patterdale to Pooley Bridge, at each of which places there is a good inn. The country about the lower parts of the lake is rather tame, but as it advances into Patterdale, the

mountains become more majestic, and their sides are embellished with a variety of native wood and rocky scenery. In its highest sweep it is ornamented by three small rocky *islands*, called *Cherry Holme*, *Wall Holme*, and *House Holme*. The only carriage-road lies on the north-west side of the water, sometimes on a level with its surface, and commanding an unobstructed view; at other times deeply shaded in ancient wood, permitting only occasional glimpses of the lake; but, on the opposite shore, the pedestrian will be amply repaid for a ramble along Place Fell and Birk Fell; and the prospects are greatly enhanced by climbing the mountain. "A wooded hill called Dunmallard (or Dunmallet) stands as a centinel at the foot of the lake; it is formed of a conglomerated mass by which the water seems to be embanked." A fine view of the lower reach of the water is obtained from Ewesmere, near Pooley Bridge, whence the mountains of Martindale, Glenridden, and Hallin Fell appear, by their aerial recedings, more like enchantment than reality.

The famous cascade called *Airey Force* is at the north side of the lake, near Lyulph's tower, a square rugged edifice with four towers, battlements, and Gothic windows, erected several years ago, by one of the dukes of Norfolk, in honour of a Saxon hero of that name. In those parts where the water is confined by steep and craggy mountains, furrowed with glens and the channels of rivulets, echo responds to successive discharges of fire-arms in most terrific tones, the distant mountains returning the report one after another, will continue the sound for twenty seconds, so that when it seems to have ceased, it is, in a few seconds, again repeated; reminding one of the fable of Echo, in the Golden Mythology of Greece, who is said to have still remained a nymph after she had faded away into a sound. In the silence of summer evenings, the sounds of French-horns and clarionets, call her "soft responsive voice," from all her cells, "in that bewitching strain which poetry tells us—

> Has charms to soothe the savage breast,
> To soften rocks, and bend the knotted oak."

The lake abounds with large and excellent trout, and contains numerous shoals of a peculiar kind of fish, called *skelly;* there are also a few *char* found in it, and great quantities of eels are taken in the river Eamont, below Pooley Bridge, as they migrate from the lake in autumn.

Tarns in the environs of Ulswater.—Hays Tarn is extensive, and much frequented by anglers; *Angle Tarn* lies about two miles north of Hays Water, upon the mountain which separates Patterdale from Martindale; *Grisedale Tarn* is situated at the junction of the three mountains, Helvellyn, Seatsandal, and Fairfield; *Red Tarn* covers about twenty acres, and lies within 600 feet of the summit of Helvellyn, being upwards of 2400 feet above the sea; *Keppel Cove Tarn* lies near Red Tarn, in a kind of recess formed on the north side of Glenridding. All these tarns afford good diversion for the angler.

About seven miles east of Ambleside are two *tarns* appertaining to the river Kent, viz. *Kentmere Tarn*,* in the vale of Kentmere, bordered by a

* A tarn, being a small lake, the addition of this term to *mere* is a pleonasm.

morass; and *Skeggles Tarn*, upon the heath clad mountains west of Longsleddale.

BROAD WATER, or *Brother Water* as it is sometimes called, from the circumstance of two brothers being drowned together in it, by the breaking of the ice, in 1785, is a small lake situate in Hartshope, about three miles south of Ulswater, on the road leading to Ambleside. Its shores are flat and rather boggy; and reeds and various kinds of water plants grow in its shallow parts. It is seen to great advantage from a meadow called Hartshope-high-field. The mountains which surround its head are very rugged and sublime.

HAWES WATER is a beautiful lake, about three miles long and from a quarter to half a mile broad. It is situated seven miles east-by-south of Ulswater, in the vale of Mardale, and is 238 yards above the level of the sea. Its head is encompassed by a grand assemblage of mountains, its eastern sides screened by finely wooded rocks, and its western brink girt by a few cultivated fields, thinly studded with farm houses, sheltered by groups of trees. At Measand, a low cultivated promontory (from which the lake has its name, for *hause* in the north of England dialect signifies a *neck*,) projects into the water, so as nearly to divide it into two parts. Excellent char and trout are found in this lake, which also produces perch, skellies, and eels. On its southern side is a steep mountainous ridge, called Naddle Forest, in the centre of which Wallow Crag, a mass of dark, upright rocks, overhangs the straits; and from its foot appear Knipe Scar, Crossfell, and the whole range of eastern mountains.

The *Tarns* connected with Hawes Water are *Small Water*, lying between Harter Fell and High Street; and *Blea Water*, which "sleeps under the lofty rock called Blea Water Crag."

THIRLMERE LAKE, frequently called *Leathes Water*, from the name of the family to whose estate it belongs, and *Wythburn Water*, from the valley, lies at the foot of the "mighty Helvellyn," on the west side of the road from Ambleside to Keswick, and is distant nine miles from the former and six miles from the latter town. This lake is two miles and three quarters in length, half a mile in breadth, eighteen fathoms deep, and upwards of five hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is intersected by several rocky promontories, and is crossed at a strait by a wooden bridge leading to Armboth House. A wood *island*, of half an acre, lies near the shore on the lower part of the lake. A sight of this lake from the road generally satisfies tourists; but better views may be obtained of the lower and finer portion of it from different stations in the grounds near Dalehead House, and still more interesting views may be had from the opposite side of the water.

Harrop Tarn is about a mile from the south-west corner of the lake.

DERWENT LAKE is of an oblong form, about three miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth, extending southward from the suburbs of Keswick to the vicinity of the Lowdore waterfall. Its shores are indented in the most agreeable manner, and it appears to be entirely encircled with mountains, so that its scenery is of the most magnificent description, "and visitors are at a loss which to admire most, the broken rocky mountains of Borrowdale on the south, the smooth lines of Newlands on the west, or the

towering Skiddaw, which closes the view to the north." Its surface is interspersed with five islands, the chief of which are Lord's Island, Vicar's Island, and St. Herbert's Island.

Lord's Island contains five acres, nearly covered with wood, and was once the property of the Derwentwater family, the ruins of whose mansion here still remain. This, and a smaller one called Ramp-sholm, were purchased, in 1832, by John Marshall, Esq., of Leeds, from the Greenwich Hospital, to which institution they were given, together with the rest of the confiscated estates of James Ratcliffe, earl of Derwentwater, who derived his title from this lake, which is comprehended in the parish of Crossthwaite. The Derwentwater family were seated here from the reign of Edward I. Sir Nicholas Ratcliffe, of Dilston, in Northumberland, married the heiress of the family in the reign of king Henry VI. Francis, his descendant, was created, by James II., baron of Dilston, viscount Langley and Ratcliffe, and Earl of Derwentwater. James, his son, by engaging in the rebellion of 1715, forfeited these titles, together with his life and estate.

Vicar's Island, containing about six acres, apparently received its name from its having formerly appertained to Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire. At the dissolution of that religious house, it was granted by Henry VIII. to a John Williamson. It came into the hands of the Ponsonbies, of Hale, in later times, and afterwards of Mr. Pocklington, who sold it to General Peachy.

St. Herbert's Island, containing about four acres, is nearly in the centre of the lake, and has its name from St. Herbert, a priest and confessor, who, about the middle of the seventh century, made it his lonely abode, and who obtained his desire of departing this life on the same day and moment with St. Cuthbert, his bosom friend, in the year 688. Such was the veneration paid in after ages to this solitary abode of the hermit, that the anniversary of his death was celebrated here for several centuries, and the day dedicated to holy services, processions, and other religious ceremonies. The remains of his hermitage, both chapel and cell, are still visible. The following lines from the pen of Wordsworth, are very appropriate:—

> ——— "When, with eye upraised
> To heaven he knelt before the crucifix,
> While o'er the lake the cataract of Lowdore
> Peal'd to his orisons, and when he paced
> Along the beach of this small isle and thought
> Of his companion, he would pray that both
> (Now that their earthly duties were fulfill'd,)
> Might die in the same moment. Nor in vain
> So pray'd he:—as our chronicles report,
> Though here the hermit number'd his last day,
> Far from St. Cuthbert, his beloved friend,
> Those holy men both died in the same hour."

Near these hallowed ruins, Sir Wilfred Lawson (to whose representative the island now belongs,) erected a small octagonal cottage about forty years ago, presenting rather a venerable appearance; but how that family came into possession of this island is unknown; it certainly belonged to the church till the dissolution of the monasteries.

Otter Isle, in a bay near the head of the lake, is very small, but commands some excellent views. Pieces of rocks, called Tripotholm and Lingholms stand above the surface. Besides these islets there is also an occasional one denominated the *Floating Island*, observed at intervals at the south-east corner of the lake, within one hundred and fifty yards of where the water is generally about six feet deep. It rises from the bottom of the lake to its surface, and still adhering by its sides to the adjacent earth, is never removed from its place. It sometimes covers as much as half an acre, whilst at other times, only a few perches. It never rises higher than the surface of the lake, and generally continues only a few weeks, though in 1831, it continued from the tenth of June till the twenty-fourth of September, being the longest period ever remembered. In 1834 and 1835 it was above water only for a few weeks in each year, in August and September: it also appeared in 1837, 1842, and 1846. For a few inches in depth it is composed of a clayey matter in which *Littorella lacustris*, the *Lobelia dortmanna*, *Isoetes lacustris*, and other plants common in this and all the neighbouring lakes, have fixed their roots; the rest is a congeries of decayed vegetable matter, forming a stratum of loose peat earth about six feet thick. The most probable cause of this phenomenon is "that air or gas is generated in the body of the island by the decomposition of the vegetable matter of which it is formed; and this gas being produced most copiously, as well as being more rarified in hot weather, the earth at length becomes so much distended therewith, as to render the mass of less weight than an equal bulk of water. The water then insinuating itself between the substratum of clay and the peat earth forming the island, bears it to the surface, where it continues for a time, till partly by escape of the gas, partly by its absorption, and partly by its condensation, consequent on a decrease of heat, the volume is reduced, and the earth gradually sinks to its former level, where it remains till a sufficient accumulation of gas again renders it buoyant."

Derwentwater has another peculiarity, called the *bottom wind*, by which it is violently agitated, nor does it regain its tranquillity till the confined air has spent its force. In consequence of the floods, which in heavy rains pour down the steep mountains on every side into the lake, its surface is often raised six or seven feet, and in some extraordinary cases even more, above its lowest water mark. This lake is not in any part more than fourteen fathoms deep, and a great portion is less than four fathoms; so that its surface being large in proportion to its depth, causes it to be sooner cooled down to the freezing point. Its water is light, pure, and transparent; and it abounds with trout, perch, pike, and eel. In severe frosts its surface becomes one expanded sheet of ice sufficient to bear the weight of horses and carts. In January, 1814, the ice attained the thickness of ten inches.

So varied, interesting, and complicated are the views on the Derwent lake that they must be *seen* to be duly appreciated, for no verbal description can do them justice. Parties navigating the lake may be landed upon the different islands, and also at Barrow and Lowdore; at the latter place there is an inn, "where a cannon is kept for the echo, which on a favourable opportunity is very fine." The reverberation in fine weather may be dis-

tinctly heard nine times; but as Don Manuel said, "English echoes appear to be the most expensive luxuries in which a traveller can indulge."

The Tarns tributary to Derwent Lake are a second *Blea Tarn*, situated between Wythburn and Borrowdale; *Watendlath Tarn; Angle Tarn*, lying under Bow Fell; *Sprinkling* and *Stye-head Tarns*, under the Great End Crag; *Dock Tarn, the Tarn of Leaves*, near Stonehouse and Seathwaite; and *Scales Tarn*, on the east side of Saddleback. This latter covers an area of three acres and a half, but is not inhabited by the finny tribe.

BASSENTHWAITE LAKE, nearly four miles in length, and one in breadth, is situated three and a half miles north-west of Keswick. On one side it is bounded by a range of lofty hills, called Withrop Brows; and on the other by verdant pastures and cultivated fields; and the lofty Skiddaw rears its majestic head about two miles east of its south end. It has no islands, and its western side is rather too uniformly wooded; but its opposite shore has a great breadth of cultivation, with some fine bays and promontories, so that tourists who have leisure for a ride of eighteen miles round this expansive water, may obtain a pleasing view over its glassy surface. It contains pike and perch, but the salmon pass through it to deposit their spawn in the Derwent and Greta rivers.

About three and a half miles north-east of the foot of the lake is *Overwater Tarn*, and about seven miles from it is *Bowscale Tarn*.

BUTTERMERE LAKE is situated in a fruitful and luxuriant valley of its own name, encompassed by rocky mountains, except on the west, where its stream flows to the Crummock. The lake is a mile and a half long, half a mile broad, and fifteen fathoms deep. The village of Buttermere is pleasantly situated on the eastern borders of the vale, and here lived MARY ROBINSON, popularly called *the Beauty of Buttermere*. "She was the daughter of an innkeeper, and had long lived in this sequestered spot, as contented and happy as virtue and innocence could make her. Her beauty, which required not to be set off by the decoration of art, was the theme of many a shepherd's song; and so unsullied was her reputation, that scandal had never ventured to circulate a tale to her dishonour. Such was Mary in 1802, when she had the misfortune to give her hand and affections to the notorious Hatfield,* an outlaw and a fugitive from justice." The author of a "Fortnight's Rambles" was the means of bringing this inoffensive and amiable female first to public notice, by the following tribute to her beauty:—"Her mother and she were spinning woollen yarn in the back kitchen. On our going into it, the girl flew away as swift as a mountain sheep, and it was not till our return from Scale Force that we could say that we first saw her. She brought in part of our dinner, and seemed to be about fifteen. Her hair was thick and long, of a dark brown, and though unadorned with ringlets, did not seem to want them; her face was a fine oval, with full eyes, and lips as red as vermillion;

* This impostor married the Beauty of Buttermere in 1802, and was executed at Carlisle the year following. He paid his addresses to poor Mary under the assumed name and title of the Honourable Colonel Hope. He possessed considerable talent, was well acquainted with the world, and having a penetrative mind, could discern with great acuteness the peculiar features that form the character of individuals—qualifications which, under the guidance of virtue and honour, might have raised him to an important station in society.

her cheeks had more of the lily than the rose; and although she had never been out of the village, she had a manner about her which seemed better calculated to set off dress than to adorn her. She was a very Lavinia, seeming

"When unadorned, adorned the most."

Such was Mary's character in 1792, at the age of sixteen. A general respect towards her grew out of her sufferings, and in a few years after the foregoing incident she was married to a respectable yeoman, and became the mother of a numerous family. She died in 1834.

Burtness, or *Blaberry Tarn*, lies on the south-west side of Buttermere, in a recess between High Stile and Red Pike; its stream forms the cataract called Sour Milk Gill.

CRUMMOCK LAKE is of an oblong form, expanding its pellucid bosom beneath the lofty mountains of Grasmoor and Milbreak, about three miles in length by three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and situated within one mile of the lake of Buttermere. The best general views of the lake are from the rocky point on the eastern side, called the Hause; and from the road between Scale Hill and Lowes Water. It contains char, pike, perch, eel, and trout. The celebrated waterfall called Scale Force, is on the west side of the lake, and issues from *Flontern Tarn*, which serves as a landmark in passing between Buttermere and Ennerdale.

LOWES WATER is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, situated six and a half miles north-north-east of Ennerdale Bridge. This lake contains pike, perch, and some trout, but no char.

ENNERDALE LAKE, situated about four miles southward of Lowes Water, eight miles east by south of Whitehaven, and the same distance east by north of Egremont and St. Bees, is about two miles and a half long and three-quarters of a mile broad. Gillerthwaite, a peninsula or island on the lake, forms by its verdure and fertility a strong contrast with the mountains which surround it, and particularly attracts the traveller's attention. Pedestrians who wish to explore the inmost recesses of the mountains may follow the lake to its head, and, after passing Gillerthwaite continue their route four or five miles along the narrow dale, by the transparent stream of the Lisa, which rises in the mountains of Gable and Kirk Fell. Ennerdale lake contains an inferior kind of char, and is well stocked with trout.

At Ennerdale Bridge, one mile and a half west of the lake, are two public houses, where travellers may regale themselves.

WAST WATER is a lake connected with the river Esk, situated six miles east of Ravenglass, and eight miles west of the sea. This lake is about three miles long, half a mile broad, and forty-five fathoms deep, its bottom being about fifteen fathoms below the level of the sea. It has never been known to freeze, which circumstance is probably owing to its great depth, in proportion to its extent of surface. "The mountains environing Wast Water are lofty and majestic. Looking up the vale, Yewbarrow forms a fine apex; Kirkfell pushes forward its bold front on the left; and at the head of the dale the pyramidical Gable appears conspicuous. Lingmell comes finely in view on the right, over which Scawfell and the Pikes reign pre-eminent. The Haycock may be seen through the lateral vale of Bowderdale, and the

Pillar crowns the head of the branch called Mosedale; Middle Fell running along the margin of the lake on the spectator's side, and the Screes on the opposite complete the panorama. In short, Wast Water affords many peculiarities well worth visiting once, but not sufficiently to yield that increased degree of pleasure in a second and third inspection, that would be experienced on Derwent, Ulswater, or Windermere. This lake abounds in trout, and contains a few char. Boats are kept by the neighbouring gentlemen for the diversion of angling. There are two good public houses at Nether Wasdale, one mile and a half from the foot of the lake.

The lake cannot be traversed on its south-east side, owing to the great profusion of loose stones, (called the *Screes*) which here extend from near the summit of the mountain, quite into the water, and rest upon so steep a declivity, that the slightest disturbance in any part communicates a sliding or rolling motion, which frequently extends to a considerable distance, and continues many minutes before quiet can be restored. There are only *two tarns* connected with this water, and they are in such a lofty and sequestered situation, near the foot of the Haycock mountain, that tourists do not often visit them.

DEVOKE WATER, also connected with the river Esk, is situated six miles east of Ravenglass. It is nearly half a mile long, and is celebrated for its fine trout, and near to it are the two waterfalls of Stanley Gill and Birker Force. Higher up the Esk are *Eel Tarn*, *Stoney Tarn*, and *Blea Tarn*, but they are not often visited by strangers.

The *verdurous productions of the lakes* consist chiefly of *Littorella lacustris*, *Lobilia dortmanna*, and *Isoetes lacustris*. The *shoreweed*, where deserted by the water in dry summers, puts forth its long and tender stamina. "The *Gladiole* spreads its recurved radical leaves upon the bottom, and in July, shoots up its long spike of delicate cardinal flower above the surface of the water; and *Quillwort*, being one of those few plants which perfect their fructification under water, has its leaves pulled up in the winter, by the waterfowl, to extract the seeds which lie concealed at its base." There are several other aquatic plants found in these lakes; and some of the sheltered bays are decorated with a profusion of *water lilies*, which, with their broad leaves and snow-white flowers, interspersed with a few of golden yellow, bedeck the surface of the water, while the reeds and bulrushes wave over them.

CATARACTS.

STOCK GILL FORCE, at Ambleside, is a combination of four cascades in one; the water, which is divided into two streams, rests for about a second in the middle of the rock, and is then precipitated into the deep-shaded channel below.

RYDAL CASCADES, one mile N.W. of Ambleside, "form two beautiful waterfalls, the higher of which first pours out its water in a contracted stream, and then, in a broader sheet, it dashes into a deep stony channel."

"THE FORCE, on the river Brathay above Skelwith Bridge, three miles W. by S. of Ambleside, has a greater quantity of water than any of the falls among the lakes. When the river is full it makes a thundering noise, and is seen to most advantage from the Lancashire side."

DUNGEON GILL, about nine miles W. by N. of Ambleside, is a stream issuing between the two Pikes of Langdale, and falling into an awful chasm.

LOWDORE CASCADE, which constitutes one of the grandest sights in the lake district, is situate on the margin of Derwentwater lake, about four miles south of Keswick. It is a considerable stream, rushing through an immense chasm, and bounding with great fury over and amongst the huge blocks of stones, with which the channel is filled;—the height of the fall being 500 feet.

AIREY FORCE is concealed by ancient trees, on the north side of Ulswater, near Gow-Barrow Park, about five and a half miles S.W. of Pooley Bridge. The water, compressed between two cheeks of rock, rushes forth with great violence, and dashing from rock to rock, forms a spray which, with the sun in a favourable direction, exhibits all the colours of the rainbow.

BARROW CASCADE, about two miles S. of Keswick, has an upper and a lower fall, more perpendicular than that at Lowdore; and displays to advantage a smaller quantity of water. From the summit of the fall, which is 120 feet, the lake and vale of Derwent are seen in fine perspective.

SCALE FORCE, about two miles W. by N. of Buttermere, is the highest cascade in the lake district, the water being precipitated in one grand fall to the depth of nearly 200 feet, (exclusive of a smaller fall below) exceeding that of Niagara about 50 feet. The water sinks into a tremendous chasm between large rocks of sienite, delightfully overhung with trees, whose roots are fixed in their crevices, whilst the sides are covered with a profusion of plants, which glitter with the spray caused by the falling water.

At the north-west corner of Westmorland, on the borders of the county of Durham, the river Tees expands its form into a fine lake, denominated the *Wheel*, whence the water is precipitated into a grand inclined fall called *Caldron Snout*.

There are several other waterfalls, of smaller dimensions, in the lake district, viz., *Sour Milk Gill*, in Grasmere; *Sour Milk Gill*, at Buttermere; and *Sour Milk Gill* and *Taylor Gill*, in Borrowdale. Besides which, the numerous mountain streams present an inexhaustible variety of cascades, several of which are very interesting.

MOUNTAINS.

THE highest mountains in England raise their towering heads in this "land of lakes," and rank amongst its most sublime and magnificent beauties. In the following list, the altitudes from the level of the sea are according to the authorities of Colonel Mudge, Mr. Otley, Professor Jameson, and Dr. Dalton:—

	Height in feet.		Height in feet.		Height in feet.
Scawfell Pikes	3166	Saddleback	2889	Black Combe	1919
Scawfell	3100	Grasmoor	2756	Lord's Seat	1728
Helvellyn	3055	High Street	2700	Wansfell Pike	1590
Skiddaw	3022	Grisedale Pike	2684	Cat Bell	1448
Fairfield	2950	Coniston Fell	2577	Latrigg	1160
Great Gavel	2925	Langdale Pikes	2400	Loughrigg Fell	1140
Bowfell	2911	Nine Standards	2136	Cicely Bank	500
Cross Fell*	2901	Carrock	2110	St. Bees Head	222
Pillar	2894	Causey Pike	2030		

In Wales there are four mountains higher than any of the above, viz:—Snowdon (3557 feet above the level of the sea); Cader Iris (3550); Carn Llewellyn (3471); and Carn David (3429). In Scotland there are ten, viz., Ben Nevis (4380); Ben Mac Dhu (4300); Carntoul (4223); Cairngorm (4081); Ben Lawers (3944); Ben Avon (3931); Ben Wyviss (3722); Bengloe (3651); Schellien (3514); Mount Battock (3465); and in Ireland, one, viz., Carran Tual (3412).

SKIDDAW.—"A view of the country, from at least one of the highest mountains with which this county abounds, is considered as forming part of the tour by those who can muster strength and resolution for the undertaking; and for this purpose, Skiddaw is on several accounts generally selected. It is nearest to the station at Keswick, most easy of access (as ladies may ride on horseback to the very summit), and standing in some measure detached, the view, especially to the north and west, is less intercepted by other mountains. An extensive prospect being the principal motive for climbing a mountain, it is a question frequently asked,—which is the best time of day for going up Skiddaw? It is not easy to give a precise answer to this interrogation. The morning is often recommended; and, generally, the sooner you are there after the sun has shone out, and the cloud left the mountain the better. It is a grievous, though not an uncommon circumstance, to be enveloped in a cloud, which seems to be continually passing on, yet never leaves the mountain during the time appropriated for the stay; but those who are fortunate enough to be upon the summit at the very time of the cloud's departure, will experience a gratification of no common kind—when, like the rising of the curtain in a theatre, the country in a moment bursts upon the eye."

Skiddaw commands a prospect of the greater part of Cumberland; all the coast from St. Bees' Head to Solway Frith, with the several bays and promontories, the Isle of Man, and a considerable portion of the southern part of Scotland. The summit of Ingleborough, in Yorkshire, is seen over the range of hills which bound the head of Ulswater; and a glimpse of the sea, near Lancaster, may be had through the gap at Dunmail Raise. The only lakes seen are Derwent and Bassenthwaite, and only one of these can be viewed from the summit.

* Mr. Otley sets down the height of Cross Fell, as we have given it above. Professor Jameson, at 3383 feet. There is also a difference between Professor Jameson and Col. Mudge, as to the height of Helvellyn,—the latter has it 3055, and the former 3313 feet.

Mr. Green's large work describes numerous objects visible from Skiddaw, all of which are pointed out by a guide, if the state of the atmosphere renders them discernable.

The value of the prospects "is not found in straining the eye to see a something that the imagination may convert into either the Irish mountains or a fog-bank—a distant gleam of sunshine, or a reflection from the German ocean—a speck of condensed vapour, or a ship on the glittering sea: it lies rather in beholding a country richly variegated with fields of corn, fit for the sickle—meadows, green as emerald—hills, clad with purple heath—lakes, with winding shores and beautiful islands—rivers, shining like silver as they shape their serpentine courses towards the Irish sea—and in tracing the effects of light and shade upon mountains in every imaginable diversity of form." The view from the summit of some of the neighbouring mountains may rival, or, (in the opinion of some) exceed in grandeur the view from the *summit* of this, but in no other ascent are the prospects equalled, which unfold themselves in the *ascent* of Skiddaw, when overlooking the lake and vale of Derwent, with the Borrowdale and Newland mountains. A portion of ground, forming part of the north and east sides of Skiddaw, and consisting of inferior elevations and heathy ground, is generally overlooked as uninteresting, though it shows the granite rock, and its junction with the slate; contains veins of *lead* and *copper*, also *molybdena*, *tunsten*, *apatite*, and some other scarce and curious minerals. It abounds with grouse, and affords excellent pasturage for sheep. Among the various mountain plants observed in the ascent, are the different species of *Lycopodium*, and *Vaccinium*, the *Erica vulgaris*, and *Empetrum nigrum;* and on the summit, the *Salix herbacea* peeps forth amongst the stones. The rock is mostly a dark coloured clay-slate, in which are discovered small embedded crystals of *chiastolite*. The summit of Skiddaw is *upwards of* 3022 *feet above the level of the sea;* and its distance from Keswick, by various windings of the road, is nearly six miles north by west. Burn says, "Skiddaw rises with two heads like unto Parnassus; and with a kind of emulation beholds Scruffell hill before it, in Annandale, in Scotland. By these mountains, according as the misty clouds rise or fall, the people dwelling thereabouts make their prognostications of the change of the weather, and have a common expression, that

> "If Skiddaw hath a cap,
> Scruffell wots full well of that."

SADDLEBACK, about seven miles north-east of Keswick, commands a fine view of the neighbourhood of Penrith and Lowther, and also towards the south; but its western prospect is much intercepted. It has its present name from the appearance of its summit, when viewed from the vicinity of Penrith; and its rock is a primitive clay-slate, like that of Skiddaw. It has been called Threlkeld Fell, and sometimes Blenerater or Blenk Arthur. The ridge of Saddleback on the southern side is formed into deep ravines and rocky projections, while the descent to the north is a fine smooth grassy slope. On its eastern side is a deep rocky precipice, below which there is a small tarn.

CARROCK FELL is about four miles south of Hesket New-Market, and forms one of the flanks of that mountain group, of which Skiddaw is the crown. It presents a double-pointed summit, on which a space appears to have been enclosed by a wall. Its basis is a crystaline rock composed of a curious variety of materials; and in its neighbourhood are veins of lead, copper, and other minerals. Westward are two lofty mountains, called *High Pike* and *Brae Fell*, and to the south are *Souter Fell* and Saddleback.

HELVELLYN is situated on the east side of the Keswick and Ambleside road, opposite Thirlmere lake. Different portions of it had formerly distinct names. The peak lies nearly half-a-mile to the northward, and was anciently called Helvellyn Man, now the Lower Man. The ascent is too steep for horses, but it presents no great difficulty to an active person on foot; and the most convenient point is from the public house on the road side at Wythburn, where a guide may be obtained. The summit commands an extensive view of mountains, valleys, and lakes, stretched out in their varied forms; while here and there, the prospect is interrupted by the bold projections of the hill on which the astonished spectator stands. Portions of Ulswater and Windermere may be distinctly seen, with Esthwaite and Coniston lakes, in full perspective, and beyond these, the deeply indented bays of the Lancashire coast. All the principal mountains in the district may be distinguished, and between their summits, in several places, may be obtained a glimpse of the distant ocean. Several tarns are likewise visible. The Red Tarn appears under the eye, at the depth of two hundred yards, environed on the right by a singular ridge of rock called Striding Edge, and on the left by Swirrel Edge, crested by Catchedecam, beyond which lies Keppel Cove Tarn. The Isle of Man may be seen between Gable and Pillar, and the Scottish hills to the left and right of Skiddaw. Cross Fell and its neighbouring mountains, terminate the view over the cultivated country to Penrith, but to their right, the summit of Ingleborough, in Yorkshire, is conspicuously seen. The most pleasing variety of objects are seen in the ascent beginning between the fifth and sixth mile from Keswick, or in the progress from Grasmere. From Fisher Place, leaving Grotto Hill on the left, some beautiful waterfalls are seen, with views of Thirlmere and Bassenthwaite lakes; by pursuing the range of summits, there are several fine views of Patterdale obtained, and in the descent, the lake and vale of Grasmere expand in fine perspective. On its western side, 300 feet below the summit, there is a spring called Brownrigg Well, from which a copious stream of water issues during all seasons; and its temperature in summer is from 40 to 42 degrees. The eastern side, the principal ridge, is a series of rocky precipices; while the western declivity exhibits a smooth and easy slope, yet producing very little vegetation, except moss. The summit is of a coarse slaty grey rock, but the stone below is more porphyritic, with a darker coloured base, and small white crystals; and between there lies a more compact rock, which, from its appearance, may be called hornstone.

SCAW FELL AND THE PIKES, about three miles from the foot of Wast Water lake, are distinguished in the Trigonometrical Survey, by the names, "Sca Fell highest top," and "Sca Fell lower top;" but the shepherds of

Wasdale Head maintain that Scaw Fell extends no farther towards the north-east than the deep chasm called *Mickle Door*, which separates the two principal points, the highest of which is by them designated "*The Pikes.*" Although the peaks are very near neighbours—not being more than three quarters of a mile apart—it is very difficult to travel from one to the other. As may be supposed, from their great altitude, both points command extensive views, not only of the circumjacent mountains, but also of a considerable part of Cumberland, Lancashire, the Scottish coasts, with the Isle of Man and mountains of North Wales. The pike is said to be the highest ground in England, and, upon the whole, affords a more complete panorama than the other point. It is most conveniently ascended from Borrowdale, but the best approach to the lower peak is from Wasdale Head or Eskdale. Rocks, and large blocks of stone piled one upon another, are the principal features of this fell; and the action by which these blocks were separated from their native rock, must have long since ceased to operate, for their weather-worn surfaces prove that they have remained for ages in their present state. The rock is formed in layers of finer and coarser materials, and the surface, from long exposure, has a ribbed or furrowed appearance. The distance of Scaw Fell from any house of entertainment, the rugged ground, and the danger of being caught by a cloud, conspire to prevent its being visited by any but hardy pedestrians; and strangers are cautioned to calculate their time so as not to be belated; for cloud and night in such a situation would be too much for the most athletic.

GREAT END is the north-eastern limit of the range, and presents its broad rocky front towards Keswick, but its waters run into Eskdale, Wasdale, and Borrowdale. Part of its rock is as compact as flint, and on its surface, *Lichin geographicus* appears in peculiar beauty.

BOW FELL rises proudly on the west of Scaw Fell Pikes, and is a fine object in the views from Windermere and Eskdale lakes. It is most easy of access from Langdale.

GABLE, or GREAT GAVEL, so called from its shape, stands near Sty Head, between Scaw Fell and the black lead mines in Borrowdale. It is seen from Windermere, but is a conspicuous object in the views from Wasdale, Ennerdale, and Crummock. Upon its summit is a well of pure water, supplied from the atmosphere in the shape of rains or dews. It is a triangular basin in the rock, only six inches deep, and only capable of holding three gallons of water. It contains water in the driest summers, owing no doubt, to the slight degree of evaporation at this altitude. The rock of Gable is very hard and dark coloured, with garnets imbedded.

THE PILLAR, about three miles west of Gable, takes its name from a projecting on its north side, which was considered inaccessible till 1826, when an adventurous shepherd reached its summit. This mountain presents a rocky front of the most rugged and grand description.

GRASSMOOR is three miles and a half north of Buttermere, on the eastern side of Crummock, and is a bold rocky eminence, terminated by a circular summit, and affording a bird's eye view of Buttermere, Crummock, and Loweswater lakes, with their adjacent mountains, and of the coast near Whitehaven, Egremont, &c.

GRISEDALE PIKE, about two miles north of Grassmoor, and sixteen miles west by south of Keswick, commands a fine view of the vale of Keswick, and a considerable part of Cumberland, with the sea, the Isle of Man, and the Galloway mountains. About two miles east-south-east of this is *Causey Pike*, which has the eminences called *Cat Bells* and *Castle Crag*, to the south; and to the north of Grisedale, and near the head of Bassenthwaite, is *Lord's Seat*.

Langdale, or *Stickle Pikes*, four miles west of Grasmere, are, by their peculiar form, distinguished at a great distance, and afford some good views to the south-east.

The highest pike is called Harrison Stickle, and is more easily ascended, and commands a better prospect of Rydal and Ambleside than the other, which is called the Pike of *Stickle*, and which has the advantage of catching a view of Bassenthwaite lake and the foot of Skiddaw.

FAIRFIELD "makes a fine mountain excursion from Ambleside, commencing the ascent at Rydal, encircling Rydal Head, and returning to Ambleside by Nook End. Lakes and tarns, to the number of ten, may be enumerated in this excursion, viz., Ulswater, Windermere, Esthwaite, Coniston, Grasmere, and Rydal lakes; and Elterwater, Blelham, Easdale, and Grisdale tarns; oftener than once may eight of them be reckoned from a single station. Here is also a good view of the different creeks and inlets of the sea towards Lancaster and Ulverstone."

HIGH STREET is about seven miles and a half north-north-east of Ambleside, and has its name from an ancient road, which appears as a broad green path, extending over its very summit. *Wang Fell Pike* is a short distance from Ambleside, and affords good views of Windermere, Grasmere, and Rydal lakes, and of the mountains of Coniston and Langdale, terminated by the sands of Ulverston, Milnthorp, and Lancaster. It may be conveniently ascended either from Ambleside or the Low Wood inn.

Loughrigg Fell, a little to the west of Ambleside, is highly esteemed for the beauty of its prospects, and the scenes being rarely equalled on so moderate an elevation, never fail to repay the tourist for the slight degree of exertion required to ascend it. A considerable portion of Windermere, Grasmere, and Rydal waters may be seen by traversing its different points, together with a small portion of Coniston and Thirlmere lakes, and the tarns of Blelham, Elterwater, and Loughrigg, the latter of which is situated at the west end of the fell.

CONISTON FELL, the highest point of which is called the *Old Man*, from a pile of stones erected upon its summit, has a good view of the mountains of Scaw Fell and Bow Fell, and also of the highest point of Skiddaw. Coniston lake is seen from the Old Man, in full proportion, with a part of Windermere. The Low Water and Levers Water Tarns are situated upon this lofty fell, and on its western declivity is Gates Water, at the foot of Dow Crag. The Old Man also commands a complete view of the fine bays and estuaries of the Lancashire and part of the Cumberland Coast, with the Isles of Walney and Man, &c. In the approach from Coniston may be seen the copper mines, near Levers Water, and the slate quarries between Low Water and the summit. A great portion of the mountain is formed of a very

hard rock, which some persons designate petro-silex; but the top of the hill and the quarries on its declivities, are composed of a pale blue roofing slate.

BLACK COMBE, or *Coomb*, which forms the extremity of the mountain chain, is situated between Ravenglass and the estuary of the Duddon, and may be seen at a great distance either by sea or land. Its basis is a rock of clay-slate, and it is covered by a large tract of peat.

NINE STANDARDS, near Stainmore, and CROSS FELL, near Alston, are so remote from the region of the lake district, that they are not often visited by tourists, though the latter is the highest of the chain of mountains which stretch along the eastern frontiers of Westmorland and Cumberland. Its summit, which is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, is composed of light coloured and fine grained sandstone, and covered with mosses of the byrum, hypnum, and innium kinds, intermixed occasionally with aira montana, nardus strictus, and festuca ovina. It is reported to have been formerly called *Fiends' Fell*, from evil spirits which are said to have haunted its top, and to have continued their nocturnal vagaries, till St. Austin built upon it an altar, and offered the holy sacrifice of the mass, by which those hellish fiends were put to flight; "and to this day there is a heap of stones which goes by the name of the *Altar*, upon *Cross Fell*. This is an old tradition which goes current among the neighbourhood." And another is, that its present name has been given to it from the *Cross* which was erected upon it by the same holy man.

Besides the mountains thus described, there are several others of less elevation, in this interesting "land of mountain and flood," some of which command beautiful and extensive views.

CRAGS.—"Amongst the most remarkable crags that raise their rugged and stupendous fronts, to heighten the wild and romantic beauties of the lake scenery, are the *Pillar*, in Ennerdale; *Honister Crag*, near Buttermere; *Scaw Fell Crags*, between Wasdale Head and Eskdale; *Broad Crags*, on the north and south side of Scaw Fell Pikes; *Paveyark*, in Langdale; *Raisbarrow*, in Kentmere; *St. Sunday*, in Patterdale; *Wallow Crags*, near Keswick and Hawes Water; *Wallowbarrow*, in the vale of Duddon; *Castle Crag*, in Mardale, and *Castle Crag*, in Borrowdale (said to have been a Roman station); *Castle Head*, near Keswick; *Green Crag*, in Legberthwaite; sometimes called the Enchanted Castle, or Castle Rock of St. John's; *Gait Crags*, (Goat Crags) in Borrowdale, Langdale, and Shoulthwaite; *Dow Crags* (Dove Crags) in Patterdale, Eskdale, and Coniston Fells; *Eagle Crags*, in Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Patterdale; *Falcon Crag*, near Derwent lake; and a *Raven Crag* in almost every vale, one of the most stupendous of which is that overlooking Leathes Water."

GEOLOGY OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.*

In the progress of exact science, Geology is becoming dependent on rigid physics and distinct facts. No sound geologist now oversteps the limitations here assigned him, unless it be by the help of hypothesis, fairly exercised, to extend the boundaries of just speculation, and prepare the way for gathering additional facts by observation and attention, to assist in their classification. On such principles is this essay based.

I do not propose to describe all that might be said on the geology of the Lake District. My object being to enable the future student, while carrying on his own personal local enquiries, to comprehend the general character of that geology, and which involves the several approaches thereto. Examining one of the many examples of a Creator's designs, everywhere showing an all-ruling order and harmony of structure.

I have been prepared for this by a close examination of the country, in which I have traversed many miles of hill and dale, in the wildest recesses, year after year, without any other guide than a knowledge of the great laws influencing geological details. I may here acknowledge also the advantages which I have derived from Mr. Flintoff's model of these regions; and beg to recommend it to the intending geological tourist, as giving him a practical insight into the general structure of the formations, such as is not to be obtained by any piecemeal observations of localities.

Conversion of materials in a state of mud, or held in solution by water, into rocks.—When my distinguished friend, Andrew Crosse, Esq., at the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, held at Bristol, in 1836, showed that a slow galvanic process carried on in darkness, when applied to given ingredients, afforded quartz as a product, he opened out fresh paths for the scientific world. He showed by experimental evidences that, by an appliance of electro-chemical agency, materials either in a state of mud, or held in solution by water, were convertible, by decomposition, into every class of rocks from granite to the newest Tertiary beds. To use his own words, "for a long series of years I have considered the electric influence to be, metaphorically speaking, the right hand of the Almighty, used, after the creation of elementary atoms, in calling or collecting together the simple or compound bodies in which we find them; and resolving them into their original elements, on the approach of an opposite electrical action. Just as oxygen and hydrogen, in their relative proportions, are condensed into water, which again, in its turn, by the application of a more powerful electrical current, is restored to its original elementary state. I have, in the

* By J. Rooke, Esq. of Akehead, Wigton, Cumberland.

whole course of my experiments, endeavoured to follow nature as far as was in my humble power, being perfectly convinced that, if one single condition under which nature works be omitted, a greater or less failure will be the inevitable result. In conformity with this, I have observed that darkness most favours universal crystallization, and in many instances is quite indispensible. In short, we must be blind indeed not to feel convinced of the predominance of design. Throughout the whole earth, in every ramification, a blind initiation of nature, will be more successful than an open-eyed following of art."

Such are the words of the instructor and guide I very humbly follow, true to an avowal, which is all his own, when he said, "I must state for the sake of truth, and the science which I follow, that I am neither an Atheist, nor a Materialist, nor a self-imagined creator, but a humble and lowly reverencer of that great Being, whose laws my accusers seem wholly to have lost sight of."

Geology as an accepted Science.—In the progress of experimental investigation, and as at present accepted, geology affords ample materials for placing it among the most exact formulæ of mental induction. It classes all rocks as oldest, intermediate, and newest; or, in other words, lowest, transition, and uppermost, in the order of superposition. This is determined also by their respective types; as unstratified, stratified, and yet non-fossiliferous, and fossiliferous sedimentary materials. This classification, both generally and in detail, places an intermediate group between the two extremes of lowest in position and uppermost. The entire substantial frame of our globe, therefore, is classed as lowest, unstratified, and crystalline, in structure; transition, which includes those intermediate sedimentary rocks that are non-fossiliferous; and the upper stratifications, comprising rocks within the records of fossiliferous appearances. While these general orders may be similarly divided specially, as given below:—

Fossiliferous Order.	SPECIAL GROUPS.
Tertiary or newest	The newest, or Pliocene. Earlier, or Miocene. Earliest of the group, or Eocene.
Secondary or intermediate	Chalk, uppermost; re-divided into uppermost, lower, and lowest. Oolite, lower; do. do. do. Lias, lowest; do. do. do.
Palæozoic or oldest	New Red Sandstone; upper, magnesian limestone intermediate, and the lowest. Carboniferous group: coal measures; upper millstone grit intermediate; limestone and gritstone lowest. Old Red Sandstone uppermost; Palæozoic Schist earlier; oldest Palæozoic limestone earliest.

Transition Order.	
Stratified and non-fossiliferous	Schist; composed of argilaceous mud, indurated by galvanic agency. Mica Schist; earlier, do. do. Greenstone and Gneiss; earliest, do. do.
Unstratified order and non-fossiliferous	Porphyry; crystallized by more intense galvanic agency from primary mud Sienite, earlier; do. do. do. Granite, earliest; do. do. do.

This triplicate form of classification, applied to the great divisions, is not only easy of comprehension, but can with equal felicity be also applied to all the minor divisions. For instance, old red sand stone may be divided into rough conglomerates, oldest; breccia, newer; and fine grained beds newest. By such a mode of classification, we are more readily able to record and communicate what we know about the structure of our globe, with ease and exactness; and place accepted geology, as applied to the Lake District, on a distinct basis, which even the mind of a tyro may understand.

Unaccepted Geology.—Every calm geologist admits that the main portion of the materials composing the frame of our globe, have been primarily drifted to the position they now hold, by the forces of a vast rolling ocean, driven onward on terms of physical centricity and eccentricity. In Wyld's Popular Atlas, Mr. Hyde Clarke says "the paths or orbits of the planets are in irregular shaped ellipses, because according to physical laws, they cannot be circular. For in nature a circle or right line is not formed, nor is the same shape ever gone over again, which would be the case, if the orbits were circular. In nature there is always a contest between centricity and eccenr tricity." This is a higher law than that of exact and absolute gravitation; and explains the operations of creation, conducted under the influence of design, whether in the organic or inorganic world. For the same governed and governing laws prevail throughout. We may see the tendency to uniformity in an established type of plants or animals, yet never do we find two individuals precisely alike, as nature never goes over the same ground again. The planet never traces the same orbit in two successive years. Geometrical figures are assumed by speculative geometricians, but the Almighty power is bounded by no such limitations. No two vallies, no two hills are formed alike. Yet man seeks after uniformity nevertheless, though each feature of nature be a new creative power.

In looking at the great bow of the Cordilleras, and west coast of America, while the evidences of regular design strike every one, yet in the execution how purposely is uniformity avoided; and eccentricity shown to be as regularly a law of divergence and disturbed formation, as centricity effects in providing a law of conformity, which sets bounds to nonconformity; and continues the general laws of the universe in perpetuity. In the brief history of a creative process, when "the earth was without form and void; and darkness," (one of the leading conditions of crystallization by galvanic means) "was upon the face of the deep; and the spirit of God moved upon the FACE of the waters," had uniformity obtained as a physical law, eternal chaos must have also obtained. We need not therefore beg any former state of gradual cooling as concerned our globe, but accept those evident Plutonian laws, in the form of a more powerful electro-chemical organization, adequate to the decomposition of mud, and a precipitation of the earths held in solution by chemical affinities, to show most plainly what has built up the fabric of the hardest rocks. Namely, electro-chemical means, placed under the control of the GREAT ARCHITECT of the universe. For, divested of such interposition, the laws of chaos and eccentricity must have been eternal. An organized universe, and organic individuals could never have happened in agreement with any rule of chance, or self construction.

Plutonian laws, in the sense here used, are those electro-chemical operations which the experiments of Mr. Crosse have verified. Two mineral plates, dissimilar in composition, brought into active collision with each other, by the intervention of highly excited marine water, must physically induce galvanic activity, and lead to results corresponding with the precise conditions involved therein. Granting that all igneous rocks so called, are of igneous origin, is this separable from electro-chemical instrumentality? Are not given proportions of ingredients, placed under given conditions of connexion with each other, certain to cause electrical activity? By recomposition, therefore, through the means of electro-chemical agency, mud may be converted into granite, and silica, held in solution, precipitated into nodules of flint, in which fossils are found compactly embedded. Whilst fossils are often found encased in crystals, which electricity, evolved by their own shelly frames, as formed by a slow process, carried on free from rays of light. Hence, however plainly granite, sienite, porphyry, gneiss, greenstone, mica schist, Palæozic schist, or basalt, may bear undeniable evidences of igneous influence, yet these may be satisfactorily attributed to ferruginous materials drifted to a place of rest, and galvanically excited spontaneously by their own composition. Basalt drifted upon a bed of sand, as exhibited in Salisbury Crag, near Edinburgh, has obviously, while combined by highly-excited marine water, raised that sand to a red heat, and converted it into beds of compact sandstone. Admit these conditions, and such a result must be expected to follow; because dissimilar mineral plates, combined by excited marine acids, would to a certainty disturb the forces of atomic elements, and induce igneous operations, even to the production of the most fearful earthquakes and volcanoes. Constructive fabrics, built up by such agency, would seem to have bridled these universal forces, and presented all being in an all-ruling order, within limitations determined by the ascendency of preconceived design.

With the exception of volcanic products, accepted geology agrees that the composition of all rocks has been effected whilst submerged in the great deeps. Unaccepted geology is then brought within a small compass. Have the hills and the dry land been upheaved from the ocean? Or, has the ocean gone down from the hills by the vallies made for it, by previous oceanic furrowings; and subsidence effected by more tranquil waters disburthened of earthy materials, circulated more abundantly through the bowels of the earth; or having undergone a change of distribution by a slower motion of our globe in its orbit and on its axis, than during the early and subsequent stages of a creative process? If our globe be moved by electrical forces, whilst all nature points to such a conclusion, a change in the primary state of the earth's conditions, which plainly lie on the very surface of past events, would necessarily lead to great differences between its past and present states; and sanction a conclusion that the great deeps have gone over the highest mountains while the motions of our globe were less steady, and the range of the ecliptic circle wider than it now is. A long and laborious train of inductive investigation has fully convinced me that such a conclusion is the true one. Waters less disturbed have afforded us regularly dry land; and our globe is nearly the same in surface lineaments as when it

lay submerged in the great deeps. The ocean has gone down from the hills, and left records of the several stages of a constructive progress.

Even this is not however so important in the science of accepted geology, as theorists would seem to represent; since its surface, and the phenomena of that surface, whatever speculation may suggest to have been the terms of its construction, must be, and is, one and the same in facts. The Revd. Professor Sedgwick most aptly describes "a period of great attrition, produced by the beating of the sea upon the edges of the old contorted slates." Candidly admitting, in these terms, that a sedimentary process did not then happen in tranquil waters, which formed a horizontal stratification, but in a turbulent ocean which, at the outset, left traces of deep and regular furrowings on every part of the earth's surface; whilst these furrowed lines have been subsequently overlaid by newer deposits, in forms adverse to the many and contradictory schemes of uplifting forces having undulated the earth's surface as at present found. Not a single level plain, or even the semblance of one, can now be detected in the earliest state of a surface which, at a more recent date, has often been spread over by strata nearly horizontal, as seen in the Ingleborough group of mountains. How shall we account for such a class of facts?

Distribution of the ocean over the surface of our globe.—That our globe is mechanically balanced upon its axis, moving some 68,000 miles an hour in its orbit, and more than 1000 miles in an hour on its poles, is an undeniable truism. Can movements like these occur without contributing to those centripetal and centrifugal forces which are admitted to be influential laws in determining the physical balance of the earth? By no means—and must therefore regulate the distribution of its waters correspondingly. Now, these waters being a fluid body resting upon the earth's surface, they necessarily fail in being carried eastward, at the same speed as its fixed body, while a centrifugal impetus lifts them from the poles towards the equator; and being there heaped up as it were, they naturally fall back again on the poles. The vast body of the ocean is therefore put in motion in currents determined by physical laws, which everywhere regulate and produce an easy diffusion of waters, both from pole to pole, as well as a westward draught to which they are subject. Here then we detect the primary process which furrowed the earth's surface, and separated the dry land from the ocean agreeably with physical conditions. Had this been otherwise, a force put in motion so mighty as the ocean, must have swept over every obstacle raised up on the lines of its natural currents. So that the great chain of the Cordilleras and Rocky Mountains, some nine thousand miles in length, which traverses the continent of the New World, holds a position between two oceanic currents, determined by a relative exhaustion of their forces latterly, which balanced and regulated their motions, fixed the boundaries of these oceans, smoothed their vast waves, cooled the heat of the tropics by iced waters from the poles, and in return warmed the waters of the arctic and antarctic regions by those of the tropics. Hence the equilibrium of the ocean, even under the cross movements of a double action, has been physically adjusted by itself, in the earliest stages of the earth's fabrication. Nothing less than an eccentric influence, which separated the rolling mud of our globe from its primeval

currents, could have fixed this wondrous mountain chain, thrown back westward from the tropics, so as to bridle and steady the currents of the ocean effectually—throwing off the Apallachian and Allegany chain parallel to the seaboard of the United States of America; and affording a vast foundation for a future depository system to rest upon. In these facts and evidences, all incidents attributable to chance are proved to be fallacious. The wild and disorderly throes of Plutonian energies, flowing in vast waves of translation, could never have, by any possibility, conformed to a physical distribution of the ocean; for we should have then had a monstrously disturbed and distorted ocean throughout, in place of those orderly and exact movements which distinguish its great currents.

Here we discover, by rigid induction, that oceanic currents traverse the surface of our globe continuously among fixed barriers of land, through which they are organically circulated from pole to pole in westward courses. The well-known gulf stream of the Atlantic ocean affords us a link in this great system to which we may readily attach the rest of the chain; or, at the same time trace out the most trivial details with certainty. While this gulf stream flows through the deep channels of the Atlantic, we fail in detecting its tides; and it is not until this stream breaks upon the more shallow and confined shores of Europe, that we are able to ascertain and describe their phenomena. Five hundred miles from their termination these tides take their courses from the gulf stream, and are governed by multiplying forces coincident with the figures they flow upon; and the Lake District is equidistant from three separate tide waves, which, during the formation of a crystalline structure, as well as the earliest sedimentary system, terminated and broke thereon.

First, one from off the coast of Norway, which now flows into the Strait of Dover, and ends there. A second starts at the gulf stream, takes the north Irish Channel, runs on St. Bees' Heads, and from thence northward along the Solway Frith, and southward to Morecambe Bay. A third tide wave from the Atlantic and the gulf stream rounds the south of Ireland, fills the British Channel up to the Strait of Dover, the Bristol Channel, and meets the northern wave in Morecambe Bay. These tides are plainly now what they have been at the earliest date of a creative process, when the unstratified and crystalline rocks were formed from the recomposition of mud, first decomposed by the intensity of electro-chemical agency. A foundation was by such means laid for a sedimentary nucleus to rest upon; while we obtain a mathematical law, agreeably to which geological science may be truly directed. For I would ask only a full, fair, and strict scrutiny of the premises here given. A test which, like every other truth, the more strained, must confirm its justness more fully. It may be even proved by channels still existing, that Coddle Pike, at the head of Borrowdale and Langdale, and in the direct line of Ulswater, is an exact centre to the entire system, determined by the drifting effects of these three tide waves; and, as described in the language of Wordsworth, being "like spokes from the nave of a wheel." All the main vallies of the immediate Lake District indeed bear directly on Coddle Pike, which lies embosomed among wilds, hills, and dales, extremely rugged in outline, combined with the awful grandeur of solitude.

Unstratified and crystalline rocks of the Lake District.—An almost unbroken chain of unstratified and crystalline rocks, in a north and south direction, extends from Red Pike and Scale Force, near Buttermere, to near Bootle, nineteen miles in length, variable in breadth, and forming a western frontier to an inner sedimentary formation. Seven miles distant from Red Pike, in a north-eastern direction, and on the eastern border of Derwent Lake, an axis of porphyry commences, which runs through Castlerigg, Naddle, and St. John's Vale, ending on Wanthwaite Crag, in a lineal course of five miles in length. Fourteen miles from Wanthwaite Crag, on a south-easterly bearing, the porphyritic granite of Wasdale Crag is met with, or shap granite. South-easterly from Wasdale Crag to Bootle, twenty-eight miles intervenes, free from unstratified rocks. Summing up these several spaces and lines, crystalline in structure, we find an outer girdle, seventy-three miles in length, enclosing the true nucleus of the Lake District; and embracing nearly all the earliest transition schist. Two miles northward from this girdle, and also from the vale of St. John's, Skiddaw granite is met with, forming an angle towards the south, five miles to the extreme boundaries of the sienite of Carrock, and eight miles to the terminus of the greenstone of Binsey. Such are the crystalline outlines of a central base, perhaps wholly underlaid by an unstratified formation at no great depth, on which the three tide waves already described, drifted the materials of an early transition system. At that date, the Penine chain of hills had no existence, and a Norwegian tide wave must have borne on Coddle Pike, along the line of Ulswater. The north Irish tide wave, however, falling immediately upon Red Pike, would naturally flow on Coddle Pike by an indirect course; and that from the south Irish channel take a centrical course on the same ground, through an unobstructed opening, between Wasdale Crag and Bootle, twenty-eight miles in width, and flowing through the ground of Coddle Pike, directly upon the porphyry of St. John's.

The structure of these iron barriers, composed of crystalline rocks, built up in tide waves, on electro-chemical conditions, and coming from ground which still remains the same, prepared the way for a depository system, which primarily followed in a regular sequence of events; whilst the unstratified formation of Armboth and Great Dod would also aid a future accumulation of deposits on the area here described.

Oldest sedimentary formation.—The Skiddaw granite, in connexion with the sienite of Carrock, and an axis of greenstone running from thence into Binsey, present a nucleus to the oldest deposits, apart from the rest of these groups of hills; and on a very limited area, in the wilds of Skiddaw Forest, are the oldest transition series met with; exhibited in beds of very strong and compact arenaceous strata, in which some curious rocks are found, giving forth a musical sound. These beds seem to have been scarcely connected with the great nucleus of the Lake District south therefrom, except a Norwegian tide wave, at the most early date, having flowed by the line of Ulswater on Coddle Pike, midway between the sienite of Carrock and the granite of Wasdale Crag.

In retracing the limits of the main nucleus of the Lake District, at the close of an early transition series, we find its area swelled out to a circuit of

ninety-one miles,—namely, from Red Pike, by Honister Crag, Castlerigg, the porphyry of St. John's, and Wanthwaite Crag, to Stybarrow Crag, Place Fell, Swarth Fell, and Wasdale Crag—the south-eastern buttress of this ground. Thence we observe it trending in a gentle concave form to Black Combe, and passing by Bootle and Muncaster Fell to Red Pike again.

Along the entire course of this circuit, towering crags, elevated mountains, contorted stratification, deep cleavage plates, and stupendous waterfalls, proclaim a rugged sea beach at an early date, quite distinct from the general features of the rest of the district; and affords a sketch to the eye, which separates the transition schist formation from a newer series of schist, which, at a subsequent date, has been added to the entire circuit of a primary nucleus. Within the area of this primary nucleus, none of the chief lakes are found; and yet they all touch its immediate confines. Windermere, Ulswater, Derwent, Buttermere, Coniston, and Ennerdale lakes, all go up to its borders, and encircle its boundaries. Wast Water, Thirlmere, Grasmere, and Hawes Water, lie within these physical boundaries. But its area contains within it nearly all the tarns: because these are the abutting termini of tide waves ascending on iron escarpments, which, whirling in strong rebounding eddies, left circular pools most beautifully figured out; and overhung by lofty precipices, and bold escarpments, evincing the final throes of Atlantic forces in these interesting and strong types of tidal activity.

In this region a great variety of rocks are found, the classification of which is far from being settled. Drifted materials having been rolled into determinate positions by three separate tide waves, and placed upon bases which may have differed in their mineral composition, the electro-chemical conditions, under which each locality was placed, being different as concerned the ingredients acted upon, and of the intensity of the galvanic action evolved also, so would results differ; and afford that variety of mineral products met with in the nucleus of the system.

It may be inductively admitted that the area of this central nucleus of the Lake District, environed by crystalline rocks as we find it to be, is occupied by a similar structure at no considerable depth beneath its superincumbent formation. When these mountains, primarily composed of argilaceous and arenaceous mud, were deposited upon such a base, an intense galvanic battery was certain to be brought into full activity, and originate a fan-shaped cleavage, which is now admitted to be a leading feature in the Cordilleras, Appallachian, Allegany, and Alpine ranges of mountains. Nor does this law of cleavage, as a general rule, fail in the main nucleus of the Lake District; for we find the noted pale blue roofing slate, in a vertical form, traversing the centres of these mountains to their very summits, passing through Coniston Old Man into Langdale, and through Honister Crag into Borrowdale, succeeded latterly by an inclined cleavage. Now this is precisely what might be expected to follow, were a mountain of mud placed so as to form a powerful galvanic battery. It would cleave the centre of such a mountain, bake it into vertical slates, and lastly give an inclined dip to its sides. Such terms form a leading feature in the nucleus of the Lake District. The cleavage is by no means connected with the beds of stratification, but the result of a mountain of mud, settling by its own superincumbent

weight, and finally baked by electro-chemical means. These mountains deny the possibility of having been upheaved in undulations by the earth's crust breaking up in normal waves of translation—since they form a complete series of diverging lines, under the depository influence of three separate tide waves, all of which are finally concentrated on Coddle Pike. Neither is that centre conspicuous in elevation—but the reverse—formed into a sort of rugged basin, amidst a circuit of lofty mountains.

In Naddle, thick beds of stratified schist are seen dipping to the south, on not more than some thirty degrees of inclination; and resting on conglomerate, as the primary foundation of a future superstructure carried southward, until a true centre has been worked out on Coddle Pike. Though the early deposits are somewhat complex, and drifted by a southern tide wave as far north as Naddle and St. John's Vale, yet we find the entire structure corresponding with laws of centricity at its close; and, by observation and attention, still capable of distinct analysis and synthesis, as if it were mechanical framework, each part fitted to its purpose and place designed.

Oldest Palæozoic Limestone.—Having shown that the primary nucleus of the Lake District is composed of mountains and drainage lines flowing from a position already ascertained, like radiations of light diffused from a common centre, our next step is to follow out these several radiations, newer in structure, which have been either added thereto at a future date, or drifted into previously vacant spaces.

Among the most interesting of these radiated additions, is the Coniston limestone. It is fossiliferous, and cannot therefore be classed as transition limestone, which ought to be purely non-fossiliferous. Hence, its true place is the most early Palæozoic limestone. This limestone is found everywhere resting immediately upon the older transition hills, along their southern escarpment, from the granite of Wasdale Crag on the east, to the granite of Bootle on the west, along a very narrow space, twenty-eight miles in length, except where at intervals it has been denuded by cross currents, such as Langdale, Grasmere, and Kentmere. In proof how closely it rests upon and against the older transition rocks, and determines their boundaries, it is found at Yew Tree, drifted into the deep cavity of Yew Dale, where the older hills are furrowed out a mile in depth, brought back again on the opposite side of the dale—Coniston flagstones occupying the central ground of Yew Dale—and, on completing such indentation into this dale, it resumes its place along the escarpment of the transition series, as if they had been a mould fitted for its reception; and into which it had been drifted by tidal forces.

Indeed, the way in which these rocks follow each other in successive series, shows how closely the unstratified rocks had regulated a future depository system; while it points to the nature of the previous operations, by which a crystalline structure had been fabricated amidst the meeting ground of three separate tide waves. No eruptive agency, depending upon incidents of chance, were likely to have reared barriers so centrical; nor of clearing the channels of navigation from sunken rocks composed of granite, and the rest of what are called igneous products. I admit that these are igneous in their composition, but the instrument of decomposition is gal-

vanic, and may have been as comparatively slow and cold meanwhile, as the formation of the suspended stalactite.

Newer series of Schist.—On the entire foreground of the most early Palæozoic limestone, in the direction of Morecambe Bay, or southward therefrom, we find beds of a newer schist, in superposition to that limestone. As this schist rests upon fossiliferous beds of limestone, and is in itself fossiliferous, its true place must be Palæozoic schist—a name which nobody can mistake at all acquainted with rocks bearing the slaty cleavage. All the series, slaty in structure, from the oldest Palæozoic limestone occupying the southern frontier of the older transition formation, up to Morecambe Bay, must therefore be classed as Palæozoic Schist. So far these conclusions may be placed in the category of accepted geology.

Nevertheless, here we arrive on delicate and questionable ground. How shall we settle the boundaries of Palæozoic schist? From the Duddon to Fountains Fell, in Yorkshire, a space of forty miles, radiations of schist, in advance of previous deposits, hold their sedimentary lines uniformly southward. Along this section, except where carboniferous limestone has been drifted into vacant spaces previously unoccupied by schist, we find the features of the district, the character of its rocks, and the direction of its hills and vallies, perfectly consimilar. Insomuch are we justified in extending the field of Palæozoic schist from the Duddon to Fountains Fell, and as far northwards as Sedberg and Wasdale Crag.

The Howgill, Cautley, and Tebay Fells, composed of schist, here come next under review. How shall we dispose of these? In what category shall we place them? It would seem that no deposits so old as transition schist rest on the south-eastern shoulder of Wasdale Crag. The samel of that locality—resting on the granite of Wasdale Crag, very hard in structure, fine grained, blue in colour, complicated in its cleavage joints, and distorted in its beds of stratification—is spread over this shoulder in the form of a thin mantle, resting its border on the granite of Wasdale Crag, and overlaid by the old red sandstone of Shap Wells. The characters of this samel, so called, may be readily accounted for, and shed much light on geology as a science. Mineral plates, so dissimilar in composition and structure as granite and samel, placed under the influence of oceanic torrents, would physically form a more intense galvanic battery, than plates of Palæozoic schist resting on one another, and elicit a local excess of electro-chemical intensity correspondingly.

The group of hills, therefore, lying on the south-eastern shoulder of Wasdale Crag, cannot be placed in a transition period of deposits, but in that of Palæozoic schist—coeval with that of Coniston, which also rests upon the immediate border of transition schist. The Tebay, Cautley, and Howgill Fells also, belong therefore to the series of Palæozoic schist.

With a body of facts before us, so plainly verified, how shall we class the several clusters of hills that lie on the northern borders of the main nucleus of the Lake District? Does the same rule of classification, which so distinctly applies to the southern region of this nucleus, fail in its application to its immediate northern border? By no means.

The group of hills, therefore, which shed their waters into the Derwent

and Cocker, from Peel Whyke to Gatesgarth, must be classed as Palæozoic schist. These are Harroth Fell, Whythop Fells, Whiteside, Grassmoor, Ladhouse, Whiteless Pike, Grisdale Pike, Cawsey Pike, Catbells, Goldskop, Highsnab, and Robinson. The Skiddaw cluster of hills also, resting on their central nucleus, as already described, must therefore be consimilarly classed; as well as the district of Matterdale and Gowbarrow Parks, where extended beyond the boundaries of transition schist.

The several hills also, bearing the slaty cleavage to the westward of the granite of Red Pike, follow the same order of classification. These are,—Dent, Cold Fell, Bleng, and Ponsonby Fells, part of Copeland Forest, and Blakeley. Had space permitted, much might have been added in this place, in corroboration of the laws of drift, supported by physical facts, by which the material of these hills has been rolled upon a previously constructed base. Fossil remains, indeed, conclusively show that a progressive subsidence of the ocean had taken place; inasmuch as animal and fossil plants are found, deeply embedded in the earth, which have been the inhabitants of previously dry land. All the earth has been primarily covered by the ocean, and a portion of it must then have become dry land before the rest, and that portion is now the most elevated. I should be glad to learn what scheme and order of uplifting agency would agree with these plain facts, without violating mechanical laws, and those proofs which surface lineaments afford.

Old Red Sandstone.—At the commencement of the old red sandstone depositions, the radiations from the nucleus of the Lake District had spread themselves over a wider area. The outline, nevertheless, remained equally as distinct as that which determined the limitations of transition schist; and at the close of the Palæozoic schist, we then find all the main lakes lying enclosed between the older and the newer schists, except a small space at the lower end of Ulswater.

When the deposition of Palæozoic schist had been completed, we find Dent the then representative of Saint Bees' Heads. Here it is a law of moving waters carrying matter in suspension that, when they meet any obstacle, instead of deposition taking place at the point of collision, the current rebounds, and deposition takes place where the force of that rebound is exhausted; owing to such reaction, old red sandstone is not found resting on Dent, but forms the axis of Wediker Rigg, where such a rebound might be expected to place it. There it is detected, in the streamlet of Whillimoor, on the south-western shoulder of Wediker, in the form of a fine conglomerate, From this point it can be traced no further, being lost sight of in the axis of that ridge; yet it explains, in passing, an important feature in the complex geology of that ground.

In tracing the western and northern boundaries of Palæozoic schist, from Dent around Binsey to Caldbeck, old red sandstone is not seen in its place; and would seem to have been overlaid by a newer structure. But in the neighbourhood of Hesket New Market it is again detected in its true position, yet again overlaid in its continuation around Carrock and Souter-fell.

Under Wanthwaite Crag, through Flascow, West and East Mell Fells, and up to Dunmallet, at the foot of Ulswater lake, it is extensively developed, in a rough conglomerate dipping in a northern and easterly direction.

In Dacre Beck this conglomerate is found overlaid by a much finer one; and in ascending the hill towards Dacre, a fine grained and true old red sandstone is seen dipping under the carboniferous limestone of High Gate and Penruddock.

In tracing this system in a south-eastern direction from Pooley Bridge, it is met with in the stream of the Lowther several times, as far as Shap Abbey; and, in direct continuation, at Shap Wells, it is seen resting upon Palæozoic schist, there called samel. Whence it may be conspicuously traced along the base of the Tebay and Cautley Fells into Ravenstonedale.

These plain and obvious facts, exhibiting the old red sandstone in a direct chain from Whitehaven or Wediker Rigg to Ravenstonedale, except where at intervals overlaid by newer deposits, sanctions an inference every way agreeable to geological induction, that the whole of the Cumberland plain is underlaid by old red sandstone; and extending under Cross Fell into the counties of Durham and Northumberland. For, as it is seen dipping under Cross Fell, north-eastward, in the parishes of Croglin, Renwick, Melmerby, Ousby, and Kirkland, the fair inference is that, without any material fault, it underlies the Cross Fell range of hills, as well as those of Shap, Orton, and Asby, which all dip alike, and in regular order above the old red sandstone, except a denudation of the newer and upper stratas, by the cross currents of the rivers Eden and the Lune.

Except the old red sandstone of Sedbergh, it is altogether wanting in its true place along the entire of the southern borders of the Palæozoic schist formation, having probably been absorbed ere it reached its destination, by its deposition in Ireland and South Wales, or it may form the axis of Longridge Fell, Bleasdale Moor, and Lougha Pike, in North Lancashire; or gone off into the base of the Penine chain.

Oldest Millstone Grit and Shale of the Penine Chain.—A minute examination of the primary axis of the Penine chain of hills, viewed as a column based upon the Cheviots, leads us directly to the rough, highly granular, and compact millstone grit, which composes that axis, interstratified with beds of dark coloured shale. On tracing the sources of the rivers Esk and Liddel, and their tributary streamlets, this sandstone is met with, and lining most of the vallies between the hills belonging to the clay slate series, on which it is seen to rest. Here it has been, by many geologists, classed as old red sandstone, to which it may be accepted as equivalent in the date of its deposition; yet its character and properties are very different, being essentially silicious and millstone grit in composition, distinguished by a worthless herbage, wholly at variance with that of the old red sandstone.

In Keelder, Kidland Moor, and Rothbury, it rests upon the schistoze formation of the Cheviots, and the true old red sandstone is there wanting. A sandstone, passing under the name of millstone grit, perfectly consimilar to that of the Esk, Liddel, Keelder, Kidland Moor, and Rothbury, in the upper regions and tributary streamlets of the river Wharf. Nor was any other strata met with, except shale, in the excavation of the great central tunnel on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway; and neither limestone nor the coal measures were met with in this central tunnel, 600 feet below the surface. This body of facts show that the axis of the Penine chain is composed

of an older class of millstone grit and shale, which underlie the carboniferous limestone. The sequence of its deposition may in all likelihood be that of the old red sandstone of the vale of Strathmore, of which it is probably the more rolling and granular portions drifted, at an early date, around the eastern escarpment of the Cheviots.

Oldest Millstone Grit of the immediate Lake District.—This gritstone is not met with in its true place on the southern borders of the Palæozoic schist formation; indicating, in such omission, an intimate connexion with the old red sandstone, which is also wanting there. The oldest millstone grit is however thinly spread over the northern escarpment of that series, more especially on those points where the true old red sandstone is not brought to day—the Catlands and Brownrigg range of hills for instance. At the latter place, a fine-grained flagstone has been obtained, light in colour, compact in structure, rather fine-grained, and very durable. Insomuch, leading to a conclusion that old red sandstone, yellow sandstone, and the oldest millstone grit, from the Grampians on the north, and through the axis of the Penine chain and its outlyers, may be so nearly allied in superposition with one another, as to place them in a common class almost above the conglomerates and breccias, which commonly form the base of that group.

Basalt.—The sequence of dates, in which a depository system progressed, is detected with uncommon exactness, throughout the Penine chain of hills, on strict attention to the place held by basalt, among the carboniferous system. A region so intimately blended with the geology of the Lake District, as to claim a careful notice.

It has been already shown that the primary axis of the Penine chain is composed of the oldest millstone grit, commonly red in colour, highly granular, and compact in structure, different in mineralogical types from old red sandstone. In the progress of depository operations, this elevated chain of hills, midway between an eastern and a western tide wave, has undergone a sequence of extraordinary changes in form and direction. From the Cheviots on the north, to the great tunnel of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway on the south, the watershed line of this chain constantly approaches nearly to a straight line, as if it had been poised and placed in equilibrio between two equally opposing forces; or a depository process worked out finally by an equal collision of tidal waves. Orderly as this centrical axis of our island may be now observed to be—at an earlier date, as determined by accepted geology, or undeniable facts in the superposition of stratified beds—its original watershed line and axis are found to have been exceedingly sinuous, distorted, and angular; and we arrive at these facts by carefully tracing basalt throughout the system in all its several localities.

The material of this highly galvanic rock, when placed under given conditions, so as to constitute a working battery, has been drifted by tidal forces on the northern, eastern, and western coasts of Scotland, out of polar deeps. On the Isle of Sky an extensive deposit is met with. Tracing it from thence, to Canna, Rum, Eig, Muck, Staffa, Mull, and Rathlin, to the county of Antrim, we then find it drifted around the Mull of Cantyre, on the Isle of Arran; and next distributed over the great Scottish plain of Perth, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Similar materials, highly ferruginous in composition,

having been drifted at a common date, around Peterhead and the Mull of Cantyre. Nor need I ask the origin of iron. It is as much a primary metal as clay and sand are primary earths; and, in some of its forms, equally as buoyant. Becoming also, under given conditions, highly magnetic, and electro-chemically active, I need add nothing of its origin, nor of its qualities and properties in basalt, than that it is an ingredient therein. And we observe some of its leading features normally displayed in the Ochils, and in the Lomond, the Saline, Dumferline, Burntisland, and Kirkaldy ranges of hills. The Ochils are distinguished by a more steep escarpment northward, and a flat acclivity ascending from the southward, with a southern dip in the beds of stratification, similar to the Shap and Cross Fell ranges.

The vale of Strathmiglo and Falkland presents an instance of stratification, still more exactly and normally representing a section drawn from Tebay, through Dufton and Cross Fell. Looking northwards therefrom, the Ochil range is comparatively flat, and easy of ascent. Southwards, from the vale, the Lomonds are precipitous, with the planes of stratification dipping towards a flat declivity on the south.

So that in going from Strathmiglo, across the Lomonds, from north to south, into Strath Leven, we meet with a type of the Cross Fell range, as seen in the Newcastle coal field. Thick beds of yellow sandstone, in ascending a steep escarpment, are seen dipping in the direction of such ascent, overlaid by a lower bed of coal, succeeded by basalt, beds of limestone, and an upper coal series. Yet, in following out this line southward, to Burntisland, we find this form of dip what I should call normally reversed—namely, a powerful tide wave has held its course along Strath Leven, thrown off its material latterly on double points of exhaustion, until currents, less powerful in pressure, finally cut off the planes of stratification, and left them dipping from north to south, and from south to north, synclinally on Strath Leven. Here we gain a distinct type of the basalt, afar off, on its line of drift, both as concerns the order of superposition, and as a sea beach, at a given date. Tracing, by obvious facts, the exactness of its tidal course, by Fenwick, Bamborough, Beadnell, Dunstonborough, Howick, Ratchiff, Alnwick, West Harle, the Roman Wall, and Green Head, to Temmon, in Cumberland.

For three miles, from Dunstonborough Castle to Howick, it still composes the beach of the sea, on a low angle seaward, and holds a precipitous escarpment landwards, at the point of an exhausted force, cut away by a minor current; and this is everywhere its form, from Fenwick to Green Head, whether in detached patches, series of hills, or planes of stratification. Between Whelpington and Bavington, these patches afford an instance of uniformity without a single mistake.

By proofs like these, at a former date, we detect the true figure of the Penine chain—namely, a Norwegian tide wave fell back on Fenwick, and rebounding outwards again on Dunstonborough, next fell inwards on Temmon into the Solway, preparing the way for a rebounding wave, in which the combined forces of an eastern and a western wave drifted out a chain of basalt from Petterill Crooks, in Cumberland, through the eastern moorlands of Yorkshire, to Harwood Dale.

The sequence of this occurrence, in geological events, is a plain statement

in accepted geology, illustrated by lower and upper series of strata. Basalt is newer than the lowest beds of carboniferous limestone, and the lowest beds of coal. It preceded, in deposition, the great ten fathom limestone, underlies therefore the upper millstone grit, the main coal fields of Northumberland and Durham, of which it is the natural boundaries, and is older than the upper beds of the entire Cross Fell range. It occupies a point of exhaustion then between a great tidal current, bounded southward by old red sandstone and the Palæozoic schist of North Yorkshire, flowing eastward through Stainmoor; and a parallel current bearing on Hartside, West Auckland, and Whitby. For as the whinsill of Alston underlies the great limestone, and also some of its inferior beds, so is basalt more ancient than most of the deposits composing the Cross Fell range of hills. Rigidly inductive conditions lead us to tidal laws, forming a basaltic range from Petterill Crooks to Harwood Dale, exceeding one hundred miles in length. The western commencement is plain. It rises immediately from the bed of the river Petterill, without at all crossing that stream; then takes the centre of a conspicuous chain of hills, through Little Barrock, Great Barrock, and Castle Hughen. Suddenly denuded to a low level, at Armthwaite Bay, by which the river Eden escapes from an otherwise barred channel; it reascends precipitously to Coom Pike, Napeton Common, Ruckcroft, Crindle Dykes, Blunder Fell, Scale, and Renwick; forming the direct axis of a chain of eminences beautifully defined to the eye in crossing Hartside, from Alston to Penrith.

Along the western escarpment of the Cross Fell range of hills, basalt is met with in its place, dipping on a north-eastern course; and having traversed the base of Hartside, it forms the whinsill, as an interstratified member, in the Dufton Fell and Alston mining districts. Affording proofs that basalt has been deposited in its place as tidal drift, the same as sandstone, limestone, and coal measures even, with which it is found associated; and here composes a galvanic battery, to which the mineral wealth of this great mining district may be fairly attributed.

Basalt having emerged to day again, from under Hartside, it composes the northern escarpment of Caldron Snout, forms the material of High Force Waterfall, take the direction of Middleton in Teesdale, and Eggleston, composes an overlying stratum in the ridge of Bolam; and in a course, broken at intervals partly, bearing upon Yarm, Stanton, Newby, Nunthorpe, Egton Bridge, and Gothland, terminates in Harwood Dale, after having traversed the eastern moorlands of Yorkshire, and prepared a base for these moorlands to rest upon.

From Dunstonborough to Temmon and Gapshiels, basalt traces out the precise line of an ancient sea beach. From Petterill Crooks to Harwood Dale, it decides a line of relative exhaustion between a pair of tidal currents, running parallel to each other, and parallel also with the northern border of the Palæozoic schist formation, from Caldbeck Fells to Fountains Fell.

When a Norwegian tide wave fell from off Dunstonborough, into a deep bay in the direction of the Solway Frith, on the conditions already given, two separate currents were naturally originated, on an angle of the incidence to the primary one, and took south-eastern courses parallel to each other, depositing the material of basalt at the point of a relative exhaustion of

forces lying between them. These premises given; let geometry and mathematics decide the depository law here affirmed.

Coeval with these sedimentary occurrences, a chain of basalt has been deposited, at intervals, from Sunderland, near Cockermouth, to Berrier. In its course composing the main material of Binsey, and skirting the northern escarpment of Caldbeck Fells; probably overlying a portion of the old red sandstone system.

Carboniferous Limestone of the immediate Lake District.—At the date when the deposition of carboniferous limestone commenced in the immediate Lake District, we find that a material change in tidal conditions had occurred. The axis of the Penine chain had been formed, though in a disorderly and imperfect outline, by the deposition of the oldest millstone grit, and the old red sandstone of Croglin, Renwick, Melmerby, Ousby, and Kirkland. Hence the tide wave of the Solway, which, at the date of the Palæozoic schist formation, had been limited in the range of its influence, by a Norwegian tide wave having held the line of Ulswater. But no sooner had the effects of that wave been withdrawn, than the Solway wave took the free range of the valley of the Eden, even into Yorkshire, as is proved by boulders of Shap granite having been floated on icebergs over Stainmoor, and in the direction of Hull. Exact attention to the leading facts of accepted geology, as a science, afford this data.

The entire of the carboniferous limestone—on the western and northern borders of the Lake District, from Saint Bees' Heads, to the Nine Standards range of hills, which separates Westmorland from Yorkshire—holds its line of drift from Hensingham and Cleator, to the source of the river Eden, which runs through a remarkably steep, precipitous, and narrow ravine, composed of limestone.

The Dissington limestone is an outlyer from Wediker Rigg, formed by the rebounding laws of fluid forces, similar to those which fixed the axis of Wediker Rigg; and the limestone of Hensingham, Cleator, and Lamplugh, is the filling up of a vacant space between the older hill of Dent and Blake Fell on the east, and Wediker on the west. In other words, it has been drifted into a valley and deposited there.

We have next to trace this limestone along its line of drift, which extends from Cleator to the source of the river Eden, in an uninterrupted and narrow girdle, seventy-five miles in length, which everywhere preserves an almost uniform elevation, conforming at every point to the radiated figure of the ground previously prepared for its reception. From Lamplugh it goes by Pardshaw, Brigham, Bridekirk, Blencrake, Sunderland, Tallentire, Gilcrux, Plumbland, Parsonby, Threapland, Bothel, Torpenhow, Ireby, Ruthwaite, Uldale, Aughertree, Sandal, Boltongate, Quarryhill, Smythybrow, Catlands, Red Gills, Cleamire, Brocklebank, Brownrigg, Paddygill, Welpha, Caldbeck, Hesket New Market, Warnel, Southernby, Berrier, Penruddock, falling back to Greystoke, Johnby, and Lamonby; and recontinuing its course from Penruddock, by Stainton, Pooley, Thrimby, Shap, Orton, Asby, Wharton, and through Mallerstang to the very source of the river Eden.

This line of outcrop is very far from what may be called mantle-shaped, since, in many of its sections, its track is sinuous in the extreme; and yet

with marvellous exactness, along with equality in elevation. For instance, at Bothel, it by no means traverses the deep valley of the river Ellen, to Quarryhill; but falls back as much as four miles, to Ruthwaite, then crosses upon its ordinary level to Uldale, and retraverses the valley of Ellen to Quarryhill, making a circuit of fully nine miles, in place of a direct path across that valley, less than two miles in length, as laid down in our several geological maps. These evidences are of vast importance to the progress of geological science, since they involve a multiplicity of problems, which amply confirm Neptunian laws, and leave no possibility of reconciling facts like these with normal waves of translation having ever obtained, which has very recently become a favourite theory of the day.

Passing over a variety of remarks, which, from Cleator to Thrimby, might seem worthy of attention, the entire ridge of Shap, Crosby Fell, Orton Scar, Powston Knot, and Asby Scar, claim, nevertheless, to be noticed by the way. This ridge is ordinarily 1300 feet above the sea level, and is placed centrically between the rivers Eden and Lune, until the Eden finally rounds its eastern extremity. From Cleator to Thrimby there is commonly a single thick bed of limestone. But in the Crosby and Orton ridge there are not fewer than three distinct beds of limestone, interstratified with beds of sandstone, all of which dip from the parallelism of the Lune to that of the Eden. So that were all the upper strata wholly removed as far as the lowest limestone, and to the old red sandstone, a constant and regular declination of that formation would be found from the bed of the Lune, towards that of the Eden, and running beneath the latter stream towards that of Cross Fell; showing that the entire structure of this elevated ridge, which forms a conspicuous feature of the county of Westmorland, is newer than the channel of the Lune; as the beds of stratification from the Lune, in the direction of the Eden, to the very summit of this mountain chain, holds its dip uniformly from the Lune, and towards the Eden. Why, therefore, has the beds of stratification, as met with in the Shap and Orton limestone, been elevated, while those of the old red sandstone, on which these beds rest, has been depressed on a regular declination? Because the upper group is altogether a more recent one, the material of which has been drifted, at a subsequent date, upon the declination of an older structure, and placed between the range of two separate currents, the forces of which had been exhausted latterly. The stronger current having deposited the whole material on a low angle of ascent; and a less powerful one having cut off the advancing beds of the other precipitously. A normal law of deposition, which has very commonly happened, in even extended sequence, and as seen on the side of Cross Fell. The Tyne having afforded the stronger current comparatively, and the Eden a weaker one, has uniformly cut away the ascending beds of that range of hills, along its western escarpment, in a precipitous form, from Talkin to Stainmoor. The same normal law of a sedimentary process, which obtains in the Shap and Orton range of hills, is gone over again on the side of Cross Fell, like waves of normal translation repeated; the weaker checking the advance of a stronger power. The impetus gained on the side advanced from, being subdued by a minor force on that gone towards, and appearing as if its action were suddenly checked; the

very same law of active forces which originates the Helm Wind, and governs its phenomena. The distribution of limestone on the southern borders of the Lake District, is exceedingly regular in its general features. From the Duddon to Grassington, and Whernside, in Kettlewell, it is everywhere found drifted from the South Irish Channel, upon an earlier structure, composed of Palæozoic schist. Whence the newer is commonly interlineated with an older series, in spherical radiations, expanding southwards, or forming additional hills in advance of previous deposits, or spread out along their escarpments, or rounding their bases, corresponding to the laws of fluid forces in an active state. On these conditions, therefore, a sectional line drawn from the Duddon to Grassington, from east to west, is a constantly repeated series of faults, in a Plutonian sense, and of perfect conformity in a Neptunian one. Powerful operations of tidal forces and evidences of drift conformable thereto, are still to be traced upon our own shores, such as are now presented in Morecambe Bay, where the sands, furrowed by the water channels, furnish a complete type of primeval geological formation, ascending from those sands, in similar directions, to carboniferous limestone, Palæozoic schist, the oldest Palæozoic limestone, and to transition schist in regular order, and without a single malconformation intervening. I shall have to review ground again under a different heading.

Carboniferous Limestone of the Penine chain of Hills.—As the central axis of the Penine chain is composed of an older millstone grit, interstratified with an aluminous, bituminous, and calcarious shale, so do we find carboniferous limestone almost everywhere overspreading the lower bases and declivities of these hills conformably. The drifted material of this limestone, and the beds of white and yellow sandstone with which it is interstratified, forming the great Cross Fell range of hills, extending from Farlam, in Cumberland, to Stainmoor, and the several beds of a sedimentary process ascend from the side of Northumberland and Durham, on gentle and regular acclivities, until suddenly cut away along a sharp escarpment, to the westward, by a powerful current at a given date flowing along the valley of the river Eden. Repeating the structure of the Shap, Crosby, and Orton Ridge, in a normal sequence, whilst these physical conditions still remain as evidences of past events, bequeathed to us in immutable records.

Upper Millstone Grit.—What has gone before, in reference to carboniferous limestone, from Whitehaven, by Catlands, to Kirby Stephen, and what follows immediately after, the upper millstone grit, is so conformable, as to need but little notice. It is everywhere the undersill of the coal measures; variable in breadth, however, in its course through its several localities.

In the valley of the Eilen it lines the two sides thereof with an exactness so agreeable to a sedimentary system, by the agency of tidal distribution, as to leave no physical evidence for the assumption of Plutonian interference. Indeed, Plutonian observation has overlooked this orderly and beautiful instance of drift, inasmuch as it afforded means of correcting a manifest error, in mapping carboniferous limestone as traversing a deep valley, which it fails in it entering.

As the basalt of Petterill Crooks, Great Barrock, Castle Hughen, Coom Pike, Ruckcroft, and Renwick, is older than the upper millstone grit, such

a chain of basalt afforded shelter to a broad area of ground, for that millstone grit to rest upon. All Plutonian geologists have failed to notice this fact, which forms a leading feature in the geology of the Lake District; showing how much more readily correct views of a depository system detects the distribution of materials than the most careful hammering effects, unassisted by laws of tidal drift, or those of exact physics.

The Lazonby flagstone, or upper millstone grit, occupies the exact space of ground, nearly from the basalt of Petterill Crooks and Armthwaite, southward, as bounded by the river Eden on the east, the Petterill on the west, and the carboniferous limestone of the Shap range of hills on the south. But also overlies the immediate borders of the basalt from Armthwaite Bay to Hartside.

Coal Measures.—As a leading feature of the Lake district, nothing imparts more conformity of structure than the tidal watershed of Saint Bees' Heads. At Cleator and Hensingham, the progress of the limestone, south-westward, is wholly closed, and the upper millstone grit lapped around its termini. The coal measures follow in due succession. A lower new red sandstone, magnesian limestone, and an upper red sandstone, with alabaster or plaster rock, finish the structure, each in its conformable place. Presenting in a section of eleven miles, from Red Pike to Saint Bees' Heads, a complete series of rocks met within the district, in their several classes, from granite, to the close of the Palæozoic order.

Whilst this ground advanced slowly, yet such advance was nevertheless constant, and at the close of the upper millstone grit and the coal measures, the spherical radiations of the system formed almost a regular zone, from Saint Bees' Head, by Maryport, Aspatria, Rosley Hill, and Sebergham, to the upper declivities of Castle Sowerby, until the new red sandstone, in the neighbourhood of Nether Scales, is seen immediately to overlie the upper millstone grit, leaving no place for the coal measures, inasmuch as that millstone grit, between the rivers Eden and Petterill, is concerned. Yet the new red sandstone of Ousby and Dufton may nevertheless overlie these measures since the out crop is met with to the eastward of Brough.

New Red Sandstone, Magnesian Limestone, and Alabaster or Gypsum.—The line of drift, at the close of the coal measures, from Maryport, by Aspatria, Crookdake, Westward Church, Brackenthwaite, and Nether Scales, to the river Petterill, has now become much fainter in its radiated features than at the close of the upper millstone grit. A fact which every scheme of uplifting agency stands opposed to; and which drifted materials fully reconciles, in all their beautifully furrowed proportions.

On the north of the line here delineated, the entire ground from Croglin by Petterill Crooks and Nether Scales, to Maryport, down to the Solway Frith, is occupied by new red sandstone and diluvial beds composed of clay and sand, in nearly equal proportions, or inclining more to the silicious than the aluminous side of the account. With the exception, however, of a range of magnesian limestone, extending from Broadfield, by Chalk Beck, to Low Ling, on the north-west of Rosley Hill; and a deposit of gypsum also at Coat Hill and Cumwhitton.

Whilst these outlines describe the new red sandstone on the north of the

basaltic range from Petterill Crooks to Renwick, yet it leaves a space of ground bounded by basalt northwards, the river Eden westward, in the direction of Brough, and the Cross Fell range of hills on the east, occupied by new red sandstone; and completely isolated within a girdle composed of older stratified beds, which would sanction a conclusion that its material has been mainly derived from the denudations of the girdle of millstone grit, which determines its boundaries nearly on every side. The more especially as the upper millstone grit, situate between the rivers Eden and Petterill, bear the most satisfactory records of transverse or cross currents through Tarn Wadling, Abbot Moss, along the sides of and across by Scratchmeal Scar, Long Moss, and other places.

On the southern borders of the Lake District, new red sandstone is sparingly deposited. But it is met with along a broad area of ground from Saint Bees' Heads to Millom, resting mainly on the unstratified rocks, transition schist, and Palæozoic schist, as at Black Combe, Dent, and Cold Fell. Showing, in this series of facts, that the material of coal has failed in being drifted to the south-eastward of Saint Bees' Head, the watershed locality on which a north-west tide wave still divides its waters north and south.

TIDAL PHENOMENA.—No where can we take our stand within the regions of the Lake District, without proofs of tidal influence coming under notice. The symmetrical grandeur, which a view up Ulswater presents to the eye, embodies in the imagination the fury of wild torrents furrowing out vast ravines, in all the depths of harmonious shadows and gracefully rounded brows. Such is the course of a Norwegian tide wave flowing in the direction of Coddle Pike.

Cast the eye on the gorge of Borrowdale, from Crow Park, and we detect the sports of similar waves, bringing out shadows equally deep, harmonious, and rugged in outline. Nor does a glance up Newlands afford an instance of mountain brows less pleasing, because tidal furrows are there more plastic and softened than those of Ulswater and Borrowdale.

Nor is Buttermere second to any of these in varied forms and awful shadows, resting on the wild frontal of Honister Crag, distorted and yet formal under the chisellings of Neptune's rage. Ennerdale Water and Wast Water display instances consimilar to what has been already said. Whilst the magnificent scenery ranging up Langland and into Grasmere, as seen from the bosom of Windermere Lake, bring to mind the agency of fearful torrents beating on Alpine regions, and scooping out classic vales ornamented by normal carvings. And nowhere are these beauties and those distortions of rocky eminences, fashioned by the wild throes of oceanic forces, more vivid than the views taken on the Old Man mountain from Coniston Lake. What enlists the passing stranger to these sublime beauties, is mainly attributable to the centricity and eccentricity of a triple collision of tide waves under Neptune's trident, having levelled their strokes on every brow, and furrowed every vale. These regions indeed contain beauties that are specially their own. Endless features of wildness, and diversified scenery in a compressed area, are nevertheless geometrically centred on Coddle Pike. Under the influence of mere madness, Pluto could never have achieved so much exact-

ness of parts to a whole body, worked out mathematically on a geometrical centre, and in spherical radiations, denying to waves of translation a place.

Limestone, beached, scared, scoured, and caverned, by tidal agency.—In tracing a continuous chain of carboniferous limestone, along the northern escarpment of the Lake District, from Cleator to Shap, neither beached, scared, nor scoured limestone is met with. The subdued waters of the Solway, flowing smoothly around a series of projecting eminences, smoothed off every brow of limestone. This fact is worthy of notice.

No sooner do we reach a locality on which a southern tide wave fell perpendicularly on a structure composed of limestone, than features altogether different are met with, as compared with the northern declivities of a limestone formation. And this difference extends over every part of the structure, transversely from Warton Crag, to the Shap and Orton range of hills; and longitudinally from Cartmell in Lancashire, to Grassington in Yorkshire, which form the precise boundaries on which a southern tide wave fell perpendicularly northward. For the same wave failed to leave similar phenomena so strikingly behind it, in its lateral deposits of limestone within the trough of Bolland. It has been only, therefore, where a heavy tide wave was immediately broken on its foreground, by strongly resisting barriers, like the Palæozoic schist series, from the Duddon to Grassington, that these multifarious and marked appearances are met with.

Should we take our stand on the conical hills of Orton Scars, we observe three similarly-formed hills westward—Shap and Crosby Beacon, and Crosby Scar. Looking eastward we also see Powston Knot and Asby Scar, equally alike in elevations and features. Whilst the composition of these hills, near their summits, where eddies played around conical structures 1300 feet above the present sea level, is commonly aggregations of Producta (now Leptæna) Antiquata; yet, on the lower declivities of these hills fossils are very thinly distributed. Proving that the tops of the hills were comparatively shallow water, and suited for living creatures, whilst deeper waters had not their swarms of animated nature.

Looking southward from these Scars, we observe that a swelling tide wave, along the valley of the Lune, must have anciently fallen directly on this ground; whence it presents a triple line of horizontal sea beach, nearly to the summit; and transversely, Scars obtain, which are immediately succeeded northwards by a vast area of scoured limestone, running for several miles towards Stainmoor. Here every fact required is broadly developed in the plainest forms; and each law in its place repeated.

When we come upon the foreground of the carboniferous limestone southward, Warton Crag, Yealand, Arnside, Storth Crag, Beetham, Hale, Dalton Fell, Farlton Knot, Scout Scar, Haverbreak, Whitbarrow Scar, Grange Rocks, Witherslack Scar, and Cartmell Scar, present instances of sea beaches, grand scars, and widely-spread scoured limestone, often within sight of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, again and again repeated; proving, by rigid induction, that these strong evidences, struck upon rocks of immutable limestone, occurred whilst that limestone was in a soft state, and ere induration had been effected. There these facts remain, as when left by waters less agitated, and a tidal swell more subdued, mainly assign-

able to doors and bars which bridled the proud waves, having been progressively completed, and those waters disburthened of the silt they previously suspended in solution.

Along the eastern and western borders of the Lune valley, Palæozoic schist extends itself southward as far as Kirby Lonsdale, with the exception of a thin lining of limestone spread over the bed of the Lune, or ascending the acclivities of its immediate banks. Up Leck Beck, however, some strong instances of tidal forces intervene, which extend to the Palæozoic schist, as seen in the beautifully drawn declivity of Barkin, to the eastward of Barbon and Middleton Fells.

It is not, however, until we reach Chapel-le-dale, to the eastward, that the most remarkable instances of beached, scared, scoured, and caverned limestone are met with. At Ingleton, the valley presents a deep section of Palæozoic schist, rising precipitously on both sides thereof to a considerable height. Eight miles further eastward, in the Ribble valley, to the south of Horton-le-dale, we find a similar section repeated, which to the north of Clapham, forms an elevated structure, composed of Palæozoic schist, and extending from the one valley to the other. This vast arched brow, between Ingleton and the Ribble, composes the advanced and southern base of Ingleborough. A parallel and transverse section, through Ingleborough, taken a mile further northward, exhibits a vast structure, composed of carboniferous limestone, beds of shale and sandstone, placed upon the summit of this huge base of Palæozoic schist; and accordingly as the system ascends Chapel-le-dale on the west, and Horton-le-dale on the east, we find the limestone exhibiting exact sea beaches, as if they were some creek of an estuary, bordered by level marsh land; at the same time displaying ascending series of horizontal beaches, on the sides of Ingleborough and Whernside, corresponding with each other on both sides of Chapel-le-dale, up to the very summits of the mountains. Whilst the same class of incidents, which in these respects obtain in Chapel-le-dale, are repeated on the eastern flanks of Ingleborough, in the valley of the Ribble, between that mountain and Penyghant, and also more faintly like incidents recur between Penyghant and Fountains Fell still further eastward.

To recapitulate, the southern faces of Whernside, Ingleborough, Penyghant, and Fountains Fell, hold a common bearing southward, are similar in features, seem elevated alike, and the same in geological structure, as if a tidal instrument from the south directed upon one of them had been equally applied to all, and placed each of them on bases of Palæozoic schist, previously furrowed into separate hills and dales, with planes of stratification essentially different from those above, denying every scheme of uplifting agency that can be reasonably entertained.

In the more northern and upper declivities of Chapel-le-dale and Horton-le-dale, the carboniferous limestone is seen overlying Palæozoic schist. This has led to a distinct class of phenomena. The caverns of Yordas, Weathercote, and others, when retreating tidal waters descended through open joints of limestone, in a soft state, and fell upon a base compound of Palæozoic schist, less pervious to water, and liable to denudation, these caverns were a natural result. The Clapham cavern also, descending from Gaping Hole,

on the southern brow of Ingleborough, is plainly attributable to a scouring force, on similar conditions. Indeed, there are hundreds of these caverns on the declivities of Ingleborough and Penyghant, all of which may be readily traced to a common origin.

In further proof of the views here taken, the summit of Ingleborough presents a spacious plateau, bordered by a sea beach, and its upper beds swarm with fossiliferous memorials of the past; whilst some of the upper parts of Chapel-le-dale are so profusely covered over with blocks of scoured limestone, as to delude the stranger, descending thereon from Whernside, into a belief that they are extended sheets of water, where none is met with.

The entire foreground of Gigglewick Scar, Stainforth Scar, Attarmire, Hey-hill, and Castlebar, near Settle, each and all attest a breaching force on limestone from the south, while in a state of softness, having cut away a portion of the material deposited, and left these several Scars as records of its power, and of the precise direction from whence its blows have uniformly come. On the northern areas of these Scars, the ground is uniformly flattened, and wholly different from its southern aspect. In this instance, however, the strong power left its effects upon its own side of the structure, owing to the ground in advance having been previously barred by older deposits.

In continuation eastward, on the very same frontier, facing southward also, Malham Cove and Goredale, the termini of Malham Dale, place before us stupendous instances which the beaching force of tidal waters, directed upon limestone in a state of softness, has effected at an early date. Malham Moor also, and the vicinity of Malham Tarn are continuations of Malham Cove and Goredale, northward, which exhibits beached and scoured limestone, more especially the former, in profuse abundance. Broadley Moor also, to the north east of this locality, presents a great variety of beached limestone.

In the upper regions of Wharfdale, Kelsey Crag affords a magnificent instance of breached or Scar limestone. In continution, eastward, the western escarpment of Whernside, in Kettlewell, presents several instances of the most superb sea beaches in ascending terraces, tier above tier, and up Littondale, where rebounding waves have spent their violence, this class of tidal phenomena is repeated again and again, wherever the fury of a southern tide wave could penetrate. Yet such phenomena is never met with, except where a southern tide might reach, granting the elevation of a tide wave required, to answer the conditions here laid down.

All at once, however, at Grassington, still further to the eastward, these sea beaches, scars, scours, and caverns, formed in and errosions on limestone by tidal forces, cease altogether, on the very locality where a south-western tide wave might have reached, had it not been checked by the counter action of a Norwegian one.

Not only is this locality the precise centre of our island, from east to west, but it is plainly the position also, where Palæozoic schist ceased to underlay the carboniferous limestone, except at a depth below the present sea level. No sooner, therefore, does the ground come within the range of a Norwegian tide wave, and beyond the reach of a southern wave, falling perpendicularly

on a back ground composed of Palæozoic schist, than an entire class of phenomena are observed to cease. The entire space of limestone deposit, indeed, which comes within given physical conditions, is indeed branded by a singular mark on the foreground, which nobody can mistake that has ever noticed it attentively.

Elevation of deposits by Tidal Forces.—Looking to the specific gravity and buoyancy of different materials, we find their several properties and chemical affinities intimately concerned in determining by tidal forces a depository phenomena. The buoyancy of clay, in a finely divided state, fits it for being floated to the tops of the highest mountains. Silex in grains sticks to such clay. Hence they are found blended into common masses; or on the other hand, sand separated from clay has rolled downwards, and is often found on the lower declivities of hills. The material of lime is readily held in solution. This property, as floating matter, has retained it longer in a state of solution than the rest of the earths, and delayed its deposition conformably thereto; whilst its glutinous properties and affinity for itself, have frequently elevated it as a deposit, far above the present sea level. On the great Cumberland plain, the diluvial clays are found on the lower class of levels, and never elevated more than 800 feet above the sea. Hence has arisen a class of physical laws, which have contributed alike to amalgamate or separate bases of clay, sand, lime, and iron, agreeably to the several incidents under which they happened to be placed.

Boulders.—These throw great light on the direction of former currents. On the lower levels of Cumberland, numerous and heavy blocks of Kirkcudbrightshire granite are met with, accompanied by incidents which would go to show that they have been floated on icebergs at some given date. And here the Wasdale Crag granite affords distinct proofs of the direction of tidal currents, from its character being altogether its own. Thus we find it carried in vast and numerous blocks across the valley of Shap Well, and placed on the declivities of Crosby Beacon, up to its very summit, 1300 feet above the sea level. Now these blocks may be traced in the direction of, on, and over Stainmoor, in Yorkshire. Showing that a huge current took its course along the valley of the Eden, at an early date, in parallelism with the basalt of the Yorkshire moorlands. On the opposite hand, also, blocks of Shap granite are found in the direction of Cartmell, showing that an advanced tide wave from there reached Wasdale Crag, and in its receding course carried away icebergs bearing blocks of granite. Hence we prove that a considerable portion of Wasdale Crag granite has been floated off, far and wide, at an early date.

On the Soils of the Lake District.—What are called sub and super-soils, as connected with the cultivation of land, are plainly the debris of what has gone before. It is, therefore, a leading rule in geology, that all soils are kindred to the material from whence they have been drifted. In each separate basin, therefore, the composition of the soil is found to agree with the ground of their tidal connection; even the very pebbles rigidly preserve the character of the parent rock, from whence they have been severed. Those of the Warwickshire Avon, for instance, are mainly from South Wales, up to the Kilsby tunnel: there they cease, and not one is to be found on the side of Kilsby. Insomuch, geology decides the composition of soils.

METEOROLOGY.—*The Helm Wind.*—"Besides the permanent beauties of a country diversified by hills and dales, mountains and lakes, there are transient subjects capable of arresting the attention of the contemplative observer; amongst which are the mists or fogs, forming over the surface of the lakes, floating along the sides of hills, or collected into clouds hovering upon the summits of hills."

The *Helm Wind* is a most interesting and remarkable phenomenon, and it has called forth curiosity, and raised inquiry in the most careless observer, and many have been the conjectures as to its nature and cause. Dr. Barnes says,—"The air or wind from the east ascends the gradual slope of the western side of the Penine Chain* or Cross Fell range of mountains, to the summit of Cross Fell, where it enters the *helm* or cap, and is cooled to a low temperature; it then rushes forcibly down the abrupt declivity of the western side of the mountain, into the valley beneath, in consequence of the valley being of a warmer temperature, and this constitutes the *Helm Wind.*

The sudden and violent rushing of the wind down the ravines and crevices of the mountains occasions the loud noise that is heard.

At a varying distance from the base of the mountain the helm wind is rarefied by the warmth of the low ground, and meets with the wind from the west, which resists its further course. The high temperature it has acquired in the valley, and the meeting of the contrary current, occasion it to rebound and ascend into the upper region of the atmosphere. When the air or wind has reached the height of the helm, it is again cooled to the low temperature of this cold region, and is consequently unable to support the same quantity of vapour it had in the valley; the water or moisture contained in the air, is therefore condensed by the cold, and forms the cloud called the *Helm Bar.* The meeting of the opposing currents beneath, where there are frequently strong gusts of wind from all quarters, and the sudden condensation of the air and moisture in the bar-cloud, give rise to its agitation or commotion, as if "struggling with contrary blasts." The bar is therefore not the cause of the limit of the helm wind, as is generally believed, but is the consequence of it. It is absurd to suppose that the bar, which is a light cloud, can impede or resist the helm wind, but if it even possessed a sufficient resisting power, it could have no influence on the wind which is blowing near the surface of the earth, and which might pass under the bar.†

The variable distance of the bar from the helm is owing to the changing situation of the opposing and conflicting currents, and the difference of the temperature of different parts of the low ground near the base of the

* From their Roman name, *Alpes Penini.*

† The open space between the helm and bar varies from eight or ten, to thirty or forty miles in length, and from half a mile to four or six miles in breadth; it is of an elliptical form, as the helm and bar are united at the ends.

A representation of the helm, bar, and space between, may be made by opening the forefinger and thumb of each hand, and placing their tips to each other, the thumbs will then represent the helm on the top of the fell, the forefingers the bar, and the space between, the variable limits of the wind.—*Rev. J. Watson.*

mountain. When there is a break or opening in the bar, the wind is said to rush through with great violence, and to extend over the country. Here again the effect is mistaken for the cause. In this case, the helm wind, which always blows from the east, has, in some place underneath the observed opening, overcome the resistance of the air, or of the wind from the west, and of course does not rebound and ascend into the higher regions to form the bar. The supply being cut off, a break or opening in that part of the bar necessarily takes place. When the temperature of the lower region has fallen and becomes nearly uniform with that of the mountain range, the helm wind ceases; the bar and the helm approach and join each other, and rain not unfrequently follows. When the helm wind has overcome all the resistance of the lower atmosphere, or of the opposing current from the west, and the temperature of the valley and of the mountain is more nearly equalized, there is no rebound or ascent of the wind, consequently the bar ceases to be formed, the one already existing is dissipated, and a general east wind prevails. There is little wind in the helm cloud, because the air is colder in it than in the valley, and the moisture which the air contains is more condensed, and is deposited in the cloud upon the summit of the mountain. There is rarely a helm, helm wind, or bar during the summer, on account of the higher temperature of the summit of Cross Fell range, and the upper regions of the atmosphere at that season of the year.

The different situations of the helm, on the side, on the summit, and above the mountain, will depend on the temperature of these places: when the summit of the mountain is not cold enough to condense the vapour, the helm is situated higher in a colder region, and will descend down the side of the mountains, if the temperature be sufficiently low to produce that effect.

The sky is clear between the helm and bar, because the air below is warmer, and can support a greater quantity of vapour rising from the surface of the earth, and this vapour is driven forward by the helm wind, and ascends up in the rebound to the bar. In short, the helm is merely a cloud or cap upon the mountain, the cold air decends from the helm to the valley, and constitutes the helm wind, and when warmed and rarefied in the valley, ascends and forms the bar.

An objection has been taken to this theory, on the ground that there is no helm wind in the valley of the Tyne; but the circumstances are very different; this valley is situated much higher than that of the Eden, and the summit of the mountain on the east, is considerably lower than the top of Cross Fell. The former valley has also a high bridge of mountains on the west, the latter a low and expansive plain. The fact that the helm wind never extends further than the bar, tends to prove the truth of the theory." The following are the Rev. John Watson's observations.

The places most subject to it are Milburn, Kirkland, Ousby, Melmerby, and Gamblesby. Sometimes when the atmosphere is quite settled, hardly a cloud to be seen, and not a breath of wind stirring, a small cloud appears on the summit, and extends itself to the north and south; the helm is then said to be on, and in a few minutes the wind is blowing so violently as to break down trees, overthrow stacks, occasionally blow a person from his horse, or

overturn a horse and cart. When the wind blows, the helm seems violently agitated, and on ascending the Fell and entering it, there is not much wind; sometimes a helm forms and goes off without a wind, and there are easterly winds without a helm. The open space is clear of clouds with the exception of small pieces breaking off now and then from the helm, and either disappearing or being driven rapidly over the bar; but through this open space is often seen a higher stratum of clouds quite at rest; within the space described, the wind blows continually; it has been known to do so for nine days together, the bar advancing or receding to different distances. When heard or felt for the first time it does not seem so very extraordinary, but when heard and felt for days together, it gives a strong impression of sublimity. Its sound is peculiar, and when once known is easily distinguished from that of ordinary winds; it cannot be heard more than three or four miles, but in the wind or near it, it has been compared to the noise made by the sea in a violent storm.

Its effect on the spirits is exhilarating, and it gives a buoyancy to the body. The country subject to it is very healthy, but it does great injury to vegetation, by beating grain, grass, and leaves of trees, till quite black.

A similar phenomenon occurs at the Cape of Good Hope; Professor Stavely had noticed one of the same kind near Belfast; and Professor Buche, when crossing the Alps, observed the like appearance on Mount Cenis, and one, called the Bora wind, occurs on the high ground near Trieste.

Aerial Armies.—In 1743, on a fine summer's evening, a singular meteorous appearance was observed by two persons of credit and in perfect health, on Souterfell. It resembled the figure of a man with a dog in pursuit of horses, running at an amazing pace, till they got out of sight at the other end of the Fell. On the following morning, the two men ascended the mountain, in the full expectation of finding the man dead, and of picking up some of the horses shoes, which they thought must have been cast while galloping at such a furious rate, but no traces of man or horse could be found; indeed the place is so extremely steep that a horse could scarcely travel on it at all. In the following year, on the 23rd of June, 1744, about seven o'clock in the evening, another strange atmospherical phenomenon was exhibited. At this time troops of horsemen were seen riding on the side of Souterfell, in pretty close ranks, and at a brisk pace. The equestrian figures became visible at a place called Knott, and advanced in regular troops along the side of the Fell, till they came opposite Blake hills, when they passed over the mountain after describing a kind of curvilinear path. They moved at a regular swift walk, and continued to be seen for upwards of two hours, the approach of darkness alone preventing them from being visible. Many troops were seen in succession, and frequently the last but one in a troop quitted his position, galloped to the front, and took up the same pace with the rest.

The number of persons who saw these aerial troopers amounted to about twenty-six; and the attestation of these facts, signed by two of the party, bears date, 21st July, 1785. Similar phenomena were seen near Stockton-on-the-Forest, in Yorkshire, in 1792; in Harrogate, on June 28th, 1812; and near St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, in 1820. Aerial phenomena of a

like nature are recorded by Livy, Josephus, and Suetonius; and a passage in Sacred History seems to refer to a similar circumstance. (See Judges ix. 36.) Philosophers pretend to account for these appearances on the principle of atmospherical refraction. Many, in this country, considered them as ominous of the great waste of blood spilt by Britain in her wars with America and France. Shakspeare says, in *Julius Cæsar*, "When these prodigies do so conjointly meet, let not man say they are natural; for I believe they are portentous things unto the climate that they point upon."

ANTIQUITIES IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.—In a field about a mile and a half east by north of Keswick, the remains of a *Druid's Temple* occupy a circular area of thirty-eight yards in diameter, surrounded by thirty-eight rough stones, from three to eight feet in height, and having ten other stones within, forming a square on its eastern side. *King Arthur's Round Table*, near Lowther, on the south bank of the river Eamont, hard by Penrith, is a trenched amphitheatre, the scene of many a tournament, where the brave of other days vindicated their knighthood by feats of arms. It is twenty-nine yards in diameter, with two apertures where the champions entered. The *Druidical Remains*, called *Long Meg and her Daughters*, situated about half a mile south of the church of Addingham, and about six miles north-east of Penrith, are supposed to be of great antiquity, but whether they were intended for judicial rites, or for the superstitious solemnities of the Druidical religion, is not now easy to determine. They consist of sixty-seven *unhewn* upright stones, forming a circle of 350 feet in diameter; some of the stones are ten feet high and fifteen feet in circumference; and one, which stands about twelve yards from the others, is fifteen feet in circumference, eighteen feet high, and weighs sixteen and a half tons; it is nearly square, and is so placed that each angle answers to a cardinal point of the compass. This is called "Long Meg," and the others, "her daughters." Near this principal stone, four others form a square, and towards the east, west, and north, two stones of great magnitude stand at a wider distance from each other than any of the rest, apparently to form the entrances into the circle. Our astonishment is heightened on viewing this circle, by the consideration that there is no quarry in the neighbourhood from which the stones could have been obtained; but the Druids may have possessed a mechanical art, of which we are ignorant, by which these stones could be removed. Dr. Stukeley asserts that all the great stones forming Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, were brought from Marlborough Downs, a distance of fifteen miles, and that one of them weighed forty tons, and would require one hundred and forty oxen to draw it!

The principal remains of monasteries in this district are *Furness Abbey* in Lancashire; *St. Bees* and *Calder Abbeys*, in Cumberland, and one of smaller dimensions near Shap, in Westmorland. *Remains of Ancient Castles* are to be seen near Kendal, and Brougham, and the *Roman Stations* in this county were at Ambleside, and Watercrook, near Kendal.

The *principal Mineral Springs* in Westmorland are the *Shap Wells*, situated at Lodge How, three miles and a half south-east of Shap, and one near the village of Clifton. The former are greatly celebrated for their medicinal properties, and are much resorted to in the summer months, by persons

afflicted with scorbutic complaints. On the summit of Dufton Fell is a well of a strong petrifying quality, and several springs of the same quality rise on the borders of the river Kent.

The Lancaster and Kendal *Canal*, which commences at Kendal and proceeds thence to Lancashire, where it communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, &c., is the only work of artificial inland navigation from which this country derives any immediate benefit. For a further account of this canal see the history of Kendal, at a subsequent page.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE, of which Westmorland enjoys a considerable share, was first introduced into England by the Romans, and Camden says, that in the city of Worcester the Roman emperors had their imperial weaving-houses, for both woollen and linen cloth, for the emperor and his army. There is no doubt the Britons preserved the art of cloth-making after their departure. Flanders and the Netherlands began to obtain some degree of celebrity, in the manufacture of woollen goods, about the year 960, previous to which time there were scarcely any mercantile men in Europe, except a few in the wealthy republics of Italy, and these traded with the Indian caravans of the Levant. The Flemings were the first who distinguished themselves in the art of weaving; and Baldwin III., Earl of Flanders, perceiving the immense advantages likely to result to his subjects from this manufacture, encouraged it by establishing weekly markets and annual fairs. Lord Chief Justice Hale says, "It appears very plainly by the ancient *guilds*, which were erected in England for the woollen manufacture, as at London, Lincoln, York, Oxford, and divers other cities, that in the time of Henry II. and Richard I. this kingdom greatly flourished in that art. But by the troublesome wars in the reign of king John and Henry III., and also in the time of Edward I. and Edward II., this manufacture was wholly lost, and all our trade ran out in wools, wool-fells, and leather," which were carried to, and manufactured in "France, the Netherlands, and the Hanse Towns." It would, however, appear that some sort of broad cloth was made in England in the reign of Henry II. and Richard I. for we find they enacted laws requiring it to be made of uniform breadths. There was also a charter by Henry II. to the citizens of London, which required "that if any cloth were to be found made of Spanish wool, mixed with English wool, the mayor should see it burnt." A staple of wool was established at Boston, in 1285, where the Hanseatic merchants fixed their guild, and a tax of a mark was laid on every sack of wool exported. The greater part of the wool grown in England continued, nevertheless, to be exported to the Netherlands, and was such a source of wealth as to occasion the duke of Burgundy to establish the *Order of the Golden Fleece*. That wise and politic monarch, Edward III., with the view of encouraging the establishment of an extensive woollen manufacture in his kingdom, raised the export duty to forty shillings per sack on wool, and forty shillings on every three hundred wool-fells. In 1328, he passed an act of parliament, entitled, "The Measure and Assize of Cloths of Ray and Colour, whereby is directed the length and breadth of those two sorts of cloths, and that the *Kings Aulneger* shall measure them, and they shall be forfeited to the king if short of the

following lengths and breadths, viz:—1st. The Cloths of Ray, (i. e. not coloured) are to be twenty-eight yards in length, and six quarters in width." Edward next encouraged weavers, dyers, &c. from Flanders and the Netherlands to come over to England, and issued "a letter of protection to John Kemp, of Flanders," a woollen cloth weaver. This brought seventy families of Walloons over directly, and many more followed soon afterwards. From *Hankeinus de Brabant*, a foreign settler, it is supposed we have got the name *hank*, which to this day is the name of skeins of worsted and other thread. In 1338 it was enacted "that no wool should be exported until it was otherwise ordained, and that all cloth-workers should be received from any foreign parts, and fit places should be assigned to them, with divers privileges; and that no foreign cloth should be imported upon pain of forfeiture or other punishment." The celebrated *de Watt*, in his description of the state of England before the reign of Edward III., says, "Before the tumults had removed the weaving trade to England, the Netherlands could deal well enough with that kingdom, the English being only shepherds and wool merchants, and their king received few other imposts but from wool exported." In 1354, the staple of wool, wool-fells, &c. was fixed at various places in England, but afterwards removed, by law, to Calais.

The *Kendal cloths*, commonly called *Kendal cottons*, are mentioned in 1390, as not being subject to the statute of assize of lengths and breadths. Kendal seems to have given name to the *buckram*, or *green druggets*, in which the poor of London were clothed in the days of Shakespeare, who makes the humorous Falstaff say, "But as the devil would have it, three misbegotten knaves, in Kendal green, came at my back and let drive at me!"

At the close of the sixteenth century, Wheeler says, "the *Company of Merchant Adventurers in England* annually exported 60,000 white cloths, besides coloured ones of all sorts, short and long kerseys, bays, cottons, northern-dozens, and divers other kinds of coarse woollens; the white cloths alone being worth £60,000. and the rest £400,000." In 1699, an act was passed, prohibiting the exportation of woollen manufactures from Ireland, except to a few parts of England and Wales, where the duties imposed amounted to a total prohibition. Several addresses were sent to the king and parliament, "beseeching his majesty to take effectual measures to prevent the growth of the woollen manufactures in Ireland." To give a comprehensive history of the progress of the woollen trade would require a volume, rather than a portion of this work; we must, therefore, conclude our sketch of the woollen trade with the following tabular view of the amount of foreign wool imported, and the declared value of the woollen goods exported from the United Kingdom in the years specified:—

IMPORTS OF WOOL.				EXPORTS OF WOOLLENS.			
years.	lbs. weight.	years.	lbs. weight.	years.	£.	years.	£.
1823....	19,366,725	1833....	38,046,087	1823....	5,636,586	1833....	6,294,432
1824....	22,564,484	1834....	46,455,422	1824....	6,043,051	1834....	5,736,870
1825....	43,816,966	1835....	42,208,949	1825....	6,185,648	1835....	6,840,511
1826....	15,989,112	1836....	64,272,390	1826....	4,966,879	1836....	7,639,553
1827....	29,115,341			1827....	5,245,649		

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES EXPORTED TO AMERICA.

Years.	Value.	Pieces of Cloth.	Pieces of Stuffs.	Yards of Blanketing.
1834	£1,726,934	200,004	342,323	1,429,449
1835	£2,621,270	262,827	560,160	2,125,541
1836	£3,173,644	356,740	460,571	3,118,969

In 1837, the quantity of wool imported into this kingdom, from Germany, Spain, Austria, and other places, amounted to 162,847 bales. In 1836, the exportation of British sheep and lambs' wool was 3,942,407 lbs., and of woollen and worsted yarn (including yarn mixed with other materials) amounted to 2,546,177 lbs. There were exported in the same year, 720,587 pieces of broad and narrow cloth; 22,814 pieces of napped coatings, duffels, &c.; 29,610 pieces of kerseymeres; 45,555 pieces of baize; 1,406,000 pieces of worsted stuffs; 2,190,008 yards of flannel; 4,333,876 yards of blankets and blanketing; 1,108,013 yards of carpets and carpeting; 1,467,927 yards of woollens mixed with cotton; 163,182 dozen pairs of worsted stockings; and £142,553. worth of small wares, coverlids, rugs, and hosiery, not otherwise described.

The woollen manufactures, of which Westmorland enjoys a considerable share, consist chiefly of coarse woollens, linsey-woolsey, and hosiery, and are mostly confined to Kendal, where the woollen trade was formerly carried on very extensively. (See also the history of that town at a subsequent page.)

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE of England, "presents," as *Mr. Edward Baines*, in his excellent history of the cotton manufacture, truly says, "a spectacle unparalleled in the annals of industry, whether we regard the suddenness of its growth, the magnitude which it has attained, or the wonderful inventions to which its progress is to be ascribed. Within the memory of many now living, those machines have been brought into use, which have made as great a revolution in manufactures, as the art of printing effected in literature. Within the same period, the cotton manufacture of this country has attained a greater extent than the manufactures of wool and linen combined, though these have existed for centuries."

Cotton is a species of vegetable wool, the *herbaceous* produce of the cotton tree, or *gossypium*, and the *shrubby* or *religiosum** (the first being the most valuable of all) and grows indigenously in the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and America, and has been known in India for thousands of years. The Chinese are said to have used cotton in the manufacture of paper, several hundred years ago. The best qualities of cotton are brought from Georgia, in the United States of America. Large supplies are also obtained from Carolina; it is also brought from the East and West Indies, Brazil, Turkey, Egypt, &c. &c.

Cotton was manufactured at Manchester, in 1641, but it was only used as the *weft* of the cloth, the *warp* being formed of linen. The annual average importation of cotton, in 1705, was only 1,170,881 lbs. and at the accession of George III., in 1760, the total annual value of the cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain, was estimated at only £200,000.

The importations of raw cotton, in 1781, were 5,198,778 lbs.; and the exportations, 96,788 lbs. Bnt, in 1830, the importations were 259,850,000

* Why Linnæus gave it the epithet "*religiosum*" would puzzle Œdipus himself.

lbs.; and the annual consumption is now about 280,000,000. The population of the county of Lancaster, in 1750, was only 297,000; and in 1831, the number of its inhabitants had swelled to 1,336,854, and in 1841, to 1,667,054. Lanarkshire, the principal seat of the manufacture in Scotland, has increased in a like ratio. The families supported by this branch of industry, are estimated to comprise 1,500,000 individuals; and the goods produced supply one half of the immense export of Great Britain, and find their way to all the markets of the world. "The causes of this unexampled extension of manufacturing industry" says Mr. Baines, "are to be found in a series of splendid inventions and discoveries, by the combined effect of which a spinner now produces as much yarn in a day, as by the old process he could have produced in a year; and cloth which formerly required six or eight months to bleach, is now bleached in a few hours." Goods called "*cottons*," but in *reality woollens*, were manufactured at Manchester, Kendal, and other places, in the early part of the sixteenth century. "It is not a little singular, that a manufacture destined afterwards to eclipse not merely 'the glory' of the old '*Manchester cottons*,' but that of all other manufactures, should thus have existed in name long before it existed at all in fact. It has been conjectured that the word 'cottons' was a corruption of 'coatings,' but it is very evident, that the name was adopted from the foreign cottons, which, being partly fustians and other heavy goods, were imitated in woollens by our manufacturers." *

ERA OF INVENTION.—In 1769, Watt, the great improver of the steam-engine, took out his patent, and in the same year, Arkwright took out his for spinning with rollers—"one of the most brilliant eras in the annals of British genius; when Black and Priestly were making their discoveries in science; when Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Watt, revolutionized the processes of manufactures; when Smeaton and Brindley executed prodigies of engineering art; when the senate was illumined by Burke and Fox, Chatham and Mansfield; when Johnson and Goldsmith, Reid and Beattie, Hume, Gibson, and Adam Smith, adorned the walks of philosophy and letters." Though the cotton manufacture was extended far beyond the limits it otherwise would have reached by the *steam engine*, yet the *spinning machinery*, invented in the latter part of the eighteenth century, may be said to have *created* the English cotton manufacture. The machines used in the cotton manufacture in England, until 1760, were nearly as simple as those of India. In 1738, Mr. John Kay, of Bury, in Lancashire, invented the *flying shuttle;* and in 1760, his son Robert invented the *drop box*, both of which were a great saving of time to the weaver, and the former enabled one man to weave the widest cloth; whilst by the latter, a weaver can use at pleasure any one of three shuttles, each containing a different coloured weft, without the trouble of taking them from and replacing them in the lathe. The greatest impediment to the further progress of the manufacture was the want of a large supply of yarn; the *one thread wheel*, though turning in thousands of cottages, from morning till night, not keeping pace with the weaver's shuttle, nor with the demand of the merchant. "Genius stepped in to remove the difficulty, and gave wings to a manufacture which had been

* Cotton lint is said to be the best cure for burns and scalds.

creeping on the earth. A mechanical contrivance was invented, by which twenty, fifty, a hundred, or even a thousand threads could be spun at once by a single pair of hands." In 1738, John Wyatt, of Birmingham, obtained a patent in the name of Paul Lewis, for *spinning by rollers*, but never had the means of bringing it into public notice and estimation. In 1767, *Thomas Highs*, a reed-maker, of Leigh, in Lancashire, aided by John Kay, a clock-maker, invented a spinning machine, which he called a *Jenny*, after the name of his daughter. Thomas Highs afterwards invented the *water frame and throstle*, but was deprived of the benefit of his inventions by Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Arkwright, who was a barber at Preston. where he had induced Kay to make him a model of High's machine. This was the germ of Arkwright's future prosperity. In 1779, Samuel Crompton, a weaver, of Bolton, in Lancashire, after five years labour, completed a new spinning machine called a *mule*, from its combining the principles of the water frame and the Jenny. The distinguishing feature of the mule is, that the spindles, instead of being stationary, as in both the other machines, are placed on a moveable carriage, which is wheeled out to the distance of 54 or 56 inches from the roller beam, in order to stretch and twist the thread, and wheeled in again to wind it on the spindles. Various improvements have been since made in the mule, and other spinning, carding, and roving machines, so that several thousand spindles may now be seen in a single room of a cotton mill, revolving with inconceivable velocity, and drawing out, twisting, and winding up as many thousand threads.

POWER LOOMS.—The spirit of improvement was next directed to the *weaving* department, and did not rest until that operation too, was performed by machinery. In 1785, a power loom, which may be considered as the parent of that now in use, was invented by the *Rev. Dr. Cartwright*. Many others were subsequently invented, but that which has now come into general use, was invented by *Mr. H. Horrocks*, of Stockport, in 1803, and is constructed entirely of iron.

It is a neat, compact, and simple machine, moving with great rapidity, and occupying so small a space, that several hundreds may be worked in a single room of a large factory. "Horrocks sharing the common destiny of inventors, failed, and sunk into poverty." His looms came so slowly into favour, that in 1813, there were not more than 2,400 of them in use; but in 1820, the number of power looms in England and Scotland had increased to 14,150; and in 1830, to 60,000; and in 1836, to about 100,000, and now to above that number.

The following estimate is from Mr. M'Culloch's *Dictionary of Commerce*, a most valuable work:—

Total value of every description of Cotton Goods, manufactured annually in Great Britain	£35,999,000
Raw material, 200,000,000 lbs. at 7d. per lb.	6,000,000
Wages of 833,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c. at £24. a year each	20,000,000
Wages of 111,000 engineers, machine makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c. at £30. a year each	3,333,000
Profits of the manufacturers, wages of superintendence, sums to purchase the materials of machinery, coals, &c.	6,666,000
	£35,999,000

The capital employed may be estimated as follows:—

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material	6,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages	15,000,000
Capital invested in spinning mills, power and hand looms, workshops, warehouses, &c.	35,000,000
	£56,000,000

The number of cotton mills in great Britain, in the year 1787, was only 143, but now amount to about 1,200, employing upwards of 250,000 persons, and moved by power equal to about 50,000 horses, of which about 39,000 horse-power is that of *steam engines*, and 11,000 is that of *water wheels*. The cotton manufactories within the limits of this work are chiefly confined to the part of Lancashire which it embraces.

The following tables, from an official return of the "Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain to Foreign Parts according to the *real or declared value thereof*," in the years specified, will show the relative importance of our principal branches of trade and commerce.

SPECIES OF EXPORTS.

	1833.	1834.	1835.
Cotton Manufactures	13,754,992	15,281,494	16,393,170
Cotton Yarn	4,704,008	5,211,014	5,706,565
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures	6,289,649	5,734,017	6,836,735
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	264,204	238,541	309,091
Linen Manufactures	2,093,663	2,364,980	2,838,050
Linen Yarn	72,006	136,312	216,634
Cordage	96,919	90,209	79,548
Apparel, Slops, and Negro Clothing	405,785	435,297	494,861
Silk Manufactures	737,263	637,013	973,478
Haberdashery and Millinery	381,505	344,515	516,774
Glass of all sorts	437,541	490,493	636,927
Earthenware of all sorts	496,198	492,724	539,989
Cutlery and Hardware	1,466,374	1,484,681	1,832,766
Iron and Steel, wrought and unwrought	1,403,073	1,404,756	1,640,939
Brass and Copper Manufactures	883,241	961,606	1,023,949
Silver and Plated Wares, Jewellery, &c.	179,219	191,854	231,900
Tin, unwrought	86,985	33,327	32,282
Tin and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates	282,165	336,988	381,068
Arms and Ammunition	321,922	312,980	407,489
Lead and Shot	120,643	142,483	195,095

Mr. M'Culloch considers the following estimate of the gross annual value of some of the great departments of manufacturing industry, nearly correct:—

	£.		£.
Cotton	35,000,000	Linen	8,000,000
Woollen	22,000,000	Silk	10,000,000
Iron and Hardware	17,000,000	Glass and Earthenware	4,250,000
Watches, Jewellery, &c.	3,000,000	Paper	1,500,000
Leather	13,000,000	Hats	2,400,000

Total, £116,650,000. but there are, exclusive of these, other departments of manufacturing industry of great value and importance.

The next tables shew the value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the three years ending January 5th, 1840, 1841, and 1842, calculated at the official, and also at

the real or declared value thereof; distinguishing the amount of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported, from that of the foreign and colonial exported:—

Years ending Jan. 5.	Value of Imports at the Official Rates.	Value of Exports at the Official Rates of Valuation.			Real Value of Exported British Manufactures and Produce.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports at Official Value.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1840	62,004,000	97,402,726	12,795,990	110,198,716	53,233,580
1841	67,432,964	102,705,272	13,774,306	116,479,678	51,406,430
1842	64,377,962	102,180,517	14,723,151	116,903,668	51,634,623

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the same manner.

Years ending Jan. 5.	Value of Imports at the Official Rates.	Value of Exports at the Official Rates of Valuation.			Real Value of Exported British Manufactures and Produce.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports at Official Value.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1840	60,346,066	96,947,122	12,779,057	109,726,179	52,701,509
1841	65,173,411	102,263,512	13,765,618	116,029,130	50,896,556
1842	62,684,587	101,780,753	14,714,635	116,495,381	51,217,658

The official value is a rate which was fixed in the year 1694, and has been since used to denote the *quantity* of produce exported. The real or declared value is the current money value, according to the invoices of the exporters. These two values are very useful, as the official value enables us to ascertain the quantity of our foreign transactions, by comparing one year or period with another, whilst the declared value enables us to ascertain the amount of money those transactions left us.

The subjoined table shows the *declared* value of the principal articles of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846:—

	1844.	1845.	1846.
Butter	——	191,490	186,975
Candles	——	71,152	53,931
Cheese	——	25,439	24,029
Coals and Culm	672,056	973,635	972,669
Cotton Manufactures	18,816,764	19,156,096	17,926,966
Cotton Yarn	6,988,584	6,963,235	7,873,727
Earthenware	766,910	828,182	793,978
Fish (Herrings)	——	155,682	200,225
Glass	389,321	357,421	262,865
Hardware and Cutlery	2,179,087	2,183,000	2,180,057
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	——	351,477	332,426
Linen Manufactures	3,024,799	3,036,370	2,838,384
Linen Yarn	1,050,676	1,060,566	875,556
Machinery	——	904,961	1,161,056
Metals, viz:—			
Iron and Steel	3,193,368	3,501,895	4,174,558
Copper and Brass	1,736,545	1,694,441	1,555,006
Lead	270,344	210,974	147,614

Tin Unwrought	77,893....	48,777....	107,759
Tin Plates	485,611....	615,729....	640,557
Salt	224,656....	218,302....	205,450
Silk Manufactures	736,455....	766,405....	837,577
Soap	——	193,468....	149,186
Sugar, Refined	331,050....	472,947....	394,146
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	535,134....	556,340....	342,848
Woollen Yarn	958,217....	1,066,925....	907,893
Woollen Manufactures	8,204,836....	7,693,117....	6,334,298
	£50,642,306	£53,298,026	£51,279,735

The following notice of the *Jacquard Machine*, a French invention, will not, we hope, be considered uninteresting, nor out of place here. It is one of the most useful and ingenious of modern discoveries, and took its name from the inventor, who was originally a straw hat maker, at Lyons. By it the most complicated patterns can be woven with the same ease as the plainest. His own account of its invention, and the circumstances that led thereto, are as follow:—

"During the peace of Amiens, a translated extract from an English newspaper met my eye, which stated that a premium was offered by a society in London to any one who would apply machinery to the manufacture of nets. I meditated long upon the matter, and after many attempts, I made a machine by which nets could be produced. Having succeeded, I thought no more of the matter. I carried the net about in my pocket, and one day, meeting with a friend who had heard the paragraph of the English paper read, I threw it to him, saying, "There is the difficulty got over, and the net made." Some time afterwards, I was much surprised at getting an order from the Prefect, to appear at the Prefectal Palace. I went, and was informed by the Prefect (who had obtained possession of my net) that he had orders from the Emperor to send the machine to Paris. I was astonished—but in those times there was no resisting the orders of authority. I told the Prefect I must have some time to prepare a machine for the Emperor, which was, of course, granted. In the course of a few weeks I prepared a machine, and took it with a half-manufactured net to the Prefect. He was very impatient to see it work, so I bade him count the number of loops, and then strike the bar with his foot; he did so, and another loop was added to the number. Great was the delight that he expressed, and he told me that I should hear from him again. I did hear from him again very soon, and in a way that perplexed me not a little. He informed me that I was to go to Paris by his majesty's orders, and that I was to set out immediately. I was accordingly sent off, and escorted by military force to the capital. I was conducted to the conservatory, and introduced at once to Napoleon and Carnot. Carnot said to me suddenly, "Are you the man that can do what Omnipotence cannot do? Can you tie a knot on a string on the stretch?" I was overwhelmed with the presence of the emperor, and the abruptness of the minister, and knew not what to answer. But Napoleon spoke very condescendingly to me, urged me to go on with my mechanical pursuits, and said he would protect me. Materials were brought me, and I was directed to make a net-producing machine in the conservatory, which I did. At that time a superb shawl was being woven for the empress Josephine, and for its production they were employing a very costly and complicated loom; a loom upon which more than twenty thousand francs had been expended. It appeared to me that the same effect might be produced by a less perplexing machinery, and I recollected having seen a model by Vaucauson, in which I thought a principle was developed which I could apply to the desired purpose. When I had succeeded, the emperor conferred upon me a decoration, and granted me a pension of a thousand crowns. But on returning to Lyons, far different was my destiny. When I endeavoured to introduce my machine, the workmen broke out into open revolt. I was everywhere denounced as the enemy of the people, as the man who had been scheming the destruction of their trade, and the starvation of themselves and families. Three plots were laid to assassinate me, and twice I had great difficulty in escaping with my life. So strong was the tide of prejudice and indignation, that my machine was ordered to be destroyed by the public authorities. It was broken to pieces in the great square of the city. The iron was sold for old iron—the wood, for firewood.

But I did not lose courage. The successful competition of foreigners, and the consequent decline of trade in France, led some intelligent manufacturers, a few years after, to think of the man whose discovery might perhaps bring some relief to that depression under which they laboured. They found strength of mind to make another experiment. It succeeded. Silks of greater beauty were introduced, at a lower cost. There was a dawn of prosperity, and it has continued to shine. Of that machine which had been devoted to ignominy and destruction, thousands have been introduced." Such was the success of the Jacquard machine in France. Some years elapsed before it was brought into this country. It was first used in the silk manufacture of Spitalfields, then in the carpet manufacture of Scotland, and lastly, in the various manufactures of England.

We are far behind our continental neighbours in the art of design. The superiority of our manufacturing texture is of little avail when placed in juxtaposition with the figured productions of France, the superior beauty of which command a decided preference. But while the British manufacturer acknowledges the superiority of the French in this particular, he contends for the possibility of bringing our manufactures to the same standard of elegance. The artists of France possess no *natural* advantages above our native artists; their advantages, and the success derived from them, are owing chiefly to the pains their wise and fostering government has taken to encourage the Fine Arts, and promote their study. Gratuitous *schools of design* are established at Paris, Lyons, and many of their principal towns. The town of Lyons contributes twenty thousand francs per annum to the government establishment of the School of Arts, which takes charge of every youth who shews an aptitude for drawing, or any kind of imitative design applicable to manufacture. All the eminent painters, sculptors, and even botanists and florists, of Lyons, become eventually associated with the staple trade, and devote to it their happiest conceptions. In St. Peter's school there are about one hundred and eighty students, all receiving from the town a gratuitous education in Art for five years; comprehending delineations in anatomy, botany, architecture, and loom-pattern drawing. There is a botanical garden attached to the school. The government allows three thousand one hundred francs a year to the school, and the students are supplied with every thing but the materials, and are allowed to receive the benefit of their works. There is one singular advantage in this school worthy of especial remark; in it collections of silk fabrics may be studied, extending over a period of four thousand years, with explanations of the modes in which every pattern was produced, from the rude silks of Egyptian mummies to the last figured webs. Here are also weaving schools, containing sixty or eighty scholars. In these, a pattern being exhibited, they are required to exercise their invention immediately as to the best means of producing the design on a piece of silk goods. Such difficulties as are occasionally encountered, being removed by the master, he leads them on to a successful accomplishment of the task. We may look in vain for establishments affording such advantages as these, throughout the length and breadth of the British empire. It is to be hoped our government will direct its attention to this branch of art, and apply a portion of the vast revenues of the empire to an object so legitimate, and so intimately affecting its welfare.

Before the *Reform Bill* of 1832, the county sent four members to Parliament; it now sends only three as seen at page 18. Under the provisions of the act for "correcting abuses that have long prevailed in the choice of members of Parliment," in addition to the ancient right of freeholders, all copyholders of the clear annual value of £10., over and above all rents and payments out of the same, are entitled to vote for the Knights of the Shire; and also all leaseholders and occupiers, either as lessee or assignee, to any lands or tenements, whether of freehold or otherwise, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than sixty years, of the clear yearly value of not less than £10., over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; and for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created, for a period of not less than twenty years, of the clear annual value of not less than £50. over and above all rents and charges payable out of the same; also the occupier of any lands or

tenements for which he shall be *bona fide* liable to a yearly rent of not less than £50. shall be entitled to vote for the county in which such lands shall be situate. Every male occupier within a city or borough, or within any place sharing in the election of such city or borough, as owner or tenant of any house or other buildings either separately or jointly with any land, of the clear yearly value of not less than £10. shall, if duly registered, be entitled to vote for such city or borough; provided he shall have occupied such premises for the twelve months previous to the last day of July, and shall have paid all rates and taxes, on or before the 25th of July, due in respect of such premises, up to the 6th of April preceding. Premises may be different if occupied in succession, and all rates, &c., paid. Premises occupied by more persons than one as owners or tenants, in any city or borough, may be divided, when the number so divided shall give a sum of not less than £10. for each and every such occupier, The right of voting is reserved to all having that right for any city or borough, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, so long as he shall be qualified according to the usages or customs of such city or borough, provided he shall have resided six calendar months next previous to the last day of July, in such year, within such city or borough, or within seven statute miles of the place mentioned, in conjunction with such place or sharing, provided that every such person shall cease to enjoy such right of voting if his name shall have been omitted for two successive years from the register of voters, unless it shall have been so omitted in consequence of his having received parochial relief within twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year; or in consequence of his absence on the naval or military service of her majesty.

The above seem to be the leading features for extending the franchise and correcting the prevailing abuses; and it is very desirable that all the enfranchised should be possessed of a cheap abridgement of the Reform Act.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.—From a very early period, every bishop and clergyman has been required to pay the amount of his first year's incumbency into a fund, called from thence "*First Fruits*," and every succeeding year as long as he is in possession of the living, he has been required to pay one-tenth part of his income into a fund, hence called "The Tenths." In 1290, a valuation for this purpose was made of all the Ecclesiastical Livings in England; and the book containing that record is preserved in the Remembrancer's office, under the title of "Valor of Pope Nicholas IV." At the time of the Reformation there was a law passed, that the First Fruits and Tenths should be applied to the use of the state, and that any bishop or clergyman neglecting to pay those imposts into the public treasury, should be declared an intruder into his living and should forfeit double the amount; and, in order to ascertain the full amount, an accurate and full valuation was made of all the ecclesiastical livings in England and Wales. Except during a short period in the reign of Philip and Mary, the First Fruits and Tenths continued to be paid into the public exchequer, till the reign of queen Anne, when the queen, deploring the wretched condition of many of the poor clergy, owing to the insufficiency of their livings, determined that the First Fruits and Tenths of the livings of all the bishops and clergy should be paid into a fund called "Queen Anne's Bounty," and that the amount should be appropriated to the augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy. As there was no fresh valuation instituted in the time of queen Anne, the First Fruits and Tenths continue to be paid according to that made by Henry VIII. in 1535, and which was registered in what is called the king's books, *Liber Regis*, to which, as well as to the augmentation from queen Anne's Bounty, we shall frequently have to refer in the accounts of church livings, at subsequent pages. That this payment might not operate oppressively, the first year's

income was to be paid by four annual instalments, and all livings of small value were entirely exempt, and hence called "*discharged livings.*" The increase which has taken place in the value of church livings since 1535, is enormous; and were the First Fruits and Tenths collected on the present valuation, they would yield, instead of £15,000., as at present, more than £350,000.; the *net income* of the established church in England and Wales, now amounting to £3,055,654. per annum, as appears from the report of the commissioners appointed by his late majesty William IV., made on an average of the three years, ending December 31st, 1831, and presented to Parliament, 1835. The valuation of all the benefices within the limits of this work, in 1535, and in the Commissioners' Report of 1835, will be shown at subsequent pages in the histories of the parishes and chapelries.

ACTING MAGISTRATES OF WESTMORLAND,

*Arranged according to seniority.—The figures on the left side of each column denoting the year in which each took the oath of qualification.**

The Right Honourable WILLIAM, EARL OF LONSDALE, K.G. *Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.*

E. W. HASELL, Esq., *Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.*

1798 W. W. C. Wilson, Esq., Casterton Hall
1807 M. Atkinson, Esq., Temple Sowerby.
1813 T. H. Maude, Esq., Blawith Cottage.
1814 Hon. H. C. Lowther, M.P., Lowther.
1821 Rev. Joseph Milner, M.A., Appleby.
1821 Rev. H. Lowther, M.A., Distington.
1821 Edw. W. Hasell, Esq., Dalemain.
1822 H. Roughsedge, Esq., Fox Ghyll.
1822 John Wilson. Esq., The Howe.
1823 Rev. Thos. Bellas, M.P., Bongate.
1823 Thos. Greene, Esq. M.P., Whittington Hall.
1826 Geo. Wilson, Esq., Dallam Tower.
1827 John Hill, Esq., Bank Foot.
1829 Edw. Wilson, Esq. Rigmaden Park.
1829 Samuel H. Haslem, Esq., Green Side Cottage.
1829 Rev. W. R. Markham, M.A., Morland.
1829 Rev. L. Jefferson, M.A., Brough.
1829 B. Harrison, Esq., Green Bank.
1829 Jas. Brancker, Esq., Liverpool.
1829 Rev. W. Jackson, D.D., Lowther.
1831 Edmd. Hornby, Esq., Dalton Hall.
1831 Thos. Scott, Esq., Penrith.
1831 Wm. Crackenthorpe, Esq., Newbiggin Hall.
1833 Wm. Marshall, Esq., Patterdale.
1833 Rd. Burn, Esq., Orton Hall.
1833 Rev. J. T. Ward, Askham.
1833 Martin Irving, Esq., Wharton Hall.
1833 J. W. Farrer, Esq. Ingleborough.
1833 Oliver Farrer, Esq., do.
1834 Rd. Tinkler, Esq., Eden Grove.
1834 Wm. G. Bell, Esq., Melling Hall.
1835 Gray Rigge, Esq., Wood Broughton.
1836 Wm. Moore, Esq., Grimes Hall.
1837 J. Wakefield, Esq., Sedgewick House.
1837 Sir Geo. Musgrave, Bart., Eden Hall.
1838 Thos. Dawson, Esq., Allan Bank.
1838 Jas. Salmond, Esq.. Waterfoot House.
1840 Rev. R. W. Fisher, M.A.. Hutton.
1840 Rev. J. H. Fisher, M.A., Kirkby Lonsdale.
1840 Rd. Fothergill, Esq., Low Bridge House.
1840 Hy. Howard, Esq., Greystoke Castle.
1840 Jas. Farrer, Esq., Clapham Lodge.
1841 Wm. Hopes, Esq., Marton House.
1841 Rev. Gilbert Elliott, Kirkby Thore.
1841 Hy. Lowther, Esq., Lowther.
1842 Edw. Tatham, Esq., Summer Field.
1842 Wm. Wilkinson, Esq., Warcop.
1842 Jas. Gandy, Esq., Heaves Lodge.
1843 Geo. E. Wilson, Esq., Heversham.
1843 Pudsey Dawson, Esq., Hornby Castle.
1844 Anthony Preston, Esq., Penrith.
1845 The Earl of Bective, Underley Hall.
1845 Joseph Salkeld, Esq., Croft House.
1845 Jas. Bryans, Esq., Belle Field.
1845 Rt. Addison, Esq., Friory.
1845 John Davy, Esq., Oaks.
1845 Geo. Atkinson, Esq., Morland Hall.
1845 J. Y. Thexton, Esq., Ashton House.
1845 Wm. Thompson, Esq. M.P., Underley Hall.
1845 W. A. F. Sanders, Esq., Wennington Hall.
1845 Rev. W. H. Milner, Penrith.
1847 Rev. John Browne, Kirkby Thore.
1847 Tobias Atkinson, Esq., Kendal.
1847 Wm. Sharp, Esq., Lancaster.
1848 Joseph Gibson, Esq., Whelprigg.

* For the nearest Post Town to those resident within the county, or in Furness and Cartmel, see seats of Nobility, Gentry, Clergy.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Clerk of the Peace.—John Bell, Esq., Appleby.
County Treasurer.—Geo. Kirkby, Esq., Underbarrow.
Coroners.—Geo. Thompson, Esq., Appleby, for the East and West Wards, and for the Borough of Appleby; Richd. Wilson, Esq., Thorns, for the Kendal and Lonsdale Wards, including the Borough of Kendal; Thos. Richardson, for the Manor, Forest, and Liberty of Oglebird.
High Constables.—Thos. Harrison, Appleby, East Ward; H. Holme, King's Meaburn, West Ward; Wm. Turner, Lyth, Kendal Ward; and Wm. Talbot, Hollins, Lonsdale Ward.
Bridge Master.—Mr. George Robinson, Appleby.
Officers of the Gaol and House of Correction, Appleby.—Thos. Thwaites, *governor;* Mary Atkinson, *matron;* Rev. John Wharton, *chaplain;* Geo. Thwaites, M.D., *surgeon;* and Robt. Warton, *turnkey.*
Officers of the House of Correction, Kendal.—Christopher Fawcett, *governor;* Elizabeth Fawcett, *matron;* Rev. Jas. Black, *chaplain;* James Cowherd, *surgeon;* John Gibson, *turnkey;* and John Washington, *schoolmaster.*
Inspectors of Weights and Measures.—John Sarginson, Appleby, for the East and West Wards; and Joseph Clarke, Kendal, for Kendal and Lonsdale Wards.

The *Members of Parliament for the County* are Colonel the Honorable H. Lowther, brother of the Earl of Lonsdale; and Alderman William Thompson, of Whitehall-place, London. The Member for the Borough of Kendal is George Carr Glyn, Esq., of London.

THE BARONY OF WESTMORLAND.

As has been seen at page 17, this county is divided into the Baronies of Westmorland and Kendal; the former comprising the whole of the East and West Wards, and the latter, the Kendal and Lonsdale Wards. William the Conqueror granted the County of Cumberland and the great *Barony* of Westmorland to *Ranulph de Meschiens,* one of his followers, who married Lucia, daughter of *Hugh Lupus,* nephew of the Conqueror. Their son Ranulph succeeded not only to the greater part of his father's estates in the county of Cumberland, but to the Palatinate of Cheshire, where he settled, and of which his grandfather Lupus had been Count. His Cumberland and Westmorland estates he bequeathed to his sister, who married Robert de Trevers, whose daughter Iberia was married to Ranulph Engain, with whose grand-daughter the barony passed to Simon de Morville. From this Simon, they passed to his son Roger, and afterwards to his son Hugh, one of the four barons of the King's bed-chamber, who, during the service of vespers, stained the altar of the church of Canterbury with the blood and brains of St. Thomas à Becket. Maud de Morville, sister of Hugh, married William de Veteripont, with whom he received the manor and estate of this County, which from her still bears the name of *Maud's Meaburn.* Henry II. visited the perpetrators of this diabolical

act with forfeiture, and granted the castle of Appleby to the custody of *Gospatric*, son of Orme, but the *barony* seems to have been retained by the crown, till King John granted it to *Robert de Veteripont*, grandson of Roger de Morville, and lord of Curvaville, in Normandy, who also received the custody of Appleby and Brough, and the "*Sheriffwick and rent of the County of Westmorland*," in perpetuity. He was a man "of great parts and employments, and was trusted with the custody and disposal of much of the king's treasure." He died in 1228, having been twenty-four years sheriff of Westmorland, and was succeeded by his son, John de Veteripont, who sold part of the lands in this barony, and who died about the year 1242, leaving his infant son, Robert de Veteripont, a ward to the king, and in the guardianship of the prior of Carlisle. He married Isabella Fitz Peter, sister of Richard, baron of Berkhamstead, and chief justice of England, by whom he had two daughters, Isabella and Idonea, but having joined the disaffected barons against Henry III., he died of wounds received in the battle of Lewes, in Sussex, or that of Evesham, in Worcestershire, after which his estates were seized by the king, but were subsequently restored to his daughters, who were in wardship to Roger de Clifford, of Herts, and Roger de Leybourne, of Kent, to whose sons and heirs they were afterwards married, viz., Isabella to the son of the former, and Idonea to the son of the latter. The barony was divided between these till the death of Idonea, without issue, when the whole became vested in the heirs of Isabella, by her husband, *Roger de Clifford*, whose son and successor, *Robert de Clifford*, was, it is said, "the greatest man of all his family, being of a most martial and heroic spirit, the overwhelming power of which was felt by the invading Scots." In 1293, at the age of twenty-three he was made captain and keeper of the marches, and was one of the four guardians whom Edward I. appointed for his son and successor, and a justice of the king's forest north of the Trent, and was made Admiral of England, and Lord Marcher, by Edward II., who also granted him the honor and castle of Shipton, in Craven. He was slain in the battle of Bannockburn, in Scotland, June 25th, A.D. 1314, in the 50th year of his age, when his eldest son, Roger, was about fifteen years of age. Roger being implicated in the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion, in 1321, was attainted of high treason, but was afterwards restored to his lands and honours, by Edward III. Having died unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother *Robert*, who died in 1343, aged thirty-nine years, when the barony descended to his eldest son *Robert*, Lord Clifford, who married Euphemia, daughter of Ralph de Neville, of Middleham Castle, in Yorkshire, and sister of Ralph de Neville, who was created Earl of Westmorland. He died without issue, at the age of thirty-two, when he was succeeded by his brother *Roger*, "accounted one of the wisest men of his age," who greatly signalized himself by his gallantry and valour, especially with the earl of Arundel, in transporting a large army from England, to assist the Duke of Britanny against the French King. He died in 1391, aged fifty-seven years, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Thomas*, then about twenty-six years of age. This baron was the "tenth Sheriff of Westmorland, and the sixth lord of the honour of Skipton," and was for some time a great favourite with Richard II., but imbibing the profligate

and licentious manners of his master, "he was in the number of those whom the king consented to be banished from court, by act of Parliament, in 1387," and was slain fighting against the Infidels, at Spruce, in Germany, in 1393, when he was succeeded by his son *John*, who, on account of his valour and military skill, rose in high esteem at court, was created a Knight of the Garter, summoned to five parliaments, and was butler at the coronation of Catharine, Queen of Henry V. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the celebrated Henry, Lord Percy, surnamed Hotspur, and was slain at the siege of Meux, in 1422, when he was succeeded by his eldest son *Thomas*, who in 1438, and in 1440, signalized himself at Poictiers. He was slain in the service of the house of Lancaster, at the battle of St. Albans, in 1455, in the fortieth year of his age, and was buried in the abbey church of that place. He was succeeded by his eldest son, *John* de Clifford, the eighth baron, who was in the second battle of St. Albans, and fell in the same unfortunate cause, in the bloody contest between Towton and Saxton, in Yorkshire. His wife, Margaret Brumflett, was in her own right *Baroness de Vassey*. "She also brought Lonsborrow House, and fair lands about it, and other lands, to the house of the Cliffords, that descended from her." *Henry*, the next Lord Clifford, who was only seven years old at the time of his father's death, was deprived of his lands and honours during the twenty-four years in which the house of York occupied the throne, all which time he was "kept as a shepherd's boy, and his parentage concealed," but they were restored to him by Henry VII., and he subsequently repaired several of his castles, "which had gone to decay during the late troubles." The fear of discovery preventing any attention to his education, he, it is said, never learnt to write more than his name, and though when called to parliament he behaved with much wisdom: his chief delight was in rural life, and in the "study of astronomy." He died in 1523, aged seventy, and was succeeded by his son *Henry*, then about thirty years old, who, in addition to his paternal honours, was created Earl of Cumberland, by Henry VIII., and became "one of the most eminent lords of his time for nobleness and gallantry." But early habits of friendship with Henry VIII. and a strong passion for parade and greatness, seem to have robbed his heart of filial affection. The pure simplicity and unequivocal openness of his father's manners had long been an offence to his pride, and the old man's alliance with his second wife, Florence Pudsey, provoked his irreconcilable aversion. He died in 1542, aged forty-nine, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Henry* Clifford, second Earl of Cumberland, who was born in 1517. His son *George*, the next earl, who was born in Brougham Castle, August 8th, 1558, signalized himself in the service of Queen Elizabeth, and "was a person of great activity of body, sprightliness of wit, and civility of demeanour." He was one of the commissioners who tried and condemned the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, and one of the four earls present at her execution. His wife was Margaret Russell, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bedford, "a lady endowed with all those accomplishments of body and mind which give the charm of fascination to the female character, but who, while her too courtly lord shone the pageant of a tournament, and lusted for the admiration of other eyes, was left at a country seat in neglect

and solitude." He died in 1605, leaving an only daughter, Anne, born in Skipton Castle, Jan. 30th, 1591. She married first Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurts, afterwards Earl of Dorset, by whom she had issue Margaret and Isabella; the latter of whom was married to James Compton, Earl of Northampton, by whom she had six children, who all died without issue, so that Margaret became the sole heiress of the Clifford family. Her second husband was Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, whom she survived from 1649 to 1675, when she died, having spent her long widowhood in the north of England, in repairing her castles, and in "works of public and private charity." Weekly distributions and daily alms were given at her gate. The consumption of her household she regularly purchased with ready money, in the towns and villages around her, "seldom procuring anything from London, being desirous the country might benefit by her." Her apparel consisted of "a petticoat and waistcoat of black serge, nor could any persuade her to wear others." Many of her diaries, in which she regularly entered the occurrences of the day, and the names of all strangers that came to the house, whether on business or otherwise, are very amusing.

After the death of this gifted and benevolent countess, her elder daughter Margaret became sole heir of the Clifford family. She was espoused in 1629, by *John Lord Tufton*, afterwards Earl of Thanet, a title that had been conferred upon his father by Charles I., in 1628. The estates and title next devolved upon his brother Rupard, who died unmarried in 1683, when he was succeeded by Thomas, the fourth brother, who established his claim to the title and barony of Lord Clifford, first granted to his maternal ancestor, Richard de Clifford, in A.D., 1300. He died in 1729, when he was succeeded by his nephew *Sackville Tufton*, who was succeeded by his son of the same name, who died in Italy, March, 1786, when his son, *Sackville Tufton*, the ninth earl, succeeded, and he, dying without issue, in 1825, was succeeded by his brother *Charles Tufton*, the tenth earl, who died unmarried in April, 1832, when the title and estates descended to his brother, *Henry Tufton*, the present Earl of Thanet, who was born in 1775, and is consequently now (1849) in his seventy-fourth year.

This barony consists of the *Honours and Seigniories* of Appleby and Brough, which contain under them the forests of Mallerstang, Oglebird, and Stainmore, with all the *subordinate* manors held of the Earl of Thanet, by the service of the cornages, he himself holding the barony of the crown by the service of four knight's fees. The total amount of cornage paid by the tenants of the barony in 1634 was £52. 1s. 6d., besides 517 bushels and three pecks of "*serjeant oats, or bailiff corn*," and "684 *pout hens*." In 1739 it was decreed "that the tenants hold their tenements according to ancient custom of tenant right, and as customary estates of inheritance, descendible from ancestor to heir, under ancient yearly rents, and such *general and dropping fees*, as were then settled by arbitration, which also determined the right of the tenants to get turf, peat, &c., for their own use, to cut and sell underwood, to mortgage, lease or demise their tenements for any term not exceeding three years, and to exchange lands lying intermixed in common fields, for lands of equal value in the same manner, *without license or fine*."

It was also settled "that the lord may sell timber provided he leave sufficient for repairs, necessary *boots and estovers.*" The tenants of many of the estates within the barony have been enfranchised, or pay only small quit rents. The customary tenants of the manors of Drybeck and Little Asby pay fines certain, but those of all the other manors in the East and West Wards, pay arbitrary fines.

John Heelis, Esq., of Appleby Castle, is the Earl of Thanet's land steward and agent.

The following names, of frequent occurrence among the mountains, are from Mr. Otley's Guide:—

"Dod is generally applied to a secondary elevation attached to one of the larger mountains, and mostly having a rounded summit. There is the Dod on the western side of Skiddaw, and also in front of Red Pike; and Starling Dod, near Ennerdale. In the mountain range proceeding north from Helvellyn, are Stybarrow Dod, Watson Dod, and Great Dod. And in Patterdale, Glenridden Dod, and Hartshope Dod.*

"Barrow, a term often intended to signify an artificial hill, is also applied to natural ones. There is Barrow on the west side of Derwent Lake, a hill 1200 feet high; there is Whitbarrow, near Penrith, and Whitbarrow, near Witherslack; Yewbarrow, in Witherslack, and Yewbarrow, in Wasdale. Latterbarrow explains itself, a hill branching from the side of a mountain; we have Latterbarrow at the foot of Wast Water, and Latterbarrow in Ennerdale.

"How generally implies a hill rising in a valley; (the sides of such hills are frequently ornamented with dwellings.) There is the How, half way between the Lakes of Derwent and Bassenthwaite; Pouterhow, at the head of Bassenthwaite Lake; and Castlehow, at its foot; Great How, near Rostwaite; and Great How, near Leathes Water; the How, and Butterlip How, in Grasmere; the How, in Ennerdale; and the How, near Loughrigg Tarn, with several others. Numerous alluvial or diluvial hillocks of a parabolic form, are found in the heads of several vales—in both the Langdales, in Greenup vale, in Borrowdale, and in the head of Ennerdale, where they are peculiarly interesting.

"Cam, (comb) the crest of a mountain, as well as of a cock: as Catsty Cam—Rostwaite Cam.

"Nerse, (nose) a ridge running from the summit of a mountain steeply downwards; as Gavel neese, Lingmel neese.

"Coom, in some districts, and Cove, in others, denotes a place scooped out of the side of a mountain; there is Coom and Gillercoom in Borrowdale; Kepel Cove, Brown Cove, Red Cove, Ruthwaite Cove, and others in the side of Helvellyn.

"Door, an opening between two perpendicular cheeks of rock; as Mickle Door, Coom Door, Low Door, modernized into Lowdore"

* Probably Dod is a corruption of the Irish word *Dhu*, signifying black or sable.

HISTORY, GAZETTEER, & DIRECTORY

OF THE

TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS, VILLAGES, HAMLETS, &c.

IN WESTMORLAND,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY UNDER THE HEADS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE PARISHES IN THE FOUR WARDS OF THE COUNTY.

EAST WARD,

Is bounded on the *north* by Cumberland, on the *west* by the West Ward, on the *east* by Durham and Yorkshire, and on the *south* by the latter county and a small part of Kendal Ward, extends about twenty-three miles in length from north to south, and averages from ten to fourteen miles in breath. A considerable portion of this Ward is mountainous, but many of the *fells* afford good pasture for sheep and cattle, so that the whole district is as remarkable for its pastoral as for its wild and picturesque scenery. It is well watered by the rivers Eden, Tees, and Lune, which, with a great many of their tributary streams, have their source within its precincts. The names of the county bridges in the East Ward are as follows, viz.,—Asby, Belay, Blandswath, Borrow Low, Brough (New), Brough (Old), Carlingill, Coatflat, Colby, Coldbeck, Copeland-beck, East Field, Eden, Ellergill, Greenholme, Gullum-Hole, Hill-Gill, Hilton, Hoff, Kirkby-Stephen, Kirkby-Thore, Longdale, Longmarton, Lounthwaite, Lune, Mallerstang, Mill-rigg, Musgrave, Newbiggin, Oxenthwaite, Raisgill Hall, Rayne, Rothay, Salterwath, Smardale, Smithy, Stencreith, Stenesceugh, Steps-beck, Tebay, Tebay-gill, Warcop (New), and Warcop (Old). Of these, Bolton, Colby, Eden, and Greenholme, are partly in the West Ward; and Barrow Low and Salterwath are partly in Kendal Ward. *Lead* is found at Dufton and Hilton, and excellent quarries of *limestone* and *freestone* are found in some parts of this interesting Ward. It contains the borough of Appleby, the market towns of Brough, Kirkby-Stephen, and Orton, and is divided into fifteen parishes, of which the following is an enumeration, with the returns of their inhabitants in the years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841.

POPULATION.

Parishes in the East Ward.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	An. Value, 1815.
Appleby St. Lawrence.....	711	1100	1341	1459	1354	£7373
Appleby St. Michael	908	1060	1275	1264	1165	6859
Asby	357	388	421	436	407	2944
Brough	1437	1513	1837	1882	1694	10056

Crosby Garrett	245	260	273	286	274	£1795
Dufton	392	489	511	554	466	2311
Kirkby Stephen	2515	2515	2712	2798	2850	15487
Kirkby Thore	783	914	1051	1231	1171	6952
Long Marton	432	599	714	819	804	4307
Musgrave, Great	159	165	188	179	167	1547
Newbiggin	126	136	152	140	140	946
Ormside	171	195	202	190	190	1999
Orton	1230	1333	1525	1501	1449	8963
Ravenstonedale	1138	1091	1059	1036	973	6225
Warcop	707	673	713	680	705	5317
Total	11,311	12,431	13,974	14,455	13,809	83,081

LIST OF CHARITIES IN THE EAST WARD,

With the date of each bequest, donor's name, appropriation, &c. as abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports. See also Histories of the Parishes and Townships, for more recent bequests.

Date.	*Donors and Amount of Gifts*	*To what Places & purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.* £.	*s.*	*d.*
1596	Christopher Rudd,	*Appleby St. Lawrence Parish*, poor	0	8	0
1560	Various Benefactions,	Grammar school,	215	0	0
1654	Countess Pembroke, (land)	Widows' hospital,	500	0	0
1656	Temple Sowerby Trust,	to repair church, school, &c.	100	0	0
1733	Messrs. Bird & Robinson, 60*l.*	apprentice fees,	3	0	0
	Jane Coulston, 34*l.*	poor,	1	7	2
1812	Mr. Orton, 52*l.*	bread to poor,	1	12	0
	Poor Stock, 110*l.*	poor,	5	10	0
1805	T. W. & H. Carlton, 400*l.* (South Sea Ann.)	poor,	12	0	0
1743	John Robinson, 150*l.*	poor,	7	10	0
1802	John Robinson, 170*l.*	for books, & 5*l.* annually for organist,	13	17	0
1793	John Donowell, 200*l.*	poor,	6	0	0
	Addison's Gift and Poor Stock, 50*l.*	*Appleby St. Michael Parish*, poor,	2	12	0
1738	Rev. James Cook and others,	Murton township school,	4	8	0
1682	Thomas Smith, D.D.	*Asby Parish*, school and poor,	60	6	0
1719	Rev. Simon Pindar, 60*l.*	bread for poor,	2	12	0
1811	William Fairer, 344*l.*	Almshouse,	16	10	0
1506	John Brunskill,	*Brough Parish*, school,	7	9	0
1786	Philip Waller, 400*l.*	*lost.*			
	William Robson, 20*l.*	Mkt. & Chu. Brough & Hilbeck poor,	0	16	0
1594	Cuthbert Buckle, 8*l.* (rent)	Stainmore school,	64	0	0
1699	Earl of Thanet, (land)				
	Poor's Estate,	purchased with gifts for the poor,	11	11	0
1629	Various Donations, 399*l.*	*Crosby Garret Parish*, school,	11	19	4
1822	Rev. Wm. Bird, 50*l.*	poor,	2	10	0
	Poor's Stock, 30*l.*	Little Musgrave township, poor,	1	7	6
1692	Michael Todd,	*Dufton Parish*, poor and school,	10	10	0
1670	Christopher Walker, 40*l.*	poor,	2	0	0
1799	Joseph Richardson, 100*l.*	poor,	4	0	0
1566	Thomas Lord Wharton,	*Kirkby Stephen Parish*, Grammar school	52	3	0
	J. E. & W. Thompson, (land)	poor,	6	0	0
1755	Dorothy Monkhouse and Jane Hartley, £150.	bread for poor,	7	16	0
1780	Robert Barnett, £100.	poor,	4	0	0
1804	Messrs. Nelson & Bliss,	poor,	2	12	0

			£.	s.	d.
1808	John Waller, £1,000..	poor,	40	0	0
1821	Ann Thompson, (rent)	poor,	12	0	0
	—— Highmore, (rent)	bread for poor,	5	4	0
1800	Messrs. Clark and Harker, £40.	Hartley township, poor	1	18	0
1689	Thos. Waller, £143., &c.	Kaber township, school,	12	16	6
1663	Countess Pembroke, (land)	Mallerstang Chapel school,	11	0	0
1784	Geo. Middleton, £100., (land)	Do. poor,	17	16	0
1731	(Launcelot Hunter, £10., and Poor Stock, £11.)	Do. poor,	0	19	2
	Various Gifts,	Nateby township school,	5	18	0
1768	Various Gifts,	Soulby township school,	3	4	2
	Poor Stock, £24.,	poor,	1	2	0
1682	James Highmore,	Waltby & Smardale townships school,	42	5	0
		Do. poor,	5	0	0
1722	Rd. Monkhouse, £100. (and land)	Winton township school,	15	8	0
	Poor Stock,	*Kirkby Thore Parish*, poor,	0	16	0
1790	Sarah Atkinson, £100.,	Milbourne township school,	4	10	0
1767	Margaret Atkinson, £10.,	Do. poor,	0	9	2
1775	Thomas Jackson, £10.,	Do. poor,	0	9	2
1691	Richard Lowes, (land)	Temple Sowerby poor,	5	0	0
1655	(Burton's Gift, £40., and Poor Stock, £70.,)	*Long Marton Parish*, poor,	4	11	6
1802	Various Gifts,	*Great Musgrave Parish*, school,	3	0	0
	Poor Stock,	Do. poor,	1	16	8
1715	George Richardson, (rent)	Do. poor,	0	10	0
	Poor Stock,	*Newbiggin Parish*, poor,	2	10	0
1733	(Sarah Michaelson, £4., and 1756, Mary Hilton, £12.,)	*Ormside Parish*, poor,	0	16	0
1655	(Poor Stock, and Burton's Gift, £84. 16s.)	Do. poor,	4	4	0
1730	By Subscription, (lands)	*Orton Parish*, school,	21	15	0
1672	Robert Adamson, (houses, &c.)	Tebay school,	45	0	0
1799	Agnes Holmes, £10.,	poor,	0	9	0
1729	Baurgh Estate,	annexed to poor's rate,	19	17	6
1781	Frances Wardale, £20.,	poor,	0	18	0
1733	Geo. Gibson, £400., (land)	school for Rounthwaite, Brether-dale, Birbeck-Fells, U. & L. Scales, and Greenholme,	40	0	0
	Six four-penny loaves every Sunday,	Langdale and Tebay poor	5	4	0
	Poor Stock, £15.,	Birbeck-Fells poor,	0	12	0
1819	Abm. Atkinson, about £40.,	Langdale poor,	2	0	0
1669	Various Donations, (land)	*Ravenstonedale Parish*, school,	42	2	0
	Various Donations, £450.,	Do. poor, &c.	21	0	0
1776	John Holmes, £20.,	Newbiggin Angle school.	0	16	8
1574	Edward Knipe, (rent)	*Warcop Parish*, poor,	2	9	4
	From Estate at Sandford,	school,	0	2	6
	(M. Scaife, £4., and Parish Money £7.,)	poor,	0	10	4
1804	Mary Wilson, £40.,	poor,	1	16	0
	Lost £49. 19s. 4d. by insolvency of trustees.				
1813	William Sleddall,* £300., vested in £317. 13s. 6d. of four per cent. Consols, (Vicar of Kendal *auditor.*)	Prayer books & bibles for poor housekeepers of *Westmorland*; Sedbergh in *Yorkshire*; & Cartmel, Hawkshead, and Warton, in *Lancashire*,	14	6	0
		Total .. .. £	1563	7	8

* Will dated August 11th, 1801; donor died 1813; gift vested in Stock, July 30th, 1814; first distribution, 1816.

APPLEBY PARISHES.

THE two parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Michael comprise the borough of Appleby, and are situated on opposite sides of the Eden, the former being on the west, and the latter on the east bank of that river. The parish of St. Lawrence is about three and a half miles in length and breadth; contains the townships of Appleby, Burrels, Colby, Drybeck, Hoff, and Scattergate; is bounded on the east by the parish of St. Michael, on the south and south-east by the parishes of Asby and Ormside, on the west by Crosby-Ravensworth and Morland parishes, and on the north by the latter and St. Michael's. The annual value of its lands and buildings is about £8,000., and its rateable value £6,214. 6s.

The parish of St. Michael, or, as it is commonly called, Bongate, is about five miles long and two and a half broad, is bounded on the east by the parishes of Warcop and Romaldkirk, in Yorkshire, on the south by the former and St. Lawrence, and on the west and north by those of Kirby Thore, Marton, and Dufton. It is divided into the townships of Bongate, (which includes Langton,) Crackenthorpe, Hilton, and Murton, and its annual value is about £7,000. The arable land in these parishes is generally fertile, and on the banks of the river Eden are many rich pastures and pleasant dwellings.

APPLEBY,

The capital of Westmorland, is a small ancient market town and borough, situated on the banks of the Eden, with which noble river nearly the west part of the town is encircled, and distant twenty-four miles N.E. by N. of Kendal, fourteen miles S.E. by E. of Penrith, and 270 N.N.W. of London. The town consists principally of one long street, called Boroughgate, and lies for the most part in the township of Appleby St. Lawrence, and Scattergate; but it was anciently a much larger place than at present, for its buildings extended more than a mile further south to the village of Burrels, which Dr. Burns says had its name from the *Borough Walls*, the foundations of which, and other buildings, are said to have been sometimes "ploughed or dug up." Though most antiquaries are agreed that Appleby was once occupied by the Romans, yet this conclusion seems to rest on no better evidence than analogy and conjecture, for no Roman antiquities have ever been discovered here. Camden asserts, from the similarity of the name, that it was the *Aballaba*, the fourteenth station on the wall, and his friend Reginald Bainbrig's inscription "*Aballaba quam circumfluit Ituna, &c.*" is grounded on the supposition that the Antonine Itinerary was made in the time of M. Aurelius. "Horsley's opinion too, that the Galacum was at Appleby, is too fanciful and suppositious to admit of sober refutation." "Appleby, like other towns in the kingdom, unquestionably signifies *the Apple* town, and, that it was a place of importance at an early period, is evident from its giving name to one of the shires into which Edward the Confessor divided the kingdom of Northumberland, as well as from the

privileges granted to it by Henry I. and II., viz., "freedom from toll, stallage, pontage, and lastage, throughout England, except in the city of London," for which they paid forty marks, privileges similar to those which had been at the same time conferred on the city of York.

In 1176, King William of Scotland surprised the castle and utterly destroyed the town; but it appears that Appleby returned to its former consequence during the reign of Henry II., who imposed a fine of five hundred marks on Gospatric, son of Orme, and smaller sums upon other families in the county. King John, in 1199, renewed the charter of the Henrys, and granted the town or borough to the inhabitants, provided they paid its rent into the exchequer, in equal moieties, at Christmas and Easter. Another charter, similar to that of York, was granted to it by Henry III., in whose reign there was an exchequer here, called Scaccarium de Appleby, and we learn from Burn that it had a mayor and other corporate officers, prior to the year 1240; but in what year it was first under the jurisdiction of a mayor does not appear. In a confirmation charter, granted to the Abbey of Shap, in the second year of the reign of Edward I, is inscribed, *Teste Thoma filio Johannis, tunc Vice-comite de Appelby.* Express mention is made of the mayor of Appleby in an entry of the register of Wetheral, A.D. 1278. It is therefore evident that the town received a *charter of incorporation* upwards of six hundred years ago, but it has long been lost or destroyed, so that it is now only a town corporate by prescription. In 1298 it sent its first representative to Parliament, and not long before its disfranchisement by the Reform Bill, had three different Prime Ministers to represent it in the House of Commons. The fee farm rent being allowed to run into an arrear of £60. the town fell to the crown in the reign of Edward II., but, in 1331, was restored, by Edward III., to the burghers, who paid a fee farm rent of 2d. per burgage, which amounted to twenty marks a year, so that there must have been then in the borough 1,600 burgages, or a population of about 8,000, exclusive of the serfs who dwelt in Bongate. But on St. Stephen's day, 1388, when the inhabitants were commemorating the death of the first martyr, the Scots came, and by a second conflagration, destroyed nearly the whole town, which afterwards "lay dismembered and scattered, one street from another, like so many scattered villages; and one could not know but by records that they belonged to the same body." It afterwards answered to inquisitions made in 1516, 1534, and 1550, respecting arrears of its fee farm rent "that though the town since it was last burnt, had been gradually repairing, yet nine parts of it were still in ruins," whereupon the rent was reduced from twenty to two marks per annum. For its firm and inflexible adherence to the royal cause in the reign of Charles I., "Oliver Cromwell imposed upon the town a charter of restrictions, which for a time was enforced by the garrison, but was annulled on the restoration of Charles II., which joyful event was celebrated at Appleby with great solemnity, pomp, and festivity, heightened by the unbounded liberality of the aged Countess of Pembroke, who occupied the castle." She "thought not her gates" says Mr. Machell, "then wide enough to receive her guests, which before had been *too* wide for receiving armies of soldiers." All the charters that had been previously granted to Appleby, were surrendered in 1685 to

James II., who, in the first year of his reign, incorporated the burgesses *de novo* by the name of mayor, twelve aldermen, and sixteen capital burgesses, of Appleby, with a coroner, sword bearer, serjeant at mace, two chamberlains, and two bailiffs; and that they shall have courts leet, view of frank pledge, fairs, markets, waifs, estrays, deodands, goods of felons and fugitives, felo-de-se, of persons put in exigent and outlawed, and all other things as they had formerly enjoyed, paying the fee farm rent to the king as heretofore; with a restrictive clause that neither the mayor, aldermen, nor any of the burgesses shall interrupt any of the king's justices, sheriffs, or bailiffs, within the borough." In 1687 the same king issued a *quo warranto* against this as well as several other corporations, whereupon the charter was returned in 1688, and no further one was ever granted. It was, however, declared by royal proclamation that this and their former resignations were never enrolled, so that the borough now subsists as an ancient corporation by prescription, without any written known charter now in use. The common seal has on one side the arms of the town, and on the reverse St. Lawrence laid at length naked, with his hands across, on a gridiron, beneath which is a representation of burning coal. Towards the head is displayed a banner bearing the arms of the borough, and at the feet is an angel receiving in a sheet, a small figure representing the head and uplifted hands of St. Lawrence. The inscription round is *Hic jacet Lurencius in craticula positus;* and round the seal is inscribed *Sigillum communitatis burgi de Appelby.* "They have also a small seal which represents the Blessed Virgin crowned, sitting on the throne with the child Jesus at her feet. Underneath a throne is a figure in a suppliant posture, with hands and face uplifted." The inscription round this is *Sigillum comuune Beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Appelby.*

In 1726, when Roger de Clifford, made claim to the services of the borough under the plea of its being granted to Robert de Veteripont, his ancestor, it was found, "that neither Robert de Veteripont nor any that succeeded him as heir, even had seisin of the borough of Appleby in which the burghers dwell; but that King John gave to the said Robert, *old Apilby,* where the bondsmen dwell, and Burgh under Stainmore, with the appurtenances; which lands King John had in his hands, by reason of the trespass committed by Hugh de Morville. They find also that the said King John gave to the said Robert, the sheriffwick and rent of the county of Westmorland, with the services thereof, and all the tenants of the King, except those that hold by knight's service." They also found "that these burghers only did fealty to the Veteriponts by two bailiffs, chosen out of their own community, so as to be responsible to him for the rent of their borough, as sheriff in fee, and not as lord of the borough. After this success the burgesses began to contend for a title of franchises, as the return of writs and pleas of Witherman, which belonged to the sheriff by jurisdiction; but the sheriff proved that the bailiffs of the town never had this power."

Admiral Sir Richard King was admitted freeman of the borough in 1813, and his Royal Highness Leopold George Frederick, of Saxe Coburg, was admitted to the same privilege in 1819, during the mayoralty of Colonel

Lowther. The borough sent two representatives to Parliament, from the 23rd of Edward I., till 1832, when it was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. It is still the place from which the return is made of members elected to serve for the county, and it is included in the third circuit of county court towns, under the new act for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20., passed August, 1846. The following is a list of the *corporation* of Appleby, in 1849:—

Mayor.—William Hopes, Esq.

Aldermen.—Right Hon. The Earl of Lonsdale; Right Hon. The Earl of Thanet; John Wilkin, Esq.; the Hon. H. C. Lowther, M P.; the Rev. Joseph Milner; the Rev. Thomas Bellas; John Hill, Esq.; Mark Rushton, Esq.; William Bennett, Esq.; Wm. Wilkinson, Esq.; Lancelot Dent, Esq.; Robert Addison, Esq.

Common Council Men.—Orton Bradley, James Parkin, Joseph Benn, Matthew Betham, William Spedding, Fred. Weymss, (and town-clerk,) James Bell, Thomas Harrison, Thomas Salkeld, Thomas Atkinson, John Bellasis, Rev. John Richardson, Henry Holme, Thomas Thwaytes, Robt. H. Thompson, Fred. M. Dinwoodie.

THE COUNTY GAOL AND COURT HOUSE were erected in 1770 and 1771, at the expense of the county, except £357. 15s. raised by voluntary subscription. They stand on the east side of the Eden, and are commodious buildings encompassed by a strong wall. Adjoining the gaol a new *House of Correction* was built about thirty-six years ago, since which time the two old and small prisons, at the west end of the bridge have been used as private dwelling houses. The new prisons contain six wards for males, and four for females; but the number incarcerated here at one time seldom exceeds thirty. Within the walls is a neat chapel, and fronting the town is the governor's house.

The *Crown and Nisi Prius Courts* which adjoin the gaol, are much too small for the increasing population of the county; but a new consulting room for the judges is about to be erected. The prisoners are employed in grinding corn by handmills, and are superintended by the following officers, viz., Mr. Thomas Thwaites, governor, (salary, £100. per annum,) Miss Mary Atkinson, matron, Mr. George Thwaites, M.D., surgeon, and the Rev. John Wharton, is the chaplain, all of whom are appointed by the magistrates, except the governor, who is nominated by the Earl of Thanet, the hereditary high-sheriff of the county, who pays £15. a year towards his salary, the county making up the remainder. Previous to the year 1818, the assizes were only held here once a year, except in case of a special commission: they are now held in March and August. The judges for many centuries have been entertained in the castle, at the expence of the sheriff; which custom probably originated in the hospitality of the Clifford family. In Leland's time, Appleby "was but a poor village, having a ruinous castle, wherein the prisoners were kept." The gaol was subsequently in the old chapel, at the bridge end, where it continued till the new one was completed, in 1771, as before stated.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS for the East and West Wards are held in the Shire-hall on the Monday after the first whole week in Epiphany, on the

Mondays in the first whole weeks after Easter, and St. Thomas à Becket, and on the Monday after the 11th of October. They are held by adjournment at Kendal on the Fridays following these days, for the other two wards of the county. This arrangement was made in 1676, by the Judges of Assizes. E. W. Hasell, Esq, is generally the presiding magistrate, and John Bell, Esq, is clerk of the peace. The new county court, for the recovery of debts, not exceeding £20., is held here monthly, and the magistrates of the town and neighbourhood sit at the Shire-hall every alternate Saturday.

MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.—The cloister, or market-house, is a convenient building, at the bottom of Boroughgate, where it was rebuilt by the corporation, at the cost of about £1,000, in 1811, when the original edifice, which was erected about the year 1700, by Dr. Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, aided by Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, was pulled down. On the front of it is a stone obelisk, called the *Low Cross*; and at the other end of the town is the *High Cross*, both of which were rebuilt in 1817 and 1818. On the latter, is this inscription—

"Retain your Loyalty,
Preserve your rights."

The Shambles and the Town-hall stand in the middle of the same street, which they greatly incommode. The *market* is held on Saturday, and is well supplied with corn, provisions, &c. In 1598 it was removed to Gilshaughlin, near Cliburn, in consequence of the plague, "in which year, between August 1st, and March 25th, there died in Appleby, Scattergate, Colby, and Colby Leathes, 128 persons." A *Cattle Market* is held at the High Cross every alternate Saturday, and the *Fairs* are held on St. Lawrence's day, (August 21st,) Whitsun eve, and Whit Monday; King James II's. fair, on the second Thursday in April, and on the following day. A fair for cattle, sheep, horses, and merchandize, is also held on the second Wednesday in June, on Gallow Hill, an extensive pasture containing 100 acres, in Bongate parish, one mile from Appleby, and this last mentioned fair being free from the heavy tolls imposed upon the fairs and markets in the borough, is nearly equal in importance to the great fair held on Brough Hill. Fairs for fat cattle are held here every alternate Thursday during winter, and monthly during summer. *Hirings* for servants are held at the High Cross, on Whit Monday, and at the Low Cross on the nearest Saturday to Martinmas.

With the exception of some linen and check weaving, a woollen manufactory at Coupland-beck, and two brewing and malting establishments, the trade of the town is chiefly of a miscellaneous and local character. The ale made here is said to be of a very superior quality.

APPLEBY CASTLE.—This large structure, the ancient mansion of the successive lords of the great Barony of Westmorland, stands on the lofty summit of the western bank of the Eden, at the upper end of Boroughgate, sheltered and ornamented on almost every side by fine groves, and shady avenues, which, with the pleasing curvatures of that noble river, margined with hanging gardens, stately trees, and projecting rocks, make up a landscape truly picturesque. The principal part of the present edifice, which forms

two sides of a square, was erected in the reign of Henry VI., by Thomas, Lord Clifford, the tenth hereditary high sheriff of the county, who also built the chapel "in Anno domini one thousand four hundred and fifty-four, which was the year before he was slain." In the rupture between Charles I. and his parliament, it was fortified and garrisoned by the Countess of Pembroke "in spite of her disloyal simpleton," for the service of that king, under the command of Sir Philip Musgrave, who held it till after the battle of Marston Moor, A.D. 1644. It was again garisoned for the king in 1648, but was almost voluntarily surrendered in the same year to the parliamentary forces, who took therein five knights, twenty-five colonels, nine lieutenant-colonels, six majors, forty-six captains, seventeen lieutenants, ten cornets, three ensigns, and 1,200 horse, five pieces of cannon, 1,000 stand of arms and all the baggage. Since the death of the Countess of Pembroke, who occasionally resided here, it has been occupied by the stewards of its illustrious owners, and is now the residence of John Heelis, Esq., land steward and law agent to the present Right Hon. Henry Tufton, Earl of Thanet, Lord Tufton, of Tufton Island, Lord of the Honour of Skipton, in Craven, and hereditary high sheriff of Westmorland. CÆSAR'S TOWER, which stands about thirty yards north west of the castle, is a strong square building, eighty feet high, with a turret on each corner.

That the tower is very ancient admits of no doubt, but that it was built by the Romans, as asserted by some writers, there is no evidence to prove. Hutchinson supposes it to be of Norman origin, and says, "This tower is defended by an outward wall, forming a crescent at the distance of about twelve feet, now remaining about twenty feet high, strongly sustained on the outside by buttresses, erected on an eminence thirty paces in ascent, and defended by a deep ditch without. The quarter pointing to the castle lies open to the area, which is enclosed by a wall continued from the points of the crescent." That the castle was of importance before the time of William the Conqueror, is very probable, for it is not likely that Edward the Confessor would make Appleby a county town, without its being in some measure fortified; but that there was a castle here in the time of the Romans, as Burn and Nicholson suppose, is exceedingly improbable, for no coins, monuments, or altars, of that people, have ever been found here.

In 1072 it was surrendered to the Conqueror, who gave it to Ranulph de Meschiens; since which time it continued in the possession of the barons of Westmorland till the reign of Henry II., when it was seized by that king, on account of its owner, Sir Hugh Morville, having assisted in the assassination of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1204 King John granted Appleby and Brough, with the appurtenances and sheriffwick of the county, &c., to Robert de Veteripont.

In the castle are some good portraits of the different members of the Thanet and Bedford families, of Queen Elizabeth, and some of the kings of the House of Stuart. At the upper end of the great hall is a copy of the family picture, the original of which is at Skipton Castle. It is tripartite, in the form of a screen; in the middle stand at full length, George, the third earl of Cumberland, his countess, and two children. The side leaves contain two full length portraits of their daughter Anne; one at the age of

eighteen, "Standing in her study, dressed in white embroidered with flowers, her head adorned with pearls; the one hand is on a music book; her lute lies by her. The book informs us of the fashionable course of reading among the people of rank in her days. I perceived among them, Eusebius, St. Augustine, Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, Godfrey of Boulogne, the French Academy, Camden, Ortelius, Agrippa on the Vanity of Occult Sciences, &c., &c.; above her, the heads of *Mr. Daniel*, her tutor, and *Mrs. Anne Taylor*, her governess."

In the drawing-room and staircase, are four half-length likenesses of the Countess of Pembroke, taken in the states of childhood, youth, middle, and old age. There is also preserved in the castle, the suit of richly-gilt armour, worn by the earl in the tilt field, as champion to his royal mistress. In the library are kept three large manuscript folio volumes, containing the pedigree of the different branches of this family, from the reign of King John to the year 1652.

The Church of St. Lawrence is a large edifice, with a nave, chancel, side aisles, and a square tower, in which are six excellent bells, with a clock that strikes the quarters, presented by the mayor and corporation. It was rebuilt by Henry II., in 1177, the former one having been burnt down by the Scots two years previous. It was again nearly all rebuilt, in 1655, by the Countess of Pembroke, at the cost of £700., at which time the ancient vestry was converted into a chancel; and a chapel belonging to the Colby's, of Colby, and their descendants, the Warcops, was taken down. There is still a great want of accommodation in this church, for the humbler classes, but it is to be hoped that it will soon be repaired. In the chancel is a beautiful marble effigy of *Margaret, Countess of Cumberland*, who died in 1616; and on the opposite side is an elegant altar tomb, in memory of her benevolent daughter, the *Countess of Pembroke*, who, in 1656, conveyed an estate at Temple Sowerby, now worth £70. a year, to trustees, for the reparation of this church, the bridge, the crosses, the moot hall, her own monument, and that of her mother. There were anciently two chantries in this church; one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and the other to St. Nicholas. The former was founded about the year 1286, by the family of Goldington, who endowed it with several burgages, the priest being required to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the mass, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, for the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, for the souls of the founders and their ancestors, and for all the faithful departed, but particularly those who had been benefactors to the chantry. The chantry of St. Nicholas was founded by Robert de Threlkeld, who endowed it with various houses in Appleby; but both were dissolved by Edward VI., who granted their revenues, amounting to £5. 11s. 8d. yearly to William Ward and Richard Venables, to hold in free socage. This church, together with that of St. Michael's and two parts of the tithe of his demesne on both sides of the Eden, were given by Ranulph de Meschiens to St. Mary's Abbey, in York, and this grant was subsequently confirmed by Athelwald and Hugh, bishops of Carlisle, under the following limitations, viz., "That the priory of Wetheral possess the church to their own in the name of the aforesaid abbey; and that the abbey present fit persons to be vicars thereof, to be sustained out of the revenues of the

church." It is now a vicarage, of which the dean and chapter of Carlisle are patrons, and the Rev. Joseph Milner, A.M., incumbent. In the valor of Pope Nicholas, computed in 1292, the rectory is valued at £15., and the vicarage at £10., and in the valor of Edward II. (1318), the former is estimated at £4,, but the latter "*non sufficit pro oneribus supportant.*" In 1535, *tem.* Hen VIII., the vicarage was returned at £9. 5s. 2½d., and in 1823 it was endowed, in addition to the ancient glebe, with 236A. 1R. 4P. of land as a commutation for the tithes of Hoff township. The tithes of Burrels, Colby, Drybeck, and Scattergate, have also been recently commuted for a yearly rent charge.

St. Michael's Church, in Bongate, on the east side of the Eden, three quarters of a mile S.E. of Appleby, partook of the munificence of the Countess of Pembroke who raised it "out of its ruins" in 1658, but not on on the same site, for the fragment of a wall, said to have been part of the original church, is still to be seen at the Holme, where human bones have frequently been found. It has a nave, chancel, cross aisle, and small tower, with two bells, and had anciently a chantry, founded by Sir William English, of which, in 1467, John Winton was chaplain." In 1658, in the beginning of spring, says the Countess of Pembroke, "I caused Bongate church, near Appleby, to be pulled down, and new built up again at my own charge; and it was wholly finished about the latter end of April, 1659, for which God be praised." The Bishop of Carlisle has presented to this vicarage since the year 1248. On its north side is a large vault, the ancient burial place of the Hiltons, of Hilton, in this parish. The living is valued in the king's books at £20. 13s. 9d. The Rev. Thomas Bellas, M.A., is the present incumbent.

At the enclosure of Bongate common, 92A. 1R. 10P. of land were given to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, in lieu of the great tithes, and 15A. 1R. to the vicar, as the release from the small tithes, besides 5A. 0R. 15P. allotted to the ancient glebe.

At the north end of Bongate, about half a mile from St. Michael's Church, is *Battleburgh*, called in latin records *Vicus le Fyte*, and in common language *Battlebarrow*. Here the Lords Clifford, Percy, and Vesey founded a *friary for Carmelites*, or White Friars, in 1281, but this institution was dissolved in 1543, by Henry VIII., who granted it with Hale Grange, and the manor of Hardendale and Wastdale, to C. Crackenthorp, Esq., of Newbiggin, for the sum of £255. 3s. The neat mansion of Robert Addison, Esq., now occupies its site, and retains the name of Friary.

A little further north, about one mile from Appleby, a farm house occupies the site of *St. Leonard's Hospital*, an asylum which long existed here for the reception of lepers.* The date of its foundation is not known, but it was given by John de Veteripont, to Shap Abbey; and the grant was confirmed

* "The disorder of leprosy seems to have prevailed in certain countries, and at certain times, more than others. Anciently, in this realm, there was a legal provision for removing them apart from the rest of society; there being in the Register of Writs, the form of one, *de leproso amovendo.* Perhaps the cleanliness of modern times has contributed towards the abatement of this distemper; as also the change of food, by the disuse in a great measure of salted provisions. At the time when institutions such as the Hospital of St. Leonard were

by Walter, Bishop of Carlisle, on condition that the said Abbey should maintain three lepers there for ever. In 1544 its possessions were granted to Thomas, Lord Wharton, whose successor, Philip, sold them, in 1613, for £700., to J. Fielding, Esq., of Starforth, in Yorkshire, from whose descendant they were purchased in 1632, by the Countess of Pembroke, who settled them upon her hospital at Appleby.

At the west end of the bridge of St. Lawrence there was anciently a chapel, but it was in a ruined state in the year 1445. It occupied the site of the old prison, or probably was the same building, and had a chamber or oratory over it. In the town is a Wesleyan chapel, erected by subscription, in 1823; and a Wesleyan Association chapel, built in 1847. The organ in the latter was built by Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of this town, and, though small, is considered an excellent instrument.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—That there was a school in Appleby, in 1453, is manifest from the name of a lane, which was at the west end of Kirkgate, called *School House Gate;* and it appears the chaplain of the two chantries in the church of St. Lawrence, was enjoined to teach a free grammar school in the borough, as a part of his duty. In consideration of the loss sustained by the dissolution of the chantries, in the time of Edward VI., Queen Mary granted to the school at Appleby, a yearly rent charge of £5. 10s. 8d., to be paid out of the rectory of Crosby-Ravensworth. The school was refounded, in 1574, by Queen Elizabeth, "with ten governors, who are to appoint successors, nominate the master and usher, make statutes for the regulation of the school, and receive lands and possessions, so as they exceed not the clear yearly value of £40." but this limitation has been greatly exceeded, for the seminary at present has a yearly revenue of upwards of £200., though it only receives *six free scholars*, all the others having to pay small quarterages, even for the classics, and additional charges for writing and arithmetic. Since the royal charter of Elizabeth, the school has been endowed with the following benefactions, viz., £300. (of which £240. was given by Dr. Miles Spencer) and a rent charge of £20. a year, purchased in 1579, to be paid out of Newton Garths estate, in the county of Durham. In 1589, the governors received £40. from the will of Rainold Hartley, with which they purchased the field adjoining the school called Pear-Tree Garth. In 1661 Dr. Smith, (afterwards Bishop of Carlisle,) procured a lease of the corn tithes of Drybeck, to be granted by the dean and chapter to the schoolmaster, who pays for them a yearly rent of £3. 3s. 4d. The demesne lands of New Hall, in the manor of Sandford, now let for £130. per annum, were purchased in 1685 by the governors with £500., out of the £700., given in 1671, by Bishops Barlow and Smith, the Rev. Randal Sanderson, and Sir John Lowther, Bart., all of whom had been scholars here, and gave their several donations to the school in consideration of the governors having ceded for ever the right of nominating the master to the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, where the Appleby scholars, natives of West-

founded, there were few or no inclosures, except for deer, and no hay or other provender laid up for the feeding of cattle in winter; the natives killing and salting their sheep, &c., at the beginning of winter, before they became lean upon the common pasture."

morland, have five exhibitions endowed with £40. per annum, by the Earl of Thanet, in 1720; besides the privilege of becoming candidates for one of the five exhibitions, founded in the same college by Lady Hastings, and those established by its founder, Robert Eglesfield, for the education of scholars from Westmorland and Cumberland." The school, of which the Rev. John Richardson, M.A., is now head master, is open to all the boys of the parish of St. Lawrence, and the township of Bongate. The school house is a neat edifice in the Low Weind, and was rebuilt in 1826, at the cost of the Temple Sowerby trust.

This school has produced a number of eminent men, among whom may be noticed *William Bell*, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh; *Thomas Barlow*, Bishop of Lincoln; *Thomas Smith* and *John Waugh*, Bishops of Carlisle; the former of whom died in 1702; and the latter in 1734; *Dr. John Langhorne*, and his brother *William*, joint translators of Plutarch; *Rev. William Thomson, M.A.*, rector of South Weston, Oxfordshire, and author of a volume of poems, printed in 1750; *Dr. Richard Monkhouse*, vicar of Wakefield, and author of three volumes of sermons, in 1805; *William Pattinson*, of Sidney College, Cambridge, author of two volumes of poems, published after his death, in 1728; *John Robinson, Esq.*, under secretary during Lord North's administration; *Rev. Richard Yates, M.A.*, fifty-eight years master of this school; and *Sir Joseph Relph*, author of a volume of pastoral poems, published after his death, in 1746.

There was formerly a curious collection of inscriptions in stone near to this school, said to have been for the most part copied from others, and placed there by Reginald Bainbridge, who was master of the school in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The following are the most interesting of those which still remain:

ABALLABA QUAM CC.
FLVIT ITUNIA. STATIO FLUIT
RO. TEM. MAVR. AVREL.
HANC VASTAVIT. FF
GVIL. R. SCOT. 1176.
HIC PESTIS SŒVIT 1598
OPP. DESERT. MERCAT'
AD. GILSHAVGHLIN F. *

Upon a stone which was dug up near the confluence of the rivers Lowther and Eamont, in 1602, was found the following inscription, in memory of Constantine the Great:—

* C.C. in the first line is said to mean *circum;* F.F. in the fourth, *funditus* (?); and the last F. *fuit.* The whole has been thus translated. Appleby, round which flows the Eden, was in Roman times the station of the Mauri Aureliani. It was laid waste by William, King of Scots, in 1176; the plague raged here so violently in 1598, that the market was removed to Gilshaughlin.

	MAY BE READ THUS:—
IMP.	IMPERATORI.
C. VAL.	CÆSARI VALERIO.
CONST ANTINO	CONSTANTINO
PIENT.	PIENTISSIMO
AVG.	AUGUSTO

Bongate National School.—A neat building, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1844, by subscription, aided by a grant of £60. from the committee of Council on Education, and of £20. from the National Society. The Earl of Lonsdale gave the site, and the school is supported by the interest of a donation of £200. from Robert Wilkinson, Esq.; £100. from Thomas Dent, Esq.; a bequest of £20. from the late Mr. T. Robinson, of Leeds, but formerly of Bongate, and by voluntary subscriptions. The present master is Mr. Thomas Lincoln Rix.

ST. ANNE'S HOSPITAL.—A neat building occupying a pleasant situation near the head of Boroughgate, and having a small chapel, with apartments and gardens for thirteen poor widows, twelve of whom receive a stipend of £6. 17s. 6d., and the eldest, who is called the mother, receives £8. 2s. 6d. per quarter, besides which a cart load of coal is given to each yearly. This excellent charity was founded in 1653, by the Countess of Pembroke, who endowed it with an estate at Brougham, and the lands in Bongate, formerly belonging to St. Nicholas' Hospital, which now yield about £500. per annum, of which £4. belongs to the poor of Brougham, pursuant to the bequest of the donor. The sum of £32. 10s. a year is paid to the chaplain, (the Rev. Joseph Milner,) for reading prayers every week-day morning. When this institution was first founded, its annual revenue was only £100., but, from the increased value of land, is now worth nearly the sum originally expended in the purchase of the property for its endowment. The Earl of Thanet is the visitor, and the mayor of Appleby, for the time being, is one of the ten trustees. For the other charities belonging to these parishes see page 118.

The Mechanics' Institute, established in September, 1848, occupies a large room in Boroughgate, given for that purpose by the Earl of Thanet, at the nominal yearly rent of 2s. 6d. It is well supported by the literary gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, and now consists of 120 members. The library contains upwards of 300 volumes, and the reading-room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. Mr. Thomas Lincoln Rix is the librarian. A *Young Men's Improvement Society* has also been recently formed in this town, and its meetings are held in the school attached to the Wesleyan Association Chapel, where there is a library of about 160 volumes.

A Book Club was established at Appleby about sixty years ago, and now consists of several subscribers, who expend annually one guinea each in the purchase of books, which, after being kept twelve months for their general use, are sold to the highest bidder, except such works as a majority of the members may determine to retain in their library, which is kept at the Shire Hall.

A News Room is kept at the King's Head Inn, where assemblies are occasionally held.

The *Gas Works* at Appleby were erected in 1837, at the cost of £1,500., raised in shares of £5. each. There is one gasometer, and the gas is sold to the consumers at 10s. per thousand cubic feet. The town is illuminated with eighteen public lamps. Mr. Robt. Fawcett is manager and collector.

A Branch of the Cumberland Savings' Bank is about to be established at Appleby.

A few of the *Eminent Men* who were born in Appleby or neighbourhood.—*Thomas de Appleby*, who was Bishop of Carlisle, 1363, till his death, in 1395. *Roger de Appleby*, who died in 1404, was Bishop of Ossery, in Ireland. *Thomas Vipont*, of the illustrious family of the then Lords of Westmorland, was inducted Bishop of Carlisle in 1255, but died the year following. *Dr. Potter* was Vice Chancellor of Oxford when the civil wars broke out, and sent all his plate to the king, saying, he would drink as Diogenes did, out of the hollow of his hand, before his majesty should want. In reply to a work, entitled "Charity Mistaken," written by a Catholic priest, he wrote a treatise called "Want of Charity justly charged on all such Romanists as affirm that Protestancy destroys salvation;" to which the priest replied, in "Mercy and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholics," but this the Dr. declined to answer. He died in 1645.

APPLEBY, ST. LAWRENCE, OUT-TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

BURRELS township has a village one mile and a half S. by W. of Appleby, on the Orton road, and the soil, which is very fertile, contains an abundance of limestone. For the derivation of the name see page 120. The Earl of Thanet is lord of the manor and owner of most of the land. The rateable value of this township is £561. 10s.

COLBY village stands on an eminence, about one mile and a quarter W. by N. of Appleby, and is a place of great antiquity. This township was held by a family of its own name, from the time of Henry II. to the reign of Richard II.; and from 1402 till the Restoration, belonged to a family of the Warcops, "who sold most of the tenements to freehold, and the rest have been since enfranchised, except a few tenements of the Bishop of Carlisle, who pay an annual rent of £3. 6s. 8d." The Priory of Wetheral and the Abbey of St. Mary, York, had each a carucate of land here, the former given in 1086, by Ranulph de Meschiens, and the latter in the reign of Henry II., by one Emsand. The principal land owners are Mr. R. Bird, Miss Knipe, and Mrs. Pattinson. Rateable value, £887. 12s.

DRYBECK township has a small secluded village, three and a half miles S.S.W. of Appleby, and forms a joint manor with Hoff, of which the Earl of Thanet is lord. "The common lands in this manor were enclosed in 1823, when upwards of seventy acres were given to the lord, and the rest to the land owners." The largest owners of the soil are Rev. W. H. Milner, and Mr. George Steadman.

HOFF is a small village two and a half miles S.S.W. of Appleby. Its township includes Hoff Row, Nether Hoff, and Barwise Hall, the latter of which, though now occupied by a farmer, was anciently the seat of the distinguished family of *Berewyse* who settled here soon after the Norman conquest. In the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. it belonged to a family named Roos, the last of whom forfeited it by stealing a silver chalice out of the church. The hall and desmesne subsequently passed through various families, and is now the property of the Countess of Clarendon. In 1256, Pope Alexander IV. issued a mandate to the Bishop of Carlisle, to grant a license to Alan de Berewyse to erect a chapel upon his demesne, in consequence of its distance from the parish church, and the inundations which took place here in winter. The chapel was afterwards endowed with thirty-seven acres of land. At a place called *Douglas-Ing*, near Hoff Bridge, it is said a great battle was fought between the English and Scotch, in the reign of Richard II., and considerable quantities of human bones have been dug up near the old bridge-stead at various periods. *Nether Hoff* is a large farm belonging to the Earl of Thanet, and distant one and half mile W. by N. of Appleby. *Hoff Row* is a small hamlet half a mile W. by S. of Hoff. "The family of Hall has been resident here upwards of 400 years, and is remarkable for longevity. John Hall died in 1716, aged 109 years; his son John died in 1794, aged 89; and his grandson, in 1821, aged 101 years." Rateable value, £650. 16s.

SCATTERGATE is mostly all in the borough, and contains the Castle of Appleby, already described. Robert Addison, Esq. is one of the principal land owners of this township, the rateable value of which is £1228. 6s.

APPLEBY ST. MICHAEL, OR BONGATE TOWNSHIPS.

Bongate village is situated about three quarters of a mile S.E. of Appleby, and half a mile north of St. Michael's church. Within the limits of the borough, is *Battlebarrow*, noticed at page 127, where it is said some great battle was anciently fought. "In a dispute between the corporation and the owners of the castle, it was found 'that King John did not grant to Robert de Veteripont the town of Appleby, then properly so called, but *old Appleby*, where the bondmen inhabit,' now called Bongate."

LANGTON is a hamlet and joint township with Bongate, one mile and a half E. of Appleby. There was once a populous village here which was burned by the Scots in the reign of Edward II., and also a church or chapel at a place still called *Kirkbergh*, a farm which is held independently of the manor, except the payment of 2s. cornage. The Earl of Thanet is lord of this manor, which, in 1327, was found by inquisition to be worth nothing, for want of tenants, there being only four cottages and a water-mill in the whole manor. The church, county gaol, and other public buildings in the township of Bongate and Langton are already described.

CRACKENTHORP township contains many rich pastures, and some good corn land, and has a neat village two miles N.W. of Appleby, on the Penrith

road, and near the river Eden. The Hall now occupied by Mr. Joseph Wilson, was once the seat of the ancient family of *Machel*, who are said to be descended "from the *Catuli* amongst the ancient Romans," and were resident here "longer than any one family of note at any other place in the same county." Roger Machel, who was lord keeper of the seal, in the reign of Richard I., was drowned as he attended that King to the Holy Land. The Rev. Michael Machel, M.A., who, in the seventeenth century, was for several years rector of Kirkby-Thore, was a profound antiquary, and employed himself with great assiduity, during the principal part of his life, in collecting materials for a history of Westmorland and Cumberland, the manuscripts of which were bound up after his death in six folio volumes, and lodged in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. These manuscripts were all concentrated in the "History and Antiquities" of the two counties, published by Dr. Burn and Joseph Nicholson, Esq., in two vols. 4to., A.D. 1777. Some branches of this family, which was "particularly remarkable in all generations, for a brave and martial spirit," are still resident in various parts of the kingdom, but their *hall* and estate here were sold several years ago to one of the Earls of Lonsdale. At *Chapel Hill* in this township, are ruins of an ancient chapel, which was dedicated to St. Giles. Near the road which leads from Crackenthorp to Kirkby Thore, on the south side of the great Roman way, is the site of an encampment 300 yards long, and 150 broad, having three entrances on each side and end, with bulwarks before them. Near it is a small fort called *Maiden Hold*, which Mr. Machell considers was a watch tower belonging to the camp. Rateable value, £1141.

HILTON is an extensive township containing 4,259A., of which 2,878A. 3R. 3P., are unenclosed, a great portion of which is a moorish and mountainous district. It has a large village, three miles E. of Appleby. In this township are some rich lead veins which have been worked for a number of years by the London Lead Company, who have also a *smelt mill* here. The manor of Hilton, or, as it is called in old records, *Helton Beacon*, was long possessed by the *Hiltons*, who at different times enfranchised the tenants, and in 1696 sold both the demesne and manor to Sir John Lowther, whose descendant, the Earl of Lonsdale, is the present owner. There was formerly a chapel near the village, but no vestige has been seen for several years. For Coupland Beck, which is partly in this township, see Sandford township in the parish of Warcop. *Christopher Bainbridge, L.L.D.*, who was born here in the latter part of the reign of Henry VI., was promoted to the see of York, in 1508, and afterwards advanced to the dignity of *Cardinal of Saint Praxis, in Rome*, by Pope Julias II. He died at Rome, July 11th, 1514, and was buried in the church of St. Thomas, in that city.

MURTON township has a small village two and a half miles E. by N. of Appleby, situate at the foot of a lofty conical eminence, called Murton Pike. In 1283 it was found that the manor-house of Murton was worth 2s. a year, and the demesne, which consisted of 120 acres of land, 8d. per acre, yearly, and that there were in the manor six free tenants and nine bondmen. It

was held by the Musgraves from 1315 till 1614, when it was sold by Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, to Thomas Hilton, Esq., of Hilton, whose successors sold part of the demesne to the Fletchers, of Strickland, and the rest, with the manor, to Sir John Lowther, ancestor of the present Earl of Lonsdale. Murton Hall, the ancient manor-house, and residence of the Hiltons, is now occupied by a farmer, and the site of a *Chapel of Ease*, which formerly stood in this township, is no longer distinguishable. The methodists have a *chapel* at Murton, and here is also a *school* endowed with land now let for £7. a year, and a rent charge of 10s. The manor is nearly surrounded by fells, and here too are *lead mines*, worked by the London Lead Company. Both the Hilton and Murton mines are very productive, the average quantity of lead raised yearly being about 700 bings, every 4½ bings yielding one fother of pure lead. Murton township contains 2,316A. 2R. 13P., and its tithes were commuted in 1843, for a yearly rent charge of £80., viz., vicarial £33., and rectorial £27.

APPLEBY DIRECTORY.

Post Office, Low Weind,—Mr. Thos. Robinson Lidderdale, postmaster. Letters from the north arrive at 10-10 a.m., and are dispatched at 2-20 p.m., on their arrival from the south; and are dispatched south at 10-10 a.m.

MISCELLANY,

Consisting of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Partners in Firms, and others, not arranged in the List of Trades and Professions.

Addison, Mrs. Margaret, Battle Barrow.
Addison, Robt., Esq., J.P., Friory, Battle Barrow.
Airey, Christopher, farmer, Lowfield, Battle Barrow.
Armstrong, Mrs. Mary, Battle Barrow.
Atkinson, Mary, matron of the gaol, Bongate.
Barnett, Mrs. Margaret, Bongate
Bell, Wm. farmer, Gale House, Bongate.
Bell, John, Esq., clerk of the peace, & barrister at law, Shirehall.
Bellas, Rev. Thos., vicarage, Bongate.
Blankiron, Wm., usher, free grammer school.
Bowerbank, W. Burrels toll-gate, Scattergate.
Brass, Ralph, farmer, Langton, Bongate.
Brass, George, farmer, Langton, Bongate.
Chapman, Mrs. Mary Anne, Battle Barrow.
Coats, Robt., clerk, Low Weind.
Dargue, John, farmer, Scattergate.
Dixon, Mrs. Jane, Bongate.
Dodd, Mr. Thos. Boroughgate.
Dodd, Joseph, farmer, Kirkbergh, Bongate.
Dufton, Mrs. Mary, Scattergate.
Ellwood, Mr. Michael Bongate.
Gash, Joseph, farmer, Lowfield, Bongate.
Gibbons, Ths. Percy, organist, St. Lawrence; house, Battle Barrow.
Gragson, John, gamekeeper to the Earl of Thanet, Bongate.
Groves, Rt. chairmaker, Boroughgate.
Hall, Mrs. Mary, Bongate Cottage.
Harrison, Miss Jane, Boroughgate.
Harrison, Mrs. Mary, Doomgate.
Harrison, Mr. Christopher, Bongate.
Harrison, Mr. Thos., high constable, Barbadoes Cottage.
Heelis, Mrs., Boroughgate.
Heelis, John, Esq. deputy sheriff, & steward to the Earl of Thanet, Appleby Castle.
Hewitson, Joseph, pavior, Bongate.
Hill, John, Esq., J.P., Bank Foot.
Idle, John, registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, and relieving officer for the East Ward, Battle Barrow.
Jackson, Geo., Brackenthwaite, Bongate.
Jameson, Mrs., Bongate House.
Knipe, Miss Elizabeth, Bridge st.
Mansie, Rev. Alex., Wesleyan minister, Chapel lane.
Milner, Rev. Joseph, A.M., vicarage, Low Weind.
Monkhouse, Joseph, farmer, South field, Bongate.
Moses, Mrs. Mary, Boroughgate.

Nicholson, Mr. John, Boroughgate.
Pattison, Mrs. Isabella, Boroughgate.
Pearson, Mrs. Mary, Boroughgate.
Pickering, Joseph, pavior, Bongate.
Richardson, Rev. John, M.A. (grammar school) Low Weind.
Richardson, Mr. Ed. Green, Battle Barrow.
Richardson, Joseph, land surveyor, Doomgt.
Robinson, George, County bridge master, Shire hall.
Robinson, Miss, Bongate terrace.
Rushton, Thos., clerk to the commissioners of taxes, Scattergate.
Sawer, James, farmer, Bank end, Bongate.
Sarginson, John, auctioneer and appraiser, Scattergate.
Sedgwick, John B. yeoman, Langton.
Sewell, Wm. sen., Boroughgate.
Shaw, Miss Frances, Bongate.
Smith, Mr. Richard, Doomgate.
Stephenson, W. farm. Barrow moor, Scattergt
Stephenson, John & Joseph, farmers, Colby Leathes, Scattergate.
Thompson, Thos. farmer, Langton, Bongate.
Todd, Miss Sarah, Bongate cross.
Thwaites, Thos. governor of the gaol & house of correction, Bongate.
Thwaites, Miss Frances, Boroughgate.
Wade, Mrs. Elizabeth, Bongate.
Warton, Robt. turnkey, gaol, Bongate.
Watson, Thos. currier, Chapel lane.
Wharton, Rev. John, chaplain to the gaol; h. Boroughgate.
Weymss, Fred, Esq. clerk to the West Ward Union, Battle Barrow.
Weymss, Mrs. Battle Barrow.
Whitehead, James, sheriff's bailiff, & bailiff for the Small Debts Court; h. Chapel lane.
Whitehead, John, clerk, Chapel lane.
Winter, Mrs. Mary, Doomgate.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Academies.

*Marked thus * take boarders.*

Jackson, Mary, Bridge st.
Miller, Mrmdk. Tabernacle.
Nelson, Hugh, Boroughgate.
*O'Connor, Mrs. (Ladies') Bongate.
*Richardson, Rev. Jno. A.M. (Grammar) Low Weind.
Rix, Thos. Lincoln, National School, Bongate.
*Wharton, Mrs. (Ladies') Bongate.
Winter, Mary, Doomgate.

Attorneys.

Heelis, John, Low Weind.
Robinson, Thos. Boroughgate.
Thompson, George, (and clerk to the magistrates) Borough gate.
Weymss, Fred. (and town clerk) Battle Barrow.

Bakers.

Jackson, Nancy, Bridge st.
Thompson, Jane, Battle Barrow.

Bankers.

Carlisle & Cumberland Banking Co. (Branch) Borough gate, (on Hankey & Co.) Robt. H. Thompson, agent.
Crosby, Jno. *(Kirkby-Thore)* attends at the King's Head every Saturday (on Masterman, Peters, & Co.)

Blacksmiths.

Eggleston, Joseph, Bongate.
Kindleysides, Jas. Bongate.
Woof, James, Scattergate.
Yare, Thomas, Doomgate.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Birbeck, George, High Weind
Bowerbank, Wm. Burrels toll gate, Scattergate.
Bowlerwell, Jno. High Weind
Dargue, Joseph, Doomgate.
Dent, Adam, Boroughgate.
Dixon, Chas. Chapel lane.
Graham, George, Scattergate.
Graham, Thos. Bongate.
Parkin, Mathias, Boroughgate
Scott, Wm. Boroughgate.
Sewell, Joseph, Boroughgate.
Williamson, Stephen Peel, Scattergate.

Brewers and Maltsters.

Atkinson, James and Co., Boroughgate.
Rowlandson & Co. (and spirit merchants) Doomgate.

Butchers.

Armstrong, John, Colby.
Atkinson, John, Temple Sowerby.
Close, Jervis, Kirkby-Stephen
Hind, Matthew, Boroughgate
Hodgson, Thos. Boroughgate.
Hodgson, Ralph, Dufton.
Hunter, Eliz. Kirkby-Thore.
Nelson, Wm. Bongate.
Nelson, Wm. jun. Bongate.
Nelson, John, Bongate.
Raine, Wm. Chapel lane.
Sawer, John, Warcop.
Thwaites, Wm. Warcop.

Clog & Patten Makers.

Longhorn, James, Doomgate.
Parkin, Matthias, Boroughgt.
Scott, Wm. Boroughgate.

Coopers.

Sewell, Wm. Boroughgate.
Wilson, Thos. Boroughgate.

Druggists.

Longrigg, Jno. Boroughgate.
Winter, Richd. Boroughgate.

Earthenware Dealers.

Burrow, John, Boroughgate.
Jackson, Nancy, Bridge st.

Fire & Life Insurance Offices.

Atlas, Legal, & Commercial, Richd. Winter, Boroughgt.
Britannia, John Longrigg, Boroughgate.
Crown, Thomas Hewitson, Bridge st.
Norwich, Rt. H. Thompson, Boroughgate.

Grocers & Tea Dealers.

Burrow, John, Boroughgate.
Cant, John, Bridge st.
Gregson, Robt. R. Boroughgt.
Hewitson, Thos. Bridge st.
Parkin, Matthias, Boroughgt.
Sarginson, Tim. High Weind.

Hair Dressers.

Birbeck, John, Boroughgate.
Birbeck, Wm. Boroughgate.
Fearon, Joseph, Boroughgate.

Hotels, Inns, & Taverns.

Black Boy, Ellenor Moss, High Weind.
Black Bull, Thos. Hodgson, Boroughgate.
Board, Wm. Mercer, Borough gate.
Butchers' Arms, Robt. Taylor, Boroughgate.
Coach & Horses, Mary Smith, Battle Barrow.
Chequers, John Bowlerwell, High Weind.
Cross Keys, Jas. Thompson, Battle Barrow.
Crown & Punch Bowl, Jas. Rodgers, Boroughgate.
Crown & Thistle, Thos. Lawson, High Weind.
Crown & Cushion, Stephen Slinger, Boroughgate.
Crown & Mitre, Jno. Nicholson, Boroughgate.
Gardeners' Arms, John Sarginson, Scattergate.
George & Dragon, John Young, Bongate.
George & Dragon, Ed. Hanson, Bongate.
Golden Ball, Parkin Davies, High Weind.
Grapes, Robt. Horn, Battle Barrow.
Hare & Hounds, Matthew Hind, Boroughgate.
King's Arms, Joseph Longrigg, Battle Barrow.
King's Head, Mary Winter, Bridge st.
King's Head, Ann Thornton, Bongate.
Queen's Head, John Rudd, Bongate.
Red Lion, William Nelson, Bongate.
Royal Oak, Joseph Dover, Bongate.
White Hart, John Hardy, Bongate.

Beer House.

Richardson, Joseph, Bongate.

Ironmongers.

Hewitson, Thos. Bridge st.
Wilson, George, Bridge st.

Joiners & Cabinet Makers.

(See also Wheelwrights.)

Atkinson, Thos. (and organ builder) Doomgate.
Robinson, Jno. Boroughgate.
Steadman, Thos. Boroughgt.
Warton, Geo. Boroughgate.
Wilkinson, Geo. Boroughgate.

Linen & Check Mfrs.

Bird, John, Bongate.
Eggleston, Joseph, Battle Barrow.

Linen & Woollen Dealers.

Bell, Andrew, Boroughgate.
Dawson, Eliz. Boroughgate.
Nicholson, John, Boroughgt.
Warton, Mary, Bridge st.

Miller.

Robinson, Joseph, Bongate Mill.

Nailer.

Wilson, John, Boroughgate.

Milliners & Dress Makers.

Allen, Ann, Boroughgate.
Dawson, Eliz. Boroughgate.
Jackson, Isabella, Doomgate.
Longhorn, Alice, Doomgate.
Richardson, Mary, Bridge st.
Sewell, Jane, Boroughgate.
Thompson, Hannah, Borough gate.
Townley, Jane, Battle Barrow
Whitehead, Ellenor, Chapel lane.

Newspaper Agents.

Winter, Richd. (and sub-distributor of stamps) Borough gate.
Hutchinson, My. Boroughgt.

Nursery & Seedsmen.

Hunter, George, Bongate.
Sarginson, John, Scattergate.

Painters, Plumbers, and Glaziers.

Fawsett, Robt. Boroughgate.
Graham, John, Boroughgate.

Printer—Letter Press.

Barnes, Jonathan, Bridge st.; h. Doomgate.

Saddlers.

Atkinson, Thos. Boroughgate.
Coulthard, Thos. Boroughgt.

Shopkeepers.

Atkinson, Henry, Boroughgt.
Atkinson, Mary, High Weind
Atkinson, Wm. Boroughgate.
Bird, John, Bongate.
Clark, Jas. High Weind.
Dobson, Margaret, Boroughgt
Faint, George, Bongate.
Goulding, Ann, Boroughgate.
Horn, Mark, Boroughgate.
Hutchinson, Mary & Nancy, Boroughgate.
Richardson, Isaac, High Weind.
Robinson, Joseph, Bongate.
Pennington, John, (& carrier) Battle Barrow.
Smith, Thos. Battle Barrow.

Slater & Plasterer.

Dodgson, Thos. High Weind.

Stay Maker.

Horn, Mark, Boroughgate.

Stone Masons.

Fairer, Robt. Bongate.
Gowling, John, Bongate.
Proud, John, Scattergate.
Proud, Wm. Bongate.
Richardson & Son, Doomgt.

Straw Bonnet Makers.

Atkinson, Mary, Doomgate.
Dawson, Eliz. Boroughgate.
Dixon, Eliz. Boroughgate.
Richardson, Margaret, High Weind.
Rollings, Ann, Boroughgate.
Richardson, Mary, Bridge st.

Surgeons.

Dinwoodie, Fred. Marshal, Boroughgate.
Thwaites, George, M.D. Boroughgate.
Yates, Rd. B. Boroughgate.

Tailors.

Cassons, Joseph, Low Weind.
Elliot, John, Bongate.
Graham, Wm. Bridge st.
Nicholson, Isaac, Boroughgt.
Robinson, Joseph, Bongate.
Salkeld, Wm. Boroughgate.
Wharton, John, Boroughgate.

Tallow Chandlers.

Atkinson, Lancelot, Borough gate.
Davyes, Parkin, High Weind

Timber Merchant.

Steadman, Thos. Boroughgt.

Tin Plate Workers.

Chatterly, Wm. Chapel lane.
Fauset, Robt. Boroughgate.

Rope & Twine Maker.

Smith, Wm. Buts; h. Bongt.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Herd, John, Bongate.
Sarginson, Thos. Chapel lane

Watch & Clock Makers.

Wilson, Geo. Bridge st.
Yates, John R. Boroughgt.

Wheelwrights & Joiners.

Evrington, Thos. Low Weind.
Lawson, Thos. High Weind.
Steadman, Joseph, Scattergt.
Steadman, Thos. Boroughgt.
Starrow, John, (Bell View) Bongate.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Mercer, Wm. Boroughgate.
Rowlandson & Co. Doomgate.

Woollen Manufacturer.

Pearson, Jno. Copland Beck.

Coaches.

Royal Mail, from the King's Head Tap, to Brough, at 10-10 a.m.; and to Penrith, ot 2-27 p.m.

Carriers.

John Pennington, and Robt. Dover. Bongate, to Penrith, Tuesday and Friday.
Matthew Hind, Scattergate, to Kendal, Monday and Thursday, return Tuesday and Friday.
Jas. Atkinson, from the Wearisome Inn, to Kendal, Monday and Thursday, returns on Tuesday & Friday.
Wm. Holme, Bongate, to Kirkby-Stephen, on Monday; and Penrith, Tuesday.
John Brown, Bongate, to Penrith, Tues. and Friday.

BURRELS TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Joseph. vict. Wearisome.
Bowerbank, Wm. boot & shoe maker, Burrels toll gate.
Dawson, Francis, Joiner.
Ewin, Edward, vict. Friendship.
Thwayts, John, Esq.
Turner, Wm. shoemaker.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Wappett, John.
*Waistell, Sarah.
Waistell, John.
Wharton, Thos. Field head.

COLBY TOWNSHIP.

Earl, John, vict. Kangaroo.
Ewin, Isaac, tailor.
Gibson, John, Miller, Colby mill.
Goodburn, Wm. joiner.
Studholme, John, shopkeeper

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Addison, Mary.
Brunskill, Anthy. Nether ho.
Chapelhow, Henry.
*Cooper, Thos.
Corrie, Robt.
Hall, Thos.
Hodgson, Isaac, Colby hall.
Jackson, Sarah.
Jackson, Mary.
Sanderson, Thos.
Stamper, Thos.

DRYBECK TOWNSHIP.

Airey, Miles, miller, Drybeck mill.
Thompson, John, blacksmith.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Anderson, Jas.
Allon, Richard.
*Armstrong, John.
*Bewsher, John.
Blacklow, Jas.
Coulthard, John, Brown hill.
Harrison, Jas. Drybeck hall.
Ion, Richd. Newlands.
*Richardson, Wm.
Right, Joseph, High fields.
Rudd, Thos.
Shepherd, John, Hay bank.
Sowerby, John, High field.
Steadman, George.

HOFF TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Hoff Row.*

Ellison, Robt. vict. New inn.
Hewitt, Wm. blacksmith.
Sedgewick, Miss Elizabeth.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

1 Brunskill, Anthony.
Clark, Wm.
•Ellison, Thos.
Lamb, Matthew.
Loadman, Wm. Low Rutter.
1 •Parker, Thos.
1 Percival, Robt.

SCATTERGATE. *(Included with Appleby.)*

APPLEBY ST. MICHAEL'S.

BONGATE AND LANGTON. *(See Appleby Directory.)*

CRACKENTHORPE TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Richd. vict. Elephant, (and wholesale dealer in British & Foreign spirits, and tea dealer.)
Atkinson, Mary, vict. George and Dragon.
Clark, George, miller, Crackenthorpe mill.
Walton, Rowland, gent.
Wilson, Joseph, gent. Crackenthorpe hall.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

•Atkinson, Richd.
Horne, Thos. Roger head.
Ion, Mary, Mears Ing.
•Jameson, Wm.
Willan, John.
Wilson, Joseph.

HILTON TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Mark, clogger.
Berbeck, Thos. shopkeeper.
Birbeck, Joseph, blacksmith.
Coats, Willis, vict. King's Arms.
Cousins, Mrs. Ennis.
Elliot, Thos. Mining agent.
Hunter, Joseph, miller, Hilton mill.
Pearson, John, woollen and check mfr. Copeland beck.
Rudd, John. Shopkeeper.
Salkeld, Christopher Stephenson, schoolmaster.
Sanderson, John, vict. Cross Keys.

Farmers.

Thus • *are Yeomen.*

Alderson, Cph. Brackenber.
Bellas, Wm. Line lands.
Blackett, Sarah.
Boothe, Richd. Brackenber.
Davison, Thos. Bank wood.
Dent, Joseph, Brackenber.
•Geldard, Richard.
Hall, Samuel, Storth.
Hodgson, John.
Richardson, Jno. Brackenber.
Robinson, Jas.
Rudd, Anthony.
Rudd, Michael.
•Salkeld, Joseph.
•Salkeld, John, Fell dyke.
Walker, James, Fell dyke.

MURTON TOWNSHIP.

Hall, Joseph, shopkeeper.
Harrison, Jph. vict. New inn
Idle, Mrs. Elizabeth.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Bellas, George.
Dent, Wm.
•Hall, Jas.
•Idle, Elizabeth.
Lowis, Henry.
Pearson, Richd. Harbour flat.
Robinson, Anthony.
•Shepherd, John, Murton hall.
•Shepherd, Jonathan.
•Shepherd, Joseph.
Studholme, Thos.

ASBY PARISH

Is about five miles in length and three in breadth, and is bounded on the south by the lofty fells and scars of Crosby Garret and Orton, and having for its other boundaries Drybeck, Ormside, Bleatarn, and Soulby. It is intersected by several rivulets, in one of which, Asby Gill, is the entrance to Pate Hall, a remarkable cavern 1000 yards long, and having a stream of

water running through it. Asby parish is divided into the three townships of Asby Coatsworth, Asby Little, and Asby Winderwath, and contains the two villages of Great and Little Asby; near the latter, between the huge limestone scar of Orton and Crosby Fell, is *Sunbiggin tarn*, whence a stream flows southward to the river Lune. About twenty years ago copper ore was raised in this parish by the Union Company of Copperminers, but the speculation proved unsuccessful, as has also a marble mill which was erected here a few years ago, by John Hill, Esq.

GREAT ASBY is a considerable village situated in the townships of Asby Coatsworth and Asby Winderwath, four miles and a half S. of Appleby. The church (St. Peter's) is a small ancient fabric, with a tower, in which are two bells. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 13s. 4d. It is in the patronage of John Hill, Esq., of Bank-foot, Appleby, and in the incumbency of the Rev. Henry Guy. The tithes were commuted in 1843 for a yearly rent charge of £243.

In 1298 *Robert de Askeby* founded in this church a *chantry* which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and in 1301 and 1314, he was knight of the Shire of Westmorland, but died soon after the year 1318, after which the inheritance passed by marriage to the Moresbys and Pickerings, of whom it was purchased by Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, whose descendant, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart., sold the advowson to John Hill, Esq. A little east of the church is a spring called St. Helen's well, contiguous to which is *St. Helen's Almshouse*, founded in 1811, by William Fairer, who endowed it with £500. of which nearly £250. was expended in erecting the buildings; but in 1824 it received an additional endowment of £200. left by Joseph Fairer. The trustees afterwards borrowed money to make up the sum of £850, with which they purchased an estate worth £30. a year. The money borrowed having been paid off by instalments the whole proceeds of the estate are divided amongst the *four alms people*, who are to be aged and poor widows or widowers. The *school* at Asby was built at 1688, by Mr. George Smith, of London, who endowed it with 20s. a year, besides leaving the interest of £10. to the poor of the parish. In 1702 Thomas Smith, D.D., a native of this parish left to the school £100., with which four acres of land were purchased at Asby. Other lands at Raisbeck have since been purchased by subscription, so that the yearly income for the school endowment amounts at present to £35., viz., £28. arising from the Raisbeck estate, and the remainder from lands at Asby. Mr. John Bousfield is the present master. (For the other bequests to this parish see page 118.) B. Addison, J. Hill, J. Wakefield, Esqs., the Earl of Thanet, and Messrs. P. Taylor and G. Park are the principal land owners of this parish, which is valued at £1,958 16s. 4d. The above named Dr. Smith, who was born at Whitehall, in Asby Winderwath township, "was rewarded with several preferments, in consideration of his sufferings for the royal cause in the civil wars." In 1660 he was made a prebendary of Carlisle, whence he was removed to a prebendal stall in Durham Cathedral, and in 1691 was advanced to the Deanery of Carlisle. To his great surprise, on the death of Bishop Rainbow, he was raised to the episcopal throne, which he occupied till his death, in 1720.

ASBY COATSFORTH township stretches eastward from the *beck*, which runs through Great Asby, and forms a manor, which was held by a family of its own name as early as the year 1199. It subsequently passed to the Musgraves, and afterwards to Dr. Bouchier, who sold it to Roger Pindar, from whom it was purchased in the year 1800, by Mr. James Park, of Asby Hall, and is now in the possession of his son, Mr. George Park. There is an estate here called the Grange, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire. The hall is an ancient building, now occupied by Mr. William Cleasby, supposed to have been once the seat of the Rev. Simon Pindar, whose benefactions to this parish are noticed at page

ASBY LITTLE is a small village two miles S.S.E. of Great Asby, and five miles and a half E. by N. of Orton. Its township forms a manor which was long held by the family of *L'Engleys*, or *English*, from whom it passed to the Sandfords, Howgills, and Honeywoods, one of whom Philip Honeywood sold it, in 1780, to the Earl of Thanet, whose tenants pay 20d. fines. There was anciently a *chapel* here dedicated to St. Leonard, and endowed by Richard *L'Engleys*, with a messuage and six acres of land for the purpose of "establishing a chantry therein." Though this township is mountainous, still some parts of it are tolerably fertile, and it abounds with limestone.

ASBY WINDERWATH extends westward from Great Asby, and contains the greater portion of that village with the church. It constitutes a distinct *manor*, which was long held by the knightly families of *Askeby* and Pickering, of whom it was purchased by Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, whose descendant, Sir F. F. Vane, Bart., sold it with the advowson of the living, as has already been seen, to John Hill, Esq., the present lord of the manor. *Garthorn Hall*, now a farm house, was for some time the seat of a branch of the Bellingham family, who sold it in the latter part of the 17th century, to Colonel James Graham, who was several times member of Parliament for this county. (See Levens, at a subsequent page.)

ASBY PARISH DIRECTORY.

Marked 1, *reside at Asby Coatsworth*; 2, *in Asby Winderwath*; *and* 3, *at Little Asby.*

1 Allan, John, vict. Three Greyhounds (& butter dlr.)
Bousfield, Michael, joiner and cartwright.
Bousfield, John, grocer.
1 Brunskill, John, master of grammar school.
Carleton, Anthony, shoemkr.
1 Carleton, Robt. blacksmith.
2 Clark, Sarah, dressmaker.
1 Fairer, John, grocer, (and parish clerk.)
Fairer, Thos. shoemaker.
2 Fairer, W. miller, Asby mill
2 Fairer, Robt. draper.
2 Fairer, Joseph, tailor.
2 Fairer, Isabella, dressmkr.
2 Fairer, Sarah dressmaker.
1 Guy, Rev. Henry, rector of Asby, Rectory.
1 Guy, Esther, milliner and dressmaker.
2 Hunter, Thos. tailor.
2 Nelson, Thos. tailor.
1 Penrith, Thos. shoemaker.
2 Robinson, Agnes, dressmkr.

Farmers.

Thus † are Yeomen.

Adamthwaite, Jno. Whitewall
2 Capstick, Wm.
2 Cleasby, Wm. Grange hall.
2 †Clemmet, Thos. Town head
3 Close, Jas. Water houses.
3 Dent, Mthw. Water houses.
2 Dobson, Wm. High barn.
2 Ellison, Joseph.
3 Ellwood, John.
2 †Fairer, Joseph.

2 †Fairer, John.
2 †Fairer, John, Bridge end.
1 Hall, Anthony.
†Hall, Wm. Houslacks.
2 Hodgson, Joseph, Hayton holme.
3 †Jackson, John.
3 Jackson, Thos.
3 †Jackson, George, Whygill head.
3 †Jackson, Robt. do.
2 †Lamb, Jno. White stones.
1 †Park, Geo. Asby hall.
2 †Robinson, Thos. Scale beck
2 †Robinson, Jno. Town head
Sarginson, Jonathan, Cockeld.
Saul, Martha Goodle.
1 †Sowerby, Thos.
2 †Sowerby, John.
2 Spooner, Hugh.
1 †Steadman, Matthew.
2 Stephenson, Wm. Town end
3 Stewartson, Samuel, High grange.
2 †Taylor, Philip, Town head
3 †Taylor, Jas. Bur tree.
3 †Taylor, Thos. Water houses
2 Thompson, Jno. Town head
2 Waistell, Geo.
2 Waistell, Thos.
Walker, Wm. Elm tree.
2 Wilkinson, Ths. Muddy gill
†Wilson, Robt. Lingloe.
Wilson, Jas. Holly gill.
3 Winskill, Jno. Mason-wath

Carrier.

John Allan, to Kendal, Fridays, and returns Saturday. To Kirkby-Srephen, Mon., & to Penrith on Tuesdays.

BROUGH PARISH.

THIS parish is about eight miles in length and five in breadth; bounded on the east by Yorkshire, on the west by Great Musgrave parish, on the north by the lofty fells of Hilbeck, Warcop, Dow Crags, &c., and on the south by the parish of Kirkby-Stephen. Except the central portion of it, which is tolerably fertile, it is a wild, mountainous, and heathy region, rich only in the valuable minerals of *lead*, limestone, and freestone, with some coal. The Earl of Thanet is lord of all the manors in the parish, except Hilbeck, of which he is paramount lord. (See Hilbeck.)

It was anciently a chapelry under Kirkby-Stephen, and consists of the townships of Church Brough, Brough Sowerby, and Hilbeck, and of the chapelry of Stainmore, and in 1841 contained a population of 1694 souls.

BROUGH is a small ancient market town, consisting principally of one long street, and situated on the great road from London to Glasgow, four miles N. by E. of Kirkby-Stephen, and eight miles E.S.E. of Appleby. It is called *Brough upon Stainmore*, (a borough under a stony mountain,) to distinguish it from many other places of the same name, and was the old *Verteræ* of the Romans, who, in the decline of their empire, as we learn from the Notitia, had a prefect with a company of *Directores* stationed here. Brough was the central town on the *Maiden Way* between *Lavatræ*, (Bowes, in Yorkshire,) and *Brovacum* (Brougham). There was also a small Roman fort at *Maiden Castle*, four miles E. of Brough, and another at *Rere-Cross*, on the eastern limit of the parish in Stainmore township, beyond which, in Yorkshire, there was formerly an *hospital* for the entertainment of "way-faring people," passing over the dreary wastes of Stainmore, across which a *blind man*, named Joseph Horn, frequently went as *guide*, with strangers, from Brough to Bowes, before the present road was formed. The northern part of the town is called Market Brough, and the southern portion Church Brough, in the latter of which, upon a lofty eminence, are the venerable ruins of *Brough Castle*, anciently one of the residences of the Veteriponts and Cliffords. This castle is supposed to have been built soon after the Norman conquest on the site of a Roman fortress, but was dismantled probably by the Scots, in 1177. On John de Veteripont, son of Robert, attaining his majority, it was found by inquisition, that "the tower of

Brough was decayed, the joints rotten, and most of the house (or castle) gone to nought."

On a large stone which, about seventy years ago, stood above the gateway, was the following inscription:—"This Castle of Brough, under Stanemore, and the great tower of it, was repaired by Lady Anne Clifford, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery; Baroness Clifford, Westmorland and Vesey; High Sheriff, by inheritance, of the county of Westmorland, and lady of the honour of Skipton, in Craven, in the year of our Lord God 1659; so as she came to lie in it herself for a little while in September, 1661, after it had lain ruinous, without timber or any covering, ever since the year 1521, when it was burnt by a casual fire." In 1695, Thomas, Earl of Thanet, demolished the castle and sold the timber, but the walls of *Cæsar's Tower* stood nearly perfect till 1792, when the bottom part of the south east corner fell down, leaving the upper part suspended without any other support than the cement of the wall parallel with it. The ruins have since suffered greatly from neglect and stealth, great quantities having been taken away for the erection of stables, garden walls, &c., "So that what is left presents a kind of venerable magnificence, the very ruins adding to the solemnity of the prospect." It is to be hoped, however, that the present Earl of Thanet will endeavour to preserve the remainder of this once stately mansion of his ancestors from further decay. There was found near the castle, about sixty years ago, an *urn* full of *Roman silver coins*, in high preservation, especially one bearing a fine impression of the head of Titus Vespasian, and on the reverse, a female figure in a weeping posture, representing as was supposed, the city of Jerusalem, which that emperor destroyed. Many other Roman coins, brooches, jewellers' working tools, &c., have since been discovered in the bed of the river, near the castle.

The Church is a large, handsome, edifice, dedicated to St. Michael, and is remarkable for its pulpit, which was supposed, until about two years ago, to have been cut out of one entire *stone*, fixed against the south wall, and having beneath it a wooden reading desk. The steeple was built in 1513, and contains four excellent bells, said to have been given by a yeoman, named Brunskill. The windows contain many fine specimens of ancient painted glass, "but have been greatly disfigured by modern repairs, and the insertion of oblong instead of diamond shaped panes." In 1344, this church was appropriated by Pope Clement VI., to the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, who are still the patrons, and had previously received a grant of the advowson from Edward III., at the instance of his chaplain, Robert Eaglesfield, who was presented to the rectory of Brough, by that king, in 1332, and subseqneutly became confessor to Edward and his Queen Philippa. He was born at *Allerby*, in the parish of Aspatria, Cumberland, and descended of an ancient family who held the manor of Eaglesfield, near Cockermonth, for many generations. In 1340, he bequeathed all his lands to Queen's College, which was founded for one master and twelve fellows, to be chosen from Westmorland and Cumberland.

The *Vicarage* is valued in the king's books at £8. 18s. 9d., but is now worth upwards of £700. per annum, and is enjoyed by the Rev. Lancelot Jefferson, M.A.

Though monumental inscriptions do not come within the limits of our work, yet the following, which is in the chancel of this church, to the memory of the Rev. Francis Thompson, who was instituted to the living in 1702, appears worthy of a place:—

" Dear to the wise and good, by all approved,
The joy of virtue and heaven's well-beloved;
His life inspired with every better art,
A learned head, clear soul, and honest heart.
Each science chose his breast her favourite seat,
Each language, but the language of deceit,
Severe his virtues, yet his manners kind,
A manly form and a seraphic mind.
So long he walked in virtue's even road,
In him at length 'twas natural to do good:
Like Eden, his old age (a Sabbath rest)
Flow'd without noise, yet all around him blest;
His patron Jesus, with no titles graced,
But that blest title, a good parish priest.
Peace with his ashes dwell, and mortals know,
The saints above, and dust alone below—
The wise and good shall pay their tribute here,
The modest tribute of one thought and tear;
The pensive sigh, and say 'to me be given,
By living thus on earth, to reign in heaven.'"

In the reign of Henry III., Thomas de Musgrave founded a *chantry* in the church, and endowed it with certain lands and tenements. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and where the alter stood was called our Lady's aisle, near to which was a small quire, called the closet, belonging to the Blenkinsops, of Hillbeck. In 1506, John Brunskill founded, at Market Brough, a *chapel*, or *oratory*, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and St. Gabriel. It was endowed by Thomas Blenkinsop, of Hillbeck, with a piece of ground called Gibgarth, on condition that the said John Brunskill, should build an *hospital* "with two beds in it for travellers and other poor people; maintain and repair the same for ever." Two priests were established in this chapel, one to instruct the children in singing and the other to teach grammar. When the chapel and its hospital were dissolved, the priest who taught singing, was removed; but the other, who taught grammar, was retained as the first master of the *Free School*, on which the king's commissioners settled £7. 11s. 4d. per annum, which sum is still paid by the receiver-general of the crown, to the master, who has also a garden which lets for 10s a year. In 1786, it was endowed with £400. by Philip Waller, but this has been lost. (See other charities at page 118.)

The Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, have each a chapel in the town; the former erected about fifty years ago, and the Independent chapel in 1824, by Mr. Charles Davis. The Baptist chapel was built a few years ago, by Mr. Philip Robinson.

A Temperance Society was established here in 1843. The *ancient custom* of carrying the Holly Tree, on the twelfth night, is still continued. This custom was originally instituted as a religious ceremony, and was intended to typify the star which guided the wise men of the east to the

manger at Bethleham; but, like many other religious customs of our forefathers, it has been perverted, and the tree is now carried about from one public house to another, until nearly all is consumed away, when a "pulling match" ensues, several of the publicans promising drink to such of the contending parties as should bring it to their respective houses. In this "pulling" many a competitor comes off minus his coat or hat, and the affair ends in drunkenness and immorality. *O tempora, O mores!!*

MARKETS AND FAIRS.—In 1331, Robert Lord Clifford obtained a royal charter from Edward III., for a *weekly market* to be held at Brough, on Thursday, with an *annual fair*, to continue four days, and to commence two days before the feast of St. Matthew. The market is still held on Thursday, "but it is not in such a prosperous state as the great celebrated fair held at *Brough Hill*, two miles N. by W. of the town, on September 30th, and October 1st, when that extensive common is crowded with people, booths, stalls of woollen cloth, and other merchandize, and immense quantities of horses, sheep, and cattle." This fair was established in 1329, but it is not supposed to have been very extensive before the year 1700, as it is not noticed either in Hollinshed's Chronicles, published in 1577, or Camden's Britannia, published in 1586. Three annual fairs are held in the town, on the second Thursday in March and April, and the Thursday before Whitsuntide, for cattle, sheep, &c.

BROUGH SOWERBY township has a village one mile and a half S. of Brough, on the Kirkby-Stephen road, and its rateable value is £1,726. 7s. Mr. Cleasby, of London, and the Rev. John Dickinson, are the largest landowners of this township, but the Earl of Thanet is lord of the manor.

HILLBECK is a hamlet, township, and manor, one mile north of Brough, at the foot of Hillbeck Fell, and a range of lofty limestone *scars*, extending east and west. In all records it is called *Hillebeck*, "not from any infernal idea"—the Saxon word *helle* signifying merely the pouring down of water, which often tumbles from the mountains here over rocky and broken channels with tremendous fury. This manor, which has been all along held under the hereditary high sheriffs of the county, belonged for a considerable time to a knightly family of its own name, whose heiress, in the reign of Edward II., carried it to the Blenkinsops, who held it, or at least a portion of it, for fourteen generations. In 1635, Thomas Blenkinsop sold part of the manor to Richard Burton, clerk, and in 1656 he conveyed the residue to Thomas Burton, Esq., his son, who was one of Oliver Cromwell's sequestrators. The Blenkinsops, being Catholics, suffered much from the diabolical laws which were put in vigorous operation against those who adhered to the ancient faith. Thomas was living in 1676, when an account of the family was taken by the Rev. T. Machell, of Kirkby Thore, who has described him as a venerable good looking old gentleman. His son, Francis, succeeded to what was left of the family estates, but he sold the hall and demesne to Major Scaife, another of Cromwell's sequestrators. The Blenkinsops had twenty-two tenants at Hillbeck, who paid a fineable rent of £19. 12s. 9d.; twenty-five tenants at Brough, with a fineable rent

of £11. 5s. 10d.; and amongst their tenants they had fifty-three boon days shearing, twenty-one boon days mowing, all but one in Hillbeck, and forty-one loads of boon coals. The *Black Bull Inn*, Brough, was the court-house for their tenants in that manor. The Earl of Clarendon, as inferior lord under the Earl of Thanet, now holds the nominal rights, which had previously passed through various hands, since sold by the Blenkinsops. The Earl of Clarendon married the widow of John Barham, Esq., who purchased this estate of Joseph Pitt, Esq. John Metcalf Carlton, Esq., who possessed the property about forty years ago, built an unsuccessful *cotton mill*, near the *hall*, which was erected in 1776, by the same spirited but unfortunate gentleman. On an eminence near the hall is *Fox Tower*, also built by Mr. Carlton, commanding an extensive view, and contiguous to this some coal has been found. The hall is a large building on an eminence, and is now occupied by Mr. Jermy Taylor.

STAINMORE township and chapelry is divided into the two districts of *Augill Row* and *Mousgill Row*, and contains many scattered hamlets and houses dispersed in deep and narrow *gills* and *thwaites*, in which the traveller while passing the intervening wastes and heathy moorlands, is surprised to see stretched out before him, fruitful pastures margined by small rivulets, which hurry over rocky channels from the surrounding fells, where sterility wears her wildest and most forbidding aspect. In the township is a prolific *lead mine* and smelt mill, erected in 1843, with some collieries and limestone quarries. The lead mines are situated in a secluded and romantic vale, one mile and a half from Brough, and are very advantageously wrought, the machinery by which they are worked being exceedingly complete. Mr. Philip Robinson is managing partner to the company. Here are likewise situated *Rere Cross* or *Recross*, and *Maiden Castle*, noticed at page 141. Various reasons have been assigned for the erection of this Cross, (a remnant of which was to be seen in Dr. Burn's time,) but the most probable one is that which attributes its erection to William the Conqueror, and Malcolm, king of Scotland, between whom a dispute arose shortly after the conquest, when the former "Sent his sonne, called Robert, with a great power into Northumberland, who remayning a long season in campe, neare the river Tine, attempted no notable enterprize, saving that he repayred and newly fortified the town of Newcastle, which standethe upon the ryver Tine, and then at length a peace was concluded between the two kings, under these conditions, that King Malcolm shoulde enjoy the part of Northumberland which lyeth betwixt Tweede, Cumberland, and Stainemore, and to do homage to the King of England for the same," and that "in the midst of Stainmore there shall be a cross set up, with the King of England's image on the one side, and the King of Scotland's on the other, to signifie that the one is marche to England and the other to Scotland."

THE CHAPEL AND FREE SCHOOL.—The Chapel of Ease holds a central situation, three and a half miles S.E. of Brough, and formerly served also for the free school, being originally built for the latter purpose, in 1594, and endowed by Cuthbert Buckle with £8. a year, to be paid out of

the Spittle estate,* to the schoolmaster. The school-house, which the inhabitants had built, was consecrated as a chapel in 1608, and was, in 1699, repaired by Thomas, Earl of Thanet, who built the present school-house adjoining to it. The Earl also enclosed a large parcel of waste land, called *Slapestones*, and granted the same to fourteen trustees, for the benefit of the curate and schoolmaster, who now derive from it upwards of £50. a year, and have also the above-mentioned rent charge divided between them. The said earl also gave £200., and the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty £200., with which the Raisgill Hall estate, in Orton parish, was purchased and annexed to the curacy. It consisted of forty acres, but at the enclosure was increased to eighty acres, now let for about £30. a year.

The curacy afterwards received £200. from the Countess Dowager Gower, and another £200. from Queen Anne's Bounty, with which an estate of thirty acres, near the chapel, was purchased, and is now occupied by the incumbent, the Rev. James Sawrey, who is also schoolmaster.

The chapel, which was rebuilt in 1842, by the Earl of Thanet, the patron of the living, is a neat edifice, with a small turret and one bell. The interior is elegantly fitted up, and the chapel is calculated to seat about 130 hearers. The parsonage house was erected in 1837, by the present incumbent, in a pleasant situation, commanding an extensive western view. New books for the use of the chapel have been recently presented by the Rev. Lancelot Jefferson. For the other charities belonging to this parish, see page 118. Here is a Primitive Methodist Chapel, erected about eighteen years ago.

AUGILL ROW is that part of Stainmore chapelry lying north of the Augill-beck, and extending from one and a half to six miles E. of Brough. In this division is a large estate called *Borrenthwaite*, belonging to Mr. Michael Ewbanke, and containing rich pastures and meadow land; the hamlet of *Light Trees*, three miles and a half S.E. of Brough, where there are seams of coal; *Park* Houses, one mile and a half E. of Church Brough, where there was formerly a park, belonging to the castle, and *Dummah Hill*, where there is a good public-house, are all in Augill Row division.

Augill Castle, about one mile east of Brough, the seat and property of John B. Pearson, Esq., is an extensive Gothic building in the abbey style of architecture, with six massive towers,—four at the front and two at the west end. The conservatory is forty yards long, and the open cloister of the same length, has a splendid grained ceiling, copied from Copperas Hill Catholic Church, and St. Luke's Protestant Church, Liverpool. In the main tower, which is twenty-one yards in height, is a spacious staircase twelve feet broad, with one of the most splendid windows in the north of England, designed from Melrose Abbey, in Scotland. The doors of the drawing-room are in the decorated style of architecture, and its chimney-piece, which is of beautiful white marble, cost 100 guineas. The library and its stained glass window, are designed from those at Abbotsford. In

* Spittle was formerly a charitable institution for the accommodation of wayfaring people, but, after the dissolution was converted into an inn.

this window are the armorial bearings of the Pearsons, in the centre of which is St. Peter, holding a key in each hand. This castellated mansion was commenced in 1841, by its present occupant, and takes its name from the rivulet which runs a little to the north of the building. The view of the Cumberland mountains, which is obtained from the summit of its main tower, is truly magnificent.

MOUSGILL ROW is the southern portion of Stainmore chapelry, stretching from two and a half to seven miles S.E. of Brough, and containing the hamlets of *Ewbank*, four miles and a half S.E.; *Strice Gill*, two miles and a half S.E.; and *Oxenthwaite*, two miles and a half, S.S.E. of Brough. The latter stands on a lofty eminence, and in the deep dale below it is some rich grazing land.

The whole of Stainmore forest is not in the parish of Brough, the southern portion of it being in that of Kirkby-Stephen, and the eastern portion in the parish of Bowes, in Yorkshire. Sir Daniel Fleming calls it "a high, hilly, and solitary country, which, because it is stony, is called in our language *Stane-moor*," now corrupted to Stainmore. "This manor, as well as Brough, Sowerby, and many others, has continued all along in the hands of the Veteriponts, Cliffords, and their descendants, having never been granted out to any inferior lords." The Earl of Thanet's *bailiff* and *forester* for this district, is Mr. George Henry Bailey.

At *Black Cragg*, oyster, cockle, and muscle shells have been found imbedded two feet in the solid rock.

Sir Cuthbert Buckle, who was born in Stainmore, was lord mayor of London in 1593. He gave a handsome reading desk to Brough Church, and built the bridge at Stainmore, still bearing the name of Buckle Bridge. William Thompson, author of the poem on "Sickness," in four books, and of other political poems, was born at Brough.

BROUGH PARISH DIRECTORY.

MISCELLANY.

Post Office, at Mr. Thos. Lancaster's. Letters arrive from all parts, 11-27 a.m., and are dispatched 1-18 p.m.

Bailey, Geo. Henry, registrar of births and deaths for the Kirkby-Stephen district, and bailiff to Lord Thanet, for the manor of Brough.
Bland, Thos. parish clerk.
Brunskill, Jonathan, painter, plumber, glazier, and tin plate worker.
Cammon, Miss Mary, town head.
Cammon, Mrs. Mary.
Davis, Mr. Charles.
Fawcett, Rt. gent.
Fawcett, John, tallow chandler.
Heatley, Mr. Wm.
Hoarsley, John, mining clerk.
Highmoor, John, brewer.
Jefferson, Rev. Lancelot, vicar, Vicarage.
Kearton, Chpr. Temperance coffee house.
Lancaster, Thos. postmaster.
Nanson, John, hair dresser.
Nicholson, Alexander, clogger.
Pattinson, Wm. seedsman.
Pattinson, Mr. John, Helbeck.
Rudd, Wm. carrier.
Rudd, Chpr. nailer.
Rudd, Jeremiah, cattle dealer.
Rumney, Mrs. Catherine.
Rumney, John, surgeon.
Sawer, Mr. Wm.
Sawer, John, farmer.
Yardley, Wm. nail maker.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Academies.

Haddock, John.
Lancaster, Thos.
National School, Allon Carter.

Agent.

Robinson, Philip, (to the North Stainmoor Mining Compy.)

Bakers.

Kearton, Christopher.
Yare, Jane.

Blacksmiths.

Bulmer, Joseph.
Carter, Robt. (& plough mkr.)
Rudd, Wm. (& plough mkr.)

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Davison, John.
Dobson, Robt.
Hewetson, Thos.
Horne, Isabella.
Kirk, Peter.
Sawer, Richd.
Tallantire, Joseph.
Wilkinson, Wm.

Butchers.

Allinson, Peter.
Close, Jervis.
Kearton, Chpr.

Grocers & Tea Dealers.

*Thus * are only Tea Dealers.*

*Goundry, Wm.
Robinson, Philip.
*Lancaster, Thos.
Scott, Jas.

Hotels, Inns, & Taverns.

Black Bull, Jph. Tallantire.
Bridge Inn, Wm. Guy.
Castle Inn, Thos. Kilvington.
George Inn, Geo. Nicholson.
Golden Fleece, John Dewis.
Malt Shovel, Jph. Hewitson.
Pack Horse, Wm. Richardson.
Shoulder of Mutton, Jas. Yare
White Swan, Thos. Magee, (and posting house.)

Ironmongers.

Pattison, Wm. (and saddler.)
Kaine, Wm.
Scott, Jas.

Joiners & Wheelwrights.

Fawcett, Jas. & Thos.
Jackson, Jeremiah.
Lambert, Thos.
Waller, Thos.
Yare, James.
Yare, Joseph.

Linen Drapers.

Dargue, Thos.
Hilton, John.
Longstaff, Ann.
Robinson, Philip.

Millers.

Clark, Robt. & Jno. low hill.
Law, Adamthwaite (maltster.)
Little, John, beck mill.

Milliners & Dress Makers.

Bell, Elizabeth.
Dobson, Isabella.
Kirk, Elizabeth.
Mc.Naughten, Mary.
Rudd, Frances.
Todd, Sarah.

Shopkeepers.

Atkinson, George.
Bell, Richard.
Dent, Jas.
Hilton, John.
Longstaff, Ann.
Kearton, Christopher.
Monkhouse, Mary.
Raine, Wm.
Robinson, Nancy.
Sowerby, John.
Wilson, Margaret.

Spirit Dealers.

Goundry, Wm.
Pattinson, Joseph.

Stonemasons.

Hilton, Thos.
Hilton, John.
Hutchinson, Elias.
Lowden, Thos.
Stackdale, Thos.
Wilson, John.

Straw Bonnet Makers.

Barnet, Elizabeth.
Wilson, Mary.
Yare, Mary.

Tailors.

Adamthwaite, John.
Applethwaite, Wm.
Applethwaite, John.
Grisedale, John.
Johnson, Philip.
Scott, Robt.
Wilkinson, Wm.

Coaches.

The Royal Mail, from the White Swan Inn, to Penrith, *via* Appleby, 1-0 p.m.

Carriers.

Appleby, Barnard Castle, and Kirkby-Stephen, Abraham Hilton and Rd. Bell, Mon. Wed. and Sat.
Appleby, Kirkby-Stephen, Newcastle on Tyne, Bishop Auckland, and Durham, John Robinson and John Young, Mon. and Sat.
Kendal, Barnard Castle, and Penrith, Wm. Rudd, Tues. Wed. Friday, and Sat.
John Sowerby and Jas. Dent, to Kirkby-Stephen, Mon.; Appleby, Sat.; Barnard Castle, Wed.

BROUGH SOWERBY TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Ths. joiner & whlwt
Brogden, Stephen, miller, Sowerby mill.
Nicholson, Wm. blacksmith.
Sawer, Thos. spirit merchant.
Smith, Wm. joiner.
Steel, Lancelot, vict. Black Bull.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Abram, Thos. Blawn.
*Alderson, Thos.
Allon, Jas. town head.
Banting, Wm.
*Binks, George.
Bird, Margaret.
Burton, John, Sowerby lodge.
Faint, Elizabeth.
*Grangier, John, duck pool.
*Grangier, John.
Hutchinson, Elizabeth, Below House.
Ladley, Wm. Thorn scales.
Pattinson, Matthew.
Percival, Wm.

HILBECK TOWNSHIP.

Robinson, George, linen and woollen weaver.
Robinson, Isaac, tea dealer.
Walton, Mrs. Eleanor, Hilbeck house.
Wilson, Mr. Anthony.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Lamb, Thos.
Tallentire, Jno. Thornthwaite
Taylor, Jeremy, Hilbeck hall
Wharton, Jas. wood end.
Wilson, Jno. Hilbeck cottage.

STAINMORE TOWNSHIP.

(Augill Row or North Stainmore.)

Adamthwaite, John, vict. Punch Bowl.
Bousfield, Elizabeth, vict. Cooper house.
Dent, Jno. vict. Blue Bell.
Ewbanke, Mr. Michl. Barrinthwaite.
Fawcett, Fainton, gent. Augill
Metcalfe, Anthony, beerhouse.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Alderson, Simon & Wm. Ing head.
Allison, Peter, (and butcher) Dummah hill.
Allison, Jph. Borrowdale beck
*Allison, Joseph, Light trees.
Brogden, Jas. Thrush hall.
*Burnip, Benj. Lenard craig.
Burnip, Jcb. Newton cottage.
Clark, Jph. Dummah craig.
Coats, John, Wood side.
*Davis John, Augill head.
*Ellwood, John, Well head.
*Ewbanke, Ml. Borrinthwaite
Harrison, Jph. Moorgate.
*Hopes, Henry, Dyke house.
Holliday, Jas. Long craig.
*Hull, Wm. Leather how.
*Highmore, Richd. Craig h.
Johnson, Wm. Light trees.
Johnson, Wm. West dougill.
Nanson, Chpr. Intake side.
Nicholson, Mary, Hazel bank
*Nicholson, Jno. Dowgill hd.
Peacock, Abel, Palliatt.
*Raine, Thos. Low dougill.
Scott, Jas. Dummah head.
Tunstall, Jno. Windmoor end
Tunstall, Rd. Spurrig end.
Whelpdale, Jno. Dummah hill

(Mousgill Row or South Stainmore.)

Airey, Francis, vict. Bay Horse, Low pitts.
Ewbanke, Mr. Joshua, Strice gill.
Holliday, Chpr. vict. Slip inn, Greyhound & hare.
Hilton, John, carrier.
Johnston, John, vict. Banks.
Sawrey, Rev. Jas. incumbent of Stainmore.
Thompson, John, vict. Slip inn, Black Horse.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Atkinson, Isbl. Rakestraw.
Alderson, Rd. High Ewbank.
Alderson, Wm. Oak bank.
Allison, Joseph, Bleath gill.
Allison, Jas. High Ewbank.
Blackett, Benjm. King gill.
Brunskill, Ed. Upman how.
*Brunskill, John, Gillis.
Brunskill, Robt. Barras.
*Ewbanke, Mthw. Rampson.
*Ewbanke, Joshua, Strice gill
Longmire, Thos. Bleath gill.
Johnson, Joseph, Buckles.
*King, Mary, Burn house.
*Nicholson, Edw. Swinstone
*Metcalfe, Wm. Mouth lock.
*Nicholson, Geo. Park house.
Robson, Richd. Oxenthwaite.
Raine, Thos. Rampson.
*Simpson, Wm. Oxenthwaite.
Thornborrow, Jph. Thorney gale.
*Waistell, Michl. Strice gill.
Whelpdale, Jph. Augill house
White, Jas. New hall.
Winter, Wm. Calved house.

Carriers.

John Thompson, Chpr. Holliday, and John Hilton, from the Slip inn, to Appleby, Sat.; Kirkby-Stphn. Mon.; and Barnard Castle, Wed.

CROSBY GARRET PARISH

Is situated between the river Eden and Crosby Fell, and consists of the two detached townships of Crosby Garret and Little Musgrave, lying on each

side of the chapelry of Soulby, which is in Kirkby-Stephen parish. Crosby Fell is a lofty green eminence, at the south west end of the parish, below which the soil is a fertile loam resting on clay.

CROSBY GARRET village lies in a deep secluded vale, at the foot of Crosby Fell, three and a half miles W. by N. of Kirkby-Stephen. It was formerly written *Crosby Gerard*, which signifies the *cross town*, or *village of Gerard*, the name doubtless of one of its ancient owners. The manor, however, was held by the family of *Soulby*, so early as the year 1296, and was in the possession of the *Musgraves* in 1314, from whom after several generations, it passed by marriage to the *Davisons*, by whom it was sold to John Gate, of Whitehaven, who devised it to the Rev. Wm. Bird, whose grandson of the same name, sold both the manor and advowson, (which seem to have been inseparable from the earliest period), for a term of three lives, and they are at present held by William Crawford, Esq. "Within the manor are about forty tenements, of which a few are freehold, and the rest customary, some by indenture, at an 18d. fine, and others arbitrary." The rateable value of the parish is £1,247.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands on a steep eminence on the north side of the village, and is an ancient Gothic fabric, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, the latter of which is kept in repair by the successive lords of the manor. The benefice is a *rectory*, valued in the king's books at £19. 4s. 4½d., and certified at £47. 2s. 6d., to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, who subsequently gave for its augmentation, £200., which sum, together with £200. given by the Rev. James Bird, was laid out in the purchase of a piece of land near the church. A modus of twelve guineas a year was formerly paid in lieu of the hay and corn tithes of Crosby Garret, and £5. for those of Little Musgrave; but the whole of the tithes of this parish have lately been commuted for an annual rent charge of £88. 14s., besides which the rector has about seventy-four acres of glebe, and a good house and garden, &c.

The Rev. Mark Newby, M.A., the present rector, was collated by the bishop in 1831.

Here is an Independent Chapel, erected in 1815, by Mr. Geo. Greenwood, and now under the the ministry of the Rev. Waller Matchison, who also officiates at Ravenstonedale.

The *School* is endowed with about £10. a year, arising from various benefactions. The poor have the interest of £50. left in 1822, by the Rev. William Bird.

LITTLE MUSGRAVE is a small village and township, partly surrounded by the Eden, which separates it from Great Musgrave parish, and is distant three miles and a half N.E. of Crosby Garret, and two miles and a half S.W. by W. of Brough. It forms a *manor* which has all along belonged to the Musgrave family. (See *Great Musgrave.*) Rateable value £529.

CROSBY GARRET PARISH DIRECTORY.

CROSBY GARRET.

Batty & Jordan, drapers and grocers.
Birtle, John, shopkeeper.
Capstick, Ed. vict. Fleece inn.
Capstick, Harriet, dress mkr.
Greenwood, George, gent.
Greenwood, Mr. Jno. Richardson.
Henderson, Geo. blacksmith and plough maker.
Hewgill, Miss.
Haygarth, Jas. stonemason.
Jackson, Miss Ann.
Johnson, Edw. gent. Prospect villa.
Johnson, Matthew, letter carrier to Brough.
Metcalfe, Mr. Robt.
Newby, Rev. Mark, M.A., Rectory.
Nicholson, Jno. linen weaver.
Richardson, Miss Anne.
Richardson, Isabella, dress maker.
Robinson, Richard, watch maker.
Robinson, Michael, tailor.
Thompson, Mrs. Jane.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Barker, John.
Bell, Roger.
Brunskill, Anthony.
Close, Anthony, Crosby hill.
Davis, John.
Longstaff, Wm.
Penrith, John.
*Richardson, Wm. senior.
Richardson, Wm. junior.
*Richardson, John.
*Richardson, Lancelot.
Robinson, Joseph.
*Rowlandson, Peter.
Thompson, Chpr. The Manse.

LITTLE MUSGRAVE TOWNSHIP.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Alderson, Wm.
Close, Anthony.
Dalton, Robt.
Hutchinson, Jno. Blandswath
Loadman, Richd.
Loadman, Thos. Plough lands
*Loy, John.
Loy, Martin.
Richardson, Thos. Rud hill.
Rudd, Philip.
Thompson, George.

DUFTON PARISH.

THIS parish is a large mountainous district, eight miles in length, and about five in breadth, bounded on the north by Milbourn forest, on the south by Murton, and Warcop Fells, on the east by the river Tees, which separates it from the county of Durham, and on the west by Long Marton parish. It is all comprehended in one township, containing three hamlets or villages, with several dispersed dwellings, and 466 inhabitants. The Tees expands itself here into a broad lake, called the *wheel*, and forms that stupendous cataract denominated *Caldron Snout*. The Earl of Thanet is lord of the manor, which contains some excellent veins of *lead ore*, which is raised by the London Lead Company, who have a *smelt-mill* here, and who give employment to a great number of the inhabitants. In 1848, these mines produced 600 bings of lead. The parish contains 4,253A. 2R. 2P., and its rateable value is £2,188. 16s. 11d.

DUFTON is a small but well built village, three miles and a half N. of Appleby, on the south side of a rivulet which rises in *Scordal Head* and flows westward to the river Eden. Dr. Burn thinks it may have derived its name from a person named Duff, having been its original proprietor, but, in the early part of the 13th century, the manor belonged to the Greystokes, from

whom it passed in marriage to the Dacres, of Gilsland, and afterwards to Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, whose grandson Henry granted a lease of the lordship for ninety-nine years, to Sir Christopher Clapham, knight, who, in consequence of an omission in the lease, cut down and sold the whole of Dufton Wood. The lordship was subsequently purchased by John Winder, Esq., whose son devised it to Edward Milward, Esq., and, in 1785, was sold to the Earl of Thanet, whose tenants pay fines arbitrary.

The *Church* (St. Cuthbert) is a plain substantial edifice, distant about half a mile north of the village. The living is a *rectory*, valued in the king's books at £19. 0s. 6d., in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Jackson, who was instituted in 1834. Three large stinted pastures, containing 2,500 acres, were enclosed here in 1827, when about forty acres were allotted to the rectory in lieu of tithes, for that part of the parish, and in 1847 the tithes of Dufton were commuted for an annual rent charge of £148. the first payment of which was made in July, 1848.

The *Weslеyans*, who are rather numerous in this parish, have a chapel here, erected in 1820, at a cost of £130., and the *Primitive Methodists*, have one erected in 1839, at a cost of about £150.

The *Free School*, which was rebuilt by subscription in 1824, has the following endowments:—In 1670, *Christopher Walker* left the interest of £40. for a schoolmaster, to be appointed by the rector, the lord's bailiff, and the principal inhabitants; and in 1692, *Michael Todd* bequeathed an annual rent charge of £14. 10s., to be paid out of his estate at Knowle-green, in the parish of Staines, in Middlesex, viz., £4. to the schoolmaster, £5. to the poor on Michaelmas day; £4. for apprenticing two poor boys every year: 10s. for a sermon on the Sunday after Michaelmas day; and 20s. to poor men who attend to hear the said sermon. Owing to the trustees having neglected to appoint successors, this charity was for many years withheld, but was ultimately recovered by a suit in chancery, with an arrear of £123., which was settled upon the school. In 1785, the rent charge was removed, and is now paid out of an estate in this parish, by the Earl of Thanet. The poor of Dufton parish have also £100. in 4 per cent. stock, left in 1799, by Mr. Joseph Robinson, to be distributed on St. Thomas' day. The late Mr. Joseph Ellwood, of Whitehaven, bequeathed six guineas, to be distributed on Christmas day, in bread and money, to ten poor widows or householders of Dufton, and he also left a like sum for the same purpose to the township of Knock, in Long Marton parish. A subscription library which now consists of 130 volumes, was established at Dufton, in 1846. Mr. H. Yeats is the librarian.

Dufton Hall, a very ancient building on the north side of the village, is now occupied by a farmer.

Birkdale is a wild mountainous district in this parish, containing a few dispersed dwellings, about eight miles E.N.E. of Dufton; and Keisley is a hamlet one mile and a half S.E. of the same village. Mr. Robert Blencarn is lord of the manor of Keisley, and owner of most of the soil.

DUFTON PARISH DIRECTORY.

Chambers, Jph. vict. Buck.
Graham, John, stone mason.
Graham, Jno. jun. stone mson.
Hind, Jph. vict. Black Bull.
Hindson, Wm. joiner.
Hodgson, Ralph, butcher.
Jackson, Rev. Edw. rector, Rectory.
Liddle, John, shopkeeper.
Parker, Henry, tailor.
Patterson, Wm. blacksmith.
Siddle, C. gamekeeper.
Simpson, Rd. miller, Dufton mill.
Shiel, Thos. shoemaker.
Smith, John, shopkeeper and general dealer.
Thompson, Mr. John, agent to the London Lead Co.
Thompson, Isaac, joiner.
Yeates, Hugh, schoolmaster.

Farmers.

Thus † are Yeomen.

Addison, Thos.
Allon, Wm. Birthit.
Allon, Richd. Halsteads.
Armstrong, Robt. Far close.
Bayles, John.
Bailiff, Robinson, Pusgill.
†Blenkarn, Rt. Wharley crofts
†Blenkarn, Rt., jun., Keisley
†Blenkarn, Thos., Keisley.
Dalton, Wm., Dufton woods.
Dargue, Ann, Bows hall.
Dixon, Wm., Dudmire.
†Ellwood, John, Dufton hall.
Ellwood, Geo., Keisley.
†Furnass, Wm.
Graham, Richard.
Hall, John, Far close.
Harrison, John.
Hindson, Wm.
Nixon, John.
Parker, Ann.
Richardson, John.
Robinson, Ann, Green how.
Rudd, John.
†Smith, John.
Stephenson, Eliz. Coat syke.
Thornbarrow, Thos.
†Ture, Rich. & Thos.
†Watson, Thos.
Wilkinson, Thos.
Wilkinson, Christopher.
Wilkinson, Hannah.
†Wilson, John.
†Wilson, Thos.

Carrier.

John Smith, to Appleby and Bernard Castle, Tuesday; returns Thursday.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN PARISH.

THIS parish is very extensive, being about ten miles in length, and averaging about five in breadth. It is a rugged uneven district, consisting of lofty fells, hills, valleys, and thwaites. The river Eden rises at its southern extremity, and runs through the whole length of the parish, receiving in its course many tributary streams; the Smardale rivulet flows down its western side, and on its northern limit is the river *Belo*, besides which it is also refreshed by numerous small becks. The land in the vallies and thwaites is tolerably fertile, and some of the higher lands and fells afford good pasturage for cattle. It is bounded on the south and east by Yorkshire, on the north by the parishes of Brough and Warcop, and on the west by those of Crosby Garret and Ravenstonedale, and contains the eight townships of Kirkby-Stephen, Hartley, Kaber,* Nateby, Smardale, Waitby, Wharton, and Winton, and the two chapelries of Mallerstang and Soulby, and in 1841 its population amounted to 2850 souls. It is divided into three lordships, of which the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Thanet, and Sir George Musgrave are proprietors. (See subsequent pages.)

KIRKBY-STEPHEN is an ancient *market town*, consisting principally of one long street, extending from north to south, and containing about 260 houses and 1400 inhabitants, including the inmates of the workhouse, for the East Ward Union. The houses have a clean and respectable appearance, and

* The township of Kaber is partly in Brough parish.

are built of a stone called *breccia*, (*vul Brockam*,) which is composed of angular fragments of limestone, in a cement of red sand stone; "and the formation of this strata, on which the town stands, must, according to geological theory, have been the result of one of nature's wildest freaks."* It is distant four miles S. by W. of Brough, ten miles S.E. of Appleby, twenty-four miles N N.E of Kirkby-Lonsdale, twenty-four miles N.E. of Kendal, and 266 miles N.N.W. of London.

As the names of the various festivals of the church, such as *Christmas, Candlemas, Palm Sunday, Corpus-Christi, Michaelmas*, &c., testify that the religion of our forefathers was Catholic; so do the *names* of several towns and villages in the kingdom prove that they had existence anterior to the Norman Conquest, and are of *Saxon origin*. *Kirkby* is a compound of two *Saxon* words, viz., *Kirk*, a church, and *by*, a town, or place of abode, and Stephen being the name of the saint to whom the church was dedicated; the literal meaning of the words *Kirkby Stephen*, is "The Church Town of St. Stephen," and as the first two names are purely Saxon, it is evident that a church and town must have been in existence here prior to the Conquest, which was effected by William Duke of Normandy, in A.D. 1066, but how long before there is no evidence to show.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.—In the 25th of Edward III. (1530), Roger de Clifford, Baron of Westmorland, obtained a charter for a market to be held here on *Friday*, and two yearly fairs on St. Mark's and St. Luke's days and morrows. King James I., by his charter, in 1606, granted to George, Earl of Cumberland, instead of the foregoing markets and fairs, "one market on *Monday* and two fairs yearly; one on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday after Whitsuntide, and the other on the two days next before the feast of St. Luke, and on that feast day; with a *court of piepowder, tolls, tollages*, and other jurisdiction thereunto belonging." The market is still held on *Monday*, and is numerously attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding dales and villages, but the fair after Whitsuntide is obsolete. *St. Luke's fair*, which was established by royal charter in 1350, is noted for a very extensive show of sheep, and is proclaimed by the lord's bailiff with the usual formalities, amidst the chaotic din produced by the bleating of sheep, the barking of cur dogs, and the stentorian voices of

* This stone, commonly used for building purposes in this district, where it may be frequently seen in the bed of the Eden, alternating with the red sand stone, so prevalent throughout the extensive vale of that river. The mountains in the vicinity of the town are very lofty, and are of the class geologically termed *metaliferous limestone*, being composed of strata of limestone, sandstone, and shale, all lying *above* the secondary limestone, and *below* the millstone grit. The *minerals* they contain are the common *galena, or sulphurate of lead*: the *green phosphate of lead*; and *brown and yellow copper pyrites*, with *green and blue carbonate of copper*. The upper strata of limestone are mostly composed of *encrinites*, or *trochites*, and are frequently worked as ornamental *marbles*. *Fossil shells*, resembling the *winged cockles*, or partaking of the united characters of the scollop shells, and cockles, are often found in the middle *strata*; and in the lower strata a species of *nautilus*, together with innumerable *madreporites*, chiefly of the species termed *junci lapidei*. The mountains afford a great variety of *Alpine plants*, and the vallies and plains are well stocked with those peculiar to champaign countries.

the hundreds there assembled. There are also two other fairs for sheep and cattle held here in the spring, viz., on the Monday before March 20th, and April 24th, and also one on the 29th of October. But the *horse fair* held on the 29th of September, the day previous to Brough Hill fair, is the largest: on this day, which is called the *cowper* day, a term signifying the exchange of one article for another, there is a very extensive show of horses, both good, bad, and indifferent. The market place, which is tolerably spacious, has a middle row of shops, and on its north side a convenient *market house and piazza*, called the *cloister*, on account of its being raised over the entrance to the church yard. The upper part of the building rests on eight stone pillars, and the whole was erected in 1810, as appears by the inscription, pursuant to the will of Mr. John Waller, an officer in the British navy.

The market and fairs of Kirkby-Stephen, seem to have been all along of considerable importance, for Hollinshed, in his Chronicles, published in 1577, mentions one of the spring fairs; and Dr. Burn, who wrote in 1777, says that "Kirkby-Stephen is a considerable market town, noted for the sale of a great number of stockings knit there and in the neighbourhood;" but, for some years, this species of manufacture has ceased to be of any consequence here, though it is still carried on to a limited extent in the town and adjacent dales. About fifty years ago, a person named Titley, established a manufactory of coarse wool hats here, and about the same time the building, which still bears the name of *factory* was erected for a cotton mill, by Messrs. Greaves, Lane, and Co., who became bankrupts in 1810, when Mr. John Dand took the premises, and after carrying on the cotton trade, and also a *bank*, for about three years, he likewise failed, and the fabric is now converted into the workhouse for the East Ward Union. An extensive tannery was subsequently established in the town, under the auspices of Mr. Joshua Wharton, who, at his decease, bequeathed the business to Mr. William Dixon, who, in connection with it, established a wholesale shoe manufactory; but, in a luckless hour, the fates turned the tide of fortune against him, and he too was proclaimed a bankrupt. This "was the tocsin of the manufactures of Kirkby-Stephen."

THE CHURCH (St. Stephen's), is a venerable Gothic structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and side aisles, and a lofty tower, in which are four bells.* The chancel was nearly all rebuilt a few years ago, in the early English style of architecture, and the other parts of the church have recently undergone material alteration, at a considerable expense. There were formerly chapels here, belonging to the Smardales, Whartons, and Hartleys. No sepulchral memento records the destiny of any member of the former once chivalrous family; but in the chapel which belonged to the Whartons, and which is now roofless, there is a splendid altar tomb, six feet square, and raised three feet above the floor. Here are three alabaster figures, as large as life, representing Thomas, the first Lord Wharton, and his two

* The *curfew*, which is now the signal for children to retire to bed, continues to be rung here to this day. (See page 32.) The word is an amalgamated corruption of the French verb and noun, *couvre feu*, i.e., cover the fire.

wives, as appears from the following Latin inscription at the west end of the tomb:—

Thomas Whartonus, jaceo hic, hic
utraque conjux,
Elionora, suum hinc, hinc habet
Anna locum;
En tibi, terra, tuum, carnes ac
ossa resume;
In cœlos Animas, tu Deus
alme, tuum."

The foregoing has been thus paraphrased:—

"I Thomas Wharton, here do lie,
With my two wives beside me,
Ellen the first, and Ann the next,
In hymen's bands who tied me.
O earth resume thy flesh and bones,
Which back to thee are given,
And thou, O God, receive our souls,
To live with thee in heaven."

In the recess belonging to Hartley Castle is a gravestone with this inscription:—

"Hic jacet Ricardus Musgrave, miles, juxta Elizabetham, uxorem suam, et Thomam filium, et hæredem eorum: qui obiit ix° die Mensis Novembris, Anno Domini M°CCCC°lxiiii°, Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

In English:—Here lieth Richard Musgrave, Knight, near to him, Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas, their son and heir; who died on the 9th day of November, 1464. May God have mercy on his soul; or, to whose soul may God be propitious. Amen.

There is also in the same chapel, the figure of a man in armour, with a sword girt to his side, a lion couchant, and a truncheon or broken spear at his feet, with some amulets on the breast plate. This is supposed, by some, to be an effigy of Baron Musgrave, who died in 1379; and, by others, a cenotaph, in memory of Sir Andrew de Harcla, who was attainted and beheaded in 1322, by Edward II.; but the former supposition is by far the most probable.

In the time of William the Conqueror, the church belonged to Ivo de Talebois, Baron of Kendal, who gave the same, with two carucates of land to St. Mary's Abbey, at York; but after the dissolution of that establishment by Henry VIII., who seized upon the whole of the monastic property, the rectory and advowson of Kirkby-Stephen, were sold by Edward VI. to Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, of whom they were purchased, with the exception of the corn and hay tithes of Hartley, Soulby, and Kaber, by Thomas Lord Wharton, of Wharton Hall, and were subsequently sold to an ancestor of the present Earl of Lonsdale, who is consequently joint impropriator with Sir George Musgrave, of Eden Hall. In the early part of the 13th century, it was decreed that the vicarage, which had been previously taxed at 100s., should in future enjoy the whole altarage, with all the appurtenances of the said church and its chapels, except a small portion of the tithes; and that the vicar, who was also to have a good manse and

eight ox-gangs of land, should pay out of the whole of his revenues an annual quit rent of 20s. to the abbey, and sustain all archidiaconal charges. In 1318, the vicarage was valued at £5., and in 1535, it is entered into *liber regis*, or king's books, at £48. 18s. 5d., but is now worth upwards of £200. per annum, and is enjoyed by the Rev. Henry King, B.A., who purchased it of the Rev. T. P. Williamson, to whom it descended from the Claytors, who possessed it after Matthew Swales, to whom it was granted by the late Duke of Wharton. Both the rectorial and vicarial tithes have recently been commuted for a yearly rent charge of £364. 9s. 11d.

The Vicarage House, which was built about ninety years ago, by the Rev. Henry Claytor, L L.D., is an elegant mansion, pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Eden. There is also an elegant mansion at *Stobars*, half a mile W. of the town, erected by James Brougham, Esq., in 1829, and now occupied by Martin Irving, Esq.

The Independents have a *chapel* in the New Inn yard; purchased in 1810. This chapel had been previously occupied by the Sandemanians and Baptists. The *Wesleyan Centenary chapel*, built in 1839, is a neat edifice, and has a school house at the rear of it, erected at the expense of the late Mr. John Inman, for a Sunday school, adjoining to which is a small burial ground.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL at Kirkby-Stephen, was founded in 1556, by Thomas Lord Wharton, under letters patent granted for that purpose, by Queen Elizabeth. The founder endowed it with the ancient rectory-house, garden, and buildings adjacent, besides the yearly rent charges of £12. for the master, 26s. 8d. for the usher, and £6. 13s. 4d. to two exhibitioners, to be sent to Oxford or Cambridge, "to have each £3. 6s. 8d. a year, for seven years." These sums, amounting to £20. per annum, were to be paid out of the corn tithes of Kirkby-Stephen and Winton; but in 1736, by a decree in chancery, they were all ordered to be paid out of the tithes of Winton, then belonging to Robert Lowther, Esq., purchaser of the residue of the Wharton estate, and now to the Earl of Lonsdale, as his successor. During the confusion of the licentious Duke of Wharton's affairs, the school was closed eleven years, after which an arrear of £280. was recovered and expended in the reparation of the school and master's house, and in the purchase of a field near the south end of the town, now worth £10. a year. An annual rent charge of £6. was subsequently bequeathed to the school by Sir Thomas Wharton, to be paid out of an estate at Nateby. In 1623, the Rev. John Knewstuble bequeathed to St. John's College, Cambridge, an annuity of £5., to be paid there to a poor scholar from this school, till he "be of standing to take the degree of master of arts;" after which another is to be nominated by the vicar and schoolmaster. The present master is Mr. George Steadman Rowland, who receeives 5s. per quarter from each of the scholars, of whom there are now about forty. The school is open to all the boys of the town and its vicinity. A youth named John Vartie, who received an excellent classical education in this school, having obtained a situation in a bank at Gravesend, rashly committed forgery, in order to enable him to accomplish a resolution which he had formed of going into France to study the Hebrew and other oriental languages; but being apprehended and found

guilty, was offered as a sacrifice to the laws of his country. His body lies buried at Gravesend, where a monument is erected to his memory. While under sentence of death he wrote on the walls of his cell, a few lines in Latin, of which he gave the following translation :—

" Thou hapless wretch, whom justice calls,
To breath within these dreary walls ;
Know, guilty man, this very cell
May be to thee the porch of hell :—
Thy guilt confessed—through Christ forgiven,
Mysterious change ! it leads to heaven."

For other charities belonging to this parish see page 118.

The East Ward Union.—As has already been seen, the building called the factory has been converted into a workhouse for this union, having been fitted up for that purpose at a considerable expense. The union comprises the following parishes and townships, viz., Asby, Broughs, Brough Sowerby, Crosby Garret, Great Musgrave, Hilbeck, Hartley, Kaber, Kirkby-Stephen, Kirkby-Thore, Little Musgrave, Marton, Mallerstang, Milbourne, Nateby, Orton, Ormside, Ravenstonedale, St. Lawrence, Appleby, St. Michael Bongate, Stainmore, Smardale, Soulby, Temple-Sowerby, and Warcop, and the expenditure for the relief of the poor for the half year ending 30th September, 1848, amounted to £1526. 10s. 5½d. Mr. John Askew is governor, Rev. Stephen Hutchinson, chaplain of the workhouse, and Mr. Thos. Mason, clerk to the board of guardians.

In Kirkby-Stephen parish are many antiquities of the baronial era, and it abounds with picturesque views as will be seen in the following historical and descriptive sketch of its townships and villages.

HARTLEY TOWNSHIP is mostly a bleak and mountainous district, containing some veins of *lead and copper*, which were formerly wrought with considerable profit, but are just being abandoned ; and upon *Hartley Fell* a seam of coal has been worked. Hartley village is pleasantly situated on the east side of the river Eden, half a mile E. of Kirkby-Stephen. About half a mile S.E. of the village is *Ewbank Crag*, a lofty ridge of rock, over which a stream of water falls twenty perpendicular yards. Near to it is a conical eminence, on which stood *Hartley Castle*, now a farm house, but anciently the seat of the warlike family of Musgrave. The original edifice, which was probably erected by the Hartleys, was destroyed by the Scots in 1359. Burn, who wrote in 1777, says, it was "a noble building, standing upon an eminence, overlooking the village of Hartley, the town of Kirkby-Stephen, and many other villages ; but the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, in a great measure, demolished it, and removed the materials of wood and lead, for the reparation of his seat at Edenhall, in Cumberland." The manor was long possessed by a family named *Hardclay*, or *Harcla*, one of whom, *Sir Andrew de Harcla* was created Earl of Carlisle, in 1322, by Edward II., as a recompence for his services in arresting the progress of a formidable rebellion ; but in the year following was executed for high treason, and his estates forfeited to the king, who granted the manor of Hartley to Lord Nevil of

Raby, who sold it to Sir Thomas Musgrave. The ancestor of this ancient and illustrious family came over with William the Conqueror, and they were soon after seated at Musgrave, in this county, for which they were frequently returned to parliament, as knights of the shire, and filled many offices in the state with great ability. *Sir Richard* was created a *baronet* in the ninth of James I., (1611), and that title has since been possessed by his descendants, The late Rev. Sir Christopher John Musgrave, the ninth baronet, died May 4th, 1834, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his brother, Sir George Musgrave, of Eden Hall, Hartley, and Musgrave, tenth baronet. He was born June 14th., 1799, and was educated at University College, Oxford. Master Philip, his son and heir-apparent, was born at Goldington, June 5th, 1833.

Hartley township contains 2023A. 3R. 13P., rated at £1669. 7s. 5¼d., and the principal owners of the soil are Sir Geo Musgrave, Orton Bradley, Esq., and Mr. Christopher Harker. *Eden Place*, the seat and property of Orton Bradley, Esq., is a pleasant residence, about one mile from Kirkby-Stephen.

In 1800, Messrs. Clark and Harker gave the interest of £40. to the poor of this township. (See page 118, for this and other charities.)

KABER township, which has a large village of its own name, two and a half miles N.N.E. of Kirkby-Stephen, is in the south division of Stainmore forest, and being mostly on the south side of the river Belo, is principally in the parish of Brough. The village of *Higher-Scales*, three miles N.E., and the hamlet of *Rookby*, two miles N.E. of Kirkby-Stephen, are also in this township, which contains about 170 inhabitants. The manor was anciently held by the *Kaberghs*, from whom it passed to the *Fulthorps*, who held it from about the year 1350, till the reign of Philip and Mary. It was afterwards possessed by the *Wandesworths* and *Wadesons*, but in 1618, Sir John Wadeson, sold it for £1,200. to four individuals, in trust for the landowners. Here is a school endowed with about £10. 12s. a year, arising from the interest of £143. left in 1689, by Thomas Waller, and a field, called Sandwath, which lets for three guineas a year, purchased with £5. given by Miles Monkhouse, in 1727; £20. given by George Petty, in 1744; and £50. bequeathed by Anthony Morland. "In 1663, after the restoration of Charles II., an insurrection of the republican party was intended, and a great number of the disaffected party held their meetings at *Kaber Rigg*, where several of them were taken prisoners by the militia, and executed at Appleby, for joining in this conspiracy, called the *Kaber Rigg Plot*." A cattle fair, established here in 1833, is held on the Friday before Hawes fair, which is held on the last Tuesday in February. Rateable value of Kaber, £1,881. 15s.

MALLERSTANG is a large township and chapelry, extending from the source of the Eden northward, to within two and a half miles of Kirkby-Stephen, being nearly five miles in length, and containing the hamlets of of *Castlethwaite*, *Hanging-Lund*, *Outhgill*, *Shortgill*, and *Southwaite*, with several scattered dwellings dispersed through the deep vale of the Eden and the secluded glens and thwaites on either side of that river. This district

was anciently a vast forest, inhabited by every description of game, and in the 13th century, a great rendezvous of Roger the forester, and other archers. The Earl of Thanet is lord of the manor, and Mr. Robert Atkinson is bailiff of the forest.

THE CHAPEL OF EASE, which stands nearly in the centre of the township, five miles S. of Kirkby-Stephen, is of very ancient foundation, and about fifty years ago had a burial ground attached to it. After remaining sixty years in a state of dilapidation, it was repaired in 1663, by the Countess of Pembroke, who endowed it with lands at Cawtley, near Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, then worth £11. a year, which was to be given to the curate, on condition that he teach "the children of the dale to read and write English, in the chapel." The property now lets for £26. per annum.

In 1714, it was augmented with an estate at Gardale, now worth £60. a year, purchased with £400. given by the Earl of Thanet and the governors of Queen Anne's bounty; the latter of whom, in 1772, gave £200. more, which, with another £200. given by the Countess Dowager Gower, was expended in the purchase of another estate at Cawtley, now let for £55. a year; so that the living is at present worth £141. per annum, and is enjoyed by the Rev. Robert Robinson. The school, which adjoins the chapel, is taught by Mr. Thomas Whitehead.

Castlethwaite hamlet is about four miles S. of Kirkby-Stephen; and here are the ruins of *Pendragon* Castle, perhaps the most interesting relic of antiquity in this county. It is said to have been built in the time of *Vortigern*, by *Uter Pendragon*, youngest son of Constantius, King of Britain. He was surnamed Pendragon in consequence of having been likened to a dragon's head, by the great prophet Merlin, and was made king after the death of his brother Aurelius Ambrosius, in A.D. 500. He was father to the renowned King Arthur, and was an eminent warrior, but died by treachery and poison about the year 520, and was buried at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

There is a tradition that, in order to fortify this castle, he attempted to change the course of the Eden; and his vain efforts have long been proverbial, in the following inharmonious couplet:—

"Let Uter Pendragon do what he can,
Eden will run where Eden ran."

In 1314, the castle, with a vaccary or cow pasture, was held by Andrew de Harcla, at a rent of 6d. per annum, and in 1334 was the residence of Idonea de Veteripont, in which year she died there. In 1340 it was burnt by the Scots, but was afterwards repaired. It was again laid in ruins in 1541, and continued in this state till 1660, when it was thoroughly repaired by the Countess of Pembroke, who about the same time restored all her other castles; but, in 1685, it was dismantled by the Earl of Thanet, since which time it has suffered so much from age and neglect, that the only part now remaining is the mouldering ruins of a square tower, which stands on the eastern bank of the secluded vale of the Eden, exhibiting a lamentable spectacle of desolation.

This castle, formerly the manorial seat of the *Forest of Mallerstang*, which belonged to Sir Hugh de Morville, before it was granted, with the rest of the

Barony of Westmorland, to the Veteriponts, was a very strong fortress, the walls being battlemented, and in some places four yards thick. The Countess of Pembroke also built the bridge across the river near the castle, and erected the stone pillar upon the large conical eminence called *Hugh Morvill's* seat, at the south eastern extremity of Mallerstang, about three miles from the castle.

Hanging Lund hamlet, six and a half miles S.; *Outhgill* hamlet, (where are situated the chapel and a good inn,) four and a half miles; *Shortgill* hamlet, five miles S.; and *Southwaite* hamlet, three miles S. of Kirkby Stephen, are all in Mallerstang chapelry, the rateable value of which is £1,290. 10s., and the largest owners of the soil are the Earl of Thanet, Matthew Thompson, and John Grimshaw, Esqs.

NATEBY is a village and township about a mile S. by E. of Kirkby-Stephen, and is supposed to have received its name for having been in the baronial era, the residence of the *nativi*, or bondmen, of the lords of Pendragon. It occupies a romantic situation on the east side of the Eden, near *Stenkrith Bridge*, where the river forms a loud foaming cataract, falling to a considerable depth, amidst numerous broken and impending rocks, with round holes in them, from one to six feet in diameter, and from six inches to two or three yards in depth. Whether these singular cavitives have been formed by the operations of nature, or are the result of human labour, is not known. Some have supposed the Druid's selected this yawning gulph of shade, solitude, and agitation, as a place of worship and judicature, and perforated many of the rocks in order to increase the sacred horror which their mystic rites were calculated to inspire in the minds of the deluded Britons. Dr. Borlase describes a place similar to Stenkrith, in his account of Cornwall, and thinks it must have been used for Druidical worship. About two and a half miles E. of the village is that lofty mountain, denominated the *Nine Standards*, on account of some stones set up there to mark the boundary of Westmorland and Yorkshire. The manor passed to the Whartons in the reign of Henry V. or VI., and is consequently now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, whose ancestor, Robert Lowther, Esq., purchased the whole estate of that family, in 1728. The other principal landowners are Messrs. Robert Waistell and Richard Dixon, and the quantity of enclosed land is 1,068A. 3R. 25P., rated at £984.

Nateby School has a small endowment of land, purchased with various benefactions.

Smardale is a small township, two and a half miles S.W. of Kirkby-Stephen, containing only a few houses, situated in a deep vale between Crosby Fell and Ash Fell. The manor was sold in 1290, by the Hellbecks, of Hellbeck, to the family of de Smardale, from whom it passed, in 1385, to the Warcops, and subsequently to the Daltons, but now belongs to J. Wakefield, Esq. The hall is an ancient building, now occupied by a farmer. Near it is a place called *Chapel Well*, where there was formerly a small chapel.

Smardale is derived from *Smere*, clover, and del, dale, consequently, Cloverdale is a literal translation of that word.

SOULBY is a well built village, near the confluence of the river Eden and the Smardale beck, two and a half miles N.W. of Kirkby-Stephen. Its township has a tolerable level and fertile soil. The commons were all enclosed in 1810. Two large cattle fairs are held here annually, viz., on the Tuesday before Easter, and on the 30th of August, the latter was established about 1797, and the other in 1825. There is a good bridge of three arches in the village, erected in 1819. The manor anciently belonged to a family of its own name, from whom it descended to the Musgraves. The *Chapel*, which stands in the centre of the village, was built in 1665, by Sir Philip Musgrave, lord of the manor, and consecrated, on St. Luke's day, in the same year by Bishop Stern. It was set forth in the act of consecration, that the said Sir Philip Musgrave, and his heirs and assigns, lords of the manor of Hartley castle, shall repair the said chapel from time to time, and have the power to nominate a fit minister to be approved and licensed by the bishop. Sir George Musgrave, of Eden hall, is therefore patron of the *curacy*, which, by various augmentations, now possesses about 100 acres of land, worth upwards of £90. per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. Stephen Hutchinson. The chapel is a neat edifice, with 110 sittings, all of which are free.

J. Wakefield, Esq. is impropriator of the corn tithes, which have been long let to the inhabitants on a 999 years' lease, at a yearly rent of £50. The *school* has been endowed since 1768, with various small gifts, producing about £3. yearly.

Here is a small Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1833, at a cost of about £80. The principal landowners are Mr. Thomas Hutton, Sir George Musgrave, and the Rev. E. Collinson; and the number of acres in the township is 2475A. 2R. 5P.

WAITBY is a small hamlet and township, about one and a half mile W. by S. of Kirkby-Stephen. There is said to have been anciently a market town here, with a castle, chapel, and cemetery, but no trace of either is now to be seen. The *manor* was originally held by a family named Wate, or Wateby, a collateral of which family was Gilbert de Wateby, who was an eminent conveyancer, in the reign of King John. It subsequently passed through the Dacres, Warcops, and other families, to Sir John Lowther, of Stockbridge, who, in the reign of James II., sold the tenements to freehold. In 1713, James Lowther, Esq., of Whitehaven, sold the manor to Richard Monkhouse, Esq., of Winton, from the executors of whose descendant it was purchased by the Rev. John Adamthwaite, D.D., lately deceased, and is now held by John Wakefield, Esq.

The *Free School* for Waitby and Smardale township, is situated on Waitby Fell, and was erected in 1680, by Mr. James Highmore, of London, but a native of this township, who endowed it with £400., with which land was purchased at Cautleythwaite, near Sedbergh, now let for about £45. per annum, of which £5. is given in bread to twelve poor widows, of Waitby, or Smardale, and the rest to the schoolmaster, Mr. Thomas Brunskill.

The largest land owners are Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Isaac Sowerby, and Miss Waller, and the quantity of enclosed land is 459A. OR. 33P., rated at £475. 13s. 6d.

WHARTON is a township, with about a dozen dispersed dwellings, in the vale of Eden, two miles S. of Kirkby-Stephen. The *Wharton family* were seated here as early as the reign of Edward I. Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, was advanced to the dignity of *baron*, by Henry VIII., for his signal defeat of the Scots at Sollom Moss. (*See copy of mnoument, page* 156.) Thomas, the fifth Lord Wharton, was very active in bringing about the revolution, and afterwards in opposing the Tory ministry, in the reign of Queen Anne; for which services he was created *Viscount Winchendon*, and *Earl of Wharton*, and last of all, *Marquis of Wharton*. Philip, sixth Lord Wharton, and second marquis, was only seventeen years of age at the death of his father. "He was a person of unbounded genius, eloquence, and ambition; had all the address and activity of his father, without his steadiness; violent in parties and expensive in cultivating the arts of popularity, which, indeed, ought to be in some measure charged to his education under such a father, who, it is said, expended £80,000. in elections—an immense sum in those days, by which the estate became encumbered, and the son was not a person of economy enough to disengage it. The young marquis first set out in the world as a violent Whig, and for his extraordinary services both in and out of parliament, was created *Duke of Wharton*. He afterwards set up in opposition to the ministry, then became a Tory, then a Jacobite, and ultimately a rebel to his king and country. He accepted a commission in the king of Spain's army, against Gibraltar, and ended his life of dissipation in a Benedictine convent in a small village in Spain, where the charitable fathers hospitably sheltered this expatriated wanderer and outcast of society, who, as Pope says, "wanted nothing but an honest heart." He died at the early age of thirty-two, leaving no issue, though twice married,—firstly, to Martha, daughter of Major-General Holmes, and secondly, to a maid of honour of the Queen of Spain. In 1728, the manor of Wharton was sold to Robert Lowther, Esq., of Mauld's Meaburn, an ancestor of its present owner, the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the principal land owner. The hall, formerly the seat of the Wharton family, has long been in ruins, except a small portion of it, now occupied by a farmer. It was a large quadrangular building, with four corner towers, and a court in the centre. Its park extended over the place where stood the ancient village which was demolished, and the tenants driven to *Wharton dikes*, on the opposite side of the Eden. About half a mile south of the hall are the ruins of an old building, called Lamerside castle. Rateable value, £684. 8s. 6d.

WINTON is a large and pleasant village, one mile N. of Kirkby-Stephen, and its township contains upwards of 300 inhabitants. The Earl of Thanet is lord of the manor as part of the seigniory of Brough, but several portions of it are held by inferior lords, amongst whom are the Earl of Lonsdale, J. Wakefield, Esq. and Henry Jackson, Esq. solicitor. In the village is a *school*, erected in 1659, by subscriptions raised principally through the exertions of the Rev. William Morland, M.A., who had been ejected from the rectory of Greystoke, by the commissioners of Oliver Cromwell. It was endowed, in 1681, by Robert Waller, with land at Kaber, now let for £9. a year; and, in 1722, by Richard Monkhouse, with the interest of £100.

None of the scholars are taught free, but the master is limited to an average charge of 3s. 6d. per quarter for the education of boys and girls.

About one mile N. by W. from Kirby-Stephen, is a neat mansion called Beck Foot, the seat of Miss Pattinson. Skelcies, a large estate in this township, containing rich pastures, is the property of Mr. Matthew Robinson, gent.

Eminent Men.—Winton is distinguished as being the birth place of *Drs. Langhorne* and *Burn;* the former well known by his various essays in prose and verse. Amongst the numerous works produced by this prolific genius, are "The Death of Adonis, a Pastoral Elegy from Bion;" "The Tears of Music, a Poem to the Memory of Handel;" "Ode to the River Eden;" "Victory;" "Solyman and Almena;" "Letters on Religious Retirement, Melancholy, and Enthusiasm;" "Visions of Fancy, in four Elegies;" Genius and Valour, a Pastoral Poem, written in honour of a Sister Kingdom;" "The Effusions of Friendship and Fancy, in several Letters to and from Select Friends;" "Letters between Theodosius and Constantia;" "The Enlargement of the Mind;" and several others, all of which he collected in 1766, and published in his "Poetical Works," in two volumes; together with "The Fatal Prophecy," a dramatic poem, in five acts. He subsequently published, "Frederick and Pharamond, or the Consolation of Human Life;" "Fables of Flora;" "The Origin of the Veil;" "A Dissertation, Historical and Political, on the Ancient Republics of Italy, &c.;" "The Country Justice;" "Milton's Italian Poems Translated;" "Owen of Carron," &c.; and in conjunction with his brother, William Langhorne, published "Plutarch's Lives, translated from the original Greek, with Notes, critical and explanatory, and a new life of Plutarch," in two volumes. He was a prebendary in Wells Cathedral, and rector of Blagdon, in Somersetshire, where he died in 1779, having been in a wasting decline for three years.

Dr. Richard Burn, who died vicar of Orton, Nov. 20th, 1785, was author of two celebrated works, viz., "*Office of Justice of the Peace*," and "*Ecclesiastical Law*," both of which went through several editions. He also, in conjunction with Joseph Nicholson, Esq. devoted a great deal of time and labour in compiling the Histories of Westmorland and Cumberland.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN DIRECTORY.

Post Office, King's Arms, Miss Ann Powley, Postmistress. Letters are dispatched to Brough, by a gig, at 10-30 a.m.. and arrive at 1-0 p m.

MISCELLANY.

Abbot, Mrs.
Askew, John, governor of the workhouse.
Atkinson, Mrs. Mary.
Birbeck, Mr. Francis.
Brown, Geo. solicitor's clerk.
Cleasby, Mrs. Agnes.
Close, John, printer, Town head.
Ewbank, Susan, dyer.
Farrady, John, wool carder.
Fawcett, James, tallow chandler.
Felvis, Mr. John.
Flowers, John, solicitor's clerk.
Gill, Mrs. Fanny.
Gorrill, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Hall, John, meal and flour dealer.
Harding, Mrs. Ann.
Harker, Mrs. Agnes.
Harrison, Miss Margaret.
Hird, James, gent, Town head.
Heslop, Mrs. Ann, Eden cottage.
Heslop, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Hewetson, Mr. Richd.
Hutchinson, Mr. Anthony.
Irving, Robt. solicitor's clerk.
Irving, Martin, Esq. Stobers.
Iveson, Richd. clock and watch maker.
King, Rev. Henry, B.A., vicar, Vicarage.
Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Fanny.
Kitching, Mrs. Frances.
Kiplin, Miss Agnes.
Moorehouse, Wm. coffee house.
Parkinson, Joseph, organist (St. Stephen's.)
Pearson, Mrs. Nanny, Town end.
Percival, Miss Mary.
Petty, Matthew & John, beerhouse.
Sayer, Mr. John.
Scarborough, Mrs. Mary.
Scarborough, Misses Ruth & Jane.

Taylor, Mr. Joseph.
Teasdale, Isabella, coffee house.
Thompson, Matthew, Esq. Fletcher house.
Thompson, Joseph, gent. Town head.
Thompson, Miss Betsy.
Thompson, Msr. Mary.
Torbock, Thos. manfr. of British wines.
Troughton, Jas. rope & twine, & curled hair mfr., wool stapler, and rag merchant.
Wharton, Miss Mary.
Whitelock, Mrs. Margaret.
Wilson, Robt. solicitor's clerk.
Williams, Thos. excise officer.
Winter, Robt. gent.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Academies.

Dodd, Thos.
Gibson, Robt.
Rowland, G. Steadman, master of the free grammar school.
Nelson, Isaac.
Williams, Mrs. Thomasin, Town end.

Attorneys.

Hewitson, Middleton, (and Master extra. in chancery, and sup. registrar.)
Jackson, Henry, (and Master extra. in chancery.)

Bakers.

Golding, Catherine.
Hodgson, Mary.
Horne, Matthew.
Oversby, John.

Blacksmiths.

Handley, Wm.
Loadman, Wm.
Mangham, Joseph.
Petty, John.
Whitehead, Oliver & John.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Allen, Richard.
Armstrong, John.
Bell, Wm.
Clark, Wm.
Dixon, Thos.
Harker, John.
Hutchinson, Anthony.
Savage, Wm.
Slee, Richard.

Brewers and Maltsters.

Harker & Rowlandson, Low brewery.
Mason, Thomas & Son.

Butchers.

Close, Jervis.
Hall, Joseph.
Hastwell, Robt.
Iveson, John.
Kendal, Christopher.
Rogerson, Matthew.

Clog & Patten Makers.

Alderson, Jonathan & Wm.
Bradley, Wm.
Dickinson, Thos.

Corn Millers.

Blacklin, Jph. (& Saw mill.)
Race, Thos., Stenkrith mill.

Cooper.

Day, John.

Druggists.

Davis, Anthony.
Drage, John, (and chemist.)

Farmers.

Thus † are Yeomen.

Addison, John.
†Birbeck, Francis, (& nailer.)
Dalton, Jas., Trainrigs.
Hastwell, Robert.
†Hird, James, Town head.
†Hewitson, Richard.
Hewitson, Rt. Stobar lodge.
Hutchinson, Anthony.
Lamb, Joseph.
Scott, Matthew.
Shaw, Edwd., Enterber.

Grocers & Tea Dealers.

Blay, Thos.
Davis, Anthony.
Gregson, Brothers & Co.
Lough, Alice.
Parker, Thos.
Purchas, Wm.

Hatters.

Dickinson, Wm.
Dixon, Matthew.

Hotels, Inns, & Taverns.

Black Bull, Jas. Longstaff.
Black Swan, Nanny Howson.
Blue Bell, Rachael Snowdon.
Fleece, George Hastwell.
Fountain, Joseph Hall.
Fountain (Old), Esther Robinson.
Jolly Farmer, Mgt. Hodgson
King's Arms, Ann Powley, (& posting house.)
King's Head, Gro. Bell.
Pack Horse, Wm. Taylor.
Red Lion, Jas. Croall.
Royal Oak, Robt. Bousfield.
Sun, Margaret Dickinson.
Three Tuns, John Garnett.
White Lion, Lancelot Steel.
White Swan, Robt. Walker.

Ironmongers.

Blay, Thos.
Davis, Anthony, (& stationer)
Mara, Robt. (& fancy repository.)

Joiners, Cabinet Makers, and Wheelwrights.

Marked 1 *are Joiners and Cabinet Makers, and* 2 *are Joiners and Wheelwrights.*

1 Close, Wm., (& architect.)
2 Dixon, James.
1 Fawcett, John, (and paper hanger.)
Hall, Joseph, (& auctioneer.)
2 Hutchinson, John
Mars, Walter.

Linen & Woollen Drapers.

Dawson, Thomas.
Grime, Robt., (& stamp office)

Lord, Wm. & John, & Co.
Rudd & Co., (& furniture warehouse.)

Dress Makers.

Thus † are Milliners.

†Birbeck, Sarah.
Elleray, Mary.
Fawcett, Esther.
Hutchinson, Sarah.
†M'Kenzie, Ann.
†Nicholson, Mary.
Richardson, Barbara.
Slee, Mary.
Whitfield, Elizabeth.

Plumbers & Glaziers.

Armstrong, Thos. & John.
Fawcett, Thos. (& painter.)

Saddlers.

Dodd, John, Market place.
Ewbank, Wm., (and tallow chandler.

Stone Masons & Slaters.

Braithwaite, John.
Harrison & Sons, Town head.
Handley, John.
Horsfield, Wm. & Son.
Sawer, Jph. (slater only.)
Steel, Isaac, and Brothers.

Surgeons.

Blades, Dawson.
Edger, John Warren, M.D.

Tailors.

Bell, Wm.
Coupland, John.
Gill, John.
Guy, Thos.
Hodgson, Thos. & Edwd., (and drapers.)
Farraday, Thos.
Moffat & Son.
Parkinson, Joseph, (& parish clerk.)
Sayer & Son.

Tin Plate Workers.

Bell, George.
Dean, John.

Straw Hat Makers.

Farrady, Sarah.
Loadman, Betsy.
Nicholson, Jane.
Potter, Margaret.
Rogerson, Barbara.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Harker & Rowlandson.
Robinson, Esther, (& retail.)

Shopkeepers.

Bainbridge, John, (& nailor.)
Cameron, Owen, (& cattle dlr)
Clark, Elizabeth.
Dargue, Dorothy.
Dixon, Mary.
Nelson, Isaac.
Thompson, Agnes.

Carriers.

Ed. Moorehouse, and Geo. Hastwell, Tues. & Fri. to Kendal.
Geo. Steele, to Tebay, every morning at seven o'clock.
Thos. Parker, to Barnard Castle, Wednesday, and Hawes, Tuesday.
Mary Horne, to Appleby, Sat.

HARTLEY TOWNSHIP.

Bradley, Orton, Esq. Eden place.
Bousfield & Taylor, maltsters, brewers, & spirit merchts.
Clark, Joseph, miller, Low mill.
Chaplow, Thos. miller, High mill.
Hamilton, Robt. joiner.
Milner, Mrs. Mary, Woodbine lodge.
Redman, Rev. Thos. Hartley cottage.
Sleddall, Miss Hh. Town end.
Waller, Mr. Robt.

Farmers. • are Yeomen.

Bentham, Richd. Coat garth.
Dixon, Wm.
•Harker, Chpr. Town end.
Horn, Robt. Whin gill.
Littlefair, John, Hartley fold.
Robinson, John Ellwood, Hartley castle.
Savage, John.

KABER TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Higher Scales;* 2, *at Rookby; and* 3, *at Kaber.*

Atkinson, Jthn. vict. Lord Nelson.
Hewitson, Rt. boot & shoe mkr
Hopes, Thos. John Henry, gent. Duckentree.
3 Morland, Michl. vict. Robin Hood and Little John.
3 Nicholson, Henry, grocer.
3 Nicholson, Wm. black and white smith.
3 Swall, Jas. grocer & master of the school.

Farmers. • are Yeomen.

Alderson. Wm. Stow gill.
2 •Bousfield, Robt.
Cleasby, Alice, Wren side.
1 Cleasby, Robt.
3 Cowin, Geo.
3 •Dent, John.
1 Dobson, John.
2 •Ellwood, Michael
1 Faint, Joseph.
Hastwell, Thos. Howgill foot.
Hastwell, Rd. Coldcale.
•Hastwell, John, Broxty.
Illingwath, Mgt. Robridding.
2 •Metcalfe, Thos.
2 •Morland, John.
•Morland, John, Redgate.
Newbold, Jph. Duckentree.
3 Waugh, Thos.
Wharton, Jas. Arrow close.
Whelpdale, Thos. Starrow.

MALLERSTANG TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Castlethwaite*; 2, *at Hanging Lund*; 3, *at Outhgill*; 4, *at Shortgill*; *and* 5, *at Southwaite.*

Blackburn, John, joiuer.
4 Dickiuson, John blacksmith.
Fawcett, Mrs. Mary, Thrang house.
Granger, John, beer house.
3 Law, Wm. shopkeeper.
Robinson, Rev. Robt. B.A., incumbent.
3 Thompson, Rd. vict. New inn.
3 Whitehead, Th. schoolmstr.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, James, Bluegrass.
Atkinson, Robt. Mirt gill.
Atkinson, Matthew.
5 Allonby, Anthony.
Bainbridge, John, Sand pot.
3 •Blades, George.
Blades, John, Brink rigg.
Blades, James, Hell gill.
1 Brunskill, Christopher.
•Cleasby, Thomas, Ing hill.
Chapman, Wm. Instack.
Davis, Thomas, Elm gill.
3 Dent, Abraham.
1 Ellwood, Mark.
3 •Fothergill, James.
Fothergill, John, Sycamore.
Fothergill, Th. Compton hill.
•Harrison, Richard.
5 Hutchinson, Isabella.
•Hutchinson, Rt. Moore rigg.
Hutchinson, John, Cock lake.
1 •Metcalfe, Matthew.
Metcalfe, Thos. Hasel gill.
Metcalfe, Wm. Little ing.
Middleton, Jas. Hall hill.
2 Middleton, Richd.
Moore, Richd. Short gill.
Moore, Wm. Deep gill.

NATEBY TOWNSHIP.

Bousfield, Thos. grocer.
Bousfield, Th. vict. Black bull
Fothergill, Humphrey, slater.
Fothergill, Wm. slater.
Fothergill, Hy. stone mason.
Railton, Wm. joiner and wheelwright.
Shaw, Bryan, stone cutter & engraver.
Sagar, Matthew, blacksmith.
Thexton, George, joiner.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Balmer, Wm.
Bentham, Benjamin.
Birtle, John.
Birtle, Edward.
•Dixon, Anthy. Ruddin house
•Dixon, Richard.
Hird, Thos. Rake head.
Metcalfe, Isabella.
•Rakestraw, Thos.
Robinson, Thos. Lockthwaite.
•Robinson, Wm.
Robinson, Mary, Rake head.
•Waistell, Robt.

SMARDALE TOWNSHIP.

Clark, Robt. corn miller, Smardale mill.

Farmers.

Close, Jas. Smardale hall.
Longstaff, George.
Wilkinson, Joseph.

SOULBY TOWNSHIP.

Balmer, Wm. blacksmith.
Bird, Wm. shoe maker.
Collinson, Rev. John, Belsay gate cottage.
Ellwood, Wm. tailor.
Gibling, Thos. schoolmaster.
Harrison, John, grocer.
Harrison, Mr. Wm.
Henderson, Joseph, veterinary surgeon.
Hope, Mrs. Agnes.
Hutchinson, Rev. Stephen, incumbent, Rectory.
Hutton, Thos. gent. Bonnygt.
Hutton, Rt. vict. Cross Keys.
Irving, Jas. stone mason.
Laycock, Wm. blacksmith & plough maker.
Parker, Wm. butter and corn dealer.
Sanderson, Wm. tailor.
Sewart, Allan J. gent. Soulby grange.
Stephenson, Jph. shoe maker.
Tebay, Mrs. Mary.
Warwick, Joseph, joiner and wheelwright.
Watson, Jthn. corn miller.
Winter, Thomas, joiner and wheelwright.
Wright, Jas. butter factor.

Dress Makers.

Bowmer, Eleanor.
Harrison, Nanny.
Hutton, Jane.
Irving, Ann.
Sanderson, Mary Ann.
Winter, Nancy.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Michl. Stockber.
Bainbridge, Rd.
•Bousfield, Jas. Soulby and Green lands.
•Bousfield, Michael.
Bousfield, Matthew.
•Dent, Matthew, South house.
•Ellwood, John, Brunskill row end.
Hall, Robt. Grassgill lodge.
•Hutton, John, Howgill ter.
•Hutton, Robt. Brushle house
Lickman, John.
•Longstaff, Thos. Grass rigg.
Mason, Rd.
Park, John.
Robinson, John, Gallonsay.
Saul, John.
Wharton, Isabella.
Richardson, Rd. Grassgill bottom.

WAITBY TOWNSHIP.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Allonby, Wm.
Barker, John.
Brunskill, Thos., schoolmaster
Longstaff, Robt.
Raine, James.
*Sowerby, Isaac, Riddlesay.
Taylor, Jonathan, Stripes.
*Wharton, Wm.

WHARTON TOWNSHIP.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Barker, Josph., Easgill head.
Cleasby, Ellenor, and sons, Wharton hall.
Calvert, Robt., Wharton dyke
Davis, Thos., Bull gill.
Dent, Wm., Birkett.
* Robinson, Jas., Windy hill.
Robson, Matthew, Croop.
Wilkinson, Thos. Hird, Moore end.
Wilson, Isabella, Low house.

WINTON TOWNSHIP.

Balmer, Joseph, grocer.
Brenkly, Thos. boot & shoe maker.
Dixon, Robt. vict. Bay horse.
Hunter, Rd. clogger.
Hutchinson, Mary, grocer.
Hutchinson, Wm. joiner.
Knewstubb, Edwd. joiner.
Pattinson, Miss Dorothy, Beckfoot.
Purchas, Mr. Thos.
Robinson, Matthew, gent. Skelcies.
Rudd, Edw. miller & grocer.
Sayer, Thos. blacksmith.
Watson, Joseph, tailor.
Waller, John, beer house.
Whiteside, Joseph, gent.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Thos.
Atkinson, Hy. Winton field.
Bailey, Geo. Rookby scarth.
Bull, Rd.
Blades, Chpr.
*Ebdel, Isaac.
*Elliotson, John.
Gill, Wm. Linehand.
Guy, George.
Harrison, John.
*Hewgill, Robt.
Hird, Rd. Loading.
Horn, Robt. Whingill.
*Hutchinson, Lancelot.
Hutchinson, Jas.
*Hutchinson, Jas.
Hutchinson, Robt.
Murray, Robt.
Purchas, Benj. Winton hall.
*Whiteside, Joseph.
Winter, Geo.

Academies.

Ellwood, Michl. (grammar.)
Middlecoat, Laura (ladies') Winton hall.
Twycross, Thos. master of the Boarding academy, Manor house.

Dress Makers.

Balmer, Ann.
Dixon, Mrs.
Waller, Esther.

KIRKBY-THORE PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Crowdundale-beck and Newbiggin, on the south by Long-Marton parish, on the east by that of Dufton, and on the west by the river Eden. The soil is generally fertile and in a good state of cultivation, except at its western extremity, where there is a mountainous tract, comprising Dun-fell and Milburn Forest, bordering upon the source of the river Tees, to the north of which is Cross Fell, in Cumberland. Near the river is a sandy loam, disposed in rich pastures, and the higher grounds have a loamy mixture of gravel and clay. The parish contains two *Chapels of Ease*, viz., Milburn and Temple-Sowerby, and is divided into the three townships of Kirkby-Thore, Milburn and Milburn Grange, and Temple-Sowerby. The commons were enclosed in 1812, and the rateable value of the parish is upwards of £7,000.

KIRKBY-THORE VILLAGE occupies a pleasant situation near the confluence of the Eden and Troutbeck, four miles and three quarters, N.W. of

Appleby, partly on the road to Penrith, and consists of three clusters of buildings, some of which are neat edifices. It is sometimes spelt *Kirkby Thure*, and derived its name from a temple which stood here, dedicated to that great idol of the ancient Saxons, *Thor*, whom they regarded as the god of thunder, and whom they worshipped every *Thursday*. See page 26.) In the reign of King Stephen, this manor was held by one *Welph*, whose descendants assumed the local name. They gave several parcels of land here to the Abbey of Holme Cultram, in Cumberland, and held the manor till the reign of Henry VI. when part of it passed to a younger branch of the Whartons, and part to the family of Pudsey. The former resided at Kirkby-Thore, from the year 1477, till about the middle of the 18th century, when the male issue failed, and the manor is now the property of Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., M.P., for Maldon, except a small portion which is held of the rector. The *courts* were anciently held in the ancient Manor House, but are now held at the Spread Eagle, before the lord's steward.

Kirkby-Thore township contains about 2427A., the rateable value of which is £2592. 15s. 1d. According to Mr. Machell, the hall and a great part of the village were built out of the ruins of *Welph Castle*, which stood on the rising ground, now called *Burwens*, where many antiquities have been dug up, but the site of this once extensive fortress has long been cultivated. Its area is said to have been 160 yards in diameter. Camden supposes Kirkby-Thore to have been the *Gallagum*, mentioned by Ptolemy, and called by Antonius, *Gallatum*, which, Horsley, with more probability, fixes at Appleby. In 1687, Mr. Machell found a four-fold wall here, made of hewn stone, each wall being two feet four inches thick. Several arched vaults were also discovered, lead pipes, &c., and an altar inscribed FORTINÆ SERVAT RICI. He also discovered near the bridge and the great Roman road, an ancient well containing urns, curious earthern vessels, the cusp of a spear, and sandals, all described in the philosophical transactions, April 20th, 1684. Horsley read an inscription found here, thus—"*Deo Belacucadro libenter Votum fecit Iolus.*" Several other Roman antiquities, discovered here at different times, are now in the possession of John Crosby, Esq. About eighty years ago the horn of a *moose deer* was found buried, four feet below the surface, near the junction of the Troutbeck and Eden, and in sinking for the foundation of the New Bridge, in 1838, many Roman coins, with various inscriptions upon them, were dug up by the workmen. In the township is a freehold estate denominated the *Spittle*, said to have appertained to some religious house; and near the village is a spring, called *Potts Well*, of a sulphureous nature, supposed to rise from a bed of alabaster, lying at a great depth below the surface.

The CHURCH is an ancient fabric dedicated to St. Michael. The *great bell* in the tower is supposed to have been brought hither from Shap Abbey, soon after the dissolution of that religious house, and is said to be the largest in the county, "but hath been burst long ago." The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet, as the descendant of Robert de Veteripont, who purchased it in the 13th century, of the lords of the manor. It is valued in the King's books at £37. 19s. 8½d., but is now worth upwards of £700. per annum, arising from 667 acres of land, of which sixty-

four are ancient glebe, and the rest was allotted to the rectory at the enclosure in 1812, as a commutation for the great and small tithes. The Rev. C. H. Barham is the present rector, having recently exchanged livings with the Rev. Gilbert Elliot, who was instituted in 1842; the Rev. Elias Tardy is the officiating minister. In the chancel is a mural monument bearing a lengthy Latin inscription, in memory of John Dalton, of Acornbank, who died April 13th., 1692, aged eighty-six years.

In the village is a Wesleyan Chapel erected about fifty years ago, on land given by Mr. Thomas Crosby. The *School* was endowed in 1823, with the interest of £20., bequeathed by Mr. John Horn, and now vested in a turnpike road. Several small charities, belonging to the poor of the parish are enumerated at page 118. *Hogarth*, the celebrated painter, is supposed to have been born at Kirkby-Thore, or neighbourhood.

MILBURN forms a joint township and chapelry with Milburn Grange, and contains a village of its own name, three miles N. by E. of Kirkby-Thore, and six miles N. by W. of Appleby. King John granted the forest of *Milburne* to William de Stuteville, one of whose successors granted the same to Robert de Veteripont, who gave the Grange to Shap Abbey. In 1310, Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, held this manor of the Cliffords, except the parts previously granted the abbey. It subsequently passed into a branch of the family of Roger de Lancastre, and was afterwards held by the Crackenthorps, Sandfords, Honeywoods, one of whom, Philip Honeywood, Esq., Lieutenant-General of the British forces, sold it in 1780, to the Earl of Thanet, who is now lord of the whole manor, except the *Kirkhouse* estate, which is held of the rector of Kirkby-Thore. *Howgill Castle*, the ancient manor-house, now occupied by a farmer, stands half a mile S.E. of the village, and commands a varied and extensive prospect. It was successively occupied by the knightly families of Crackenthorp and Sandford, from whom it passed, as before stated, to the Honeywoods of Mark's Hall, in Essex. Some of the walls are ten feet and a half thick, and underneath the dwelling are arched vaults and cellars. At the south end of Dun Fell is a large entrenchment, called *Green Castle*, near which an altar was found inscribed *Deo Silvano*. "Amongst the mountains at the east end of the township, coal is seen peeping through the surface; and lead ore discovers itself in the banks of the rivulets."

The *Parochial Chapel* is a very ancient Gothic edifice, on the Kirkhouse estate. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet, and incumbency of the Rev. John Wharton. In 1752, Sackville, Earl of Thanet, gave £600., and the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, £400., for the joint benefit of this chapel and that of Temple Sowerby; to be paid out of land which was purchased at Firbank, Howgill, near Sedbergh, and Dillicar, now let for about £100. per annum, besides which the curates of these chapels receive a yearly rent of £20. each, from the rector. This chapel was again augmented in 1762 with £400., with which land was purchased at Bolton, now let for about £30. a year. In 1838, the tithes of the chapelry were commuted for an annual rent charge of £100. There was anciently a *chantry* at Milburn, which seems to have been intended

as an augmentation to the chapel, for the abbot and convent had to pay £4. a year to a chantry priest out of the property given to Shap Abbey by Robert de Veteripont. In 1767, the *school* was endowed with the interest of £100., by Sarah Atkinson, who also left the interest of £10. to the poor of this township, who have likewise the interest of another £10. left in 1775, by Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Gullom Holme is a small hamlet in this township, two miles and three quarters N. of Kirkby-Thore; and Milburn Grange is a village one mile and a half E. of Milburn. The quantity of land in the township is 7879A. 3R. 8P., of which 4758 acres are unenclosed, and its rateable value is £1297. 6s. 8d.

TEMPLE-SOWERBY is a large and well built village pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Eden and Crowdundle Beck, on the Penrith road, six and a half miles N.W. of Appleby. It consists of two spacious streets, in which are many good houses, and three inns. Two important fairs for sheep and cattle are held here annually, on the last Thursday in January, February, and March, on the second Thursday in May, and last in October. They were established about forty years ago. Temple-Sowerby received its present name from that chivalrous fraternity, the knights Templars, to whom the manor anciently belonged. They were first established by Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, for the defence of the Holy Sepulchre, and the protection of christian pilgrims; but after the destruction of Jerusalem, they spread themselves all over Europe, and received for their great valour and exploits, numerous privileges and immunities. They were first established in England by King Stephen, in A.D. 1135, and Henry II. granted them, amongst other privileges, exemption from tolls throughout the whole realm, and this privilege is still claimed and exercised by the present lord and tenants of the manor. They were dissolved in 1312, and their possessions transferred to the *Knights Hospitallers*, who possessed this manor till the fatal dissolution of all the religious houses by Henry VIII., who, in 1545, granted "the whole manor of Temple-Sowerby, with the appurtenances, excepting the mines of coal and lead, in Westmorland and Cumberland, late the property of the priory of St. John, of Jerusalem, and parcel of the possessions of the late preceptor of the mount of St. John Baptist, Co. York," to Thomas Dalton, Esq., in whose family it continued, till carried in marriage to William Norton, Esq., and subsequently to a Mr. Edmondson. It afterwards passed to William Hodgson, Esq., whose sister carried it in marriage to John Boazman, Esq., of Aycliff, county Durham, who was succeeded by his son, the late John Boazman, Esq., whose son, of the same name, has not yet attained his majority. *Acorn Bank*, the manor house, is a handsome country seat, near the village, but is at present unoccupied. Not many years ago, a curious *dial* was found on the Fallowfield property in this township. It was purchased by Andrew Craig, Esq., trustee of the late John Boazman, and is now at Mill Rigg, fomrerly one of the residences of the Dalstons. The square stone block upon which it stands bears on one side the initials J. F., for John Fallowfield,* and the arms of that family; and on another

* John Dalston, who died in 1692, married a daughter of Richard Fallowfield of Melkinthorp.

this inscription—Dial *loquitur*: "Stay, passenger, tell me thy name and my nature? Passenger: "Thy name is Dial, I a mortal creature." On the opposite side the dial again speaks "Since my name and thy nature so agree; think on thyself when thou looks upon me."

The enclosed land is 1176A. 3R. 1P., rated at £1808. 5s., and amongst the largest owners of the soil are Geo. Gibson, Esq, and Mr. John Bond.

The PAROCHIAL CHAPEL is a handsome fabric of red freestone, with a square tower and portico, in the centre of the village. It was formerly very small but was rebuilt and enlarged by Sir William Dalston about the year 1770; the inhabitants being at the expense of carrying the stone from Crowdundle. The clock was given in 1807, by the lady of the manor. "In the year 1338 there is an entry in the bishop's register of a confirmation of an old award made by Ralph de Irton, Bishop of Carlisle, between the parishioners of Kirkby-Thore and the inhabitants of Temple-Sowerby; whereby it is declared that the latter are and shall be (as they have ever been) free from contributing anything towards the repairs of the church, belfry, or churchyard walks, at Kirkby-Thore, saving that if hereafter it shall be thought necessary to enlarge the nave or body of the church they shall then bear a third part of the expense." The *curacy* was augmented in 1752, in connection with that of Milburn, and of the land then purchased the *Dary Bank* estate, in Firbank, is allotted to this benefice, which is in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet, and incumbency of the Rev. Robert Harrison, who greatly improved the estate. The living was again augmented in 1762, with £400., including an allotment of eight acres, awarded at the enclosure; beside which the curate has also an annual stipend of 20s. from the rector of the parish." The tithes of the chapelry are now commuted for a yearly rent charge of £155. previous to which the tithes of corn, potatoes, and turnips, were paid in kind, but a modus of 10s. a year was paid in lieu of the hay tithe.

In 1692, *Richard Lowes* left an acre and rood of land, now let for about £5. a year, to the poor orphans and widows belonging to the village of Temple-Sowerby.

"The Eden bridge, below Temple-Sowerby, was rebuilt in 1575, by subscription of the principal inhabitants, but being carried away by an inundation in 1743, the present structure was erected by the county, at an expence of £550."

KIRKBY-THORE TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

Post Office, Mr. Richard Brown, Postmaster. North Mail arrives 9-47 a.m.; South arrives, 2-55.

Alderson, Mrs. Jane.
Atkinson, Chas. saddler.
Atkinson, Jas. schoolmaster.
Barham, Revd. Chas. Henry, Rectory.
Brown, Rt. beerhouse.
Brown, Rd. grocer (and postmaster.)
Burne, Rd. vict. Bridge inn.
Crosby, John, Esq. banker, attends at the George inn, Penrith, on Tuesdays; and at the King's Head, Appleby, on Saturdays; draws on Masterman, Peters, & Co. London.
Dawson, Miss Elizabeth.
Dixon, Wm. vict. Odd Fellows' Arms.

Edmeads, Dixon, head gardener to the Rev. Chas. Henry Barham.
Ellwood, Wm. blacksmith.
Ellwood, Barbara, schoolmstr
Ellwood, John, blacksmith.
Goodburn, John, joiner and painter.
Hindson, Wm. joiner.
Hunter, George, miller.
Hunter, Elizabeth, butcher.
Jackson, Wm. surgeon.
Moses, Mr. John.
Nicholson, Mr. James.
Nicholson, Miss Ann.
Oglethorpe, Samuel, watch and clock maker.
Oglethorpe, John, watch and clock maker.
Robson, Wm. vict. Spread Eagle.
Robson, Anthony Dent, shoemaker.
Robinson, John, tailor and draper.
Robinson, Sarah, grocer.
Sayer, Wm. shoemaker.
Sewell, Miss.
Shields, Wm. linen weaver.
Shields, John, linen weaver.
Shields, John, shopkeeper.
Smith, Wm. joiner.
Tardy, Revd. Elias, curate.
Wilson, Mr. William.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Atkinson, Thos.
*Atkinson, John.
*Atkinson, Leonard.
*Atkinson, Robt.
*Atkinson, Jas. St. house.
*Bellas, Joseph.
*Crosby, James.
Dickson, Joseph, Spittals.
*Gowling, Thomas.
Horn, Mary.
*Horn, William.
Ingledue, John, Low Abbey.
Lancaster, John, Hale field.
*Nicholson, John and Thos. Kirkby-Thore bridge end.

MILBURN TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Milburn Grange.*

Atkinson, Wm. schoolmaster.
Bryden, Thos. grocer.
Balmer, Robt. blacksmith.
Craig, John, vict. Buck, Gullom holme.
Craig, Edw. shoemaker.
Davidson, Jph. shoemaker.
Kindleysides, Thos. tailor.
Lammonby, Joseph, tailor.
Loadman, Jas. vict. Plough and Horses.
Moore, Thos. joiner.
Nicholson, John, blacksmith.
Nicholson, Mary, beerhouse.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

1 Allon, Richd.
*Atkinson, Wm. Underwood.
*Atkinson, Richard.
1 Brunskill, Jno. Grange hall
*Cannon, Thos. Kirk house.
1 Cheeseborrow, John.
Dalton, Jas.
*Emmerson, John.
Idle, Edw.
Kendall, John, jun.
*Kendall, John, sen.
*Lowis, George.
Nicholson, My. Lownthwaite.
*Parker, Joseph, Slakes.
*Robinson, Thos.
*Simpson, George.
Simpson, Henry.
*Tuer, Joshua, Slakes.
Waugh, Chpr. Howgill castle.
*Westmorland, Thos.
*Winskill, Thos.

TEMPLE-SOWERBY TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, Mrs. Elizabeth Slee, Postmistress. North Mail arrives at 9-30 a.m.; and the South at 3-0 p.m.

Abbot, John, joiner.
Airey, Mr. Matthew.
Airey, Mrs. Julia.
Atkinson, John, butcher.
Betham, Miss Sarah.
Blankinship, Thos. shoemaker.
Bradley, James, shopkeeper.
Byers, Mrs. Jane.
Coltart, Wm. surgeon.
Craig, Mr. Andrew.
Dayson, Ann, staymaker.
Dixon, Miss Charlotte.
Dixon, Miss Margaret.
Dover, Joseph, currier.
Dover, Miss Elizabeih.
Eggleston, John and William, cabinet makers.
Eggleston, Joseph, weaver.
Eggleston, George, artist.
Goulding, Dorothy, shopkpr.
Hartley, Mr. Daniel.
Harrison, Rev. Rt. incumbt.
Harrison, Bowness, cabt. mkr.
Hodgson, Geo. cabinet maker and upholsterer, and timber merchant.
Huddart, Jas. shoemaker.
Ibbotson, Robinson, vict. New inn.
Ibbotson, Miss Mary Ann.
Ibbotson, Isabella, dressmkr.
Longrigg, John, schoolmastr.
Lowthean, Abraham, tailor, and parish clerk.
Nicholson, James, joiner and wheelwright.
Porter, Isabella, dressmaker.
Proctor, Mrs.
Porter, Wm. carrier.
Railton, Ed. vict. Black Swan
Richardson, Geo. carrier.
Slee, Mrs. Eliz. postmistress.
Simpson, Thos. miller, Acorn bank mill.
Sisson, Wm. blacksmith.
Smith, Capt. Ed.
Todhunter, James, joiner.
Westmorland, Thos. tanner.
Wilkinson, Joseph, saddler.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Atkinson, Jane.
*Atkinson, John.
Brownrigg, Ann.
Buck, John, Houstay.
*Dixon, Joseph Benson.
Dixon, John.
Falder, John.
Lancaster, Jthn. Sky garth.

Carriers.

Geo. Richardson & Wm. Porter, to Penrith, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

LONG MARTON PARISH.

THIS parish lies on the east side of the river Eden, between the parishes of Appleby St. Michael, Dufton, and Kirkby-Thore, and is divided into the three manors and townships of Long Marton, Brampton, and Knock, and in 1841, contained 804 inhabitants. The commons have all been enclosed at different periods, viz., Brampton, 1770; Knock, in 1815; and Long Marton, in 1824.

Long Marton is a very respectable village, situated on the north side of the Troutbeck rivulet, three miles N.E. of Appleby, and four S.E. by E. of Temple Sowerby. Most of the houses have been rebuilt during the last thirty years, so that it is now one of the neatest and most genteel village in the county. At its north is *Marton House*, a handsome stone mansion, the seat of William Hopes, Esq.; and on a pleasant eminence above the Troutbeck, stands *Marton Hall*, the residence of the rector.

The *Manor of Marton, or Merton*, as it was anciently written, was successively held by the Veteriponts, Wakes, Hollands, Greys, and Scallingers, from whom it passed to the Lowthers, in whose family it still remains, but the estates belong to various proprietors. The *church*, dedicated to St. James, is a large plain structure, standing in the fields of Brampton, about a quarter of a mile S. of the village of Long Marton. In the windows are the arms of the Cliffords, Greystoke, Dacre, Lancaster, and Wharton. There was anciently a quoir, or chapel, in the church, dedicated to St. Margaret, in which was interred the body of Sir John de Moreland, who was rector of the parish from 1334 to 1358. In the secluded church yard, where "the rude forefathers of the (*parish*) sleep," are many neat monuments, some of which are of considerable antiquity. The benefice is a *rectory*, of which the Earl of Thanet is patron, and the Rev. Edward Heelis, A.M., incumbent. It is valued in the king's books at £21. 15s. 5½d., but it now possesses forty-three acres of glebe, besides 445 acres awarded at the enclosure, in lieu of the tithes of Knock and Marton townships. The tithe of Brampton township has also been recently commuted for a yearly rent charge of £165. 1s. 11d. The only dissenting place of worship in Marton is a Wesleyan chapel "erected in 1816, at the cost of £400., on land given by Mrs. Mary Brunskill, who afterwards bequeathed two acres of land, which sold for £160., to assist in paying off the debt then owing for its erection." "The *Parish School*, near the church, was endowed in 1824 with the interest of £20. left by Mr. Thomas Machel, who also bequeathed £20. for the encouragement of a singing master to teach psalmody at the church." (See page 118 for other charities.) Rateable value of the township, £1959. 13s. 1d.

BRAMPTON is an extensive manor and township lying between the Eden and Troutbeck, and containing the neighbouring villages of Brampton and Brampton Croft-Ends, distant two miles N. by W. of Appleby. The

manor was anciently held by the barons of Greystoke, one of whom granted it in the 15th century to the family of Lancaster, but it is now held by the tenants of the Earl of Thanet, under arbitrary fines, except a few freeholds. *Brampton Hall,* was rebuilt during the time of the Protectorate, by Thomas Burton, Esq., who was afterwards knighted by Charles II. It was subsequently sold to a few of the inhabitants who demolished it many years ago. At Croft-Ends is a good *inn,* on the Alston and Appleby road. The principal land owners of this township are the Earl of Thanet, Rev. Thos. Bellas, and Wm. Spedding, Esq , and its rateable value amounts to £1866. 2s. 8d.

KNOCK is a small village and township, two miles N.N.E of Long Marton, terminated on the east by Knock Pike and Dufton Fell. The manor of Appleby extends into part of this township, as part of the demesne of John de Veteripont, but the other part, called *Knock Shalcock,* was successively held by the families of Boyvill, Rookby, and Clifford. It now belongs to the Earl of Thanet, whose tenants pay fines certain. Rateable value, £1174. 18s.

Close Houses is a hamlet in Knock township, two miles and a quarter N.N.E. of Long Marton.

LONG MARTON TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

Atkinson, Richd. blacksmith.
Bellas, Thos. vict. New Inn.
Earl, John, miller, Marton mill.
Elliott, Mrs. Jane.
Heelis, Revd. Edw. rector, Marton hall.
Hopes, Wm. Esq. Marton house.
Irving, John, carrier.
Lunson, Joseph, joiner.
Richardson, Mrs. Isabella.
Richardson, Thos. gardener.
Robson, John, grocer and draper.
Shepherd, Rev. — Boarding Academy.
Simpson, George, shoemaker.
Stephenson, Robt. shoemaker.
Thompson, Mrs. Hannah.
Tweddale, Thos. joiner, and parish clerk.
Walker, Henry, vict. Boot and Shoe.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Addison, Wm. (and butcher.)
*Bellassis, John.
*Bellas, John.
Brunskill, Wm.
Forsythe, Thos.
*Jameson, Jph. Town head.
Pillaster, George.
*Pearson, Joseph.
*Simpson, John.
*Thompson, Jonathan.
*Thompson, Edmund.

BRAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Croft End.*

Atkinson, Wm. shopkeeper.
Butterworth, Chpr. miller, Brampton mill.
Horne, Wm. schoolmaster.
Ewbank, Thos. plasterer.
1 Mounsey, Thos. vict. Dun Cow.
Richardson, Saml. vict. New Inn.
Spedding, Wm. Esq.
Spedding, Mrs. Elizabeth.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

1 †Atkinson, Robt.
†Bainbridge, Hannah.
Clark, John, Marton church.
1 Coulthard, John.
†Crosby, Saml. Powis house.
†Furnass, John.
Goulding, Nathan, Brampton hall.
†Harrison, Jane.
†Jackson, Richd. Espron hill.
Moss, Miles.
1 Mounsey, Thos.
1 Pattison, Wm.
Russell, John, Hanging shaw.
†Spedding, Wm.
Threlkeld, Thos.
1 Thornborough, Wm.
Wilkinson, Wm.
Willan, Joseph, Broom.
Willan, Wm., Broom.

KNOCK TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Close Houses.*

Chambers, Thos. vict. Pack Horse.
Craig, Mary, draper.
Errington, John, beerhouse.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Atkinson, Richd.
Bellas, Lancelot, New lands.
Bland, Robert.
*Bland, Thos.
*Bland, Joseph.
*Ellwood, John.
1 *Lowis, Richd.
*Lowis, Richd.
1 Sayer, Henry.
Wilkinson, John.

MUSGRAVE (GREAT) PARISH

Is only a small district, lying on the east side of the Eden, bounded by the parishes of Brough, Warcop, Crosby-Garret, and Kirkby-Stephen, and containing about 170 inhabitants. The village occupies a pleasant situation on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the picturesque vale, and distant two miles S.W. of Brough. The adjacent hamlets of *Fleetholm* and *Langrigg* are about one mile north of the village. The *church* (St. Theobald) is a handsome edifice, situate near the river, a little below the village. It was rebuilt in 1845, at the cost of £550., of which Sir George Musgrave gave £125., the Church Building Society £40., and the remainder was raised by local subscription. It has a tower and two bells, and is capable of seating 180 hearers. In the great flood of 1822, the water was a yard deep both in the church and rectory house. There are several ancient monuments in this church, one of which is the figure of a monk graved in brass. The living is a *rectory* in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle, to one of whose predecessors it was granted in 1248, by the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York, to which establishment it had been given, at a very early period. It is valued in *Liber Regis*, at £16. 1s. 11½d., but was afterwards certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, as of the clear yearly value of £48. About the year 1750, it was augmented with a small estate at Orton, purchased with £200. given by the Rev. Simon Pindar, who was rector of this parish from 1719, till his death in 1755; and £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. It is now worth £200. a year, and is enjoyed by the Rev. Joseph Chapelhow, who was collated in 1846.

The *Rev. Septimus Collinson, D.D.*, Provost of Queen College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Worcester, gave a valuable service of communion plate to this church, in 1809; and by will in 1827, left £1500. in 3 per cent. consols, for the endowment of a *free school* in this, his native parish, to be conducted on the Madras system. His nephews and executors, the Rev. John Collinson, then of Lamesly, and Gateshead, in the county of Durham, paid the legacy duty themselves, and also contributed £300. towards the erection of the school and master's house, which were built in 1829, at Langrigg, where the learned doctor resided during his youth, till he was removed to the grammar school, at Appleby. The late Rev. Sir C. J. Musgrave gave the timber requisite for the buildings. The parish previously possessed a school endowment of £3. a year, and a poor stock of £1. 16s. 8d., together with 10s. arising from Richardson's rent. The school income amounts to £45. a year, £5. of which is paid to a schoolmistress.

Rush bearing, an ancient custom of old Midsummer day, is still performed here annually, when twelve or eighteen couple of females dressed in their holiday garb, and each bearing a garland of flowers, to the village green, proceed to the church where they hang up their garlands, and take down those placed there on the preceding anniversary, and the day is closed with rustic sports and innocent merriment.

Longevity.—In 1819, Mrs. Hutchinson died at Little Musgrave, on the opposite side of the river, aged 103 years; and several other persons in the neighbourhood lived to an extreme old age, a few of whom attained nearly a hundred years.

The *manor* of Musgrave "without question, received its name from the family of Musgrave, who resided here for several ages, afterwards removed to Hartley Castle, and finally settled at Eden Hall, in Cumberland."—*Burn*. The Musgraves came to England with the Conqueror, and soon afterwards obtained a grant of this manor, which they still hold. The tenants are all customary, and pay arbitrary fines on change of lord or tenant, limited so as not to exceed two years' value. Rateable value, £1591. 1s. 9¾d.

MUSGRAVE (GREAT) PARISH DIRECTORY.

Adamthwaite, Wm. black & white smith, & plough mkr.
Alderson, Geo. grocer.
Chapelhow, Rev. Jph. rector.
Chaplow, Richd. vict. Pack Horse.
Collinson, Miss Jane, school.
Hunter, John, master of the grammar school, Langrigg.
Ion, Catherine, vict. New Inn.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

†Alderson, Anthony.
†Alderson, Thos.
†Alderson, Geo. sen. Hill top.
Alderson, Mary.
†Alderson, Geo.
†Allan, Stephen.
†Bayles, Rt. Brownrigg end.
†Bird, Adam, Turk's Head.
Cannon, George, Hall garth.
Carter, Ellen.
Carter, Robt.
†Collinson, Jph. Langrigg.
†Faint, John, Langrigg.
Fairer, John, Eden flatt.
Frankland, Geo.
Highmoor, Saml. Flitholme.
Hodgson, Edw.
Lambert, Wm. Langrigg.
Longstaff, John.
†Raine, John, Langrigg.
Smith, Wm.
†Wharton, Wm.

NEWBIGGIN PARISH.

THIS parish, which is very small, being only about three miles in circumference, is surrounded on all sides by the parish of Kirkby-Thore, except on the north, where it is separated from Kirkland parish, in Cumberland, by the rivulet called Crowdundale Beck. The village of Newbiggin is seven miles N.W. by N. of Appleby, and the township, in 1841, contained only 140 inhabitants.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a small antique edifice, which was repaired in 1804. In Mr. Machell's time, the arms of the Cliffords were to be seen in the east window, and in the south window the representation of a monk with a pastoral staff, probably designed for St. Edmund. The north aisle belongs to the lords of the manor, but their burial place since 1686, has been on the south side, as appears by an inscription on the wall to that effect. The living is a *rectory*, entered in the king's books at £4. 10s.

4d., the lowest valuation of any rectory in the county. In 1759, it was augmented with £200. given by Mrs. Dorothy Crackenthorpe, and £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, with which sums the *Potter Banks'* estate at Kirkoswald was purchased, now let for £40. a year, besides which the rector has eleven acres of ancient glebe, and receives a prescriptive rent of £9. 6s. 8d. from the lord of the manor, for the corn tithe of the parish. Wm. Crackenthorpe, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. John Robinson is the incumbent, and resides at the rectory house, which was erected about ten years ago by the Rev. George Dawson. The tithes were commuted in 1844, for about £62. a year.

The *manor of Newbiggin* was granted by Gamel, son of Whelp, Lord of Kirkby-Thore, to Robert Dapifer de Appleby, whose posterity assumed the local name, and resided here till the fifth of Edward III., (1332), when their heiress *Emma de Newbiggin*, was married to *Robert de Crackenthorpe*, whose descendants have ever since been seated here. John de Crackenthorpe was knight of the shire for Westmorland, 1382, and was allowed £12. for twenty days' attendance in parliament. He was again returned in the 9th, 13th, and 16th, of Richard II., and had £18. allowed for twenty-eight days' attendance; and again in the first of Henry IV., when he had £26. 16s. allowed for sixty-three days' attendance in the House of Commons. Thus it appears that in the good old times, members of parliament were paid for their services; but what a change has taken place since, between representatives and their constituents. John de Crackenthorpe, son of the above, was also several times member of parliament for this county; and his son Thomas represented Westmorland, in 1451. After the dissolution of the monasteries, Christopher Crackenthorpe "purchased of the crown the property in Newbiggin, which his ancestor, Lawrence de Newbiggin, had—for the health of his soul and the soul of his wife—given to the Abbey of Holme Coultram, in Cumberland; he also purchased Hale Grange, in the parish of Kirkby-Thore, late the property of the same institution, together with the house and lands which formerly belonged to the Carmelite Friars at Appleby, and the manors of Hardendale and Wasdale, in Yorkshire; the whole of which were to be held of the King *in Capite*, by the 20th part of one knight's fee. The purchase money was £255. 13s."

William Crackenthorpe, Esq., the present lord of this manor, resides at NEWBIGGIN HALL, an extensive edifice with towers and turrets, erected in 1533, by Christopher Crackenthorpe, on the site of the ancient manor house. It is delightfully situated amid sylvan scenery, in the deep and sequestered vale of Crowdundle, and has been greatly improved by its present proprietor. Over the hall door is the following inscription cut in stone:—

"Christofer Crackenthorpe men did me call,
Who in my tyme did builde this hall,
And framed it as you may see,
One thousand five hundred thirty and three."

Upon a rough sort of rock at Crowdundle were formerly several inscriptions supposed to have been Roman. Camden saw three of them in a mutilated state, the translation of which has been given thus—"Varronius, Comman-

der of the Twentieth Legion."—"Ælius Lucanus, Commander of the Second Legion," and "Cneius Octavius Cotta, Consul." Most of the estates in this manor were enfranchised about thirty years ago.

The interest of £50. left by Mr. John Harrison and other benefactors, is distributed yearly amongst such poor as do not receive parochial relief.

Hale is a small hamlet, partly in this and partly in Kirkby-Thore parish, three quarters of a mile S. of Newbiggin.

NEWBIGGIN PARISH DIRECTORY.

Crackenthorpe, W. Esq., Hall
Gowling, Rt. stonemason.
Langley, Thos. joiner.
Pearson, John, stonemason.
Robinson, Rev. John, rector.
Sanderson, Geo. stonemason.
Sanderson, John, stonemason.
Sanderson, Wm. stonemason.
Wright, Wm. stonemason.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Brunskill, Rd.
Burne, Wm. Black Leases.
•Dobson, Geo. Williams gill.
Graham, John, Hall grange.
Morland, John, Morland head
•Stamper, John.

ORMSIDE PARISH.

THIS parish is a small fertile district, on the west bank of the Eden, between Warcop, Asby, and Appleby St. Lawrence parishes, and consists of the two villages and constablewicks of Great and Little Ormside, which in 1841 contained 190 inhabitants. The derivation of its name is uncertain, but it was anciently called *Ormeshead* or *Ormesheved*. It was held by a family of its own name from the reign of King John, to that of Edward I., after which it passed to the Radcliffes, Bartons, Pickerings, Hiltons, Stephensons, and Fawells, and was sold in 1771 to Sackville, Earl of Thanet, but nearly all the tenants are enfranchised. John Wakefield, Esq., is the largest land owner in this parish.

GREAT ORMSIDE village occupies a pleasant situation near the river, three miles S.S.E. of Appleby.

The *Church* is a small ancient edifice standing on a considerable eminence near the Hall. It has a tower with two bells, and was appropriated to the Abbey of St. Mary, York, soon after the Norman conquest, but the abbot and convent granted the advowson to the Bishop of Carlisle, in 1248, reserving to themselves the usual revenues. The benefice is a *rectory*, valued in the king's books at £17. 17s. 3½d., and certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, as of the clear yearly value of £40. In 1846, the tithes were commuted for an annual rent charge of £78. 16s. 4d. The present rector is the Rev. Robert Whitehead, M.A., who was collated in 1811, and the Rev. William Abbott, A.M., is the officiating curate. The name of the patron saint to whom this church is dedicated has not been ascertained.

Ormside Hall, an ancient tower building, belonging to the Earl of Thanet, is now occupied by a farmer, as also is *Breeks Hall*, another antique mansion. Near to the former, in the bed of the river Eden, several brass vessels were found in 1689, supposed to have been buried there during the civil

wars, in the reign of Charles I.; upon one of them were the letters F.D., probably the initials of Frances Dudley, widow of John Dudley, and natural daughter of Sir Christopher Pickering.

LITTLE ORMSIDE is a small village, lying north east of the church, about three miles S. by E. of Great Ormside. "The tenants have been purchased off from the manor of Ormside, and are now within the manor of Garthorne, in the parish of Ashby, but nearly all are enfranchised." *Ormside Lodge* is a good dwelling now occupied by a farmer.

In 1733, Sarah Michaelson gave £4., and in 1756, Mary Hilton, £12., the interest of which to be given to the poor of this parish, who have also the sum of £4. 4s. a year, arising from a poor stock, and Burton's gift. (See page 119.)

The late Captain Sir Richard Pearson, R.N., is supposed to have been a native of this parish. He received the honour of knighthood in consequence of his gallant conduct and signal victory in an action with the notorious Paul Jones, off Sunderland. See a small work, entitled "The Naval Annals of Great Britain."

ORMSIDE PARISH DIRECTORY.

Marked 1, *reside at Little Ormside.*

Abbott, Rev. Wm., M.A., curate of Ormside.
Bell, Capt. Jas. Royal Westmorland Militia, Breeks hall
Tiffin, Jph. miller, Ormside mill.
Whitehead, Rev. Robt. A.M. rector of Ormside.
Yare, Thos. blacksmith.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Allonby, John.
Bird, Thos. Heights.
Carter, Daniel.
Clark, John, Ormside hall.
Dalton, John.
Ewin, Thos. Heights.
*Ewin, John, Heights.
Fleming, John.
1 Graham, John.
Langhorn, Lancelot.
Shepherd, John.
Spooner, Eliz. High Rutter.
1 Thornborrow, Thos. Ormside lodge.
1 Tiffin, Joseph, jun.

ORTON PARISH.

THIS is an extensive parish, being about ten miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is bounded by the parishes of Kendal, Shap, Crosby-Ravensworth, Asby, Crosby-Garret, and Ravenstonedale, and by a part of the county of York. It comprises many fells and valleys, and forms a tolerably fertile grazing district, with an abundance of limestone and freestone. Besides a small portion of *Fawcett Forest* and *Birkbeck Fells*, it contains the five townships of *Orton*, *Bretherdale*, *Longdale*, *Raisbeck*, and *Tebay*, and its population in 1841 amounted to 1449 souls. The river Lune, and many of its tributary streams, have their source in this parish, the moors of which are well stocked with grouse, and the *Orton Scar* is famed for dotterels.

ORTON, the capital of this parish, is a small market town, consisting of about 100 houses, pleasantly situate on the road between Appleby and Kendal, from the former of which it is distant nine and a half miles S.S.W., and from the latter fifteen miles N.N.E. In the town are three inns, and in

its immediate vicinity are some neat and pleasant dwellings. Edward I. granted it a charter for a market on Wednesday; and Oliver Cromwell, at the request of the Countess of Pembroke, granted to the inhabitants of Orton, or Overton, in 1658, a license to hold annually a *Fair*, on the Friday in Whitsun week, and a fortnight fair, "to begin on Wednesday next after Whitsun week, and continue till the day of St. Simon and Jude following, with a court of pie-powder, and power to take tolls. The seal on this document is about six inches in diameter. On one side are the arms of the commonwealth, with this motto underneath—"*Pax quæritur bello;*" and circumscribed "*Magnum Sigillum Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ.*" On the reverse is Oliver, in armour, on horseback, and circumscribed thus —"*Olivarius, Dei gratia, Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, Protector.*" The market is now held on the Friday, but is of little moment. The *fairs* now held are on the 3rd of May, Friday before Whitsuntide, and second Friday after old Michaelmas day, for sheep, black cattle, &c., and a cattle fair on the 20th August. This latter was established about seven years ago.

The CHURCH, dedicated to All Saints, is a large Gothic edifice, standing on a gentle elevation, with a large tower, in which are four bells, originally cast at Nottingham, in 1529. "All the seats, except the vicar's, are repaired at the public expence, and no one of the parishioners hath a right to any particular seat." The benefice is a *vicarage*, in the gift of the land owners of the parish, who purchased "the rectory and advowson," in 1618, for the sum of £570., of Francis Morice, and Francis Phillips, Esqs., to whom they were sold by the crown as a parcel of the Priory of Conishead, in Lancashire, to which establishment the church had been appropriated, by Gamel de Pennington, in the reign of Henry II. The patronage is therefore in about two hundred and forty individuals, but in order to avoid confusion, they keep the advowson in the hands of twelve trustees, who are bound to present according to a majority of votes on an election day. In the valuation made *tem.* Henry VIII., the vicarage is entered at £16. 17s. 3½d., but at the enclosure, made about seventy years ago, it was augmented with two allotments, called the *Knott and Vicar's Moss*, consisting of about 200 acres given in lieu of the tithes of lamb and wool, and the living is now worth about £300. a year.

The list of vicars with which we have been furnished, commences in 1294, since which time nineteen have been instituted to this living. The Rev. Robert Milner, who was forty-seven years minister of this parish, died March 15th, 1849, in the eighty-second year of his age. (For the name of his successor see end of Lonsdale Ward.)

Richard Burn, L.L.D., noticed at page 164, was instituted in 1736. A beautiful marble monument within the church covers his remains. There are also monuments to John Burn, Esq., who died in 1802; Joseph Burn, Esq., who died at Barcelona, in Spain, in 1818; and one to Margaret Holme, who died in 1839. About one mile south of the church is a spring called *Lady's Well*, and contiguous to it is a place denominated the *Chapel*, where it is supposed a place of worship formerly stood, but no traces of it are now visible. Near to the "chapel" is a farm, called *Friarsbiggins*, probably on account of the friars of Conishead having built a house there for their tenant.

In a field called Gamelands, adjacent to the town, are the remains of what is supposed to have been a Druidical temple.

Here is a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1833, and shortly about to be improved and enlarged. This sect was first established here by the late Mr. Stephen Brunskill, a polemical writer of considerable tact, since which time several proselytes have been made in the town and neighbourhood, to the opinions of John Wesley.

ORTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL was erected in 1809, at the cost £200., towards which Miss Margaret Holme gave £150., Joseph Burn, Esq., £50., and William Holme, Esq., £25. The old school house, which was built in 1730, was transferred to the churchwardens, on condition that they pay £3. a year to the church singing-master. In 1781, Mrs. Frances Wardale left £400. to this school, which, with £5. given by Mr. R. Wilson, £5. by T. Addison, and £10. by H. Bland, was laid out in the purchase of land, now let for £20. per annum; besides which the master has a rent charge of 10s., left by Agnes Holme. Mr. Robert Wharton is the present master.

Margaret Holme, who died in 1839, made the following bequests to this parish, viz., £21. a year to the boys' school, the interest of £100. to a schoolmistress at Orton, the interest of £20. to poor householders not receiving parochial relief, to be distributed annually in bread, on the 22nd February, and the interest of £100. to be laid out monthly in the purchase of bread for the poor parishioners. (For the other charities belonging to this parish *vide* p. 118.)

In 1828, the principal inhabitants of Orton formed themselves into a *Book Club*, which, after lying dormant for some time, has been again revived, and is now in a healthy condition. Mr. R. Wilson, jun., is treasurer, and Mr. Robt. Robertson, librarian.

THE MANOR OF ORTON, which includes both Orton and Raisbeck townships, belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to Gamel de Pennington, but was soon afterwards divided into moieties. In 1277, (6th of Edward I,) it was possessed by the Dacres and Musgraves, who held it under the Cliffords. The Dacre moiety was sold to the landowners, in 1614, for £1840. 5s. 10½d,, and the Musgrave moiety after having been sub-divided and successively held by the families of Henecastre, Helbeck, Blenkinsop, Warcop, Dalston, and Bowes, was also sold to the land owners, for the sum of £965. The whole is now consigned in trust to four nominal lords for the purpose of keeping courts leet and baron, for the convenience of the tenants.

Orton Hall, the seat and property of Richard Burn, Esq., is a fine old mansion, occupying a pleasant situation contiguous to the town. *Antiquities.*—Behind *Orton Scar*, nearly two miles N.E. of the town, is a place called *Castle Folds*, formerly circumscribed by a strong wall, with a small fort for the defence of the cattle, &c., during the incursions of the Scots; and on the highest part there was formerly a *beacon*, which communicated with those of Penrith, Stainmore, and Whinfell. At *Gamelands*, about a mile E. of Orton, is a tumulus, or *British sepulchre*, in a regular circle, nearly one hundred yards in circumference, rising gradually from the extremity to the height of about three yards in the middle, and composed of loose

stone, promiscuously thrown together, beneath which a human skeleton has been found. In 1847, there were found on a hill, not far from Orton, some ancient jewels, which are supposed by a writer in the Kendal newspapers, to have been deposited there in the time of Petilius Cerealis, the Roman general, who subdued the aborigines of these northern counties. At Tebay and Greenholme, about two and a half miles south of Orton, are two places called *Castle How*, both of which are supposed to have been used as batteries, to oppose the inroads of the Scots. In the Galloper-field, at Tebay, is the *Brandery-stone*, on which there was formerly an inscription ; and near *Low Borrow Bridge* are the remains of a *castle*, which seems to have been a strong fortress. It was very advantageously situated, and commanded the whole passage through the mountains there."

Bousfield is a small hamlet in this township, one mile W. of Orton. *Park* and *Low Scales* are two other small hamlets in Orton township, the former three quarters of a mile N.W., and the latter about two miles S.W. of that town.

BIRKBECK FELLS is an extensive lordship, partly in the parishes of Orton, Shap, and Crosby-Ravensworth, in the latter of which this manor is included. At *Greenholme*, a small hamlet in this division, two miles S.S.W. of Orton, is a *Free School*, endowed in 1733, by Mr. George Gibson, with £400. for the education of the poor children of Birkbeck fells, Bretherdale, Rounthwaite, and Low Scales. The estate purchased with this bequest is situate at Dillicar, and now lets for about £50. a year. Mr. Isaac Hodgson, master. *High Scales* is another small hamlet in this division, two miles S.W. of Orton.

BRETHERDALE township contains several dispersed dwellings, and a small hamlet, three miles S.S.W. of Orton. The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire, to which institution it was probably granted by Thomas, son of Gospatrick, but after the dissolution of the religious houses, was purchased by the Whartons, and now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale.

LANGDALE, or Longdale, is a large mountainous township, lying between Ravenstonedale, Yorkshire, Tebay, and Raisbeck, and containing a number of scattered dwellings, and a small hamlet of its own name, three miles S.E. of Orton. This manor never belonged to the Cliffords, having been granted by Henry II., to the Priory of Watton, in Yorkshire. After the dissolution it was sold to the Whartons, and now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. *Dr. Thomas Barlow*, a learned divine of the 17th century, was born at Langdale, in 1607, and was sent from Appleby school to Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards *provost*. After the restoration of Charles II., he was appointed a commissioner for restoring the members who had been expelled during Cromwell's usurpation. He was subsequently made Margaret professor of Divinity, and promoted to the Bishopric of Lincoln, but like many more in his day, he appears to have been only a time serving man all his life. He died in 1691.

There is a Wesleyan chapel here, erected in 1841, at a cost of £120., on land given by Mrs. Eliz. Harrison. *Coatgill* is a hamlet in this township, four miles S.E. of Orton.

RAISBECK township has a pleasant village of its own name, one mile and three quarters E. of Orton, and another called *Sunbiggin*, at the foot of a lofty scar, two miles and three quarters E. by N. of the same town. The hamlets of *Coat Flatt*, one mile and a half S.; *Kelleth*, three miles S.E.; and *Rayne*, three miles S.S.E. of Orton, are also in this township, which is tolerably fertile, and contains plenty of good limestone. On the south side of the township is *Raisgill hall* where the manor courts were formerly held. *Coat-flat hall*, the residence of Mr. Thomas Blackett, is a commodious dwelling one mile and a quarter from Orton, and one mile and a half from the Tebay station, rebuilt in 1797, by the late Mr. John Milner, on the site of the old hall, which was a castellated looking building, where it is said the judges on the northern circuit often regaled themselves on their way between Appleby and Lancaster. The farm attached to it, containing about 180 acres of rich meadow and pasture land, had been in the possession of the Milner family themselves, for nearly three quarters of a century, but was let to farm in 1846, to Mr. Blackett. *Sunbiggin Tarn* is a small lake, a little west of Sunbiggin, containing eels and red trout. Human bones have been found in several places in this township. Rateable value of Raisbeck, £1763. 15s.

TEBAY is an ancient village on the Kendal road, two miles S. of Orton, near the junction of the Lune and Birbeck rivulets. Its township, which is large, consists of two divisions, called High End and Low End, both of which are fertile. The manor also includes the hamlets of Ellergill, two miles and half S. by E., *Gaisgill*, two miles S. by E., *Redgill*, two miles and a half S. by E. *Rounthwaite*, three miles S., and the vale of Borrowdale, six miles S.S.W. of Orton, and was anciently held in small portions by the families of Tibbay, Hastings, English, and Threlkeld, but the whole was afterwards vested in the Wharton family, and consequently now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. The *school* at Tebay was founded in 1672, by Robert Adamson, who endowed it with the estates called *Ormandie-biggin*, and *Blackett-bottom*, now worth about £60. a year, out of which the master receives £45., and the school is free to all indiscriminately. Rateable value of Tebay, £2775. 6s. and its principal land owners are Messrs. Rd. Braithwaite, of Kendal, Robt. Scaife, of Lynn, Norfolk, and Mr. Wm. Atkinson.

Ellergill hamlet is two miles and a half S. by E., *Gaisgill* hamlet, two miles S. by E., and *Redgill* hamlet two miles and a half S. by E. of Orton. The latter was the residence of William Farrer, an eminent surgeon and astrologer, who died in 1756. *Rounthwaite* hamlet is three miles S. of Orton. "A little to the south west on a circular eminence call *Jeffery's Mount* is the *Gondike Spring*, which continually casts up small silver-like pieces of spangles."

BORROWDALE, six miles S.S.W. of Orton, is a deep romantic dale, forming part of *Fawcett Forest*, which is mostly in Kendal parish. At Low

Borrow-Bridge, in Grayrigg township, is a good inn, and at the other, or west end of this dale, is another good inn, the former on the Orton road, and the latter on the Shap road, distant about nine miles N. by E., and N.E. by N. of Kendal. About one mile and a half N.E. by N. from the former, and one mile S. from the village of Tebay is a *station* on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, which runs through a part of the parish of Orton. (See page 54.)

ORTON PARISH DIRECTORY.

Post Office, Town Head, Thos. Bland, Postmaster. Letters arrive by a Messenger, from Shap, daily, at 4-0 p.m., and are dispatched at 5-0 p.m.

MISCELLANY.

Atkinson, Eliz. bread baker.
Bland, Thos. miller and maltster, Orton mill.
Burn, Richd. Esq. Orton hall.
Hayton, Mr. Thos. Oak house.
Holme, Mr. Wm. Alderson, Chapel house.
Hully, Francis, butcher.
Little, Miss Elizabeth.
Milner, Mrs. Eleanor.
Moffatt, Mr. Joseph, Cross green.
Moss, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Moss, Miss Mary, governess.
Rawes, Misses Jane and Nancy.
Reveley, Lieut. Geo. W. Town head terrace.
Shearman, Robt. jun. glazier.
Simpson, Wm. carrier.
Sisson, Rev. John Septimus, B.A.
Sisson, Mrs. Jane.
Ward, Mrs. Mary, Wardale house.
Wharton, Robt. schoolmaster (grammar.)
Whiteside, Mr. Joseph, Mount cottage.
Whiteside, Miss Ruth, Mount cottage.
Whinfield, Rev. John.
Wilson, Robt. Esq. Town head house.
Wilson, Robt. jun. Esq. Town head house.
Winder, Mrs. Elizabeth.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Blacksmiths.

Bowman, Robt.
Simpson, John, (and ironmonger, and parish clerk.)

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Atkinson, Mark, (clogger.)
Cummings, Edward.
Tyson, Robt.
Whitehead, John.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Abba, Thos. Bunflat.
Addison, Richd.
Atkinson, Robt. Bridge end.
Allon, John, Park.
Bland, John, Bybeck.
Bowness, Thos. Bland house.
Bousfield, John, Town head.
*Burra, Wm. Park.
Clark, John, Bousfield.
Clark, Thos. Park.
Dodd, Elizabeth, Town head.
Fothergill, Thos. Bousfield.
Hilton, James, Broad fell.
Hilton, Syprian, Park.
*Holme, John Garnett, Petty hall.
*Holme, Marmd. Chapel ho.
Jacques, John, Low Scales.
Lowther, Thos. Moore house.
Nelson, John, Town head.
Noble, Richard, Daniel hill.
Noble, Thos. Low scales.
Parker, Margaret, Bousfield.
Rigg, Septimus, Dawns.
Robinson, John, Cow brow.
Robinson, Geo. Orton hall farm.
*Robson, Thos. Field head.
*Robertson, Alice, Scar side.
Shepherd, John, Street.
*Sisson, Jane.
Stubbs, John, Mason gill.
Taylor, Robt. Halls.
*Wharton, James.
Wilson, John, Bousfield.
Withers, John, Selsmerg.

Grocers & Shopkeepers.

Thus † are Grocers.

†Ellwood, Jas. (& druggist.)
Hilton, Thos. (& carrier.)
Heslop, John, Beckside.
†Moffat, Wm. (and draper, ironmonger, druggist, and dealer in jewellery.)
†Robertson, Thos. (& drapr.)
†Tyson, Robt.
Waller, Agnes, Beckside.

Inns and Public Houses.

Duke of Cumberland, John Whitehead.
Fleece Inn, Isabella Taylor.
Three Tuns, Rt. Shearman.

Joiners & Wheelwrights.

Atkinson, Thos.
Davis, Chas.
Robertson, John & Robt.

Robertson, John.
Stephenson, Thos. Beckside.

Stonemasons.

Bland, Thos., Anthony, and William, Shearman, Horsfell, & Co.

Robertson, Thos.
Robertson, Wm. Street.
Stubbs, Thos. Town end.

Slaters.

Wilson, John (& plasterer.)
Wilson, Wm.

Surgeons.

Robson, Torbock.
Wilson, Wm.

Tailors.

Bewsher, Michael (& drapr.)
Bland, Richd.

BIRBECK FELLS TOWNSHIP.

Hodgson, Isaac, schoolmaster (Free grammar school.)

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

†Atkinson, Thos. Eskew beck.
Atkinson, Rt. Low whin how.
Austin, Simon, Low craig.
Bland, John, Green holme.
†Daker, John, Eskew head.
Dobson, John, Owlet bank.
Dodd, Henry, Ramps how.
Fawcett, Mary, Busket how.
Fothergill, Rt. High whin how
Groves, John, White brow.
†Hayton, Ed., Gill.
Thornborrough, Wm. Green holme.
Tyson, Jph. Eskew head.
†Whitfield, Mgt. Bracken hill
Wilson, Wm. Scale gill.
†Wilson, Wm. Beckside.

BRETHERDALE TOWNSHIP.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Dobson, John, Stead.
Gosgarth, Thos. Dale foot.
†Hayton, Ann, Doglum.
Hoggarth, Geo. New house.
Lancaster, Richd. Watters.
Mounsey, Jph. Scale how.
Muscroft, Richd. Stead.
Pearson, Wm. Dale head.
†Potter, John.
†Potter, Mary.
Simpson, John, Bretherdale hall.
†Thompson, Thos. Dale head.
Tyson, Ed. Parrocks.
Ward, John, Horse foot.
Wilson, John, Prest High.

FAWCETT FOREST TOWNSHIP.

Willan, William, vict. Horse, High borrow bridge.

(See also Kendal Parish.)

LANGDALE TOWNSHIP.

Stockdale, Wm. schoolmaster.
Thompson, Mr. Geo. Shaws.
Thornborough, Ml. blacksmt.
Wilson, Mr. Thos. Langdale.

Farmers. ‡ *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Wm. Langdale.
‡Beck, John, Coat gill.
‡Bousfield, Robt. Midfield.
Brunskill, John.
Buck, Th. High Flakebridge.
Chapman, Henry, Coat gill.
Cleasby, Jas. Flakebridge.
Cowperthwaite, Jno. Bowderdale.
Fothergill, Thos. Langdale.
Grisdale, Chpr. Langdale.
Hanley, John, Langdale.
Hall, Saml. Cowband house.
Hodgson, John, Shaws.
Hutchinson, Wm. Park house
Hutchinson, Rt. High shaws.
‡Hunter, John, Gills.
‡Robson, Wm. Coat gill.
Sowerby, Geo. Archer hill.
Taylor, Chpr. Long gill.
‡Wilson, Wm. Long gill.

RAISBECK TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Raisbeck;* 2, *at Kelleth; and* 3, *at Sunbiggin.*

Ackrigg, Rd. butcher, Coat flatt.
1 Atkinson, Mrs. Agnes.
3 Bowness, Mrs. Nancy.

Farmers. ‡ *are Owners.*

2 Atkinson, Thos.
Blackett, Thos. Coatflatt hall
Bousfield, W. (& lime burner) Raisgill hall.
Bowman, John, (& miller & maltster) Fawcett mill.
1 ‡Burra, Abraham, Raisbeck
2 Burra, John.
1 Chapman, Abraham.
1 Coats, Edmund.
Cowperthwaite, Ed. Potlands.
2 Cowperthwaite, Anthony.
Dixon, Thos. Acres.
Fawcett, John, Barugh.
‡Fothergill, Geo. Barugh.
1 Guy, Thos.
1 Hoodlas, Bernard.
‡Jackson, Jph. Holme bottom
Layfield, Rd. Barugh.
Longmire, Rd. Rayne.

3 Moffat, Geo. Stoney head.
‡Ruddick, Wm. Fargarth.
‡Sharp, John, Rayne.
3 Slinger, John.
2 Taylor, Mary.
Westmorland, Thos. Coatflatt.
2 ‡Watson, John.
3 ‡Wharton, Jno. Sunbiggin.
Wharton, Robt. Low chapel.
1 ‡Whinfield, Wm.
1 ‡Whitehead, Edmund.
2 ‡Whitehead, Robt.
1 Whiteside, Henry.
Willan, Ruth.
‡Wilson, Geo. (& lime burner) Kelleth rigg.

TEBAY TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Roundthwaite;* 2, *at Gaisgill; and* 3, *at Tebay Village.*

Atkinson, Wm. gent.
Barnes, Daniel, station mstr.
Brunskill, Robt. joiner and auctioneer.
2 Harrison, Mrs. Elizabeth.
3 Nicholson, Thos. and Robt. blacksmiths.
Merry, Peter, Engineer.
3 Sisson, John, shopkeeper.
Sisson, Redman, schoolmstr. (grammar.)
Stanley, W. vict. Cross Keys
Sharp, Mr. Robt. Row end.
Thwaite, Alexander, shopkeeper, Flat.
Whitehead, Mrs. Hannah.
3 Wills, Nicholas, shopkeeper

Farmers. ‡ *are Owners.*

Airey, Wm. Lune bridge.
1 Atkinson, Thomas.
1 Atkinson, John.
Allon, Michl. Borrowdale.
Baines, Robt. Ingthwaite.
‡Bousfield, Robt. Cock lake.
‡Beck, John, Cock lake.
‡Bland, John, Green holme.
2 Bousfield, John.
Bousfield, Wm.
2 Brown, Thos. & grocer.
Close, Thos.
Cowperthwaite, Edw.
Cowperthwaite, Robt.
Dalton, Wm.
Davis, Wm. Ellergill.
2 Dixon, John.
Dodd, Elizabeth, Lowfell side
Fallowfield, Wm. Dyke.
Gasgarth, Thos. Dale foot.
Gibson, Wm. Robuck.
Gibson, Wm. Cowpers.
Hoggarth, Geo. Waskew head
3 ‡Joel, John.
3 Jackson, George.
Jackson, Wm. Carling gill.
Jackson, John, Carling gill.
Jackson, Jas. Borrowbridge.
2 ‡Milner, Wm.
Patterson, Jas. Tebay gill.
3 ‡Potter, Wm.
1 Sanderson, Thos.
Scaife, Elizabeth, Howe.
Stackhouse, Robt. Row end.
Stubbs, Wm. Gill hall.
Winter, James, Edge.
3 Wilkinson, Wm.
3 ‡Wills, Robt.
‡Wilson, John, Little lawn.
Wharton, Jas. Over blue gill.
Wharton, Th. High wood end

RAVENSTONEDALE PARISH

COMPRISES a picturesque region of valleys, thwaites, and fells, bounded by the parishes of Kirkby-Stephen, Orton, Crosby-Garret, and that part of Yorkshire lying north of Sedbergh. The river Rother, and several streams which form the source of the Lune, rise here, as does also the *Ravenbeck*, which flows northward to Smardale, through a fine open valley, formed into rich pastures, and from which the parish has its name. It is included in one manor and township, though, for the convenience of collecting rates, &c., is divided into four angles, or parts, called *Town*, *Bowderdale*, *Fell-End*, and *Newbiggin Angles*, and in 1841, it contained 973 inhabitants.

The *manor* with the advowson, was granted by one Torphin, to the priory of Watton, of the order of Sempringham, in Yorkshire. This order was founded by St. Gilbert, in 1148, and had numerous privileges granted to it by several Popes and Kings, in all of which Ravenstonedale participated. Pope Celestine the third, who was raised to the pontifical chair, in 1191, exempted them from the payment of tithes of land which they had in their own possession; besides which various privileges were granted to them by Kings John, Henry III., Edward III., &c. The privilege of sanctuary which the church of Ravenstonedale possessed, was abolished here as well as in all other places, in the reign of James I., and many of the other privileges

have been taken away by acts of parliament. The lord of the manor has still, however, the jurisdiction of probate of wills, and granting letters of administration; and the steward of his court administers the oath of office to the churchwardens. The jurisdiction of wills and administrations anciently belonged to the county court, in which all causes of ecclesiastical and temporal cognizance, (not being criminal,) were determined. "Out of the county court were derived the courts baron; and with these the jurisdiction of wills and administrations was transferred to many of the lords of the manors; and their claims hath been more especially favoured where the manor belonged to any of the religious societies." Henry VIII. granted the manor to the archbishop of York, during the life of that prelate, and the reversion he granted to Thomas Wharton, Knight, for the sum of £935. 16s. 8d., being ten years purchase. It subsequently passed with the advowson, to Robert Lowther, Esq., of Mauld's Meaburn, so that the Earl of Lonsdale is the present lord; but nearly all the estates have been enfranchised.

The *town* of Ravenstonedale is pleasantly situated at the confluence of two rivulets, four miles and a half S.W. of Kirkby-Stephen, eight miles E.S.E. of Orton, and 270 miles N.N.W. of London. It contains about 100 houses, and bears evident marks of having been at some former period much larger than at present. The *market*, which was held on Tuesday, is obsolete; but a fair is held here on the Thursday after Whitsunday. A little to the north of it is the *Lords Park*, containing an eminence, called Gallow Hill, probably on account of criminals, condemned by the manor court, having been formerly executed there. The park was walled round by Lord Wharton, in 1660, "but there is no remembrance of any deer having been kept there." Upon a hill called *Ash Fell*, on the north side of the park, is a house, cut out of the solid rock, capable of holding six cows; and near *Rother Bridge* is a circle of stones, supposed to have been a *Druids' Temple*. At a place designated *Rosate* are two *tumuli*, in which many human bones have been found. In 1774, a large copper vessel capable of containing eight and a half gallons of liquid, was found in the peat moss, about half a mile from the town head, where, in the year 1700, there was a small sheet of water well stocked with perch and eels.

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a neat and commodious edifice, erected in 1744, on the site of the old fabric, which had two rows of seats below the communion table, "where it is said the steward and jury of the manor sat formerly, in their court of judicature." The malefactors were imprisoned in a hollow arched vault, the ruins whereof are still to be seen on the north side of the present church. "The great and small tithes of this parish did not pass with the manor and advowson to the Lowthers, but were sold to the inhabitants and landowners. None of these tithes or other dues were ever set out for the use of a vicar, but the cure was for the most part supplied by regulars, sent out from the monastery; and the living to this day continues, but, only a *perpetual curacy*." In 1777, the whole glebe and houses belonging to the curate, were worth about £18. a year, exclusive of the ancient salary of £8. paid by the lord of the manor as impropriator; a rent charge of £5. 1s. purchased in the manor of Bleatarn, with £100.

left by the Rev. Wm. Morland; 27s. a year arising from land purchased with £20. left by John Fothergill, for a sermon on the 10th of August; and the interest of £5. left by Henry Fothergill, for a sermon on St. Bartholomew's day. But the living has been augmented with various bequests, &c., amounting to £800., with which land was purchased in 1826, at Dubbs. The interest of £20. was left in 1786, by Mr. Giles, for an annual sermon. The Rev. W. Yarker is the incumbent.

The *Independent*, formerly called the *Presbyterian, Chapel*, situate about the centre of the town, is a neat building, and ranks amongst the oldest dissenting places of worship in the county, having existed since about the year 1662, when the congregation was formed under the successful labours of the Rev. Christopher Jackson, who was ejected from the rectory of Crosby-Garret, by the act of uniformity, passed in A.D. 1661.* It was endowed by Philip Lord Wharton, with £100., which was laid out in land, together with £86. left by Mr. Pindar, John Thompson, Isabella Langhorn, James Fawcett, and George Murthwaite. Various other benefactions, amounting to upwards of £100., are invested to the best advantage by the trustees. The chapel has also a burial ground and dwelling-house belonging to it. The Rev. Walter Mathison is the present minister. A Wesleyan chapel, erected here in 1839, at a cost of £200., is a neat edifice, capable of seating 200 hearers; and a Primitive Methodist chapel was erected at Newbiggin in 1837.

The FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL at Ravenstonedale was founded about the year 1688, by Thomas Fothergill, B.D., master of St. John's college, Cambridge, and by several others of his name and kindred, all natives of this parish, who endowed it with about £450., which was laid out in the

* By this act it was required that every clergyman should be ordained, if he had not received episcopal ordination; that he should declare his assent to every thing contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and take the oath of canonical obedience. All the ministers who refused to conform to the precepts of this act were *ipso facto* deprived; and all schoolmasters were deprived from teaching youths under pain of three months imprisonment. In consequence of this arbitrary law more than 2000 ministers resigned their benefices, and thus originated nonconformity, or protestant dissent, for the puritans had always till now remained members of the established church. The *conventicle act* (16 Car. 11 c. 4) made it illegal for more than five, except the family, to assemble even in a private house, for divine worship. *Another Act* (22 Car. 11 c. 5) subjected any person to a fine of £20. who taught or permitted such an assembly to be in his house. *The Oxford Act* (17 Car. 11 c. 2) prohibited any ejected minister from residing within five miles of his former benefice, or of any corporate town. The *Corporation Act* (13 Car. 11 c. 1) declared that no person should be elected to any corporate office of trust or profit, without receiving the sacrament according to the rites of the established church of England, within one year before such election. The *Test Act* (25 Car. 11 c. 2) subjected to heavy penalties and the severest disabilities, every person who should accept any office of trust or profit without receiving the sacrament as aforesaid. Indulgences were, however, occasionally granted by the court, under which dissenters built places of public worship; and at length by an act of the 1st of William and Mary, (A.D. 1689) they were suffered, or tolerated in forming their own creed, and authorized to appear before the civil magistrate under the denomination of *Protestant Dissenters*; but the *Test and Corporation Acts* continued to disgrace the English Statute Book till 1828, when they were both repealed, being no longer considered "as necessary to protect the interests and privileges of the church." Although most of the disabilities that affected our Roman Catholic fellow subjects were abolished by the *Emancipation Act* of 1829, yet some of those barbarous penal laws, against that body of Christians, remain even still on the statute book, as if to perpetuate its reproach and ignominy.

purchase of three small estates, viz., Horngill, in Asby parish; Foxhill Rigg, in Sedbergh parish; and land at Bousfield, in Orton parish; but only the last mentioned belongs to the school, "the trustees having improperly and perhaps illegally, converted the other into two rent charges, amounting to £11. per annum, though the land is now worth upwards of £70. a year, and at the time of this abusive change (1703) was let for about £30. a year." The entire endowment is now only about £42. per annum, of which £5. is a rent charge left by Lord Philip Wharton. The school is free to the whole parish, for Latin and Greek, but a quarterage is paid for the other branches of education. The present school house and dwelling for the master were built in 1758, by subscription, aided by three donations amounting to £40., given by George Fothergill, D.D., principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford; Thomas Fothergill, D.D., provost of Queen's College, Oxford; and Henry Fothergill, M.A., "all three brothers born at Lockholme in this parish." Mr. John Robinson is the present master. The Fothergills have for centuries been the most noted families in this parish, and there are several of the name still resident here, as will be seen in the following directory.

Bishop Nicholson on his visitation in 1703, was informed by the churchwardens that they had not had a *beggar* in the parish within the memory of man, nor never had any *gentleman* amongst them "except only the curate and schoolmaster." The tenants of this manor were not allowed to divide their ancient tenements, without a special agreement from the lord; the estates were mostly kept entire, and so descended from father to son. It appears from an indenture made between Lord Wharton and the tenants in 1579, "that any tenant having no issue of his body lawfully begotten, and being of the age of sixteen years, may, by his last will in writing, or by any other lawful act done in the presence of four of the tenants of the said manor, give and bequeath his tenements to whom he will."

The *Town Angle* forms the north east division of the parish, and includes the neighbouring hamlets of *Cross-bank*, *Lockholm*, and *High and Low Stennerskeugh*, distant from one to two miles S.E. of the town. BOWERDALE ANGLE, the south-western portion of the parish, includes the deep dale, and village of its own name, with *Weasdale*, from two and a half to four miles W.S.W. of the town. FELL-END ANGLE, comprises the hamlets of *Backside*, *Dovengill*, *Murthwaite*, and *Wandale*, distant from two and a half to four miles S. of the town. NEWBIGGIN ANGLE, which forms the north west division of the parish, includes the *village* of Newbiggin, and the hamlets of *Coldbeck*, and *Greenside*, situate within about one mile N.W. of the town.

RAVENSTONEDALE PARISH DIRECTORY.

BOWDERDALE ANGLE.

Marked 1, *reside at Bowderdale; and* 2, *at Weasdale.*

Thompson, Richd. Esq. Scarsikes and Kirkby-Stephen.

Farmers. § *are Yeomen.*

1 Allen, Wm.
§Beck, Robt. Dubbs.
Bell, Rd. Rigg end.
2 Bousfield, John.
2 Bousfield, Thos.
§Clayton, Thos. and butcher, Lane.
Eglan, Henry, Lane.
1 Preston, Thos.
2 §Udale, Parkin.
§Udale, John, Cowbank.
2 §Wilson, John.

FELL END ANGLE.

Marked 1, *reside at Dovengill*; 2, *at Murthwaite*; *and* 3, *at Wandale.*

Farmers. § *are Yeomen.*

Airey, Richd. Street side.
3 Aikrigg, John.
Alderson, Ellenor, Rotherbrd.
Bland, Michael, Backside.
2 Brunskill, Richard.
Dawson, John, Backside.
Dawson, John, Eller hill.
Dixon, Robt. Cold Keld.
§Fawcett, John, Tarn.
2 §Fawcett, George.
§Fothergill, Rd. Adamthwaite
2 Fothergill, Richd.
Handley, Isaac, Foggy gill.
3 §Handley, Joseph.
3 §Handley, John.
Handley, Isaac, Northwaite.
Head, John, Sandbed.
1 Hodgson, Martin.
§Hunter, Margt. Spring gill.
§Hunter, Ann, Ashpot gill.
Johnston, Robt. Stud fold.
Kirkbride, John, Stud fold.
Knewstubb, Edw. Sprint gill.
2 §Parkin, Bell.
Pearson, Richd. Wray green.
Richardson, Thos. New house
1 Thexton, Thos.
2 Thexton, Wm.
Tunstall, Rt. Home pott.
§Wilson, James, Green slack.

NEWBIGGIN ANGLE.

Marked 1, *reside at Greenside*; 2, *at High Lane*; 3, *at Low Lane*; *and* 4, *at Newbiggin.*

4 Batty, Rd. boot & shoemkr.
4 Brown, Ed. vict. & blacksm.
4 Burton & Taylor, stonemsn.
Dawson, Anthony, miller, Coldbeck.
4 Dixon, Thos. grocer.
Fothergill, J. gent. Brownber
Hall, Jas. tailor & temperance coffee house.
1 Hewetson, Rd. joiner.
4 Hill, Chpr. joiner & cooper.
4 Metcalfe, Miss Mary.
4 Milner, Th. glazier & slater
Spencer, Geo. surgeon, and registrar of births & deaths, Coldbeck.
4 Wilson, Sarah, shopkeeper.

Farmers. § *are Yeomen.*

§Beck, Rd. Sandwath.
2 Buck, John, High lane.
1 §Chamberlain, Stephen.
§Cleasby, Jas. Hill.
Dent, Thos. Beck stones.
§Dixon, Rd. Causway end.
1 Fothergill, Thos.
§Fothergill, Wm. Brownber.
Guy, John, Brownber.
Gibson, Thos. Wath.
1 Horn, Thos.
1 Knewstubbs, Wm.
Lindsey, Thos. stonemason.
§Metcalfe, Anthony, (& gamekeeper) Park house.
Metcalfe, Jas. Moss.
2 Metcalfe, Leonard.
4 Milner, Agnes.
4 Murray, John.
Nelson, Michl. (and carrier.)
Rennison, Jas. Wath.
Robinson, Geo. Garth.
Stewartson, Jas. Intake.
4 Thwaite, Simon.
Walker, Edw. Friarbottom.
4 White, Christopher.
1 Winder, Jas.

TOWN ANGLE.

Marked 1, *reside at High Stennerskeugh*; 2, *at Low Stennerskeugh*; 3, *at Lockhome*; *and the rest in the town.*

Bainbridge, Edw. boot & shoe maker.
Batty, Willan, grocr. & drapr
Birtle, Wm. butter dealer.
Brunskill, Ann, shopkeeper.
Cleasby, Mrs. Sarah, Garshill
Cleasby, Miss Alice, Garshill
Fawcett, Wm. tailor.
Fawcett, James, tailor.
Fawcett, Betsey, dressmaker.
Handley, Geo. boot & shoem.
Hewetson, Jno. Esq. Ellergill
Hewetson, Thos. joiner and wheelwright.
Hunter, Miss Mary, Garshill
Holme, George, joiner and wheelwright.
Hunter, Wm. vict. King's Head, Coldbeck.
Hunter, Thos. grocer.
Jackson, Rev. Edw. M.A., curate.
Mathison, Rev. Walter, Independent Minister.
Potter, Eleanor, shopkeeper.
Potter, Nancy, dressmaker.
Potter, Wm. stonemason and carrier.
Robinson, Mr. Ralph, Bousfield.
Robinson, John, master of the Grammar school.
Robinson, Uzzi, blacksmith.
Shaw, Nancy, vict. Ewe and Lamb, Cross Bank.
Shaw, Thos. butcher.
Stubbs, Wm. joiner, & parish clerk.
Thompson, Wm. tailor.
Thompson, Isabella, shoemkr.
Whitell, W. vict. Black Swan

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Alderson, Simon, Garshill.
Alderson, James, Lythe side.
Alderson, Catherine, Cowber head.
Alderson, Simon, Crooks.
Banks, John, Bleaflatt.
Beck, Henry.
Beck, Chpr. Artlegarth.
Bousfield, Sarah, Bleaflatt.
1 Broadberry, John.
Broadberry, Thos. Street.
2 Brunskill, Henry.
Dent, Thos. Ellergill.

Fothergill, James, Flass.
1 *Fothergill, John.
Fawcett, Elizabeth.
*Fawcett, James.
Fawcett, John, Town end.
*Hewetson, Henry, Street.
*Hewetson, Benjamin, Green.
3 Hewetson, Robt.
Hewetson, Robt. Piper hole.
*Hewetson, Jno. Crooks beck
2 Hodgson, Wm.
Hunter, Thos.
Hunter, Mary.
Jackson, John.
*Knewstubb, Jno. Shawmire.
Langhorn, John, Town head.
3 Longstaff, Thos.
Metcalfe, Edw. Ashfield.
Morland, Anthony, Stouphill gate.
Noddle, Robt. Back lane.
Potter, Wm. Bowber head.
*Robinson, John, Ashfield.
Shaw, John, Garshill.
*Thompson, Robt. Lythe side
Thompson, Thos. Bank.
Thompson, Richd.
Todd, Ephraim, Killmire.
Todd, George, Hill.
1 Todd, Richd.
Todd, Thos. Brunt hill.
3 Turner, Miles.
Udle, Jph. Tarn house.
Wilson, George.
3 Wharton, James.

WARCOP PARISH

Is a large irregularly formed district, lying partly on the west, but mostly on the east side of the river Eden, from which it extends to Warcop Fell. It is bounded by the parishes of Appleby St. Michael, Brough, Musgrave, Crosby-Garret, Kirkby-Stephen, Asby, Ormside, and part of the county of York. The western portion, being in the vale of the Eden, is very fertile, but the rest is chiefly a wild mountainous region, remarkable only for its sterility. The parish consists of four manors and townships, viz., Warcop, Bleatarn, Burton, and Sandford, and in 1841 contained 705 inhabitants.

WARCOP is a well built village on the east bank of the Eden, at the confluence of two rivulets, five miles S.E. of Appleby, and about the same distance N. by W. of Kirkby-Stephen. The *manor* of Warcop, from the reign of King John till that of Elizabeth, was held by the family of *Warthecop*, or Warcop, who sold it to *John Braithwaite, Esq.*, (afterwards Sir Thomas) of Ambleside, of one of whose descendants it was purchased by Thomas Carleton, Esq., of Appleby, with one of whose daughters it passed in marriage to George Stephenson, Esq., one of whose daughters carried it in marriage to the Rev. Wm. Preston, M.A., rector of Brougham, whose descendant, W. S. Preston, Esq., it now belongs. "The cup in the arms of Warcop," says Burn, "seems to have been assumed from a misapprehension of the name of the place; for it was never anciently written Warcop, but Warthecoppe, and sometimes Wardecop. Coppe signifies the top of a hill, which hill, no doubt, is the place where the tower or manor house stood, upon a rising ground, ascending from the river Eden. Whether the former part of the word might be from a wath or ford over the river there, before the bridge was erected, or rather from a ward being kept there, cannot now, with any precision, be determined."

The *Church* is dedicated to St. Columbe, an apostle of the Picts, who settled in one of the Hebrides, in the sixth century, but is not in the calendar of Saints, as he was never canonized at Rome. This church is very ancient, and has two porches, with a tower, in which are two bells. In 1526, Edward Hilton, rector of Blechingdon, bequeathed a legacy for the performance of funeral obsequies, in St. John's aisle, in this church, which porch or aisle appears to have been the chapel belonging to Burton Hall. There was also another chapel, on the south side, belonging to Warcop Tower, the ancient manor house. The church was appropriated to Shap

Abbey, in the reign of Edward I., as a reparation for the loss of property which that institution sustained from the incursions of the Scots into this county. The living is valued in the king's books at £9. 5s. 3½d.; but in 1772, it received forty-three and a half acres of land, at the enclosure of Sandford Commons, as a commutation of the tithes of that township; and in 1815, when the inhabitants of Warcop enclosed their common, there were eighty acres allotted, and £400. for the hay and corn tithes, and ninety acres for the vicarial tithes. The tithes of Bleatarn and Burton townships have also been commuted for an annual rent charge under the tithe commutation act. W. H. Preston, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. Joseph Bland is the incumbent.

The *Vicarage house*, which was rebuilt about thirty years ago, appears to have been anciently moated round. *Warcop hall*, the seat of W. H. Preston, Esq., is a handsome mansion, overlooking the village, embosomed in a rich grove of sycamores. Here is a Wesleyan Association Chapel, erected in 1844, at a cost of £103. 13s. 11½d.

About 100 yards south east of the village is *Castle Hill*, where a large fortress once covered more than an acre of ground, but has long since disappeared, most of its ruins being, as affirmed by the tongue of tradition, removed for the erection of the church steeple of Kirkby-Stephen, which was built between the years 1598 and 1606. Mr. Machell, who was vicar of Kirkby-Thore, in the 17th century, says that he saw some parts of the walls of the said castle which were fifteen feet in thickness. Nearly 200 yards south of Castle hill is *Kirksteads*, where polished freestones have been found, and where it is supposed there was formerly a chapel. An ancient *cross* which stood upon the common, was removed after the enclosure, and placed in the village, where it still remains. In making the turnpike road over Brough hill, three Roman hatchets were turned up, in a direct line, and at equi-distances from each other. They were made not of iron or steel, but of a very heavy metal, resembling that of which bells are made. The parish *feast*, or *rush bearing*, is held on St. Peter's day, and is fraught with the same ceremony and amusements as that at Musgrave. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village, erected in 1821. (For charities, *vide* page 118.)

Brough Hill, celebrated for the largest *fair* in the north of England, is in Warcop township. (See page 144.)

BLEATARN township and manor is that part of the parish lying on the western side of the Eden. It contains a small village one mile and a half S.S.W. of Warcop, and the hamlet of *Birks*, one mile N.W. of Warcop, with several dispersed dwellings, and is separated from the parish of Asby, by the Wolverside Beck. In the reign of Henry II., this manor was granted to the Abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire, but after the dissolution, Henry VIII. granted, in consideration of £2,100. 11s., "the demesne and manor of *Blaterne*," to the family of *Bellasis*, who in 1682, sold the manor to Nicholas Salvin, from whom it was purchased in 1685, by George Fothergill, of Tarnhouse, who sold it to Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, ancestor to its present possessor, Sir George Musgrave, of Eden hall. Byland Abbey had a cell here, at Sawbridge, in Wolverdale, where the

monastic buildings "appear to have covered a pretty large parcel of ground," and near to them are the vestiges of two large fish ponds, or tarns. A little south east of these ponds is a marshy piece of ground, called the *Abbey Park*, which appears to have been encompassed with a high earthen fence. The "*park*" was enclosed with the rest of the common, in 1790, and enfranchised in consideration of an allotment given to the lord, who, however, still receives 7d. fines from the tenants of the old enclosures, and a yearly rent charge of 6d. per acre from the owners of the enclosed common. The Sawbridge and other estates in this manor, which belonged to the aforesaid monastery, are tithe free, if occupied by their owners; but if let to farm the tenants do not enjoy that exemption. At Birks is an old chapel and burial ground, formerly occupied by the Sandemanians, and afterwards by the Independents, but it has been for some time deserted, and now presents a ruinous appearance.

An abundance of excellent limestone is found in this township, which contains 1918A. 2R. 23P., rated at £642. 15s. 11d., and the principal owners of the soil are John Hill, Esq., the Earl of Thanet, Mr. Matthew Thompson, and the successors of the late Miss Fearns.

BURTON is a small hamlet and township, with only six houses, two miles N. of Warcop, and four miles W. by S. of Appleby. This manor was anciently held by a family of its own name, but so early as the year 1291, it passed to the *Heltons*, or *Hiltons*, who held it for many generations, till their heiress carried it in marriage about the year 1720, to *Thomas Wybergh, Esq.*, of Clifton, by whom she had twenty-two children. William Wybergh, Esq., his descendant, is the present lord of the manor, and owner of a great part of the soil. *Archbishop Bainbridge*, noticed at page 133, was born here. The hall, now occupied by a farmer, is said to have been built on the site of an old friary, and has, over the staircase, a bust and coat of arms, supposed to be those of that notorious freebooter, John Armstrong. Burton contains 1035A. 0R. 23P., rated at £343. 6s. 11d.

SANDFORD is a good village and fertile township, on the east bank of the Eden, four miles S E. of Appleby. The manor was held by the family of Sandford, from the reign of King John till that of Henry V., after which it passed to the Warcops, of Colby, whose two co-heiresses sold the estates in 1592, to the tenants, who about the year 1690, purchased the demesne and manorial rights of their respective estates, which are all tithe free, as has been already seen. Near the village, and not far from the Roman road, are three *tumuli*, the largest of which is ninety-one paces in circumference, the next eighty-six, and the next forty. The former was opened, at the request of Bishop Littleton, in 1766, by the Rev. William Preston, of Warcop Hall, when some remains of arms, bones, ashes, and an iron urn, were discovered, which were supposed to have belonged to some British chieftain. Near to these sepulchres are two small entrenchments; and there was formerly a circle of large stones, long since removed for building purposes. A small distance from Coupland Beck bridge, there was, in ancient times, a round tower, or castle, the diameter of which, within the walls,

was forty paces, "and the thickness of the walls including rubbish, was ten yards." Opposite to this fortification was an *hospital*, founded probably by one of the Veteriponts, the ancient lords of the great barony of Westmorland.

Coupland Beck is a hamlet, in the townships of Sandford and Hilton, two miles S.S.E. of Appleby. On the Hilton side of the beck, is a carding and spinning mill, wrought by Mr. John Pearson, who also manufactures woollen checks and plaids. Except the mill and dwelling-house belonging to it, the whole of the hamlet is in Sandford township, and in the village of Sandford is a Wesleyan Association Chapel, erected in 1848, at a cost of about £180. The township contains 1836A. 0R. 27P., and its rateable value is £1087. 5s. 5d.

WARCOP PARISH DIRECTORY.

BLEATARN TOWNSHIP.

Farrer, Chpr. stonemason.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, John, Mill hill.
Atkinson, Jas.
Balmer, Robt. Tarn moor.
*Bland, Thos. Black syke.
*Brass, Thos. Moor head.
Buckle, John, Birks head.
Cooper, Thos. Birks.
Gibson, Wm.
Hall, John, Saw bridge.
*Lamb, Thos. Car pool.
Longstaff, John, Car pool.
Murray, Wm.
*Richardson, Michael.
Ruddam, Thos. Black syke.
Taylor, Thos. Plowlands.
Watson, Jthan. Sawbridge.

BURTON TOWNSHIP.

Farmers.

Bellas, Thomas.
Horn, Robt. Low Finley.
Simpson, Th. & Geo. Scauber.
Winskill, Wm. Old farm.
Winskill, Jph. Burton hall.

SANDFORD TOWNSHIP.

Byers, Hh. vict. Wheat Sheaf
Capstick, G. vict. Black Bull.
Dobinson, Mrs. Frances.
Fawcett, Edw. joiner and wheelwright.
Patterson, Dav. vict. Dun Cow

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Alderson, John.
Atkinson, Wm. Eden vale.
*Chambley, Matthew, Moor house.
Dalton, Eleanor, Bank end.
Dixon, Wm. Westgate.
Dobinson, Joseph.
Ewin, Thos. New hall.
Fawcett, Jane, Manor house.
*Harrison, Anthony.
Jackson, George.
Jackson, Thos. Bank end.
Kersey, Jph. Dyke nook.
Moore, Wm.
*Lamb, Jas. Cross green.
Lamb, Ann.
*Rumney, Mary, Bank end.
Rudd, Hannah.
Steel, Thos.
Young, John, Plaits.
Wilson, Ralph.

WARCOP TOWNSHIP.

Balmer, Jph. blacksmith.
Balmer, Saml. beerhouse.
Bland, Rev. Jph. incumbent.
Braithwaite, Geo. joiner.
Braithwaite, George, vict. Joiners' Arms.
Davidson, John, shoemaker.
Fairer, Wm. shoemaker.
Fothergill, John, vict. Horse Shoe.
Gregson, Rd. grocer & drapr.
Preston, Wm. Heslop, Esq., Warcop hall.
Robinson, John & Jonathan, millers, Warcop mill.
Sawer, Jno. vict. Greyhound.
Smith, Jno. grocer & draper.
Wilkinson, Wm. Esq., Eden gate.
Thwaites, — butcher.
Wilkinson, John, tailor.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Braithwaite, Robt
*Breeks, Richd.
Blackett, John, Street house.
*Campbell, Th. Warcop tower
Cannon, Wm. Buttergill.
Dobinson, Henry.

Gregson, John, Row end.
Highmoor, Richd. Row end.
*Harrison, Atkinson, High Buttergill.
*Harrison, John, High Buttergill.
Lambert, Jthn. Coat house.
Martin, John.
Moss, Henry, Coat house.
*Park, Isabella.
Richardson, Mary.
Richardson, Thos. vicarage.
Slee, Robt.
Steel, John.
Steel, Wm.
Thornborrow, Ed. Walk mill.
Wilson, Thos. Frost hall.

WEST WARD.

THIS Ward is bounded on the E. and S.E., by the East Ward, on the S.W. by Kendal Ward, and on the N. and N.W. by the county of Cumberland. It averages about sixteen miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is nearly all comprised in the barony of Appleby, or Westmorland, described at page 17. In ecclesiastical matters it is in the diocese of Carlisle, and forms part of the deanery of Appleby. Its western side is generally a wild and picturesque region, consisting of a fine range of lofty mountains and deep dales, but, towards its eastern limit, it presents a smoother aspect; the beautiful vales of the Lowther, Eden, and Eamont, forming the most interesting features of this portion of the ward. It is refreshed by the river Lowther, and many smaller streams, and its western extremity is adorned with the glassy lake of Ulswater. *Haweswater*, and several tarns, are also in this ward, and it is now intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Its principal mineral productions are limestone, freestone, and slate, but lead ore has been found at Patterdale, and a variety of Spars, and other variegated stones are found at Barton and Shap Fells. The county bridges, supported solely by the West Ward, are as follows:—Askham, Bampton, Beckfoot Black, Blea-beck, Cawdale, Chapel, Church, Cliburn Mill, Cliburn Town, Commonholme, Cow, Deepdale, Dorathy, Force, Glenridding, Goldrill, Grisdale, Halfa, Holme, Horseman, Howbeck, Lowther, Maulds Meaburn, Monk, Rosgill, Shap Beck, Thrimby, Walk Mill, Wasdale, and Waterfalls. Those which it supports conjointly with Cumberland, are Brougham, Eamont, Glenquoin, and Pooley, and those to which it contributes conjointly with the East Ward, are pointed out at page 117. It contains one decayed market town, Shap, and is divided into ten parishes, of which the following is an enumeration, with the number of inhabitants in each, at the four decennial enumerations, from 1801 to 1841, with their annual value in 1815:—

POPULATION.

Parishes in the West Ward.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	An. Value. 1815.
Askham	448	466	517	587	635	£3183
Bampton	600	595	614	636	579	4237
Barton	1060	1186	1212	1537	1668	10563

Brougham	167....	164....	143....	171....	249....	3235
Cliburn.....	157....	161....	205....	229....	251....	2117
Clifton	219....	219....	283....	288....	288....	2672
Crosby-Ravensworth	789....	764....	863....	928....	909....	7313
Lowther	373....	560....	599....	494....	470....	4474
Morland .....1511....		1695....	1911....	1940....	1923....	15465
Shap.....	848....	795....	969....	1084....	996....	5677
Total	6172	6604	7316	7894	7968	58,938

CHARITIES IN THE WEST WARD,

As abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports, with some corrections. See Histories of the Parishes and Townships for more recent bequests.

Date. Donors and Amount of Gifts.	*To what Places & purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.* £.	*s.*	*d.*
1813 By subscription,	*Askam Parish*, school	11	14	0
Poor Stock, 10*l.*	Do. poor,	0	8	4
1724 Wm. Sandford,	Do. poor,	8	0	0
1766 John Mounsey, 400*l.* lost, with 150*l.* Law expenses.				
1623 Thomas Sutton, 500*l.* 1816 John Noble, 500*l.*	*Bampton Parish*, Grammar school,	83	4	0
1657 Wm. Walker, (rent)	Do. for books, &c.	15	15	0
Wm. Stephenson, 150*l.*	Do. church and school,	7	10	0
Three Libraries containing about 800 vols., with a yearly income of 8*l.* 10s., founded by Lord Lonsdale, Dr. Bray, J. Tinclar, & W. Noble	Do.	8	10	0
1682 Edmund Noble, 40*l.*, &c.	Do. Roughhill school,	9	15	10
1713 Rd. Wright, and Rd. Lace,	Do. Measand school,	48	0	0
Poor Stock, 113*l.*, by Messrs. Kitchen, Denny, Collinson, Atkinson, Walker, and Noble,	Do. poor,	5	13	0
1657 Gerard Langbaine, D.D.,	*Barton Parish* Grammar school,	90	19	0
Dudley's Dole, 100*l.*,	Do. poor,	5	0	0
Robert Nicholson, 20*l.*	Barton & Stockbridge townships, poor	1	1	0
Various gifts,	Patterdale township, poor & school	10	0	0
Mrs. Birkett, (land)	Martindale township, school	13	0	0
1768 John Dennison, 20*l.*	Yanwath and Eamont, poor	1	0	0
1656 Countess Pembroke	*Brough Parish*, poor,	4	0	0
1806 Land at Inclosure	*Cliburn Parish*, school	21	0	0
1574 Edward Knipe,	Do. poor,	0	13	4
Poor Stock, 58*l.*	Do. poor,	2	13	2
1764 Mary Scott, 40*l.*,	*Clifton Parish*, school,	2	0	0
1784 Wm. Dent, and others,	*Crosby-Ravensworth* parish, school,	29	18	4
1749 Ewd. Thwaites,	Do. poor,	4	5	0
Poors' land, 62*l.* 10s.	Do. poor,	10	10	0
1757 Thomas Addison, 30*l.*, & J. Holmes, 6*l.* yearly,	Do. poor,	10	12	6
1659 Eleanor Lowther,	Mauld's Meaburn, poor,	4	12	6
1734 John Knotts, 130*l.*, land purchased,	Do. poor,	9	10	0
1738 Richard Moss, 20*l.*,	Do. poor,	0	12	0
1733 Randal Sanderson, and others,	Reagill township, school,	25	5	0
1638 Rd. Lowther, and others,	*Lowther Parish*, school,	19	5	0
1738 Richd. Holmes,	Do. to two girls' schools,	20	1	0
1718 Lowther Family, Woodhead estate,	Do. to poor,	90	0	0

			£.	s.	d.
1780	By subscription,	*Morland Parish*, school	30	0	0
	Mr. Atkinson, 20*l.*, (land),	Do. poor,	3	11	0
	By subscription,	Bolton township, school,	14	10	0
1709	Wm. Bowness, (rent)	Do. poor,	0	10	0
1723	Poor and Chapel Stock,	Do. curate and poor,	30	0	0
1713	Mr. Bleamyres, 5*l.*	Do. poor,	0	5	0
	Nanny Addison, 15*l.*	King's Meaburn, poor,	0	17	6
	Donor unknown, 3*l.*	Do. poor,	0	2	6
1727	Poors' land,	Great Strickland township, poor	2	0	0
1756	Wm. Fletcher, 10*l.* & Wm. Stephenson, 20*l.*,	Do. poor,	2	6	6
1684	Thomas Fletcher, (rent)	Little Strickland & Trimby school,	10	0	0
	Mary Fletcher, 100*l.*	Little Strickland township, poor	4	0	0
	Thomas Cowper, 5*l.*,	Do. poor,	0	4	0
1752	Christopher Robinson, (land)	Sleagill township, poor,	7	7	0
	Poors' land, 30 acres,	*Shap Parish*, poor,	10	0	0
1782	Gertrude Holmes, (rent)	Do. poor,	11	10	6
1703	Mr. Baxter, (land)	Do. Swindale school,	25	0	0
		Total..... £	726	12	0

ASKHAM PARISH

Is bounded by the parishes of Barton, Lowther, and Bampton, and consists of two manors and townships, Askham and Helton, which, in 1841, contained 635 inhabitants. It comprises about 4311 acres, of which 203 are woods and commons, and the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. The soil is mostly incumbent on limestone, and generally fertile, and the rateable annual value, £2695., viz., Askham township, £1476., and Helton £1219. The principal land owners are the Earl of Lonsdale, John Topping, Esq., Mr. George Foulstone, Rev. Wm. Jackson, D.D., Mr. Edward Clark, Mr. John Mounsey, and a few resident yeomen.

ASKHAM is a large village, in a pleasant situation, opposite to Lowther Park, five miles S. of Penrith. It was anciently written Ascum, or Ascom, which simply means the *home* or habitation of *Aske*,—the name, no doubt, of one of its ancient proprietors. The word *hamlet* is a diminutive of the Saxon *ham*. The insurrection, caused by the suppression of the monasteries and other religious institutions, in the reign of Henry VIII., was headed by *Sir Robert Aske*, a gentleman of great influence in Yorkshire, and probably a descendant of him who gave name to this parish. A daughter of his was married to Sir Robert Bellingham, of Burneside, near Kendal. "Others," says Burn, "derive the name of this place, from the Saxon *Esc*, which signifies a hazel nut, and the word *Ascum*, in the old Latin, signifies a boat, so denominated from its resemblance to a nut shell." In the village are two good inns. (See Directory.)

The *manor* belonged to Sir Thomas Helbeck, of Helbeck, in the reign of Henry III., and continued in the possession of his heirs till the commencement of the 14th century, when it passed to the family of Swinburne, one of whom, in 1372, conveyed it to three individuals, who, in 1374,

conveyed the same to William Colynson, from whom it passed in 1375, to Edmund de Sandford, whose descendants held it till 1724, when Wm. Sandford died without male issue. The manor was subsequently sold to the Lowthers, so that the Earl of Lonsdale is its present lord, and owner of a great part of the soil.

The *hall*, or manor house, which, for about 350 years was the residence of the Sandford family, is an oblong turreted building. It was rebuilt in 1574, by Thomas Sandford, Esq., who caused the following curious and rather quaint inscription, to be placed over the gate :—

"Thomas Sandford, esquire,
For this paid meat and hyre,
The year of our Saviour
XV hundrethe seventy-four."

In 1828, it was converted, by permission of the bishop, into the rectory house for Lowther parish, and is now occupied by the Rev. Wm. Jackson, D D., Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, and incumbent of Lowther.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat Gothic edifice, rebuilt by the late Earl of Lonsdale, in 1832-3, and is calculated to seat 300 hearers. It stands in a low situation on the west bank of the river Lowther. The old fabric is described by Burn as a small antique building, with two bells, and as having a large aisle, or *chapel*, belonging to the hall, with an ancient monument, on which was an inscription, commemorating the death of Sir William de Sandford, who died in 1416. This chapel was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. By the first will of Dame Idonea Sandford, made in 1412, her son William was enjoined "on pain of her blessing or malediction, to charge his sons, and sons' sons after him, to provide a fit priest to perform divine service in the church of Ascome, for ever, for the repose of the souls of their benefactors, and the souls of all the faithful departed." And by her will made in 1418, she bequeathed to Robert, her son and heir, her son William being then dead, eight oxgangs of land, and half of the mill of Ascome, upon condition that he find one chaplain to celebrate mass for the soul of her father, and the souls of her ancestors, in the chapel of St. Mary, of Ascombe. In the year 1245, Pope Innocent IV. confirmed the appropriation of this church to the monastery of "Wartre, in Yorkshire," but, after the dissolution the rectory and advowson were granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, of whom they were purchased by Lancelot Lancaster, and Michael Hudson, who in 1542, sold them to Thomas Sandford, Esq , for £256. 2s. 3d. In 1680, his descendant, William Sandford, sold the rectory, except the tithes of three estates, to the Lowthers, who in 1815, also purchased the advowson from the trustees of Edward Bolton, Esq. The *vicarage* is valued in the king's books at £4. 13s. 8d., but was subsequently certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, at £31. 16s. The tithes have recently been commuted for a yearly rent charge, and the present value of the living is about £180. per annum.

The Rev. James Thornborrow Ward, instituted in 1832, is the incumbent, and resides at the vicarage house, which occupies a beautiful situation on the west side of the church-yard. It has been considerably improved and enlarged by the present vicar.

The *school* was endowed in 1813, by subscriptions amounting to £420., of which £300. was laid out in the purchase of six and a half acres of land, and the rest is let on interest. Population of Askham township in 1841, amounted to 442. (For charities see page 197.)

HELTON is a village and township, one mile south of Askham. It was anciently called Helton-Flecket, to distinguish it from Helton Beacon, now Hilton, near Appleby. The manor passed from the Morvills, Wessingtons, and Englishes, to the Sandfords, who, in 1680, sold it to Sir John Lowther, ancestor of its present possessor, the Earl of Lonsdale. *Helton Dale*, one mile S. of the village, forms the southern extremity of the parish, and is refreshed by a small rivulet which flows eastward to the Lowther, from Swarth Fell, near the lake of Ulswater. Population in 1841, 193.

ASKHAM TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

Bailiff, Miss Sarah.
Bateman, John, waller.
Bateman, Wm. mason.
Bateman, Thos. gamekeeper.
Borrowdale, Thos. tailor.
Bowman, Edmund, cooper.
Brown, Wm. boot & shoemkr.
Brown, John, head gardener at Lowther.
Brown, Wm. schoolmaster.
Eggleston, Wm. clogger.
Hall, Miss Margaret.
Harrison, Rt. head gamekpr.
Henderson, Joseph, butcher.
Hobson, Jas. joiner.
Howe, Mr. Isaac.
Jackson, My. schoolmistress.
Jackson, Rev. Wm., D.D., Askham hall.
Lumb, Miss Elizabeth.
Moss, Thos. blacksmith.
Mounsey, Jane, vict. Queen's Head.
Mounsey, Jno. & Th. butchers
Mounsey, Mrs. Mary.
Rayson, Rev. Thos. curate.
Relph, John, joiner.
Relph, Thos. joiner.
Relph, Joseph, joiner.
Thompson, Miss Hannah.
Tinkler, Edmund, cooper.
Tinkler, Robt. cooper.
Ward, Rev. Jas. Thornborrow, vicar of Askham.
Watson, Thos. miller.
Wilson, Geo. boot & shoemkr.
Wilson, Rowland, vict. Punch Bowl.
Wilson, Saml. boot & shoemk.
Winder, Thos. tailor.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Bailey, John & Wm.
Bateman, Joseph.
*Bowman, Richard.
Carruthers, George.
Henderson, John.
Jackson, John.
Thompson, Jph. Whitby steads
*Robinson, Joseph.
Robinson, Thos.
Wilson, Anthony.

TOWNSHIP OF HELTON.

Clark, Ann, schoolmistress.
Ellwood, Dan. vict. Talbot inn
Ferguson, Robt. blacksmith and grocer.
Grisdale, Mr. Benjamin.
Johnston, Jas. boot & shoemkr
Kirkbride, Mr. John.
Kirkbride, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Kirkbride, Thos. joiner and beerhouse.
Moffatt, John, blacksmith.
Scott, Joseph, joiner.
Scott, Thos. joiner.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Airey, John H. Helton dale.
*Branthwaite, John.
Brown, John.
Clark, James, Wide wath.
*Clark, Wm.
Cowin, Joseph.
Dent, Wm.
Dufton, Richd. Helton head.
Hunter, Jonathan.
*Kirkbride, Thos.
Kirkbride, Thos.
Mounsey, John & Stephen, Setra park.
*Mounsey, John.
Noble, Robt.
Wharton, Thos.

BAMPTON PARISH

Is bounded by those of Askham, Barton, Morland, Shap, and Lowther, and is nearly five miles in length and three in breadth. It is surrounded on

almost every side by lofty and rugged mountains, but the soil in the vales is very fertile. At the south western extremity of the parish, in the Earl of Lonsdale's manor of Thornthwaite, is the beautiful lake *Haweswater*, desscribed at page 60. It is not divided into townships, but contains several small hamlets, with part of the chapelry of Mardale, which is mostly in the parish of Shap. The Earl of Lonsdale is the largest owner of the soil, but Messrs. John Noble, and Thos. Mounsey have large estates here. Rateable value, £2740. 12s. 4d.

BAMPTON, and BAMPTON GRANGE, are two neighbouring villages, on the opposite banks of the Lowther, and near the confluence of that river with the stream which flows from Haweswater. It is distant four miles N.W. of Shap, and about eight miles S. of Penrith. The township is divided into two manors, viz., *Bampton Patrick*, and *Bampton Cundale*, the former having taken its distinctive appellation from *Patrick de Culwen*, an ancestor of the Curwens of Workington, and the latter from the *Cundale* family. Prior to the division of the manor, it is supposed that Bampton was held by a person named Bomba, and there is to this day a small hamlet adjoining the church called Bombey. Mr. Denton calls Bampton, in Cumberland, *Villate Bembæ, or, Bombæ*. The manor of Bampton Patrick was held by the family of Culwen, afterwards Curwen, and de Cliburne, from the 15th of Richard II. to the 18th of Henry VIII. It passed eventually to the family of *Warwick*, and, in 1772, was purchased of Francis Warwick, Esq., by Edward Hasell, Esq., but is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The other manor was carried in marriage from the Cundales to the *Cliburnes*, who held it for two centuries, after which it was purchased by the Lowthers, and is now possessed by the Earl of Lonsdale.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Peter, or St. Patrick, is a neat edifice, in Bampton Grange, rebuilt on the site of the old one, in 1726. It was appropriated to Shap Abbey, in A.D. 1170, and in 1263, confirmed by Robert, Bishop of Carlisle, who granted to the abbot and convent, in consequence of the smallness of the revenues of that establishment, the privilege of officiating in the said church, "by two or three of their own canons, one of whom to be presented to the bishop, as vicar, to be answerable to the bishop in spiritnals, and another to be answerable to the abbot and convent, in temporals. They were, however, bound to have one secular chaplain in the said church, to hear confessions, and execute such other matters as could not be so properly done by their own regular canons." *John de Askeby*, who was vicar in 1362, bequeathed his body to be interred in the choir of this church. The *vicarage*, which has been in the patronage of the crown ever since the dissolution, is valued in the king's books at £7. 5s., but in 1750, it was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, at £33., having been augmented with lands at Rossel Bridge, near Kendal, purchased with £200. obtained from the aforesaid governors, and £200. given by Dr. Gibson, bishop of London. The tithes have recently been commuted for a yearly rent charge of £238. 4s., of which the Earl of Lonsdale receives £164., the vicar £19. 16s., and the grammar school-master £54. 8s. The succession of vicars, with which we have been furnished, commences in the year 1300, since which

time twenty-two have been instituted. The present vicar is the Rev. William Hodgson, instituted in 1834. His revenue is £75. per annum. There was anciently a chapel, or oratory, dedicated to St. Thomas, connected with Bampton church, but no vestiges of it now remain.

Bampton Grammar School, also in Bampton Grange, was founded in 1623, by Thomas Sutton, D.D., who endowed it with £500, which was afterwards laid out in a purchase of tithes in the neighbourhood. William Walker, Esq., in 1657, bequeathed a yearly rent charge of fifteen guineas, for the purpose of providing the scholars with books, and, in 1816, John Noble, Esq., endowed it with £500., 3 per cent. Stock. A legacy of £150. was also left to the church and school, by William Stephenson, rector of Laxton, in Nottinghamshire. Of the twelve governors six are appointed trustees, and the master was, according to an agreement made in 1665, required to be "in holy orders, and a licensed preacher;" but the trustees have since dispensed with this qualification. The present revenue of this excellent institution amounts to £75. per annum. The learned Rev. John Bowstead, B.D., who died a few years ago, was upwards of fifty-three years head master of this school. He was highly celebrated for his great proficiency as a classical teacher, and some years previous to his death, was presented with a handsome piece of plate, worth more than a hundred guineas, purchased with a subscription raised by a number of gentlemen whom he had educated. The present master is Mr. Frederick Wilson.

The parish enjoys the benefit of three public libraries, consisting of about 700 volumes, established in 1710, 1750, and 1757, by Dr. Bray, Messrs. Tinclar and Noble, and Lord Lonsdale. Here are also two other *endowed schools*, viz., at Measand, and Roughill. The former was founded in 1713, by Richard Wright, and Richard Lacy, who endowed it with an estate now worth upwards of £40. per annum. The school at Roughill, was endowed in 1662, by Edmund Noble, with £40., since which it has received some other small gifts, so that its present income amounts to £9. per annum.

Besides the villages of Bampton and Bampton Grange, the parish also includes several small hamlets, amongst which are *Bombey*, half a mile S.; *Butterwick*, one mile N. by W.; High and Low Knipe, two hamlets, one mile N. by E.; and Roughhill one mile W.N.W., of Bampton. The hamlet of *Measand* is in Mardale chapelry on the west side of Haweswater lake, four miles S.W. of Bampton.

Riggendale is a deep romantic glen, stretching from High Street mountain to the bridge between Chapel Hill and Mardale Green, distant about eight miles from Shap, in which parish it is partly situated.

Thornthwaite is a manor, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, situate in the parishes of Bampton and Shap, and in the chapelries of Mardale and Swindale. It includes the whole of Haweswater lake, at the foot of which is the hall, a pleasant residence, now occupied by Mr. John Abbot.

EMINENT MEN.— *Thomas Gibson*, M.D., who married the daughter of Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, was born at Knipe, in this parish. He was physician-general to the army, and author of "*A System of Anatomy*." *Edmund Gibson*, D.D., nephew to the above, was born at the same place, in 1669. Having laid the foundation of his classical

learning at a school in this county, he entered as scholar at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1686. The study of the northern language being particularly cultivated, about this time, at the University, Mr. Gibson rigidly applied himself to that branch of literature, and in a short time translated into Latin the "Chronicon Saxonicum," which he published, together with the original. He afterwards published two editions of "Camden's Britannica," with considerable additions and improvements, concluding this branch of learning with "Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ," or the posthumous works of Sir Henry Spelman, relating to the laws and antiquities of England, which, with a life of the author, he published at Oxford, in 1698. This work he dedicated to Archbishop Tenison, into whose family he was about this time taken as domestic chaplain, and was soon afterwards made rector of Lambeth, and archdeacon of Surrey. Upon the death of the archbishop, in 1715, Dr. Wake, Bishop of Lincoln, succeeded him, and Dr. Gibson was appointed to that see, from which he was translated to the Bishopric of London, in 1720. So sensible were the dignitaries of the church, of his great abilities, that a sort of ecclesiastical ministry was committed to his charge for several years. He died at Bath, on the 6th of September, 1748, aged 79 years.

BAMPTON PARISH DIRECTORY.

Post Office, Mr. Robt. Burrow, Postmaster. Letters arrive every day, by a Messenger, from Penrith, at 12-0 noon, and are despatched at 3-0 p.m.

Marked 1, *reside at Bampton*; 2, *at Bampton Grange*; 3, *at Bombey*; 4, *at Butterwick*; *and* 5, *at Knipe.*

2 Brunskill, John, shoemaker
2 Burrow, Robt. vict. Crown and Cushion.
5 Cooper, Geo. stonemason.
Castley, Margaret schoolmistress, Roughhill.
4 Docker, Mrs.
Docker, Mrs. Margaret, Measandbeck hall.
3 Greenhow, John, tailor.
Hodgson, Rev. Wm. vicar, Vicarage.
2 Holme, Agnes, grocer.
1 Hogarth, Robt. grocer.
4 Lowis, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Kirkbride, Hobson, miller, Widewath.
1 Moffatt, John, miller.
Nicholson, Fras. blacksmith.
Noble, Mr. John, Woodfoot.
Rigg, Jonathan, schoolmastr. Mesand.
3 Rowlandson, Wm. shopkpr.
3 Sarginson, Henry, joiner.
3 Simpson, Jno. parish clerk.
4 Slack, Joseph, blacksmith.
2 Stoddart, Thos. vict. Cross Keys.
1 Wharton, Stphn. beerhouse.
Wilson, Wm. F. Master of the Grammar school.
2 Wilson, Miss Agnes.
3 Wharton, Mrs. Sarah.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Abbott, John, Thornthwaite hall.
Atkinson, Thos. Hullock.
5 *Bradley, John.
2 Birkett, Matthew.
5 Burne, George.
4 Burne, Thos.
3 Dover, Matthew.
2 Dufton, Isaac.
5 Farrer, Wm.
4 *Foulstone, George.
Foulstone, Thos. Steal.
Hall, Thos. Hullockhow.
3 *Jaques, George.
Kirkbride, Th. Bampton hall.
Kitching, Thos. Sand hill.
2 Lamb, Christopher.
4 Martin, Jas.
*Mounsey, Thos. Rough hill.
*Mounsey, John, Dale foot.
Mounsey, Rd. Measand beck.
Mounsey, George, Walmgate head.
5 *Newton, Henry.
Nevison, Henry.
*Noble, Thos. Beck foot.
*Noble, Wm. High how and Hollin.
Noble, Wm.
Rowlandson, Jas. Moor hill.
Sargeant, Jph. Carhullan.
5 Slack, Wm.
*Steadman, Thos. Walmgate.
5 Stephenson, Wm.
*Thompson, Matt. Gate foot.
5 Tyson, Joseph.
3 Ubank, John (& joiner.)
Veach, John, Hungrill.
*Vipond, Th. Watson, Skews
*Wilkinson, Agnes, Roughhill
*Winder, John, Millcraggs.
*Wright, Anthony, Field gate house.

BARTON PARISH.

THIS parish is about fifteen miles in length, and from two to four miles in breadth, and forms one of the most picturesque districts in the region of the lakes. It is bounded on the west and north by the parishes of Crosthwaite,

Greystoke, Dacre, and Penrith, in Cumberland; on the east by the parishes of Brougham, Clifton, Lowther, Askham, and Bampton; and on the south by those of Kendal and Grasmere. On its northern side is stretched out the beautiful lake of Ulswater, and, at its western extremity, the mighty Helvellyn, rears its towering head. The chain of mountains with which it is bounded, towards the south, contains a variety of spars, petrifactions, and other variegated stones, amongst which are jasper, agate, onyx, cornelian, chalcedony, petrified fish, shells, and leaves. This parish comprises the four townships of Barton, Winder, Sockbridge, and Yanwath and Eamont Bridge, and the two chapelries of Hartsop and Patterdale, and Martindale, which together, in 1841, contained 1668 inhabitants.

The *manor of Barton*, with a great part of the parish, formerly belonged to the Barons of Kendal, who granted or sold it to the Multons of Gilsland, from whom it passed in marriage to the Dacres, whose co-heiresses sold it, in the reign of Charles II., to Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Edenhall, who sold it to Edward Hasell, Esq., ancestor of the present owner, Edward William Hasell, Esq., of Dalemain.

BARTON contains the pleasant village of POOLEY BRIDGE, situate at the foot of Ulswater, five miles S.W. by S. of Penrith, and also the hamlets of *Bower-bank*, *Celleron*, and *Burton Church*, with several dispersed dwellings, distant from three to five miles from the same town. The river Eamont is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, and near the village is the conical hill of *Dunmallet, or Dunmallard*, which was anciently crowned with a Roman fort, vestiges of which are still visible. Burn says, there was formerly a small market for fish, at Pooley Bridge, and there is yet a stone cross here, which was repaired by the Earl of Sussex, in 1679. A sheep and cattle fair is held here on the third Monday in September. For a description of lake scenery, see pages 58 and 59. Rateable value, £2654. 8s. 4d.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large building, situate in the picturesque vale of Eamont. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, and presents a very venerable appearance. In the centre is a large square tower, in which are two bells. In one of the aisles, on a plate of brass, is inscribed, "Here lieth William Lancaster, son of Christopher; on whose soul Jesu have mercy." He is supposed to have died about the year 1575. "In the chancel, above the communion table, are five rows of escutcheons, seven in each row, many of which are now defaced, but, amongst them were to be seen in Michael's time, the arms of Arundel, Percy, Lucy, Dacre, Lowther, Lancaster, Strickland, Threlkeld, Machel, Moresby, Orpheur, and Crackenthorpe." The church was given in the 13th century, by Sir John de Lancastre, to Wartre priory, in Yorkshire, and after the dissolution of the monasteries, was granted by the crown to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, who sold it to Lancelot Lancaster, of Sockbridge, and Michael Hudson. The Lancaster portion passed in marriage to the Lowthers, who have since become possessed of the entire advowson, so that the Earl of Lonsdale is now the patron. The Hudson moiety of the rectorial tithes was purchased by Dr. Dawes, vicar of Barton, from whose grand-nephew Lancelot, they were purchased by Edward Hasell, and John de Whelpdale, Esq., but, the

whole of the tithes were commuted in 1841, for a yearly rent charge. The impropriators pay an annual pension of £6. to the bishop. The *vicarage*, which is valued in the king's books at £11. 1s. 0½d., is now enjoyed by the Rev. Thomas Gibson, who was instituted in 1847.

The vicarage house, a neat dwelling, situate about 200 yards from the church, was erected in 1637, by Dr. Lancelot Dawes, a native of this parish, but the present vicar resides at Terril Lodge, where he conducts a boarding school for young gentlemen.

Barton Free School was founded in 1648, by Dr. Lancelot Dawes and Dr. Gerard Langbaine. The latter endowed it with £30. and an estate at Culgaith, out of which £10. a year is "to go to bind out two apprentices." Dr. Dawes gave £25., and an annual rent charge of 20s. out of the tithes of the estate called Barton Kirk. This money, with a donation given by Dr. William Lancaster, and several contributions, was laid out in lands at Firbank, near Kirkby-Lonsdale, and at Howgill, near Sedbergh, which now let for £80. a year. The trustees afterwards borrowed money for the erection of the master's house, and reduced his salary to £40., till the debt thus contracted should be liquidated, which has for some time been effected. Mr. Amos Wilson is the present master. (For charities *vide* page 197.)

Dr. Adam Airey, principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford; *Dr. Wm. Lancaster*, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, in the 17th century; and *Dr. Gerard Langbaine*, provost of Queen's College, who flourished during the time of the protectorate, were all natives of this parish. The latter was a skilful antiquary, and author of several learned works. He died in 1657.

HARTSOP AND PATTERDALE township and chapelry includes the two adjacent hamlets of *Upper* and *Nether Hartsop*, two miles S. by E. of the chapel; *Deepdale*, a "grand and romantic" valley, mostly in a high state of cultivation, and decorated with a profusion of wood, one mile and a quarter S. of the chapel; *Glenridding*, a deep, rocky, and well wooded valley, stretching from Helvellyn to Ulswater, three miles N.N.W. of the chapel; and *Grisedale*, which extends from half a mile N. of the chapel, to the confines of Cumberland. These are surrounded by the lofty mountains of Helvellyn, Great Dod, Fairfield, High-Street, Dow Craggs, and Place Fell, and are distant about eight miles S.W. by S. of Pooley Bridge, and nine miles N. of Ambleside. *Patterdale* extends six miles southward from Gowbarrow Park, along the highest and most sublime reach of Ulswater to the source of the Goldrill, which flows to the lake from the three tarns of Brotherwater, Hayswater, and Angletarn. The other glens of this chapelry branch off to the east and west, and have each its mountain stream graced with the wildest beauties of nature, mellowed at intervals by art, with thriving plantations and neat villas.

Patterdale Chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, is an ancient building, near the head of Ulswater, and has in its burial ground two venerable yew trees, one of which has weathered the blasts of some hundred winters. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, and incumbency of the Rev. John Thompson. Since 1743, it has received three augmentations from Queen Anne's Bounty; in 1809 it had a share of the

parliamentary grant, and in 1812, was augumented with £500., of which £300. were obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £100. each contributed by the present incumbent and the late Earl of Lonsdale, besides which there are belonging to it ten acres of ancient glebe, and one third part of the tithes of the chapelry. Burn says that £4. a year is paid out of the revenue of the curacy, to the vicar, for which he is required to preach in the chapel four times in the year.

Near to the chapel is a well called St. Patrick's Well, where it is said that that Saint baptized several of the inhabitants of this dale, the ancient name of which is Patrick, or Patrick's dale. It is entered Patrickdale in the bishop's register, in 1581. The present *patter* is, therefore, a vulgar corruption of the original, *Patrick*, which is derived from the Latin *Patricius*, a patrician or nobleman. Whether the patron saint of the sister isle ever visited this dale, we cannot exactly say, but that he suffered shipwreck on Duddon sands, on his way to Dublin, in A.D. 540, is an historical fact. The school, which stands near the chapel, is endowed with £6. a year, arising from a small estate in the chapelry, purchased many years ago, with £96., subscribed by the inhabitants of the dale, and now let for £10. a year, of which the master receives £6., and the remainder is given to the poor of the township. In 1836, the school was rebuilt at the expense of William Marshall, Esq., except £20. subscribed by the inhabitants. Mr. Aaron Nelson is the present master. Here is a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1842, by G. H. Head, Esq., at a cost of about £100.

Patterdale Hall occupies a pleasant situation on the shore of Ulswater, and has been recently much improved by its present owner, William Marshall, Esq., M.P., who purchased it about twenty-four years ago, of the late John Mounsey, Esq. It was anciently called the *Palace*, as being the residence of the Mounseys, who were dignified with the title of *Kings of Patterdale*. This honorary title is said to have been conferred upon them on account of a gallant exploit performed by one of the family, who, at the head of the other inhabitants of the dale, defeated a band of Scottish marauders, in 1648, at the mountain pass of Stybarrow Crag, near which the lake of Ulswater is said to be forty-eight yards in depth. This person was probably John Mounsey, Esq., who, in 1689, was sixty years of age. At the foot of Glenridding is the neat summer residence of the Rev. Henry Askew, finely situated for a panoramic view of the lake, and the vast amphitheatre of mountains by which it is surrounded. E. W. Hasell, Esq., is lord paramount of Patterdale, "and several mesne manors, within the chapelry, are held under him." W. Marshall, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor of Glenridding, and Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, is lord of Deepdale manor. Grisedale is also the property of W. Marshall, Esq. *Hartsop* forms a manor belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. It is situate near Haystarn, and formerly abounded with deer. *Hartsop Hall*, the manor house, is a very ancient building, and though long occupied by a farmer was once the seat of a family of distinction, whose arms, in Mr. Machel's time, were to be seen here. It was into this hall that Tweddle, Sowerby, and their companions attempted to enter with the intention, as was afterwards acknowledged by one of the party, of murdering the whole family.

At Hartsop, Place Fell, and other parts of the chapelry, are prolific quarries, of fine *blue slate*, the winning of which gives employment to many of the inhabitants of those secluded glens, and not far from Patterdale hall is *Greenside Lead Ore Mine*, in which about 300 hands are constantly employed. This mine is considered one of the hardest and richest in the kingdom; the quantity of silver produced monthly being 1600 ounces. There are also in this township several other lead mines, some of which are very prolific. At the head of Ulswater is a very comfortable inn, for the accomodation of tourists.

The principal landowners of Patterdale township are Wm. Marsball, Esq., M.P., Henry Howard, Esq., and Messrs. Daniel and John Mounsey; but several others have small estates here.

Winder, (High and Low,) are two farm houses, distant about half a mile from each other, and one mile and a quarter E. of Pooley Bridge. They are in the manor of Sockbridge and Barton, being parcels of the Marquis' division of the barony of Kendal. Rateable value £261.

MARTINDALE township and chapelry comprises the romantic glens of *Boredale*, eleven and a half miles S.S.W. of Penrith; *Fewsdale*, a fertile district, five miles S.S.W. of Barton; and *Howgrane*, about five miles S.S.W. of Pooley Bridge, with the hamlets of *Howtown*, pleasantly situate at the S.W. angle of the lower reach of Ulswater, and *Sandwick*, near the head of Boredale, one mile and a half S.W. from Martindale chapel. It lies on the western side of Ulswater, and is surrounded on the east by a chain of hills which afford herbage to several thousand sheep, and is supposed to have derived its name from the *Marten*, a large kind of weasel, with which animals the dale is said to have formerly abounded. Edward William Hasell, Esq., is lord of the manor, and owner of a great part of the soil; but Messrs. Richard Mounsey, Wm. Jackson, and several others have estates here. There was anciently a forest here, in which were a considerable number of red and fallow deer. Rateable value, £1055. 1s. 4d.

The *chapel* is a neat edifice, standing in the vale of Howgrane, five miles S.W. of Pooley Bridge. It is supposed to have been rebuilt in 1633, and about the year 1833, the interior underwent a complete renovation. The trustees of the late John de Whelpdale, Esq, of Penrith, have the tithes of the chapelry, and are patrons of the *perpetual curacy*, of which the Rev. Thomas H. Wilkinson, is incumbent.

In 1682, the living was augmented with £100., left by the Rev. Richard Birket, who was then the incumbent, and has since received five donations, amounting to £1000., from Queen Anne's Bounty, all of which, except £115., has been laid out in the purchase of thirty acres of land in Martindale, and eleven acres at Salkeld, in Cumberland, and in the erection of a new parsonage house, built in 1818, making the present value of the living £75. per annum. The school is endowed with a cottage and small estate, purchased with £20. left by the relict of the above-named Richard Birket, and a subscription of £5. In 1846, a piece of common was added, by the mutual consent of the land owners and lord of the manor. The present school house was erected in 1834, by the National Board of Education, and the master's salary is now £15. a year.

George Woodley, late perpetual curate, who died on the 24th of December, 1846, wrote several works, and arrived at a great proficiency in the composition of music. *William Hodgson*, the present vicar of Bampton, is a native of Martindale. He is author of a commentary on parts of the Scripture, and of several other religious works.

SOCKBRIDGE township contains a small village of its own name on the south bank of the Eamont, three miles S.S.W. of Penrith, the village of *Tirrill*, one mile N.E. of Barton church, and the hamlet of *Thorp*, half a mile E. of Sockbridge. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor, but the tenants were enfranchised many years ago. There is an abundance of limestone in this township. The *hall*, now occupied by a farmer, is an old quadrangular building, and was anciently the seat of the Lancastres, who held this manor for several centuries. *Tirril* is a good village, and contains a *Friends' Meeting House*, with a burial ground. A celebrated *mathematical academy* was established here by *John Slee*, one of the Society of Friends, and a profound mathematician. He died here in 1828, but was born at Mungrisdale, in Cumberland. It was frequently visited by many gentlemen from the universities, who availed themselves of the vacations to receive instructions here in the mathematics. His son, Thomas Slee, conducted this establishment from the death of his father till the spring of 1849, when he died much lamented. At Tirrill, is a respectable boarding academy conducted by the Rev. Thomas Gibson, vicar of the parish. The largest owners of the soil are the Earl of Lonsdale, Wm. Wordsworth, Esq., John Nicholson, Esq., and Mrs. Margaret Sykes.

YANWATH AND EAMONT BRIDGE form a joint township and manor at the eastern extremity of this parish. The former is a hamlet one mile and a quarter S. of Penrith. The *manor* appears to be the only part of the parish that was held under the Cliffords, lords of the barony of Westmorland. It was sold in 1654, by Sir Christopher Dudley, Bart., to Sir John Lowther, Bart., ancestor to the present Earl of Lonsdale. *Yanwath Hall*, which stands at the north end of the village, on the banks of the Eamont, is a quadrangular building, having the appearance of a small castle. There has been a chapel over the gate, and, at the south corner, a tower with turrets and battlements. It is now occupied by Messrs. William and Fras. Parker, two celebrated agriculturists. About a mile south of the hall, at the end of Yanwath wood, is a circular entrenchment, called *Castle Steads*.

The principal land owners of this township are the Earl of Lonsdale, and John Cooper, Esq., and the rateable value is £2288. 13s. 7d.

Eamont Bridge is a pleasant village, lying chiefly on the south bank of the Eamont, one mile S. by E. of Penrith, and derives its name from the bridge which here crosses that river. Eamont is a compound of two French words, *eau*, water, and *mont*, a hill, or mountain. The bridge appears to have been either built or rebuilt in 1425, when a *quarantine*, or an indulgence of forty days, was granted to such of the faithful as contributed towards its erection. In a publication recently issued, the original phraseology of this

indulgence, is given *in extenso*, but, it is evident from a remark made by the *learned* editor of that work, that even *he* did not understand the meaning of an indulgence, as explained by the Catholic church. An indulgence then, according to the definition of that church, is *not the pardon* of any sin, *much less* is it a license to commit sin, as some writers, incredible though it may appear, would fain make us believe. It is merely the remission of the temporal punishment, which may remain due to the justice of God, after the eternal debt has been remitted in the *sacrament of penance.*

The *workhouse*, for the West Ward Union, is at Eamont bridge, and is capable of containing seventy-three paupers. Mr. George Clark is the governor; E. W. Hasell, Esq., is chairman; and Fred. Weymss, Esq., is clerk to the board of guardians.

On the south bank of the Eamont is a trenched amphitheatre, called KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE, about 160 yards in circumference. This, no doubt, has been the scene of many a tournament, where the chivalrous of other days vindicated their knighthood by feats of arms. Arthur is said to have instituted the order of Knights of the Round Table, for the encouragement of knights in the use of the lance; and we find from the history of that monarch, that he was frequently in this part of the country. His seventh battle with the Saxons was fought in *Sylva Caledonis*, generally supposed to be the forest of Inglewood, where he gained a most signal victory, nearly the whole of the Anglo-Saxon army being cut to pieces; and it is possible that the festive demonstration which might be made in this locality, after the termination of the battle, may have been the cause of the formation of the Round Table. About 600 years after his death, viz., 1191, Henry II. having, as Camden says, learned the place of Arthur's interment from the songs of the British bards, ordered a search to be made for his bones, which were found in a hollow tree, seventeen feet below the surface of the earth, and over them was a large stone, with a leaden cross, bearing this inscription,—

"Hic jacet sepultus inclytus rex,
Arthurus in Insula Aulonia."

According to Leland, the remains of this renowned king were translated by Henry de Blois, Abbot of Glastonbury, into the great church there, and buried in a tomb of the costliest marble. The commons in this township were enclosed in 1815, when it was resolved that the plough should not infringe on the "Round Table."

About a quarter of a mile from the Round Table is MAYBRUGH, or MAYBROUGH, a "mysterious structure," which rises gradually on every side, about 140 yards from the level of the land below. "The summit of the hill is fenced round save only an opening left to the east, twelve paces wide; the fence is very singular, being composed of an immense quantity of loose pebble stones, which seem to have been gathered from the bed of the river Eamont." This fence is "twenty yards thick at the base, and rises to an edge about eight feet above the level of the interior plain." "The space within consists of a fine plain of meadow ground, exactly circular, 100 paces in diameter. Inclining a little to the west and from the centre, a large un

hewn stone is standing erect, upwards of eleven feet in height, and twenty-two in circumference around the middle." This is supposed to have been at first a *Druidical Temple*, where the ancient priests of the Britons exercised their religious rites, and afterwards a *gymnasium*, where the wrestlers, racers, and others of the humbler classes performed their exercises. "*Consedere duces, et vulgi stante corona.*" The spectators stood upon the terrace, and at the signal of the heralds, the combatants rushed upon the area from the opposite entrances, "*et media constitit arena,*" *&c.*

BARTON PARISH DIRECTORY.

BARTON TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, Pooley Bridge, Thos. Horn, Postmaster. Letters arrive from all parts at 10-45 a.m., and are despatched, at 2-0 p.m. (Sundays excepted.)

Marked 1, *reside at Pooley Bridge.*

1 Armstrong, Wm. tailor.
Atkinson, Thos. & Joseph, millers, Pooley mill.
1 Bailiff, Chpr. shopkeeper.
1 Bargett, Edwd. joiner.
1 Bewsher, Robt. vict. Crown, (& posting house, joiner, & boat builder.)
Bristow, John Chas. Esq., Eusemire hill.
Hamilton, Wm. F. gent. Elderbeck.
1 Hebson, Wm. shoemaker, (and fishing tackle.)
1 Hebson, Isabella, shopkpr.
1 Horn, Thos. blacksmith.
1 Horn, Mr. Jonathan.
1 Kirkby, Geo. painter and glazier.
Leadman, Capt. David, Beulah house.
Mayhew, Ed. C. Esq. Bowerbank.
Nicholson, Mr. Rt. Bowerbank
Parkin, Wm. Hugh, Esq. Raven Cragg.
Parkin, Anthony, Esq. Sharrowbay.
1 Platt, Mr. Wm. Wilkinson.
1 Smith, F. Weir, surgeon.
1 Thompson, Joseph, tailor.
Varty, Mr. Jph. Beulah house.
Wilson, Amos, master of grammar school.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Jas. Kirkbarrow.
Bell, John, Celleron.
Fiddler, Wm. Thwaite hill.
Grigg, Joseph, Mains house.
Hall, John, Barton vicarage.
Hodgson, Robt. Seat.
Hodgson, Wm. Celleron.
Howe, Thos. Barton church.
Lamb, Jas. Water side house
Lowis, Joseph, Wood side.
Lowthian, Thos. Winder hall.
Pollock, Isaac, Moor end.
Richardson, Jph. Hole house.
Scott, Joseph, Trestermount.
Scott, Thos. Raw head.
Thompson, Henry, Brow.
Thompson, John, Parkfoot.
Turner, John, New house.
* Winder, Jno. Otterstone, & Steward at Ravencragg.

HARTSOP AND PATTERDALE TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, Mr. John Gelderd, Postmaster. Letters arrive from all parts, by a Messenger, at 2-0 p.m., and are despatched at 9-0 a.m.

Marked 1, *reside at Hartsop; and* 2, *at Patterdale.*

Addison, Edward, agent to the Greenside Mining Compy.
Askew, Rev. Hy. Glenridding, rector of Greystoke.
Dobson, Hiram, joiner, Newhouses.
Dobson, Lancelot, shoemaker.
Harrison, Thos vict. Cross Keys.
Hobson, Mr. Wm. Rooking.
Irving, Geo. tailor & grocer.
2 Gelderd, Jno. vict. Family hotel.
1 Grisdale, John, grocer and corn miller.
1 Grisdale, John, shopkeeper.
Lancaster, Jph. boot & shoe maker.
1 Leak, John, blacksmith.
2 Leggett, Rich. joiner, &c.
Mathews, James, clerk to the Green Side Mining Compy.
2 Machell, Wm. vict. White Lion.
Marshall, Wm. Esq. M.P. Patterdale hall.
Mounsey, Daniel, gent. Goldrill cottage.
2 Nelson, Aaron, schoolmaster and librarian.
2 Nelson, Jane, schoolmistress
Pool, Jas. butcher.
Rickarby, Joseph, land agent for Wm. Marshall, Esq.
2 Robinson, Geo. blacksmith.
Robinson, Mr. Thos. Bank cottage.
2 Thompson, Rev. John, incumbent.
1 Thompson, Joseph, tailor.
2 Watson, Thos. blacksmith.
Wilson, Mrs. Sarah, Placefell house.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

1 * Brownrigg, Jas.
Dixon, Birkett, and Robt. Crookbeck.
* Dobson, Benj. New houses.
Donaldson, Jas. Howe.
* Grisdale, Robt. Hartsop hall
* Grisdale, John, Caudlebeck
1 * Grisdale, George.
Grisdale, John, Beckstones.
Hogarth, Wm. Deepdale hall.
Martin, Wm. Side.
* Mounsey, Wm. Deepdale.
* Mounsey, John, Greenbank.
Nicholson, John.
* Nicholson, Joseph, Orion-bank.
1 Pattinson, John.
1 Pattinson, Rt. Town head.
Pattinson, Joseph.
Rotthery, Henry, Elm how.
Thompson, John.
Todhunter, Joseph, Glencoine
Walton, John, Bridge end.

Carriers.

John Dawson, to Penrith, Tuesdays & Fridays.
Michl. Mattison, to Penrith, every Tuesday.

MARTINDALE TOWNSHIP.

Allinson, Thos. vict., Star.
Edmondson, Hugh, vict. Stag and Hounds.
Jackson; John, schoolmaster.
Rigg, George, bobbin manufacturer, Howtown.
Wilkinson, Rev. Thos. H. incumbent of Martindale.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Armstrong, Wm. Bridge end.
Atkinson, Richd. Daw green.
† Green, John.
Green, Thos., Sandwick.
Greenhow, John.
Hebson, Francis.
† Hodgson, Hy. Howsteads.
Jackson, John, Winter craig.
† Jackson, Wm. Howtown.
Kirkpatrick, John.
Lattons, John, Coat.
† Mounsey, Richd. Howtown.
Mounsey, Richd. Bank.
Robinson, John.
Rotthery, Jas. Dale head.
†Sisson, John, Swath beck.
Simpson, Wm.
Thompson, George.
Wilkinson, Henry.
†Wilkinson, Hy. Bouscale.
†Wood, Joseph, Daw green.

SOCKBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Sockbridge; and* 2, *at Tirril.*

2 Appleyard, Mr. John.
2 Bewsher, Jno. vict. Queen's Head.
2 Bowman, Mr. Edm.
1 Carmon, Stephen, butcher.
2 Edgar, Wm. tailor.
2 Gibson, Rev. Thos. vicar of Barton.
2 Hogarth, Thos. blacksmith.
2 Hutchinson, Wm. C. gent.
2 Jackson, Rt. shoemaker.
Longhorn, Joseph, grocer.
Mattison, Wm. gent.
2 Moffatt, Geo. wheelwright.
1 Moore, Thos. joiner.
1 Robinson, Matthew, miller.
Robinson, Rd. parish clerk.
1 Sanders, Miss Sarah.
1 Sanderson, John, gent.
2 Slee, Chas. surgeon.
Slack, Mary, schoolmistress.
2 Thompson, Benjmn. usher, Boarding academy.
2 Thompson, Edm. maltster and brewer.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Bewsher, Roger, Crodd Ing.
† Ellwood, Wm. Thorp.
Harrison, Wm. Green kiln.
1 Jackson, Thos.
Mattison, Jph. Sockbridge hall
Mattison, Thos. High field.
Nicholson, Sarah, Thorp.
Parkinson, Richard.
2 Walker, Joseph.

YANWATH AND EAMONT BRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Eamont Bridge; and* 2, *at Yanwath.*

1 Bird, John, butter & ham dlr
1 Clark, George, governor of the workhouse.
Ellwood, Eliz. vict. Crown.
Mason, John, gent., Bleach-green.
2 Parkin, Wm. Hugh, Esq. Grotto.
Richardson, Isabella, vict. Gate.
Taylor, Jas. miller, South-waite green.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

1 Archer, Sarah.
1 Carruthers, Fras. and Thos. (and millers.)
1 Hodgson, Jno. (& butcher.)
2 †Jackson, Chas. Stephenson, Poplar lodge.
2 †Jackson, Wm.
1 Newton, John.
Parkinson, Rich. Wood house
2 Parker, Wm. & Francis, Yanwath hall.
2 †Perceval, Geo. Yanwath yeat.

BROUGHAM PARISH

Is about five miles in length and from one to three in breadth, and lies at the north-eastern extremity of the West Ward, between the rivers Eden, Eamont, and Lowther, which unite here and bound it on all sides except the south, where it is margined by Clifton, Melthinthorp, and Cliburn. The commons, including Whinfell forest and park, were enclosed and divided upwards of fifty years ago, excepting 900 acres, which have been thickly planted with trees. The soil is generally fertile and in a high state of cultivation. The parish contains about twenty scattered houses, and 249 inhabitants, and the rateable value of its property is £3226. The largest owners of the soil are the Earls of Thanet and Lonsdale, and Lord Brougham.

BROUGHAM CASTLE.—This majestic and venerable ruin, stands on the site of the Roman Station *Brovacum*, near the confluence of the rivers Lowther and Eamont, three quarters of a mile S.E. of Penrith, and thirteen miles N.W. of Appleby. It is evidently of Norman architecture, and its earliest owner recorded in history was John de Veteripont, but in his time it was called the "house of Brougham," so that probably it was not then castellated. According to the Countess of Pembroke, the greater part of it was built and repaired by Roger de Clifford, who caused a stone to be placed over the inner gateway with the following inscription, "This made Roger;" but its ambiguity gave rise to various conjectures relative to its meaning. Some thought that he referred to the building of the castle, while others thought that he referred to the making of his fortune by his marriage with the wealthy daughter of Robert de Veteripont. "The parts of the castle built by Roger appear to have been the tower, at the south west corner, the rampire, the chapel, and the western part of the building which faces the Eamont." His descendant of the same name enlarged and beautified it in 1380, but the whole was nearly demolished by the Scots in 1412. Edward IV., on the overthrow of the Lancaster dynasty, and the attainder of the Cliffords, in 1460, gave this with many other castles to Richard Duke of Gloucester, who resided a short time in Penrith castle, and who, by means the most atrocious, obtained the crown, and held Brougham castle till the decisive battle of Bosworth-field. When Henry Clifford was restored to the estate of his ancestors, he found this, and his other castles in Westmorland, much dilapidated, but he soon got them thoroughly repaired. After this, Brougham appears to have been one of the principal residences of that noble house; and we find that James I., on his return from Scotland in 1617, was entertained here three days by Francis, Earl of Cumberland. Soon after this royal visit the castle is supposed to have been much injured by fire, for an inscription records that it was repaired by the Countess Dowager Pembroke, in 1651, "after it had lain ruinous ever since 1617." The countess died here in 1675. The castle has been since neglected, and though every part except the marble room is now roofless and ruinous, it still wears such a majestic aspect, as recalls the mind to the remembrance of its former grandeur and magnificence.

The entrance was by a michiolated gateway, with iron gates, and nearly

in the centre of the spacious area, within the walls, rises the keep or watch tower, a strong building of excellent masonry. "All the inner apartments are destroyed, except one vault, which we conceive was the dernier retreat for the family in time of assault. The roof of this vault is formed of groined arches, supported by an octagonal pillar in the centre: the whole is elegantly finished with chisel work, and ornamented with sculptured faces and distorted figures." The inner gateway is also vaulted, but is formed with groined arches. The outward gateway is vaulted with common arches. Each gateway had a portcullis. At the south west angle is a strong tower, the under chambers of which are all destroyed. The remains of the chapel appear near the entrance of the south wall. The length of the chapel was thirty-five feet, its width nineteen, and its height from the floor to the ceiling twenty feet. On its south side is a recess composed of three Gothic arches, in a good state of preservation. The flight of steps, which commence with the level of the chapel and terminate at a low door-way, appear as fresh as if only recently put up. To the east of the chapel are ruins of buildings so destroyed that it is impossible to say of what offices they consisted. Not far from the castle is a lofty pillar, called the *Countess's Pillar*, erected in 1656, by Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke, "for a memorial of her last parting in this place with her good and pious mother, Margaret Countess Dowager of Cumberland, the 2nd of April, 1616, in memory whereof she also left an annuity of four pounds, to be distributed to the poor of the parish of Brougham every second day of April for ever, upon the stone thereby." This pillar is adorned with coats of arms, dials, and other embellishments, and is terminated by a small obelisk. The castle passed through the families of Veteripont and Cliffords to the Tuftons, and is consequently now possessed by the Earl of Thanet, "together with the manor and forest of *Oglebird* and Whinfell park, with free chace and warren thereunto belonging."

The paramount authority of the forest of *Oglebird* extends over the parishes of Brougham and Clifton, but whence its name is derived does not appear, unless it be from the family of *Bird*, whose geneology is traced by Sir Wm. Dugdale, from the reign of Richard II. to 1713.

Many coins, altars, and other antiquities have been found near the Roman Station, where the castle stands, and it is said that a town formerly stood here, under the protection of the garrison—a company of *Defensores*—from which circumstance the Saxons called it *Burg-ham*, signifying *Castle-town*. An inscription on an altar found here, in 1602, was read thus by Mr. Horsley: "*Imperatori Cæsari Valerio Constantino Pientissimo Augusto;*" and another thus: "*Deabus Matribus Tramarinis Vexillatio Germanorum pro Salute Reipublicæ votum solvit libens merito.*" The town or village of Brougham was destroyed by the Scots. In one of Mr. Machel's MS. volumes there is the plan of it with the market cross.

In 1333, Edward Baliol, king of Scotland, visited Robert de Clifford, when it is said "they ran a stag by a single greyhound out of Whinfell Park to Redkirk, in Scotland, and back to this place, where being both spent, the stag leaped over the pales, but died on the other side, and the greyhound attempting the same leap, fell, and died on the contrary side." The horns of the stag were nailed upon a tree as a memorial of the circumstance, but

were clandestinely taken away about the middle of the 17th century. Though the length of the chace outrages all probability, yet that a stag was killed here after an extraordinary hunt, there can be no doubt. Both the dog and his antagonist live in the following trite old couplet,—

"Hercules killed Hart-a-Greece,
And Hart-a-Greece killed Hercules."

The tree to this day is called Hart's-horn-tree, and the boundary mark of the property, divided between the two daughters of the last Robert de Veteripont, is still called Harts-horn-sike. From the improbable length of the course, it has been presumed that they only ran to the church of St. Ninian, the Scottish saint, and back again, a distance considered far enough for a greyhound to run.

BROUGHAM CHURCH, dedicated to St. Ninian, is a small low edifice, in a lonely situation, on the south bank of the Eamont, within an angular curve of the stream, nearly two miles E. by N. of the castle, and three miles E. of Penrith. It is vulgarly called *Ninekirks*, and is best known by that name. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10s. 7½d., in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet, and incumbency of the Hon. and Rev. Thos. Edwardes, son of an Irish peer.

At the west end of the parish, near the hall, is another *church or chapel.* It is supposed to be dedicated to St. Wilfred, and was erected for the convenience of the inhabitants who resided far from the parish church. The rectors appear to have formerly performed divine service at each alternately, but the service now performed in the chapel is only for the accommodation of Lord Brougham. These places of worship being in a dilapidated state, were rebuilt by the Countess of Pembroke, in 1658 and 1659, and the chapel has recentiy been much improved and beautified by Lord Brougham. In the interior of the church are so many splendid monuments to the Brougham and other families, with appropriate inscriptions, that even their enumeration does not come within the limit of this work. The interior of the chapel is exceedingly splended. The pulpit is very superb. An elaborate parclose screen divides one part from the other. The altar piece, which has been brought from the continent, is of the most gorgeous character. "In an ambery are a collection of old ecclesiastical vessels of silver gilt, with an enamelled procession cross, and a singularly curious pyx," and the old piscina is still remaining.

BROUGHAM HALL, the seat of Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, and of his brother William Brougham, Esq, stands upon a beautiful eminence near the castle, one mile and a quarter S.E. of Penrith, commanding extensive views of the fertile vales of the Lowther and Eamont, and, from its elevated situation, has been not inaptly termed "*the Windsor of the North.*" It is a lofty pile, with an embrasured parapet, and has a long front to the west, with a terrace of considerable breadth extending from north to south. The six Gothic windows of the great hall, or principal apartment, are filled with painted and stained glass, of old German manufacture. The dimensions of this magnificent apartment are from forty to fifty feet in length, by twenty in width, and twenty in height, with an oaken roof resting on spandrels,

brightened up by gold and brilliant colours, lately renovated. Here are several suits and demi-suits of armour, and various other relics of antiquity, and objects of intense interest. In one of the bedrooms is a ponderous bedstead of carved oak, thickly covered with the heraldries of the Talbots. It came originally from Sheffield castle, and was perhaps once occupied by Mary Queen of Scots. The shrubberies and pleasure grounds are extensive, and are laid out with great taste. In a recess, near a fine spring, there was some years ago, a *hermit's cell*, a small circular building, covered with thatch, lined with mosses of various kinds, and furnished with matted seats, painted glass windows, with the usual characteristics of a recluse, as the hour-glass, cross, and beads, and a scull, but this has lately been thrown or taken down. On the brink of the Lowther stands a thatched edifice, with two rooms, one of which contains a collection of curious prints, and specimens of natural history, with a gallery, for the convenience of anglers; the other is the residence of a servant. An extensive wood, forming the segment of a circle, covers the bank, which rises gently from the meadows below, to a level with the terrace, and, when in foliage, casts an air of grandeur over the whole scene.

The MANOR OF BROUGHAM was, at an early period, the seat and property of the family *de Burgham*, or Brougham, the elder branch of which appears to have ended in three daughters, who, in the reigns of Edward I. and II, were married to John Godberd, William Crackenthorpe, and Henry Ryden, amongst whom the manor was separated into three divisions. It continued to be held by three distinct families for about 350 years, till it was united in the family of *Bird*, who were seated at Croglin, as early as the year 1200. They removed to Brougham hall, in the reign of Henry V., when one of them married an heiress of the Ryden, or Redding family. The last of the Birds, of Brougham hall, or *Bird's Nest*, as it was then called, was James Bird, who possessed one third of the manor by inheritance, and the rest by purchase. He was an eminent lawyer and antiquary, and was for several years steward to the Countess of Pembroke, and afterwards to the Earl of Thanet. Though he had nine sons who arrived at "man's estate," he died without a male heir, and the manor was sold, in 1726, by his three grand daughters, to John Brougham Esq., of Scales, commonly called Commissioner Brougham, for £5000. He thus regained the ancient property of his family, who had removed to Blackhall and Scales, in Cumberland. John Brougham, Esq., was succeeded by his nephew, Henry, grandfather of the present Lord Brougham.

HORNBY HALL, now occupied by a farmer, was long the seat of the *Birkbeck family*, having been granted in the reign of Edward VI. to Edward Birkbeck, Esq., by Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. It is situated near the church. Mr. Simon Birkbeck, of this place, was an eminent preacher of the 17th century.

WOODSIDE, a small hamlet belonging to Brougham Castle, is situate near the confluence of the Eden and Eamont, two miles N.W. by N. of Temple-Sowerby. Brougham Hall stands in this hamlet, which, in 1422, contained "five messuages, worth nothing yearly beyond reprises; twenty-four acres of arable land, and nine acres of meadow, worth 6d. per acre.

Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux, the present owner of the Brougham estate, was born in Edinburgh, about the year 1780. As a barrister he was for many years very popular on the northern circuit, where he shared the employ with Sir James Scarlet, afterwards Lord Abinger, proving himself a mighty counterpoise to the weight of that gentleman's legal knowledge, talent, eloquence, and influence." By his able defence of the persecuted Queen Caroline, he gained the affection of his fellow-subjects "to an extent almost unparalleled, and his resolute attempts to throw open the corrupt arcana of the benevolent institutions of the country are duly appreciated by a discerning public." He is a voluminous author, and many of his works "discover the varied nature of his studies, and how well he has furnished his mind with the diversities of natural and artificial, as well as legal and political, science." He shows, by the productions of his pen, a mind capable of grasping at any subject, however large in its dimensions, or minute in its details. In all his works he is evidently much more intent upon the matter than the manner, yet his illustrations are very appropriate. He first took his seat in the House of Commons for the borough of Camelford, and made three unsuccessful attempts to become a Knight of the Shire for Westmorland. He was raised to the peerage by William IV., and was for some time Chancellor of England. But of late years he has been charged with political tergiversation to such an extent that his popularity as a statesman is nearly gone.

"In Conrad's form seems little to admire,
Though his dark eyebrow shades a glance of fire;
Yet on the whole, who paus'd to look again,
Saw more than marks the crowd of vulgar men,
And oft perforce his rising lip reveals
The haughtier thought it curbs, but scarce conceals.
There breathe but few whose aspect might defy
The full encounter of his searching eye."— BYRON.

BROUGHAM PARISH DIRECTORY.

Right Hon. Lord Henry Brougham and Vaux, Brougham Hall.
Brougham, William, Esq. Brougham Hall.
Edwardes, Hon. & Rev. Thos. rector.
Fawcett, Thos. farm bailiff, Ash hill.
Graham, John, farm bailiff.
Hindson, Wm., farm bailiff.
Jameson, John, solr. Moor houses and Penrith.
Richardson, John, blacksmith, Lightwater.
White, John, head gardener, Brougham.

Farmers.

Atkinson, John, Whinfell.
Dawson, Wm. Woodside.
Graham, John, Hospital farm
Green, Hannah, Woodside.
Hutchinson, John, Brougham castle.
Hutchinson, Geo. (yeo.) Wood side.
Nelson, Thos., Hornby hall.
Richardson, Thos. Whinfell.
Robinson, John, Wethericks.
Thwaites, John, Woodside.
Topping, Isaac, Moorhouses.

CLIBURN PARISH

Is bounded on the east, south, and west, by the parish of Morland, and on the north by the parishes of Lowther, Clifton, and Brougham, the latter of which completely surrounds the farm of 365 acres, called *Winderwath*, though a member of Cliburn. This farm, which is the property of Miss Salmonds, is occupied by Mr. James Atkinson. The village of *Cliburn*, which is the only assemblage of houses in the parish, is situate six miles S.E. of Penrith, on the Leeth rivulet, which rises near Shap, and flows in a circuitous route to the Eden, receiving at Cliburn Mill, the brook called Lyvennet, which rises near Orton Moor. On the 2nd of February, 1822, the river Eden, and most of its tributary streams, were swollen to a greater height than was ever before remembered. The water was about three feet

deep in Appleby church, and it also entered the gaol, court house, and many other buildings in that town. In this great and destructive flood the bridges at Temple-Sowerby, Cliburn Mill, Cliburn, Eastfield, and Beckfoot, were all broken down; and those at Coupland Beck, Kirkby-Thore, Long Marton, and Bolton, were much damaged. The rebuilding and repairing of these bridges cost the county upwards of £7000. The Cliburn bridges are now built of red freestone, which abounds in the neighbourhood. In 1598 a market was held here, at the place called Gilshauglin, while the plague raged at Appleby, from which town it is distant seven miles.

The manor was anciently in two divisions, denominated Cliburn Talebois, and Cliburn Hervey—names doubtless derived from its owners; but, after passing through several families, it was mortgaged to Sir John Lowther, surnamed *The Rich*, and now belongs to his descendant, the Earl of Lonsdale. The Cliburns seem to have flourished here for above two centuries. Robert de Cliburn was Knight of the Shire for Westmorland, in the 7th and 10th of Richard II. In 1577, Richard Cliburn built the hall, as appears by an inscription over the door.

The Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a small ancient edifice, on an elevation near the bank of the Leeth rivulet. It is now (1849) undergoing repairs. Though it was appropriated to St. Mary's Abbey, in York, in A.D. 1248, it still continues a *rectory*, and has been from an early period in the patronage of the succeeding bishops of Carlisle. The benefice is valued in the king's books at £9. 1s. 5½d., and was subsequently certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, at £40. 10s. The rector has thirty acres of ancient glebe; and, on the enclosure of the common, in 1807, there were 189 acres allotted, as a commutation for the tithes of the parish, and ten and a half acres for the endowment of a school, which was built by subscription, 1809. The Rev. William Jackson, D.D., chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, is the present rector, collated in 1841, on the death of John Robinson, D D.

The rateable value of the parish is £1754., and the largest owners of the soil are Mrs. Salmonds, the Earls of Thanet and Lonsdale, Mr. Geo. Workman, and Mr. Richard Temple. The hall, now a farm house, although much modernized, bears many traces of antiquity.

CLIBURN PARISH DIRECTORY.

Ben, Benj. tailor.
Coulstone, John, vict. Royal Arms.
Mc. Donald, Donald, vict. Joiners' arms.
Dixon, Rev. John, curate of Cliburn.
Fidler, Thos. tailor.
Pearson, John, blacksmith.
Richardson, Henry, grocer & schoolmaster.
Railton, John, joiner.
Towers, John, blacksmith.
Wooff, Mrs. Jane.

Farmers. ‡ *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Jas. Winderwath.
Braithwaite, — (& miller.)
Byers, Joseph.
Coulstone, Henry.
Dalton, Margaret.
‡Dobson, Joseph,
Dobson, Joseph.
Dalton, Wm.
‡Furnass, Michael.
‡Pearson, Richard.
‡Robinson, Thos.
Sawer, George.
Thompson, John.
Thompson, Thos.
Waisting, Thos.
Watson, Saml. & John, Cliburn hall.
Watson, Wm.
Wills, John.
*Workman, Geo. Shawhouse.

CLIFTON PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the west by the river Lowther, and on all other sides by the parishes of Brougham and Lowther. It comprises about 1662 acres of land, forming a triangular area, and the soil is refreshed by several good springs, some of which are of a petrifying nature. It contains a quarry of freestone and another of magnesian limestone, and its population in 1841 amounted to 288, most of whom are resident in the village of Clifton, and in the small hamlets of High and Low Dykes. The rateable value of the property is about £2700.

CLIFTON is a pleasant village in the vale of Lowther, two and a quarter miles S.S.E. of Penrith, near Cat Crag, a remarkable cliff, which was formerly the resort of wild cats. The *church*, dedicated either to St. Cuthbert or St. Nicholas, is a small antique building, of the style of architecture which prevailed in the 13th century. In one of the three small windows at the east end of the chancel is a very ancient portrait of *Eleanor Engayne*, who died about the year 1395, and who was a benefactress to the inhabitants of this parish. The benefice is a *rectory*, valued in the king's books at £8. 3s. 4d., in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Wood, M.A., who was instituted in 1847. Since A.D. 1303, there have been twenty-five rectors instituted into this living. When Clifton Moor was enclosed, in 1812, the landowners commuted for the tithes of the parish, by allotting nine acres of the common land to the rectory, and by a subscription of £5,600., with which an estate of 175 acres was purchased at Bowness, in Cumberland.

Clifton Moor is celebrated in the novel of Waverley, as the scene of a skirmish in 1745, between the troops of William, Duke of Cumberland, and the rebels, in their retreat to Scotland, when about sixteen were killed on both sides, and several wounded. But the accounts given of the number slain are very contradictory. Colonel, afterwards Lieuteuant General Honeywood, of Honeygill castle, was taken up for dead, having received several dangerous wounds in his head after his scull-cap was beaten off. For a full and authentic account of this romantic enterprise of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, see a work on the "Occupation of Carlisle, in 1745," recently published by G. G. Mounsey, Esq.

The *manor of Clifton* includes all the parish. It was given in the reign of Henry II., by Sir Hugh Morville, one of Thomas à Becket's assassins, to Gilbert de Engayne, with whose descendents it continued till their heiress, Eleanor, in 1364, carried it in marriage to William de Wyberg, of St. Bees, in Cumberland, to whose descendant the hall and demesne still belong, but the manor being mortgaged to the Lowthers, and never redeemed, is the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. *Clifton hall*, now used as a sort of out-office, or kitchen, to a farm house, was formerly a fine turreted mansion, supposed to have been built by the Engaynes, who, as well as the Wybergs, long resided here. A considerable portion of it has been demolished, a sort of tower, with a turret on one of the corners, being the only part now remaining. The Wyberghs suffered greatly in the civil wars of Charles I., and one of them

Thomas Wybergh, Esq., of St. Bees, was in the list of delinquents, as they were called, whose estates were ordered to be sold by Cromwell's parliament, in 1652.

For an account of the Roman altar, found near the Clifton station of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, see page 54.

The Rev. Robert Patten, chaplain to General Forster, in the rebellion of 1715, was buried in Clifton church, in 1733. The Rev. Christopher Airey, author of a treatise on Logic, who died in 1670, was a native of this parish. Dr. John Robinson, late rector, who died in 1840, and lies interred in the chancel of this church, was a profound scholar, and an ingenious antiquary. He spent much time in collecting materials for a new history of this county, and was author of some useful works. In 1764, Mary Scott, left £40., for the encouragement of a schoolmaster at Clifton, and the interest is now paid by Thomas Scott, Esq., Brent House, Penrith. In 1841, it was augmented with £23., viz., £10. given by the late Earl of Lonsdale, £3. by Lord Brougham, £2. by the Rev. Joseph Wood, the rector, and £6. contributed by the principal inhabitants, making the master's salary now £25. per annum, for which he teaches fifteen free scholors. Mr. Joseph Walker is the present master.

CLIFTON PARISH DIRECTORY.

Bailey, John, boot & shoe mkr.
Barr, Sarah, vict. Crown.
Barr, Wm. boot & shoe mkr.
Brown, David, civil engineer and surveyor.
Elliot, Christopher, joiner & wheelwright.
Elliot, Jas. joiner & wheelwrt.
Elliot, Wm. builder.
Graham, Mrs. Frances.
Harding, Chpr. dish turner.
Hayes, Mrs.
Hogarth, Wm. gent. Clifton cottage.
Kershaw, Wm. blacksmith.
Liddell, Mr. Joseph.
Lowis, Joseph, grocer.
Mounsey, Mr. Jno. Buckholme lodge.
Thompson, John, vict., Duke of Cumberland, & horse & cattle dealer.
Procter, Mrs.
Shaw, Jas. treasurer to the West Ward Union.
Shields, Wm. baker.
Strong, John, beerhouse.
Walker, Jph. schoolmaster.
Waisting, Mrs. Mary.
Wharton, Thos., bacon dlr.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
Winter, Mrs. Mary,
Wood, Rev. Joseph, M.A., rector.
Wood, Saml. toll gate.
Workman, Misses Lucy & Mary.

Farmers. ‡ *are Yeomen.*

‡Abbot, Chpr. Abbot lodge.
Bird, Wm.
Collin, Geo. Clifton hall.
Collin, Thos.
‡Copley, John.
Dalton, John.
Dickinson, Mary.
Huggins, Isaac.
Irving, Robt.
James, Wm., Whinnyrigg.
Kirkpatrick, Wm. Brownhow
Kitchen, Thos. Clifton moor.
Richardson, Geo. Airey hill.
‡Robinson, John, Tarn hill.
Robinson, John, Clifton dykes
Wills, Thos. Clifton Lowdykes
‡Workman, Thos.

CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH PARISH

Is generally a fertile and open district, except at its southern extremity, which forms part of the wild and mountainous township of Birkbeck Fells. It is nearly six miles in length and three in breadth, and is bounded by the parishes of Shap, Orton, Appleby St. Lawrence, and Morland. It contains an abundance of limestone, and is divided into the four townships of Crosby-Ravensworth, Mauld's Meaburn, Reagill, and Birkbeck Fells, and its population in 1841 amounted to 909 souls. The value of its lands and buildings, in 1845, was £7313., and its rateable value is £6466. 6s. 3d.

CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH village is situated near the source of the Lyvennet rivulet, four miles E. by N. of Shap, and five miles S.W. of Appleby. The term Crosby, from the Latin *crux*, a cross, and *by*, a town or village, is the primitive denomination of several places, but it is invariably followed by some distinctive appellation. It is probable that it originated from the circumstance of crosses being generally erected in commemoration of the visit of some distinguished preacher of the christian religion to those places. Historians inform us that St. Paulinus baptized 12,000 individuals in one day, in the river Swale, and if he visited the town of Penrith, as several writers are of opinion, it would seem likely that he might come up by Crosby-Ravensworth, and Crosby-Garret, and preach in those places on his way to Swaledale. His presence at Dewsbury is attested by a cross, and at Whalley there are three crosses, to which tradition has with one voice assigned the office of commemorating the same event. The distinctive appellation—Ravensworth, was in ancient times frequently written Ravenswath, and sometimes Ravensthwaite, but whether it had its name from the Danish standard, *Raffen*, or from its being formerly the resort of *ravens*, or from the situation of the place, has not been ascertained. The word *thwaite*, which signifies a level ground inclosed with hills and wood, may be appropriately enough applied to this secluded valley. Rateable value, £2050. 16s. 6½d. The soil belongs to various proprietors, many of whom are resident yeomen. (See Directory.)

The *church*, dedicated to St. Lawrence or St. Leonard, is a handsome fabric, "rebuilt between the years 1809 and 1816, chiefly at the expense of the following gentlemen, who gave the sums attached to their names, viz., William Dent, Esq., £500.; Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., £250.; John Dent, Esq., £150.; William Thwaites, Esq., £100.; and Robert Burra, Esq., £50, all of London. In addition to these liberal donations, the Earl of Lonsdale, being the impropriator, gave the oak timber, and rebuilt the chancel and the north aisle or porch, the latter of which belongs to the manorial mansion, an ancient tower building near the church, overshadowed with trees, and formerly moated round." In the reign of Henry I. it was given by Torphin de Alverstain, together with two carucates and 140 acres of land adjoining, to Whitby Abbey; and the appropriation was confirmed by Popes Gregory IX. and Honorius III. After the dissolution, the rectory was purchased by the Bellinghams, who sold it, with their family estate, to Col. James Grahme, with whose daughter they were carried in marriage to Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Berkshire, who sold the rectory to the Lowthers, but retained the advowson, so that Lady Howard, of Levens, is the patroness of the vicarage. It is valued in the king's books at £7. 13s. 4d, and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, at £35. 12s 7d., but, in 1721, was augmented with land at Lazonby, purchased with £200. given by Col. Grahme, and £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. The present vicar is the Rev. George Frederick Weston, instituted in 1848. Amongst the vicars of the parish since 1747, are George Williamson, presented in that year, by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; Samuel Reveley, presented in 1783, by Lady Andover; Joseph Briscoe, presented by the Hon. Col. Howard, in 1812; Salisbury Everard, and Edward Carus Wilson; and

the total number of vicars, since 1303, is twenty-one. Walter, who was elected Bishop of Carlisle, in 1223, constituted a perpetual vicar in this church, and allotted to him the altarage, and twenty acres of land with two tofts, on condition that he paid 20s a year to the monks of Whitby, who were also to have the tithe of wool and lamb of the whole parish, with two-thirds of the tithe of the village of Meaburn. In 1845, the tithes were commuted for £142. 6s. 4d., viz., rectorial, £98. 3s. 3½d., and vicarial, £44. 3s. 0½d.

The *manor* of Crosby-Ravensworth passed from the Alverstains to the Hastings, Threlkelds, and Pickerings; the latter of whom sold it, with part of the demesne, in the reign of James I., to Sir John Lowther; to whose descendant, the Earl of Lonsdale, it now belongs, but the estates called Bank and Row, on the east side of the Lyvennet rivulet, form part of Mrs. Howard's manor of Garthorn, most of which is in Asby parish. The park, in which Sir Lancelot Threlkeld kept his deer, lies a little south of the village. It is now called *Crosby Gill*, and is said to have been enclosed with a wall three yards high. A little south of this place is *Black Dub*,* where King Charles II. halted and regaled his army, on his hasty march from Scotland, in 1651. This solitary spring, which is the source of the Lyevennet, is surrounded on all sides by uninclosed moors, and though this place is now so silent and deserted, it was once the great thoroughfare from Scotland, through Lancashire, to the metropolis of England. On the 13th August, 1843, a rustic obelisk was erected here, to commemorate the circumstance of King Charles and his Scottish army having dined there, and drunk of the waters of the spring. The obelisk has on one side the following inscription, carved by Mr. Thomas Bland, of Reagill:—

Here, at Black Dub, the source of the Lyevennet, Charles II. *regaled his army, on their march from Scotland, August 8th,* A.D. 1651.

On the east of Crosby Gill, is *Penhurrock*, a remarkable heap of stones, supposed to cover the remains of an ancient Briton. The British word *pen* signifies a head or summit, and the Saxon word *hurrock* means a heap of stones.

The *village school* was endowed in 1630, by the Rev. William Willan, with £100., and, in 1114, was rebuilt by William Dent, Esq., who, in conjunction with Viscountess Andover, Robert Dent, Esq., and William Wilkinson, Esq., endowed it with £500., which, in the year 1800, was invested in the South Sea annuities, as also was £47. 10s. given by other benefactors. Besides the interest of these sums the master has £12. a year from two fields, purchased about fifty years ago with £145. of the original school stock, and 20s. a year from Mauld's Meaburn Hill estate, left in 1749 by Edward Thwaites, who also left 10s. yearly to buy books for the poor scholars. There is also a girls' school in this village, endowed by subscription in 1830, when the school house was built on land given by Mr. George Gibson, who also contributed largely to the endowment fund. For the other benefactions belonging to this parish, see page 197.

* Dub, in the Westmorland dialect, signifies a piece of water.

Gilts is a hamlet in this township, near Blasterfield, and the source of the Lyvennet, two miles N. of Orton.

BIRKBECK FELLS township is a large mountainous district, partly in the parishes of Shap and Orton, containing about thirty scattered houses, distant from three to five miles and a half S. by E. of Shap, and forming a lordship within the manor of Crosby-Ravensworth, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. Most of the tenements have been sold to freehold, the lord reserving only the royalties, and suit of mill after the 20th multure, and power to enclose 200 acres of the common, and should the tenants agree to enclose the remainder of the common, the lord is to receive 6d. an acre as rent. The rateable value of Birkbeck Fells is £353. 13s. 2d.

SHAP WELLS are situated at Lodge How, a wild, heathy, and desolate eminence, in that part of Birkbeck Fells, which is within this parish, three miles and a half S. by E. of Shap, half a mile E. of the great high road leading from Kendal to Carlisle, and about 150 yards W. of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Dr. Burn, who wrote about seventy years ago, says, "by the side of the river Berbeck, was discovered some few years ago a spa water, now known by the name of Shap Well, to which in the summer season, is a considerable resort. It is impregnated with sulphur, and smells like rotten eggs, or the barrel of a musket just fired, and hath been found serviceable in scorbutic disorders." In 1828, a chemical analysis and medical treatise of this spa was published by Dr. Alderson, of West-house, Yorkshire, who was assisted in the composition of the work, by Dr. Fyfe, lecturer on chemistry in Edinburgh. The doctor, in his preface, says, that its operation is milder than the Harrogate purgative spa, and much more active than Gilsland water, and that it will be found in many essential respects superior to the Middleton spring, and greatly to be preferred to the waters of Croft. Indeed, it is said that there is not a medicated spring in the kingdom more generally efficacious than the Shap spa, in rousing the energies of the debilitated stomach, and inspiring the whole frame with a new animation, giving to the blanched and cadaverous cheek, the glow of health, and to the turgid and spiritless eye, the sparkle of life and energy. The water is remarkable for the great quantity of *saline matter* which it contains, there being in every pint, wine measure, 26.26 *grains of muriate of lime*, 14.62 *grains of muriate of soda*, 4.68 *grains of sulphate of soda*, 0.92 *grains of carbonate of soda*, 0.7 *grains of carbonate of lime, with traces of iron*, 0.1 *grain of selica*, 1.0 *grain of vegetable matter, and* 0.5 *cubic inch of carbonic acid, with, it is supposed*, 00.02 *grains of magnesia, making the total quantity of saline matter* 75.5 *grains*. Dr. Granville, in his work entitled "The Spas of England," speaking of the Shap spa, says, that the presence of *sulphuretted hydrogen gas* in the water is made manifest by its taste and smell, its deposition, its action upon lead and iron, and lastly on the oil paint in the bath room. It approaches nearer to the quality of the celebrated *Leamington water* than any other yet analyzed in England. Here is a good *hotel* with every convenience for the accommodation of visitors; and a range of extensive builings, containing hot and cold baths, have recently been erected. The spa is easy of access, and within a few hours' ride of the lakes of Haweswater, Ulswater,

and Windermere, and its immediate vicinity presents a variety of the most delightful scenery, so gratifying to the curiosity of the mind, and at the same time, conducing to the health of the body, for the great importance of recreation and mental excitement to invalids, who are not unfrequently predisposed to mope in gloomy apathy, from the absence of interesting objects to rouse them to exertion, is now universally admitted. On a hill north of the hotel is an octagonal column, surmounted by a richly ornamented capital "to commemorate," as the inscription records, "the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of these realms, June 20th, 1837." It was erected in 1842, and including the base and capital is twenty-three feet six inches high, and the statue is six feet two inches high, making a total of twenty-nine feet eight inches. On the north panel is a beautiful wreath of palm and olive, emblematic of peace and plenty, surmounted by the Lowther Arms; on the west panel is represented, in bass relief, the British Lion, with its paw resting upon a figure of the globe; and on the east panel, a graceful figure of the goddess Hygeia, pouring medicinal waters from a goblet, into a shell, held by an aged invalid. This affecting piece of work must be the production of a reflective and comprehensive mind. The design is exceedingly chaste, and the contrast between the elegant figure of the goddess and that of the enfeebled supplicant is beautifully imagined. The statue of Britannia is also a work of great merit. In the anatomy of the figure, and the adjustment of the draperies into graceful broad folds, the sculptor has been admirably successful. The bass-relievos and statue are the work and gratuitous contribution of Mr. Thomas Bland, of Reagill, a self-taught artist. The pillar was designed by Mr. Mawson, of Lowther, architect.

The mineral waters spring from a bank near the junction of the old red sandstone and the alternate slate rocks, which here assume the form of a fell-spar porphyry, and conglomerate,—the source being probably contained in some beds of shale, subordinate to the old red sandstone, or it may be secreted in pyrytous beds, subordinate to the old slate formation.

MAULD'S MEABURN village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lyvennet, in a fine rich vale of pastures, four miles and a half E. by N. of Shap. A fair for horses, sheep, and cattle was established here in 1828, to be held yearly on the Monday before Easter. In the township is a stinted common of 250 acres, called *cow-close*, belonging to thirty-two land owners. *Grayber*, an open field containing 122 acres, was enclosed and divided in 1818. About three miles lower down the vale, in the parish of Morland, is King's Meaburn, which, with the intermediate space and this village, anciently formed one manor, called Meaburn, or Medburn, but being forfeited by Sir Hugh Morville, for assisting in the assassination of the sainted Thomas à Becket, one half of it was escheated to the crown, and hence the name King's Meaburn. The other portion was settled upon *Maud*, sister of Sir Hugh's, and wife of William de Veteripont, one of the Norman adventurers who came into England with the conqueror. Mauld's Meaburn passed from the Veteriponts to the families of *Frauncey*, and *Vernon*, but has been held by the Lowthers since the reign of James I., and is now possessed by the present Earl of Lonsdale. The other principal land-

owners are W. Dent, Esq , Messrs. Salkeld, J. Betham, and J. Richardson. Rateable value, £1970. 13s. 10½.

Witherslack is a hamlet in this township, three miles and a half east of Shap.

Joseph Addison, A.M., who was born at Mauld's Meaburn, in 1632, and educated at Appleby school, was, after the restoration, made chaplain to the garrison at Tangier, in Barbary, where he wrote a description of the eastern parts of Africa, which he published on his return, in 1670. He was subsequently promoted to the rectory of Milston, a prebend of Salisbury, the archdeaconry of Coventry, and deanery of Lichfield, where he died in 1703, having written several learned works, amongst which are a "Treatise on the state of the Jews," and an "Essay on the Nature and Tendency of the Mahometan Religion."

Joseph Addison, son of the above, was the celebrated author of *Cato* and other dramatic pieces, and the share which he had in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, is known to nearly every reader. He received his early education at the Charter House, from whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford, where he first distinguished himself by his Latin compositions in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*. His first English publication was a copy of verses to Mr. Dryden, which was followed by a translation of Virgil's fourth Georgic. The government allowed him £300. a year during his travels through several parts of Europe, an account of which he published on his return. He succeeded the renowned Mr. Locke, as Commissioner of Appeals, and was ultimately made Secretary of State. He died in 1719, in the 49th year of his age.

REAGILL, anciently called Renegill, is a pleasant village and township, three miles N.E. of Shap. It was granted, in the 13th of King John, by Robert de Veteripont, to Shap Abbey, but after the dissolution was given to Thomas, Lord Wharton, from whose descendants, the manor and demesne passed by purchase to Sir John Lowther, and are consequently now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. There was formerly a chapel here, at a place called *Chapel Garth*. In 1733, Rev. Randal Randerson left £120. for the endowment of a free school at Reagill, and at the enclosure, in 1803, an allotment of twenty-eight acres was awarded for the like purpose. Joseph Thwaites, Esq., of London, has also been a liberal benefactor to this school which is now taught by Mr. John Bell. Rateable value, £1285. 16s. Besides the resident landowners, distinguished in the directory, there are also a few non-resident proprietors, the largest of whom are the Earl of Lonsdale, Thomas Salkeld, Esq., Richard Gibson, Esq , Mrs. Nicholson and Mr. H. Wilkinson.

CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH PARISH DIRECTORY.

BIRBECK FELLS TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Scout Green.*

Gibson, Robt. vict., Shap Wells Inn.
1 Wharton, Jas. miller.

Farmers. ‡ *are Yeomen.*

1 Barnett, Christopher.
1 Barnett, Thos.
Barnett, Wm. Sproatgill.
Close, Jas. Scales.
Dodd, John, Gibsonhill.
‡Hayton, Edward, Gill.
Jackson, Wm. & John.
Lowis, John, Stoneygill.
Mounsey, Thos. Beckhead.
1 Nicholson, John
Tebay, John, Haybanks.
Waugh, John, Salterwath.

CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Francis, shoemaker.
Atkinson, John, grocer.
Bowman, Isabella, grocer.
Gelding, Joseph, grocer.
Grayson, Wm. shoe maker.
Harrison, Joseph, shoemkr.
Horswell, John, stonemason.
Johnson, Thos. blacksmith.
Loy, John, vict. Butchers' arms.
Relph, John, joiner.
Reveley, Miss Ruth.
Richardson, Rebecca, grocer.
Richardson, Wm. joiner.
Rigg, Henry, clog & patten maker.
Salkeld, Wm. tailor.
Salkeld, Wm. post-master.
Sutherland, Jno. schoolmaster
Weston, Rev. G. F., A.B., vicarage.
Yare, Thos. vict. Rising Sun.

Farmers. • *are Owners.*

•Atkinson, John.
Bowman, Thos. & miller.
Ellwood, John, Blasterfield.
•Gibson, Thos. Oddendale.
Hewertson, Ann, Crosby hall.
Hewertson, Matthew.
•Holme, Thos. Bells woodfoot
•Kitchen, Joseph.
•Langhorn, Hy. Dalebank.
Loy, Jas. Bank.
•Loy, John.
Nicholson, Rt. jun. Low row.
Nicholson, Robt. Gilts.
Nixon, Jonathan.
Potter, George, Oddendale.
•Rawes, John.
Rigg, John, Slacks.
Rigg, Jonathan.
Richardson, Robt. Dalebank.
Taylor, Thos. & Robt. Crosby gill.
•Taylor, Edw. Bank.
Thwaytes, Jno. Harber house
Scott, Robt. Oddendale.
Workman, Jas.
Workman, Margaret.

MAULD'S MEABURN TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Wickerslack.*

Bowman, Chpr. blacksmith.
Dent, Mr. Robt. Nicholson, Flass.
Furnass, Abraham, vict. Mason's Arms.
Pearson, Robt. schoolmaster.
Robinson, Robt. miller, Meaburn mill.
Smith, John, vict. Bay horse.
Winskill, Wm. grocer.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Wm. Littlebeck.
Atkinson, Matthew, Grayber.
•Bailiff, Wm.
•Betham, Jas.
Brogden, Jas. Whitber.
Dixon, John & Sons, Train-bands.
Ellwood, Thos. Crabstick.
Fallowfield, Michael.
•Holme, Jonathan & Son, Brackenslack.
Lancaster, Geo. Crabstick.
Pollister, John, Roans.
•Richardson, John.
Salkeld, Wm. Lancaber.
Salkeld, Thos. Meaburn Hall
•Salkeld, Wm.
•Salkeld, John.
Salkeld, Wm.
1 Savage, John, Lofterance.
Scaife, Lancelot.
Swainson, Jas.
1 Swainson, Thos.
Thwaytes, John, Holesfoot.
Thwaytes, Thos.
Thwaytes, Lancelot.
Turner, Thos.
Whitehead, Thos. Craktrees.
Winter, George.

REAGILL TOWNSHIP.

Bell, John, schoolmaster.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Jas.
•Bland, John.
•Bland, Wm. Wyburn.
•Bland, Thos.
Carr, Robt. Threaplands.
Fallowfield, Wm. & Jas. Plowrigg.
Gasgarth, John.
Holme, Barbara, Brunskew.
Potts, Robt.
Rigg, Henry, Castle how.
Ruddock, Jas. Turnbank.
Smith, Wm. Wintertarn.
Thwaytes, Lancelot.
Wilkinson, Jas. Lowfield.

LOWTHER PARISH

COMPRISES a fertile district, three miles in length and two in breadth, bounded on the west by the river Lowther, on the north by the parish of Clifton, on the east by the parish of Morland, and on the south by those of Bampton and Shap. It comprehends the *manors* of Lowther, Hackthorp, Melkinthorp, and Whale, all belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, and in

1841 contained a population of 470 souls. The annual value of the property of the parish has been estimated at nearly £4500. For charities see page 197.

LOWTHER CASTLE, the princely mansion of the Earl of Lonsdale, stands upon the site of the ancient hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1720, nearly in the centre of a beautiful park, of 600 acres, about four miles and a half S. of Penrith, seven miles N.N.W. of Shap, four miles E. of Pooley Bridge, on the E. side of the delightful vale of Lowther, and half a mile W. of the high road leading from Kendal to Carlisle. The foundation of the present magnificent and elegant mansion, which combines in itself the majestic effect of a fortification with the splendour of a palace, was laid in 1802, by the late Lord Lonsdale, from a design by Sir Robert Smirke. Its numerous towers, of different shapes and elevations, are crested with battlements, and pierced with slit windows, and the vivid freshness of the pale freestone with which it is built, gives great richness to all these harmonious masses of architecture. In the approach to the castle from the north, the eye, sweeping over an extensive and well wooded park, finally rests on the castellated building, the grand entrance to which is by a rich Gothic portico, surmounted by an embattled parapet, looped curtains, and flying turrets, rising gradually one above another in great variety. The length of this front is 420 feet, and it is in the style of architecture which prevailed in the 14th century, having before it a strong rampart, forming a semi-polygon, flanked at the angles by circular bastions, below which a large area is enclosed by a parapet wall, with a covert wall, and turreted bastions at the corners. The centre is guarded by two strong octagonal loop-holed towers, and at the entrance is a porter's lodge, with a double gate and postern. In the front of this northern façade is a terrace, 500 feet long, and ninety wide, from which a grand view is obtained of Penrith beacon, and the noble mountains at a still greater distance. The southern front forms a remarkable contrast with the northern, being built in the decorated Gothic cathedral style, with pointed mullioned windows, delicate pinnacles, niches, and cloisters, and the scene of this front accords well with the solemn character of the edifice. A lawn of emerald green and velvet softness is enclosed by evergreens and ornamental shrubs, and by timber of the loftiest growth. The interior of the castle is fitted up with corresponding taste and splendour. There is a plentiful use of British oak carved with Gothic ornaments in the furniture and wainscotting of the rooms. "The staircase, which ascends in the central tower, is extremely fine—from the architecture, the stained glass, the figures, the rich wood of the balustrades, and the solid brass with which the rail is covered. There are a few good pictures in the house, and an ostentatious display of massive plate." A beautiful flower garden is separated from the park by a sunk fence, and from the south front, winding alleys, arched by lofty and stately trees, lead to *Lowther Terrace*, below which the river Lowther pursues its devious course, 'twixt flowery meads, stately trees, sometimes hiding its pellucid waters beneath the umbrageous foliage which skirts its banks, and anon peeping through the matted branches, in the full glow of picturesque beauty. From the great tower there is an extensive and panoramic view of the surrounding country, with the lofty Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and many other

distant mountains, rearing their towering heads to the skies; and a promenade on the terrace on a still summer's evening, under a clear blue sky, is a rich treat to an admirer of the works of the Almighty.

LOWTHER FAMILY.—Burn says that the name of this family, as well as that of the parish, is derived from the river *Lauder*, a British word, signifying clear water, while another writer asserts that it is a corruption of *Gled-dwr*, a limpid stream. But whether they gave name to the river, or took the name of the river, would now be difficult to determine, and the only argument in favor of their Saxon origin is the analogy of names. Other writers again say that there is reason to believe that the parties bearing this British appellation were located here even before the Norman conquest. The first, however, of this family on record, occurs in a deed to which William and Thomas de Lowther were witnesses, in the early part of the reign of Henry II., when lands were granted at Kirkby-Thore, by Lyulph, lord of that manor, to the abbey of Holme Cultram, in Cumberland. In the reign of Henry III., we find the names of Sir Thomas de Lowther and Sir Gervase de Lowther, but the regular pedigree commences in the reign of Edward I. with Sir Hugh de Lowther, who was attorney-general to that monarch, and afterwards itinerant and escheator on the north side of the Trent, and who, in 1299 and 1304, was knight of the shire for Westmorland, and in the 5th of Edward III. was made a justice of the King's Bench. From this reign till that of William III., the Lowthers filled various offices of trust and honor in the law, and were several times knights of the shire for Westmorland and Cumberland, and sheriffs of the former county. They appear to have intermarried with many respectable families, and also with some few of note and antiquity, as the Cliffords, the Curwens, and the Wyberghs. In the reign of Elizabeth, Richard Lowther, Knight, was lord warden of the west marches, and several times sheriff of Cumberland. He conveyed the persecuted Mary Queen of Scots from Cockermouth to Carlisle castle, and on her way to Bolton entertained her at Lowther hall. While that hapless Queen was in his custody at Carlisle, he incurred the displeasure of Elizabeth by allowing the Duke of Norfolk to pay her a visit, and that implacable queen did not fail to remind him in her usual coarse and imperious style of his duty to his mistress. In the reign of Charles I., Sir John Lowther and his son of the same name, sat as knights of the shire for Westmorland, and the latter was created baronet of Nova Scotia, in 1640. He also sat for Westmorland in the parliament which restored Charles II. Sir John Lowther, second baronet, his grandson, was actively engaged in the revolution, commonly called the glorious, of 1688, and for his services in this crisis to the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., was constituted vice-chamberlain to his majesty's household, made one of his privy counsellors, and lord-lieutenant of Westmorland, and in 1696, was created Baron Lowther and Viscount Lonsdale. In 1699, he was made Lord Privy Seal, and was twice one of the Lords Justices of the Kingdom during the absence of the king. He died in 1700, aged forty-five years, and was succeeded by his second son Henry, third Viscount Lonsdale, who died unmarried, in 1750, having passed through several offices of state with honour and dignity. In this learned and affable nobleman the peerage became extinct, but the baronetcy descended

to Sir James Lowther, who, in 1755, succeeded to the immense property of his kinsman Sir James Lowther, which was estimated at £2,000,000. In 1814, he was created Baron Lowther, of Lowther, Baron Kendal, of Kendal, Baron Burgh, of Burgh, Viscount Lonsdale, of Lonsdale, in Westmorland and Lancashire, Viscount Lowther, of Lowther, and Earl of Lonsdale, and, in 1797, Baron and Viscount Lowther, of Whitehaven, with remainder to the heirs male of his third cousin, the Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., of Swillington. He died without issue, in 1802, when the titles of 1797, descended to Sir William Lowther, Bart., the late earl, who succeeded as Viscount Lowther, in 1802, and was created Earl of Lonsdale in 1807. In 1808, he printed a journal, written by John Viscount Lonsdale, entitled "Memoirs of the reign of James II.," and circulated it amongst his friends. He died at York House, Twickenham, on March 19th, 1844, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, having enjoyed his extensive possessions for upwards of forty years. In 1847, a monument to his memory, with a marble statue, executed by Mark L. Watson, a native artist, was placed in the open space between the two court houses, in the city of Carlisle. The statue is grand and imposing, and instead of the Roman toga, the purely national costume of a knight of the garter has been adopted. He was succeeded in his estates and titles by William, the present Earl of Lonsdale, who was born July 30th, 1787, so that he is now in the sixty-second year of his age, and is lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of Westmorland and Cumberland. Henry Cecil Lowther, better known as the Colonel, is his heir apparent.

In the reign of Henry II., the manor of Lowther was held by three distinct families, and we find that in 1309, John de Coupland, Henry de Harrington, Simon de Alve, and the Prior of Watton held it under the Cliffords, the Lords of Westmorland barony, from whom is descended the Earl of Thanet. In 1315, the Lowthers obtained by purchase one fourth part of the manor of Lowther, and in 1422, Sir Robert Lowther held the whole of it under the Cliffords, by the cornage of 20s. 4d. The numerous manors and estates which they now possess have been acquired at different periods, "by little and little, partly by purchase and partly by other means," and being "always lucky," they have raised themselves to what they are,—first rate in political patronage, and third rate in the scale of nobility, and they have drawn within the vortex of their house, a great number of the halls and manors of the ancient familes of both Westmorland and Cumberland, but they did not gain a footing in the latter county till the middle of the 17th century, when they purchased the lands round Whitehaven. When the late earl succeeded to his family estates and honors, several of the manors refused to pay their arbitrary fines, from which after a suit in chancery they were released, but it was adjudged that they should pay 10d. fines certain, and that the tenants should have the privilege of disfranchising their estates on payment of twenty-five years' purchase; but the mines, minerals, and game, are to be always retained by the lord. The family of Yarker came to England with the Conqueror, and have been park keepers at Lowther above 300 years.

LOWTHER VILLAGE and *Lowther New Town* are situated within a mile of the castle, and four and a half miles S. by E. of Penrith. The ancient

village of Lowther "was" says Mr. Machell, "heretofore considerable, consisting of the hall, the church, the parsonage house, and seventeen tenements, messuages, and cottages, all which were purchased by Sir John Lowther, in the year 1682, and pulled down to enlarge his demesne, and open the prospect of his house, for they stood just in the front of it. The village, called New Town, was soon afterwards built, with a design of establishing a linen manufactory, which, like the carpet manufactory in the building called the *College*, did not succeed, though, it is said, "the carpets made at the latter place equalled those of Persia, and sold for sixty or one hundred guineas each."

The *church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome edifice, standing in the outskirts of the castle park, on the eastern bank of the river Lowther. It was nearly all rebuilt, on a larger and more elegant plan, in 1686, by Sir John Lowther, and the tower was altered to its present form in 1824. The living is a *rectory*, valued in the king's books at £25. 7s. 3½d. The tithes were commuted in 1838, for a yearly rent charge of £93. 10s 2d. It is in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, and incumbency of the Rev. William Jackson, D.D., and now Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle. He was instituted in 1828, and resides at Askham Hall, which in that year was converted into the rectory house for this parish.

Lowther Grammar School was founded in 1638, by Sir John Lowther and his uncle Richard, who endowed it with £100. It has since received various benefactions, with which an estate at High Barton was purchased, now let for £10. a year, and a rent charge of £10. arising from land at Lambley, in Northumberland. John Atkinson is the present teacher of this school, which has been removed to Hackthorp, where there is also a *Girls' School*, and another at Whale, endowed, in 1738, by the Rev. Richard Holmes, with £100. which was expended in land, for which the Earl of Lonsdale now pays ten guineas yearly to each school. The Wood house, left by one of the Lowther family to the poor of the parish, is now let for about £90. a year. Lowther manor contains 1600A. 3R. 0P. rated at £1589. 19s. 8d.

HACKTHORP village and manor form a joint constablewick with Whale, and is distant one mile and a quarter S.E. of Lowther castle, and five miles S.S.E. of Penrith. This manor anciently belonged to the Barony of Kendal, and in 1361 was possessed by the family of Strickland, one of whom had a license from the crown in that year, to impark his woods at Hackthorp and other places, as a special favor, in compensation of his brave military services in France. On the division of the barony, this manor became part of what was afterwards called the Marquis' Fee, and continued to be held by the Stricklands, under the lord paramount, till about the year 1535, when it was purchased by the Lowthers. The old hall, now a farm house, was the birth place of John, first Viscount Lonsdale. Hackthorp contains 810A. 0R. 32P., rated at £1363. 11s. 3d.

MELKINTHORP is a village and constablewick, one mile and three quarters east of Lowther castle, and three miles and a half S.S.E. of Penrith. This manor is also part of the Marquis fee, and was formerly held by a

family of its own name. It subsequently passed to the Musgraves, Fallowfields, and Dalstons, the latter of whom sold it to Sir John Lowther. There is another girls' school here, possessing an endowment of £3. a year. Melkinthorp contains 314A. 3R. 22P. Rateable value £365. 3s. 1d.

Whale is a hamlet and manor near the south end of Lowther Park, five miles and a half S. of Penrith. It was once held by a family named De Whale, but was finally purchased by the Lowthers, who have been from "age to age purchasing, but never selling." Acres 795. 3R. 8P. Rateable value, £481. 4s. 6d.

LOWTHER PARISH DIRECTORY.

HACKTHORP AND WHALE.

Marked 1, *reside in Whale, and the rest in Hackthorp.*

Atkinson, John, schoolmaster and superintendnt registrar.
Cowin, John, vict. Lowther Castle Inn.
Rooke, Wm. plasterer.
Sergeant, Jph. shoemaker & shopkeeper.
Stevens, Wm. wood warden.
Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Thompson, Mr. Jacob, artist.
Thompson, John, tailor.
Thompson, My. schoolmistr.
1 Thornborrow, Edw. gamekeeper.
Walls, Matthew, woodman.
1 Walker, Mr. Thomas.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Bowstead, W. Hackthorp hall
*Hayton, Wm.
1 Hudson, Charlotte.
Kershaw, Frances.
1 *Nelson, John.
Peet, John.
Richardson, George.
Sewell, Wm.
1 Varty, Isaac.

LOWTHER TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Lowther Village; those without mark or name, at Lowther New Town.*

Benn, Jph. Esq. principal agent to the Earl of Lonsdale
Brown, David, groom.
1 Campbell, Robt. mason.
1 Fry, John, shoemaker.
1 Goulding, Geo. gardener.
Griffin, Jno. D. house steward
Harris, Mrs. Harriet, housekeeper, Lowther Castle.
1 Hedrick, Hannah, shopkpr.
1 Longley, Wm. joiner.
Lowther, Right Hon. Wm. Earl of Lonsdale, Lowther Castle.
Lowther, Hon. Henry Cecil, M.P., Lowther Castle.
Lowther, Henry, Esq. M.P., Lowther Castle.
Lowther, Arthur, Esq., Lowther Castle.
Lumb, Mr. George, cashier.
Mattinson, Wm. blacksmith.
Mawson, James, architect.
1 Mawson, Mrs. Lydia.
1 Orphan, Thos parish clerk.
1 Richardson, Wm. sawyer.
1 Roper, Ann, shopkeeper.
1 Roper, John, millwright.
Rose, Wm. porter, Lowther Castle.
1 Robson, Rev. Henry, curate of Lowther.
Sibson, Joseph, agent.
Wallace, Mr. Edward, farm bailiff.
Walker, John, farmer, Low moor.
Yarker, Thos. park keeper, park house.

MELKINTHORP TOWNSHIP.

Abbot, John, joiner.
Carrick, Thos. shoemaker.
Harrison, Geo. gamekeeper.
Kendall, Mrs. James.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Coulston, Thos.
*Foster, John.
*Kendall, John.
Thompson, Robt.
Wooff, Joseph.

MORLAND PARISH

THIS parish is an extensive and fertile district, about six miles in length and three and a half in breadth, bounded on the east by the parishes of Cliburn, Lowther, Shap, Crosby-Ravensworth, Appleby, Kirkby-Thore, and Long Marton. It is margined by the Eden on its eastern side, and the river Leeth forms its northern and western limit. It is intersected by the Lyvennet and another rivulet, and abounds with limestone. The parish contains six townships, and two chapelries, viz., King's Meaburn, Morland, Newby, Sleagill, Strickland Great, and Strickland Little townships; and Bolton and Thrimby chapelries, and its population, in 1841, amounted to 1923 souls. The estimated annual value of its lands and buildings is about £15,000.

MORLAND is a large and well built village occupying a romantic situation on the banks of a small rivulet, seven miles N.N.E. of Shap, and about the same distance W. by N. of Appleby. In 1361 it had a grant for a market and fair, but both have long been obsolete.

In the village is a branch of the Carlisle Savings' Bank, and a library established in January, 1849. The Savings' Bank is open the first Monday of every month.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a large Gothic structure, pleasantly situated near the centre of the village. It consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, and massive tower, all of which appear to be of great antiquity. The south aisle formerly belonged to Thrimby Grange, but was given to the parishioners by Henry Viscount Lonsdale, and Dalston's Porch, the small aisle north of the chancel, belonged to Great Strickland hall. The church was given by Ketel, grandson of Ivo de Talebois, to St. Mary's abbey, in York, for the support of the monks of the house of Wetheral, but the *vicarage* has long been in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. It is valued in the king's books at £11. 18s. 1½d., and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, as of the clear yearly value of £45. At the enclosure of the commons, between 1780 and 1800, land was given in lieu of the tithes of the townships of Morland, Bolton, Great Strickland, Sleagill, and Thrimby, and the tithes of the other townships have since been commuted for a yearly rent charge.

The Rev. Wm. Rice Markham is the present vicar, and the Rev. Jas. Simpson is curate. Here is a Wesleyan chapel, erected several years ago.

At a place now called Chapel Garth, about half way between Morland and King's Meaburn, near the Lyvennet, there formerly stood a *chapel*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, but all traces of it have long since disappeared. A small Friends' meeting house was built in Morland in 1804.

The *free school* at Morland is endowed with land, now let for £19. a year, by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, in lieu of their having, as formerly, to provide the tenants of the manor with wood for the reparation of their houses. They also, after the enclosure of the commons, gave their allotment of thirty acres for the benefit of the parish, and directed that five sixths of the rent should go to the schoolmaster, and that the remaining one

sixth be appropriated to the repairing of the school, foot bridges, &c. The founders also enjoined the inhabitants to augment the master's salary with an annual subscription, so as to make his stipend £60. per annum. Mr. John Anderson is the present master.

The several other charities belonging to this parish are stated at page 197.

The *manor*, which is co-extensive with the township, is part of the ancient barony of Kendal, and shortly before the dissolution of the religious houses, was nearly all in the possession of Wetheral Priory, but was granted by Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of Carlisle.

BOLTON township and chapelry has a good village on the west bank of the Eden, four miles N.W. by W. of Appleby. In ancient times it was variously written *Boelthum*, *Boeltum*, *Bovelthum*, and *Botheltun*. The *manor* after passing through several hands, was ultimately sold to the Lowthers, and is now possessed by the Earl of Lonsdale. *Buley Castle*, now a farm house, about one mile and a half W. of Appleby, is in this lordship. It is supposed to have been erected in the 12th century, by *John Builly*, whose daughter and heiress married the first Robert de Veteripont, but it was the property of the Bishop of Carlisle, in 1256, as appears by a deed relative to the vicarial tithes of St. Michael's Appleby, executed there in that year, by Thomas de Veteripont, incumbent bishop. It has been ever since possessed by the succeeding bishops of that see.

The *chapel*, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a low antique building, nearly in the centre of the village. It was repaired and otherwise improved in 1846-7, and is capable of seating about 160 persons. The chancel window is of beautifully stained glass, on which are represented the four evangelists, and the crucifixion. The living, which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the landowners, is now in the incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Shepherd.

It was anciently only worth £4. 10s. a year, viz., £3. paid by the vicar of Morland, and 30s. arising "from the produce of the yard, surplice fees, and the tithes of garths, chickens, eggs, ducks, hemp and flax, in the lordship of Bolton," but since 1753, it has been augmented with £1000., of which £800. was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1754, 1761, and 1785, and £200. was given by the Countess Dowager Gower. Two estates at Bolton were purchased with £800., and the remainder was laid out in the purchase of the Scarside estate at Orton.

There was formerly a chantry in this chapel, founded by the Derwentwater family.

The *school* has been endowed with benefactions amounting to £312., the principal of which are £40. bequeathed in 1721, by James Hanson; £10. left by Elizabeth Hanson; £40. given by Joseph Railton, of London, in 1762; £50. given by William Bowness, in the same year; £100. given by Michael Richardson, D.D., in 1765 and 1784, and £21. given by John Fallowfield, in 1804. The yearly interest of this money amounts to about £13., for which the master teaches thirteen free scholars, under the control of five trustees.

A *Methodist chapel* was built here in 1818, on land given by William Dent, who also contributed £30. towards its erection. As has already been stated

this township was exonerated from all tithes at the enclosure of the common by an allotment of 382A. 3R. 10P. to the dean and chapter, the appropriators of the corn and hay tithes; 35A. 3R. to the vicar; and 1A. 3R. 20P. to the perpetual curacy of Bolton. The principal landowners of the township are the Earl of Lonsdale, Richard Tinkler, Esq., John Dent, Esq., and Robt. Addison, Esq., and its rateable value is £2153. 15s.

"In 1816, a cast iron chain bridge was raised across the Eden, within a quarter of a mile N. of the village, at the expense of the landowners on both sides of the river. It is thirty yards in length, and was originally only supported by strong buttresses at each end, but having given way about two months after its completion, two massive pillars were raised under it, so that it may now endure for ages."

Eden Grove, the seat of Richard Tinkler, Esq., is a neat mansion in this township.

KING'S MEABURN *(Meaburn regis)* is a township situate on the west of Morland, having a village of its own name seated on a pleasant eminence five miles W. by N. of Appleby. The manor was once held by the crown and hence it was called King's Meaburn, to distinguish it from Mauld's Meaburn. The hereditary high sheriff is the present lord, and the tenants pay 10d. fines on the death of the lord, and 17d. fines on change of tenant. Sir Hugh de Morvil gave to the Priors of Carlisle thirty-two acres in Milburne Field, in this township, with the meadow at the head of two corn lands, and common of pasture for the cattle of their men; the priory of Weatheral also had some lands in this township, granted to it by John de Ravensby. Here is a *school*, established in 1831, and now endowed with £8. a year, being the interest of £200. collected by subscription. It is under the superintendence of seven trustees. The tithes were commuted in 1842 for a yearly rent charge of £137., and the rateable value is £1192. The largest owners of the soil are Robt. Addison, Esq., of Appleby, Robt. Addison, Esq., of Cross Rigg Hall, and Bowness Addison, Esq., of King's Meaburn.

NEWBY, or *Newby Stones*, is a village and township five miles N. by E. of Shap, and adjoining the township of Morland. It abounds with limestone, and contains a seam of coal twenty-five yards below the surface. *Towcett* is a small hamlet in this township three miles N. by E. of Shap. The rateable value of Newby is £2351. 12s. 4d., and the rent charge in lieu of tithes is £112. 10s., viz., rectorial £100., and vicarial £12. 10s.

In the reign of Henry VIII., sixteen messuages and 300 acres of land in this township were held of the king *in capite*, by Richard Vernon, but the manor was soon after possessed by the Nevison family, who continued to hold it for several generations, and now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. Ketel de Talebois, third baron of Kendal, gave lands in Newby to St. Leonard's hospital, York.

SLEAGILL township has a village seven miles W. by S. of Appleby, and is another manor of the Earl of Lonsdale's. It formerly belonged to a family

of its own name, and in the time of Edward II. was included in the manor of Newby. In 1670, William Mason, Esq., gave a lease of the rectorial tithes of Sleagill, to the vicarage of Penrith, but at the enclosure, in 1803, they were commuted for an allotment of 140 acres, and the vicarial tithes of Morland for an allotment of 55A. 2R. 14P. This township contains 1323A. 1R. 24P., rated at £782. 1s. 10d., and the principal owners of the soil are Messrs. Wm. Dobson, Thomas and William Salkeld, and Henry Richardson.

STRICKLAND (GREAT) is a village and township, about six miles S.S.E. of Penrith. It gave name to the family of *Strickland*, who after residing here for many generations removed to Sizergh Hall, as will be seen at a subsequent page. The manor was anciently called *Stirkland*, and was held by the Stricklands of the barons of Kendal, for upwards of two centuries, till it passed in the reign of Henry VI. to the *Fallowfields*, whose heiress carried it in marriage to the Dalstons, of Acorn Bank, who sold it to Sir John Lowther, an ancestor of its present lord, the Earl of Lonsdale. In the village is an ancient *Quaker's chapel*, with a burial ground.

The *school* was built in 1790, with money belonging to the township, and is endowed with a small plot of freehold land, purchased with £10. left in 1757, by William Fletcher, and £20. left by William Stephenson, in 1797, In 1848 a neat school and house for the master was erected here, at the cost of £500., by Mrs. Sarah Plumber, who also endowed it with an estate at Strickland, now let for £30. a year. This benevolent lady purchased both the estate and site for the school of the dean and chapter. Rateable value £1264.

STRICKLAND (Little) township is in the chapelry of Thrimby, nearly three miles N. of Shap, and its manor is included in that of Great Strickland. In the reign of Henry VIII. a branch of the family of Crackenthorp, of Newbiggin hall, settled in this township, and in the reign of Charles II. Thos. Fletcher, Esq , barrister-at-law, resided at Little Strickland, where he had a good estate. He was recorder of Appleby in 1692, and was ancestor of Sir Fletcher Norton, formerly speaker of the house of commons. Rateable value £840. 13s. 3d.

THRIMBY township and chapelry has a pleasant hamlet about two miles N.E. of Morland, and three miles and a quarter N.W. of Shap. The manor was anciently held by a family of its own name, till the reign of Edward III., when it passed to the Harringtons, but in the reign of Charles II. it appears to have been in the possession of Sir John Lowther, to whose successor, the present Earl of Lonsdale, it still belongs. He is also the principal owner of the soil, which was purchased by his ancestor, John Viscount Lonsdale.

The *chapel*, which includes within its jurisdiction both this township and that of Little Strickland, was rebuilt in 1814, at the expense of the Earl of Lonsdale and the curate, the farmers leading the materials. The original chapel was quite deserted and dilapidated for many years, prior to 1681,

when Thomas Fletcher bequeathed a yearly rent charge of £10. to be paid out of property in Little Strickland, for the benefit of the curate and schoolmaster, which offices were to be filled by one man, who was to remain unmarried as long as he officiated, unless a dispensation were granted to him by a majority of the trustees. It has also been augmented with £30. by the ecclesiastical commissioners. The chapel is situated in Little Strickland, and is a plain humble edifice. The vicar of Morland is patron of the curacy, which has received four lots of Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £800., one half of which was laid out in the purchase of the Stony Gill estate in Crosby Ravensworth, and the other half remains at interest. The Rev. John A. Whitehead is the perpetual curate. The *school* adjoins the chapel, and "pursuant to Mr. Fletcher's deed of endowment the children of Little Strickland and Thrimby, whose parents live by day labour, are to receive gratuitous instruction," though no augmentation to its first endowment has ever been made. As the office of curate and schoolmaster is not now filled by one person, the foregoing rent charge is equally divided between both. Rateable value £1487. 16s. 9½d.

MORLAND PARISH DIRECTORY.

BOLTON TOWNSHIP.

Addison, Robt. Esq. Crossrigg hall.
Bland, Wm. tailor.
Ellwood, Wm. grocer and chapel clerk.
Goodburn, Wm. joiner.
Hodgson, Margaret, shopkpr.
Jackson, Jph. shoemaker.
Jennings, Joseph, vict. Malt Shovel.
Jennings, Jas. butcher.
Longmire, John, blacksmith.
Lowthian, Thos. tailor.
Mitchell, Wm. miller, Bolton mill.
Nicholson, Mary, vict. Crown
Shepherd, Rev. W. incumbent.
Simpson, Isaac, schoolmaster.
Stephenson, Michl. stonemsn.
Tinkler, Rd. Esq. Eden grove.
Walker, John, beerhouse.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Allon, Richd.
Airey, John, Bolton field.
Bellas, Margaret.
Bellas, Lancelot.
Byers, Wm.
Corry, Joseph.
*Dent, John.
*Dixon, Wm.
Dodd, Jas.
Ellwood, Thos. jun.
*Ellwood, Thos. sen.
*Gibson, Samuel.
Gowling, John.
*Horn, Wm.
*Lambert, Elizabeth.
Lawson, Wm.
Nicholson, Thos. Peat gate.
Oglethorp, Saml. (and cooper.)
Oldcorn, Wm. Low moor.
Savage, John.
*Savage, Wm.
Sawyer, Thos.
*Stephenson, Ann.
Slack, Wm. & John.
Slack, Rowland, Buley castle.
*Simpson, Thos.
Taylor, Jos.
Todd, Thos. Bolton hall.
*Thompson, Wm.
Thompson, John.

KING'S MEABURN TOWNSHIP.

Addison, Bowness, Esq.
Birbeck, Jthn. joiner.
Dent, Mr. Thos. Well tree.
Dent, Henry, miller.
Nicholson, Wm. shoemaker.
Parkin, Rt. vict. Bay Horse.
Pigney, Nicholas, blacksmith.
Sewell, Wm. grocer.
Simpson, Rt. schoolmaster.
Thornborrow, Miss Margaret.
Watt, Geo. vict. Black Bull.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

*Bird, Joseph, Sockenber.
Cannon, Matthew.
Chapelhow, Thos.
Dent, Wm.
*Dent, Joseph.
Ellwood, Mark.
Ewin, Michael.
Ewin, Robt.
*Furnass, Thos.
Gelding, John.
Graham, Wm.
Holme, Hy. & High Constable for the West Ward.
Horn, Jonathan, Littlebeck.
Nicholson, Joseph.
Sowerby, John.
*Temple, Richd.

MORLAND TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, Mr. Wm. Kendall, Postmaster. Letters arrive from Penrith, by a messenger, every day at 12-0 noon; and are dispatched at 5-0 p.m.

Addison, John, master of the grammar school.
Anderson, Thos. blacksmith.
Atkinson, Fras. Esq. Morland hall.
Atkinson, Robt. bacon dealer.
Brown, John, blacksmith.
Burra, Mrs. Margaret.
Donaldson, Jthn. vict. King's Arms.
Fothergill, George, surgeon.
Graves, Reuben, shoemaker.
Jackson, Jph. vict. Crown.
Kendall, Wm. spirit mercht. and seedsman.
Markham, Rev. Wm. R. vicar of Morland.
Millican, Jonathan, tailor.
Mounsey, Geo. parish clerk.
Metcalf, Jno. blacksmith.
Moore, Wm. mason.
Noble, John, shoemaker.
Ranson, John, tailor.
Scourfield, Henry, shopkpr.
Simpson, Rev. Jas. curate.
Slack, Wm. butcher.
Thompson, Jane, grocer.
Thompson, John, seedsman.
Thompson, John, limeburner.
Wilson, John, joiner & farmer

Farmers. ‡ *are Owners.*

Allonby, Michl. and miller.
‡Brownrigg, Th. Eddy house.
Blackland, John.
Byers, Isaac, High field.
Coulthard, Mary.
Coulthard, Robt. Low field.
‡Cook, Thos.
Dalton, Edw.
‡Fothergill, George.
‡Fothergill, Thos.
‡Fothergill, John.
‡Kendall, Robt.
Powley, John, Lowgate.
Steel, Wm.
Strong, John, Kemp lee.
‡Stephenson, Edw.
Thompson, Joseph.

NEWBY TOWNSHIP.

Betham, Matt. gent. Towcett.
Bewsher, Wm. shoemaker.
Carlton, Robt. blacksmith.
Docker, Mr. Wm. Town head
Jackson, Agnes, grocer.
Jackson, Robt. miller.
Noble, John, vict. Blue Bell.
Satterthwaite, Jno. blacksmith
Slee, Thos. joiner.
Smith, Thos. shopkeeper.
Whitehead, Revd. John Atkinson, incumbt of Thrimby

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Bryan, Elizabeth.
•Camplin, Thos.
•Camplin, Thos. jun.
Camplin, John.
Clark, Robt.
Dent, Mary.
•Docker, John.
•Docker, Thos.
Docker, Joseph.
Forsythe, Wm.
Hodgson, Margaret.
Jackson, Joseph.
Jackson, Thos. Bedlam gate.
Kendall, Thos.
Monkhouse, Edwd.
Pooley, Wm.
Pooley, Joseph.
Thompson, John.
•Wilson, Thos.
Winter, Geo. Newby hall.

SLEAGILL TOWNSHIP.

Braithwaite, Misses Mary & Hannah.
Farrer, Robt. joiner.
Geldart, Jno. vict. Royal Oak
Irving, John, stonemason.
Kirkby, Geo. shoemaker.
Langley, Richd. blacksmith.
Parkin, Thos. tailor.
Sayer, Geo. joiner.
Wharton, Geo. vict. Board.

Farmers. • *are Owners.*

Buck, Richd.
•Dobson, Wm.
Jackson, John, Oldmill flat.
•Richardson, Henry, White stones.
•Scollick, John
•Smith, Mary.
Stephenson, John.
•Watson, Joseph.

STRICKLAND (GREAT) TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Thos. joiner.
Campbell, Rt. vict. Lowther Castle.
Fallowfield, Wm. tailor.
Fallowfield, Robt. gent.
Holliday, John, shoemaker.
Hunter, Hy. miller, Strickland mill.
Newton, Henry blacksmith.
Richardson, Rt. shoemaker.
Taylor, Thos. joiner.
Todd, Wm. shopkeeper.
Watson, Jph. vict. New Inn.

Farmers. † *are Owners.*

Bowness, Jas. Blands.
Byers, Mary.
†Castley, Peter.
Chester, Wm. Town head.
Chester, Thos.
Clark, Robt.
Hall, Wm.
†Hunter, Matthew.
†Hunter, John Archer.
Jackson, Wm.
†Kilner, John.
Leggett, Jas.
Longrigg, John, Woodhouse.
Stephenson, Joseph.

STRICKLAND (LITTLE) TOWNSHIP.

Chester, Jno. miller, Thrimby mill.
Hodgson, Jno. vict. Greyhound.
Mattison, Jph. blacksmith.
Smith, Hy. schoolmaster.
Whitehead, Rev. John Atkinson, incumbent.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Bainbridge, Thos.
Bowness, Jas. Blands.
Hodgson, Richard, Strickland hall.
†Jennings, John.
†Mounsey, Agnes, Sand riggs

Parkin, Elizabeth.
Powley, Wm.
Rigg, Jas.
†Sowerby, John.
Simpson, Isaac, Strickland lodge.
Wilkinson, Thos.
Wooff, Stephenson.

THRIMBY TOWNSHIP.

Abbot, Mary, farmer.
Coats, Richd. blacksmith.
Nicholson, John, farmer, Thrimby hall.
Powley, Wm. & Jph. farmers.
Richardson, Jph. & John.

SHAP PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded by those of Morland, Orton, Crosby-Ravensworth, Kendal, Barton, Bampton, and Lowther, and extends about five miles and a half in length, and four in breadth. It is a mountainous district, forming only one township, divided into the four constableries of Hardendale-with-Wastdale, Rosgill-with-Wetsleddale, Swindale-with-Mardale, and Shap-with-Keld, Thornshap, Tailbert, and Rasat. There are several deep and fertile vales within its limits, refreshed by a number of rivulets, the principal feeders of the rivers Lowther and Leeth, and the supply of the lake of Haweswater. Though the manors of Birkbeck Fells, and Fawcett forest, are partly in this parish, we have included the former with Orton and Crosby-Ravensworth, and the latter with Orton and Kendal. At Thornshap and Rosgill-beck are excellent quarries of blue slate, of which pencils are made, by Mr. Dawson, of Kendal; and in Mosdale, a bleak region between Wetsleddale and Swindale, fine blue roofing slate is found. *Shap Wells* are not in this parish, as the name would seem to imply, but in Crosby-Ravensworth, and are already described at page 222. The population of Shap, including part of the chapelry of Mardale, amounted, in 1831, to 1084, although the return made in 1841, is only 996. The charities belonging to this parish are enumerated at page 197.

SHAP, the town, or rather the village, which gives name to this parish, extends about a mile along the great high road between Penrith and Kendal, on the western side of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, distant from Penrith, by rails, twelve miles S. by E., by road, ten miles and a half; from Kendal, by rails, twenty-two miles N. by E, by road sixteen; from Lancaster, thirty-nine miles and a half, by rails, N., and from London, about 275 miles N.N.W. It contains only about 150 detached houses, and 600 inhabitants, but has two good *inns*, the King's Arms and the Greyhound, and several public-houses. In 1687, Philip, Lord Wharton, obtained a charter for a market, to be held at Shap every Wednesday, and three fairs yearly, viz., on the 23rd and 24th of April, 1st and 2nd of August, and the

17th and 18th of September, but these fairs have long been obsolete, and the only one of any consequence now held here is on the 4th of May, nor has the market had scarcely any existence for a number of years, though remains of the market cross are still visible. In ancient times, Shap was invariably written *Hep*, or *Heppe*, and probably took its name from *Heps*, or *Hips*, the fruit of the dog-rose, and which is still vulgarly pronounced *choup*. Rateable value of the parish £6834. 8s. 9d.

Shap Abbey.—In the deep secluded vale of the Lowther, about a mile west of the town, and four miles from Shap Wells, are the venerable and time honored ruins of this once splendid religious establishment of our ancestors. Dr. Burn says, that an abbey, for monks of the Præmonstratensian order, was founded in 1119, at Preston Patrick, by Thomas, son of Gospatric, and that not being pleased with its situation, he, some years after, removed it hither as being a locality better adapted for religious seclusion. The monastery was dedicated to God and St. Mary Magdalen, and was endowed by the founder with land and various privileges, amongst which was that of permitting the canons to take as much of the woods as they pleased out of his forest, and grinding at his mill toll-free. He also granted them pasture in and about Swindale, for sixty cows, twenty mares, 500 sheep, and five yoke of oxen, with many other gifts and privileges, all of which were confirmed by Robert de Veteripont, whose successors gave them several other possessions in different parts of Westmorland. They had property even at Gargrave, in Craven, Yorkshire, and also the rectory of a church in Annandale, Scotland, the latter being given in 1332, by Edward Baliol, king of Scots. The abbey contained twenty *religeuse*, and its revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to £154. 17s. 7½d., a large sum in those days. It escaped dissolution in the 27th of Henry VIII., but was surrendered in 1539, the 31st of the same king's reign, by Richard Evenwood, the last abbot, in the name of Richard Baggot, probably in order that the surrender might be void in law. It was granted to Sir Thomas Wharton, of Wharton, to be held with the manor and demesne of Shap, and its other possessions, of the king, by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee, and paying for the whole into the court of augmentations, £4. 11s. yearly. The *abbey church* appears to have been a spacious edifice, but the large tower is the only part now standing, all the rest having been swept away by the ruthless hand of time. Beautiful specimens of the pointed arch still remain in the tower, which shews that the style of the building was a chaste Gothic. Extensive foundations of outbuildings were discovered in 1825, on the south side of the abbey, near which the pillar of an ancient bridge may be distinguished in the middle of the river. Thomas, son of Gospatric, the founder of the abbey, was buried here, and so were several of the early Cliffords. It has been truly said that if the wealth of the monasteries was great their charities were also extensive,—no provision for the poor being required so long as they existed. They were asylums for the destitute and unfortunate, where the superannuated servant, the decayed or crippled artizan, the unbefriended orphan, the disconsolate widow, the outcast foundling, received sympathy and relief, and they served as inns for the wayfaring man, who heard from afar the sound of the vesper bell, at once inviting him to repose and devotion,

and who might sing his matins with the morning star, and go on his way rejoicing.

Here is a paralellogram more than half a mile long, and about twenty-five yards broad, once set round with huge unhewn granite stones, many of them from three to four yards in diameter, and at ten or twelve paces asunder. At the south end there is, or has been, a circle of similar stones, six yards in diameter, and near the north end a square plot of stones partly covered with earth. This place is called *Carl Lofts Cross, the liftings of the husbandmen*, but whether it was raised by the Danes, in commemoration of some victory, or was a Druidical Temple, has not been ascertained. But whether of Danish formation, or a Druidical place of worship, this venerable and stupendous monument of antiquity is fast disappearing, both by the selfish hand of man and the all devouring hand of time—*tempus edax rerum*.

At a place called *Skellaw* hill, a small tumulus was formerly visible, and at *Gunnerskeld Bottom*, one mile N.E. of Shap, is a circle of large stones, supposed by some to be an ancient sepulchre, and by others it has been called a Druid's Temple. Camden says, that at the abbey church there "is a fountain, which, like the Euripus, ebbs and flows several times a day." The Earl of Lonsdale is now lord of the manor of Shap, his ancestor, Robert Lowther, Esq., having purchased it together with the other possessions of the abbey, of Philip, Duke of Wharton.

The *parish church*, dedicated to St. Michael, the archangel, is a large ancient structure, with a square tower and three bells. At the end of the south aisle is a burial place belonging to Rosgill hall. It was rectorial till about the year 1170, when it was appropriated to Shap abbey, since which time it has been a *vicarage*. It is valued in the king's books at £8. 15s. 7½d., though it was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as only of the yearly value of £6. Burn says, the vicarage was generally suffered to go in lapse, and supplied by curates, under a sequestration, as few persons would be at the expense of institution and induction prior to its augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty. It has received grants amounting to £1300. from the governors of this bounty, with whom £900. still remain, at four per cent. interest. The remainder, with £200. given by the Countess Dowager Gower, was many years ago laid out in the purchase of two estates, one at Stavely, in this county, and the other in the parish of Crosthwaite, in Cumberland. At the enclosure of the commons in 1820, the vicarial tithes were commuted for an allotment of three and a half acres of land, and the rectorial, which have long been annexed to Lowther rectory, for an allotment of 223 acres. The Earl of Lonsdale is the patron, and the Rev. John Rowlandson is the present vicar.

Egdale is a hamlet near the source of the river Lowther, two miles and a half N.W. by N. of Shap; and *Hardendale* is another hamlet, one mile E. of Shap, forming a joint manor with *Wasdale*, or *Wastedale*, which lies four miles S. by W. of the same town. Near the foot of the latter are Shap Wells, noticed at page 222. *Dr. John Mills*, chaplain in ordinary to Charles II., was born at Hardendale, and is celebrated for his learned edition of the Greek Testament. *Keld*, or *Keilde*, is an ancient village near the ruined abbey, on the east bank of the Lowther, three quarters of a mile W. of Shap;

Rosat is a hamlet two miles and a half W.; *Tailbert* is a hamlet two miles and a half W. by S., and *Thorn-Shap*, is a hamlet three quarters of a mile S.W. of Shap. Near the latter hamlet a large oak tree is said to have been "planted on the top of the hill for the direction of travellers;" it was known by the name of "*Shap Thorn*," but has been recently cut down. Thornthwaite was formerly an extensive forrest, and belonged successively to the Curwens, Howards, Warwicks, and Hasels, from the latter of which family it was purchased by the Lowthers.

Rossgill is a small village, on the east bank of the Lowther, two miles and a half N.W. of Shap. This manor was held by a family of its own name from the reign of Henry III. to that of Richard II., when it was carried in marriage to the Salkelds, one of whom sold it to Sir John Lowther, so that it now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale.

Mardale chapelry is included in the forest of Thornthwaite, and is partly in the parish of Bampton as has been seen at page 201. The *chapel of ease* stands in this parish, in a most picturesque situation, one mile S. of the head of Haweswater, and seven miles S.W. by W. of Shap. It is a small edifice, surrounded by lofty fells and mountains. The living has been augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £75. given by different individuals. Part of the money was laid out in the purchase of two small estates at Kentmere and Rossgill, now let for £24. a year. It is in the incumbency of the vicar, who reads prayers here every Sunday afternoon.

An ancestor of Mr. John Holme, of *Chapel hill*, is said to have been a native of Stockholm, whence he came to England with the conqueror, who rewarded him with an estate in Northamptonshire, where his descendants remained till the reign of king John, when the head of the family fled from his enemies to Mardale, concealed himself in *Hugh's Cave*, and afterwards purchased this estate.

SWINDALE *chapelry*, also forming part of the manor of Thornthwaithe forest, is a deep and narrow valley, four miles and a half S.W. of Shap. The *chapel of ease*, which stands about the centre of the dale, is a plain humble edifice, erected by the inhabitants in 1749. It has received several lots of Queen Anne's Bounty, with part of which, land was purchased in 1822, and the remainder (£800.) is still at interest in the bounty office. The vicar of Shap is the patron, and the Rev. Stephen Walker, is the incumbent.

Near the chapel is a *school*, which was founded in 1703, by a Mr. Baxter, who endowed it with land, which has been conveyed to the Earl of Lonsdale subject to a yearly rent charge of £25. to be paid to the schoolmaster.

Wetsleddale, which formerly belonged to Shap Abbey, is a narrow dale, margined by lofty fells and moorlands, and extends from two to four miles S.S.W. of Shap. It has not its distinctive appellation without a reason, for it is said, "If any rain is stirring, the air scoops it surprisingly into the hollow of the dale."

SHAP PARISH DIRECTORY.

HARDENDALE TOWNSHIP.

Farmers.

Airey, Henry.
Furnass, Anthony.
Lowis, Anthony, Watters.
Rowlandson, John, Watters.

MARDALE TOWNSHIP.

Holme, John, gent. Chapel hill.
Mawson, Aaron, yeoman.
Mawson, Geo. yeoman.
Towers, — vict. Dun Bull.

ROSGILL TOWNSHIP.

Abbott, Mrs. Frances.
Banks, Thos. shopkeeper.
Castley, John, stonemason.
Cooper, John, stonemason.
Relph, John, joiner.
Ruddam, Thos. blacksmith.
Tomlinson, Jno. schoolmaster
Wilkinson, Mrs. Margaret, Hutton gate.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

†Burton, Fras. Hagdale.
Castley, John.
†Castley, Thos. The Thorn.
Cooper, Wm. Hagdale.
Ewbank, John.
Hindson, Thos. and miller, Rosgill hall.
†Hindson, John.
Park, Thos. Hagdale.
Priestman, George.
†Teasdale, George.
Topping, John, Rosgill head.
†Ubank, Joseph.

Carrier.

Wm. Priestman, to Penrith every Tuesday & Saturday.

SHAP TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, Mr. John Garnett, Postmaster. Letters arrive every day, per rail, from all parts, at 1-5 a.m., and are despatched at 7-0 p.m.

Marked 1, *reside at Keld; and* 2, *at Shap.*

Abbott, Th. registrar of births and deaths for the Morland district.
Askew, Jas. shoemaker.
Banks, Rd. tailor and parish clerk.
Butler, Rd. station master.
Castley, Thos. master of the grammar school.
1 Castley, Thos. shoe maker.
1 Castley, Wm. joiner.
1 Clarke, J. vict. King's Arms.
Coats, Rd. blacksmith.
Cooper, Thos. Railway inspector.
Cummings, Edw. vict. New Inn.
1 Farrer, Chris. shopkeeper.
1 Furnass, Jos. wheelwright.
Johnston, Benj. vict. Duke's Head.
1 Garside, Thos. brewer.
Garside, Saml. painter and glazier.
1 Hodgson, Thos. tailor.
1 Hudson, Mrs. Mary.
Hutchinson, Elizabeth, vict. Queen's Head.
Ion, Robt. shopkeeper.
Leighton, Jas. shoemaker.
1 Nicholson, Geo. shopkeeper
Pollard, Thos. vict. Crown.
1 Rebank, Thos. blacksmith.
1 Rowlandson, Rev. John, vicar, vicarage.
1 Rowlandson, Mary, shopkeeper.
Robinson, Richard, grocer.
1 Robinson, Jas. surgeon.
1 Roper, John, saddler.
Richardson, Jane, vict. Greyhound.
1 Richardson, Thos. butcher.
Sarginson, Wm. stone mason.
Shearman, Anty. vict. Bull's Head.
1 Storrow, Chris. joiner.
1 Stewardson, Jno. shopkeeper
1 Todd, John, blacksmith.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

2 Abbott, John.
1 †Airey, George.
2 Bowman, Richard.
†Bland, Stephen B. Ullsmoor.
1 †Clarke, Thos.
2 †Ewbank, Thos.
1 †Fell, John.
1 Hawkesworth, Sarah.
Irving, John, Shap abbey.
1 †Johnston, Wm.
1 †Lancaster, Jas.
1 Lancaster, Joseph.
1 †Lowis, Jas.
Moffatt, Thos. Thornship.
1 †Parker, Thos. Walter.
Potts, Adam, Church-style.
2 Rawes, Thos.
Rigg, Thos. Thornship.
1 †Ruddock, Jas.
†Sewell, Robt.
1 †Robinson, Anthony.
2 †Stephenson, John.
1 Stewardson, John.
1 Simpson, Elias.
Wilkinson, Thos. Shap brins.

SWINDALE TOWNSHIP.

Johnston, Rd. schoolmaster.
Strong, John, breadbaker.
Walker, Rev. Steph. incumbt.

Farmers. ‡ *are Yeomen.*

Burton, Hy. Swindale foot.
‡Fell, John.
‡Herring, Jph. Toathman.
Hindson, Rd. Trees gap.
Noble, John, Toathman.
‡Rawes, Jarrett.
Slack, Thos. Raw foot.
Thompson, Robert, Swindale head.
Waugh, Thos.

WETSLEDDALE TOWNSHIP.

Hudson, Mrs. Margaret, Thorney bank.
Robinson, Thos. miller, Crag mill.
Scaife, Mrs. Esther.

Farmers. ‡ *are Yeomen.*

Abbott, Joseph.
Atkinson, Ralph, High side.
Clarke, John.
Hudson, Wm. Thorney bank.
Hudson, John & Jph. Sleddale hall.
Noble, Thos. New ing.
Rigg, Henry, High side.
‡Scaife, Robt.
Smith, Joseph, Kemp how.
Wilkinson, John, Beck side.
Wilkinson, Rt. Dale end.

BARONY OF KENDAL

ANCIENTLY comprised the whole of the Kendal and Lonsdale Wards, with several places in the other division of the county, and that part of Lancashire adjoining Westmorland. This extensive barony was given by William the Conqueror, to Ivo de Talebois, brother of Fulk, Earl of Anjou. Ivo, the first Baron of Kendal, gave the church of Kirkby-Stephen, with all the churches in his barony, to the Abbey of St. Mary, in York. The manors of Barton, Patterdale, Hackthorp, Melkinthorp, and Morland, in the West Ward, appear to have belonged to this family. To his grandson, Ketel, son of Eldred, William de Meschines gave several places in Cumberland. William de Talebois, the fifth Baron of Kendal, who took the name of "*De Lancastre,*" by a licence of Henry II., founded the priory of Conyngshed, and was a great benefactor to several religious houses. From his uncle *Orme*, are descended the Curwens of Workington. William de Lancastre married Gundred, Countess of Warwick, and left *William de Lancastre* the second, whose only issue and heiress, *Helwise*, carried her family possessions in marriage to *Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred*, to whom Richard I. in 1189, granted the *forests of Westmorland, Kendal*, and *Furness*, to hold to him and his heirs, "as fully and freely as Wm. de Lancastre and Nigel de Albiny had held the same;" together with the following privileges in the two former, viz., freedom from "*noutegeld*, suit to the shire court, hundred, or trithing courts, and aid to the sheriff or his bailiffs." He had also another grant from the same king, of lands in "Levenes, Farleton, Detene, Preston, Holme, Berton, Hencastre, and Loppeton, with the fishery belonging

to the said lands, and all other liberties and privileges." His son, *William*, assumed his mother's name *De Lancastre*, and was justice itinerant for Cumberland, in the 10th of Henry III. The male line failing again in this Wm. de Lancastre the third, the barony was divided between *Helwise* and *Alice*, daughters of the aforesaid Gilbert and Helwise Fitz-Reinford. Alice married *William de Lindesay*, and her share of the barony was afterwards called the Richmond Fee. Helwise married *Peter de Brus*, and her portion was subsequently divided into two seigniories, designated the Marquis Fee and Lumley Fee. *Christian de Lyndsay*, sole issue and heiress of William de Lyndsay, married *Ingelram de Guisnes*, lord of Caucy in France, who, as well as his son, being an alien, the *Richmond Fee* was escheated to the crown, but was afterwards granted to his grandson William, who died without issue, and the estate again went to the crown, and was granted by Edward III. to *John de Coupland*, of Northumberland, to be held during his life, and then to go to the king's son-in-law, *Ingelram, lord of Caucy*, in France, and nephew of the before-named William de Guisnes, but he died without male issue, and the estate again reverted to the crown, and was granted by Henry IV. to his third son, *John, Duke of Bedford*, to be held by the service of one knight's fee. Henry VI. granted it to "*John de Baufort, Duke of Somerset and of Kendal*," from whose daughter and heiress, *Margaret, Countess of Richmond*, this division of the barony obtained the name of *Richmond Fee*, and passed to her son, *King Henry* VII. whose successor, Henry VIII. granted it to his natural son, *Henry, Duke of Richmond and Somerset*, who died without issue, and the Richmond Fee reverted the eighth time to the crown. The Marquis Fee continued in the family of *De Brus* only till the 7th of Edward I. when it passed in marriage with Margaret, one of the four sisters of Peter de Brus, to *Robert de Ross*, or *Roos*, whose descendants possessed it till the reign of Richard II., when their sole heiress married *William del Parre*, one of whose descendants, *Wm. Parr, Esq.*, was created by Henry VIII. *Lord Parr and Ross of Kendal, and Baron of Hart, in Northamptonshire*, and finally, in the 1st of Edward VI. was raised to the dignity of *Marquis of Northampton*, from which circumstance this division of the barony obtained the name of *Marquis Fee*, which it still retains. His eldest sister, Katherine Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, was the last queen of Henry VIII. The Marquis died in the 13th of Elizabeth, without issue, and the "Marquis Fee" passed by marriage to William Herbert, *Earl of Pembroke*, ancestor of the present Earl of Pembroke, who has still amongst his titles that of *Baron Ross and Parr of Kendal.* The castle of Kendal, with its demesne and parks, afterwards passed to various families, and the rest of the *Richmond and Marquis Fees* was granted by James I. to his son Charles Prince of Wales.

Amongst King James's schemes for raising money, was that of taking all the crown lands in Cumberland and Westmorland into his own hands, under the pretence, "that, as the border service had then ceased by the union of the two kingdoms in his royal person, the estates were determined likewise, which the tenants held by that service." And to keep his despotic avarice in countenance, "he encouraged all the other lords of manors, within the said counties, to take to themselves the absolute estate of the several tenants,

and refuse to admit the heirs to their ancestor's estates." But though the service was gone, the border spirit still remained, and a long struggle ensued between the lords and tenants, the latter entering into a resolute combination to defend each other, "even by force, if no other course should be effectual," pursuant to the articles which they had sworn to at their meeting held at Staveley, by order of James Smith, high constable, "under colour of viewing a bridge." For this, and other "unlawful assemblies," several of the leaders were arraigned before the "*Star Chamber*," which, for once, administered an act of justice, by acquitting the accused, and confirming to the tenants their estates, as being held, not by border service only, but by the "general military tenure by which all other tenants *in capite* were obliged;" and there are numerous instances "when, at the same time, that they were subject to be called to the border service, they were required to attend their lord in a military capacity in other parts of the kingdom, and not seldom in France." Soon afterwards the tenants of many of the manors made compositions with their lords, for reducing the tenements to a *fine certain*; and others purchased their tenements to *freehold*. Charles II. granted the *Richmond and Marquis Fees*, which comprise three-fourths of the barony, in jointure to his Queen Katharine, and from her they received the name of *Queen's Land*. When a rental was made of these fees, in the 28th of Charles II., the jury "set down the free, and other dry rents of the Marquis fee, at £20. 17s. 4½d., and of the Richmond fee at £36. 10s. 8¾d. The other yearly rents they stated as follows:

IN THE MARQUIS FEE.

	£.	s.	d.
Burgage Rents in Kendal	9	17	11
Customary and other Dry Rents.			
Kendal and its vicinity	4	0	0
Grasmere	11	6	2
Langdale	5	4	11
Underbarrow	20	8	1
Stavely and Hugill	9	3	7½
Nether-Gravship	10	16	8
Skalthwaithe Rigg	12	5	0¾
Hay	13	3	3
Hutton-in-the-Hay	8	18	2½
Strickland Roger	13	14	11
Greenhead	10	16	10
Hugill	3	19	9
Crosthwaite	0	15	0
Total	£134	10	4¾

IN THE RICHMOND FEE.

Customary and other Dry Rents.

	£.	s.	d.
Grasmere	11	11	2
Langdale	7	12	5¼
Loughrigg	2	16	1
Ambleside	26	17	0
Undermilbeck	13	8	0
Troutbeck	27	0	10
Applethwaite	24	10	10½
Fishing and ferry of Windermere	6	0	0
Crosthwaite and Lyth	19	3	7
New Hutton	10	9	9½
Casterton	12	9	4
Strickland, Ketel, & Helsington	3	10	10
Thornton, Westhouse, & Maysing-Hill	12	14	10
Total	£178	4	10½

After the decease of Queen Katharine, these fees were granted to the *Lowther family*, who obtained a renewal of the lease from George III., so that the Earl of Lonsdale is the present lord. The Lumley Fee, containing

nearly all the remaining third part of the ancient barony of Kendal, was the portion of *Lucy*, third sister and co-heiress of the before-named *Peter de Brus*. She married *Marmaduke de Thweng*, lord of Kilton castle and Thweng, by whom she had a son of the same name, whose son William was succeeded by his brother Robert, and he by his brother Thomas, who also died without issue. Lucy, the eldest of his three sisters, was married to *Marmaduke de Lumley*, and from hence came the denomination of the *Lumley Fee*, she having for her portion the manors of *Helsington*, *Crosthwaite*, and *Lyth*, and one-fourth part of the town of *Kendal*, with the turbary of *Sampool*. In the 6th of Henry VIII. John Fleming, of Rydal, the king's escheator, paid into the exchequer £115. 17. 7d., as the issues of the manors of Kirkby in Kendal, belonging to the Lumleys; and £1,224. 9s. 10¾d. as the issues of the Richmond fee belonging to the king. *John, Lord Lumley*, in the 23rd of Henry VIII., exchanged his part of the barony with the king for certain lands in the south, and his majesty afterwards granted it and the Richmond fee to the Duke of Richmond and Somerset aforesaid, after whose death they were granted by the same monarch to *Alan Bellingham*, whose grandson sold the *Lumley fee* to *Colonel James Grahme*, whose daughter and heiress, Katharine, married *Henry Bowes Howard*, Earl of Berkshire, and it is now possessed by the *Hon. Lady Howard*, of Levens Hall. In the 20th of Elizabeth it was found that Alan Bellingham, Esq., died seised "of the manor of Over Staveley, and divers messuages, &c., in Over Staveley, Nether Staveley, Hugill, Sadgill, Respton, (with the moiety of Respton mill), Firbank, Grasmere, Langden, Potter-Fell, Vowflatt, Ulthwaite, Rotherhead, Sabergh, Crook-Fell, West-Wood, and Roger Holme, (an island in Windermere), with a fishery in the waters of Windermere, Skelswater, and Grasmere." *Landarina*, the youngest daughter of the last *Peter de Brus*, was espoused by *John de Bella-aqua*, of Yorkshire, and had the remaining part of the barony of Kentmere, assigned as her portion, but this manor was in the reign of Charles I. sold by the *Stapeltons* to the *Fishers* of Stanebank Green, of whom it was purchased in 1745, by the *Wilsons* of Kendal, one of whom (Thomas) took the surname of *Fenwick*, pursuant to the will of Robert Fenwick, of Borrow-Hall, in Lancashire."

The various families, mentioned in this brief sketch of the superior lords of the great barony of Kendal, are noticed at considerable length in the histories of the parishes in which they were or are still seated.

KENDAL WARD

Is bounded on the west and south by Lancashire, on the east by Lonsdale Ward, on the north by the East and West Wards, and on the north-west by a small part of Cumberland. In form it resembles the rude outline of a shoulder of mutton, and is in length twenty-six miles, and varies in breadth

from five to thirteen miles, but the greater portion of it is not less than ten miles in width. It is the most interesting Ward in the county, both in picturesque beauty and agricultural and commercial consequence, the soil in its numerous dales and thwaites being generally very fruitful, and many of its inhabitants in and round Kendal, its capital, being employed in the manufacture of woollen, linen, and hosiery goods. It derives its name from the river Kent, which rises within its limits, as do also several smaller streams, all of which flow southward to the broad sands of Morecambe Bay. The beautiful lakes of Windermere, Rydal, and Grasmere, with several smaller sheets of water, called Tarns, are within its precincts, and it is intersected by the Lancaster canal, (as far as Kendal,) and by the Lancaster and Carlisle, and the Kendal and Windermere railways. It contains four market towns, viz., Kendal, Ambleside, Bowness, and Milnthorp, and forms the *deanery of Kendal*, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester. Though this Ward is of great extent, and comprises forty-seven townships, with about twenty chapels of ease, and about half the population of Westmorland, it is only divided into five parishes, of which the following is an enumeration, with the number of inhabitants in each, in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841, and their annual value in 1815:

POPULATION.

Parishes in Kendal Ward.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	An. Value. 1815.
Beetham	1248	1372	1618	1639	1656	9750
Grasmere	1338	1461	1778	2083	1681	7333
Heversham	3063	3364	3996	4162	4405	24,083
Kendal or Burton-in-Kendal	12,558	13,501	15,976	18,000	18,027	69,465
Windermere	1153	1186	1441	1632	2498	5887
Total	29,360	20,884	24,809	27,516	28,267	116,518

That this ward is well refreshed by rivers and brooks may be inferred from its having no fewer than sixty-eight county bridges, the whole of which are supported solely by itself, except six which it supports jointly with Lancashire. It also contributes to two others, included with the East Ward, at page 117.

The following are the names of the bridges in alphabetical order:—Bannisdale (High), Bannisdale (Low), Barley, Beehive, Beetham, Blea Crag,* Blind-beck, Borrow (High), Bowland,* Bowston, Braythay,* Burneside, Church, Colwith,* Combeck, Crookdale, Dallam Tower, Docker, Elterwater, Farlton, Force, Garnett, Gawen, Gilpin, Grigg Hall, Hang, Hawes, Holbeck, Hucks, Hutton, Ings, Kitts-how, Laverock, Levens, Mansergh-beck, Middle Shaw, Mill, Millbeck Stock, Milnthorp, Mint, Nether, Patton, Peasey, Pelter, Pinfell-how, Poolhouse,* Raise, Rothay, Rowel, Rydal, Sampool, Scandale, Scroggs, Skelwith, Smithy, Sprint, Stock, Stock (High), Stock (Low), Saint Sundays, Stramongate, Strickley, Troutbeck, Troutbeck Church, Wath-Sutton, White, Winster* or Lobby, and Wrynose. —Those marked * are supported jointly with Lancashire, and the two in the East Ward, to which it contributes, are Low Borrow and Salterwath.

CHARITIES IN KENDAL WARD,

As abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports, with some corrections. See also Histories of the Parishes, Townships, &c.

Date.	*Donors and Amount of Gifts.*	*To what Places & purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.* £.	*s.*	*d.*
	Land by subscription,	*Beetham Parish* free school	36	19	2
	J. Burrows and T. Johnston, 4*l.*	Do. poor,	0	3	4
	By twelve Donors, 100*l.*	Do. poor, exc. Witherslack	4	5	0
1785	Daniel Wilson, 100*l.*	Do. poor,	4	5	5
1804	John Smyth, 20*l.*	Do. poor,	0	15	2
1724	George Hilton, 20*l.*	Beetham and Haverbrack townships, poor,	1	0	0
1794	Rowland Burrow, 10*l.*	Beetham township, poor,	0	8	4
1788	Lucy Hutton, 100*l.*	Do. poor,	4	5	0
1793	John Lucas, 5*l.*	Hale and Whasset divisions, poor,	0	4	2
1664	Rev. J. Barwick,	Witherslack chapel, curate, school, &c.	400	0	0
1755	Simpson's Ground Estate,	purchased with ten Bequests to Witherslack poor,	12	10	0
1685	By Subscriptions and Gifts,	*Grasmere* township school,	11	1	0
1740	Four Bequests, 50*l.*	Do. poor,	2	5	0
1777	John Holmes, 200*l.*	Do. poor,	5	0	0
1655	Robert Wasdale, 20*l.*	Langdale township, poor,	1	0	0
	Busk rent charge,	Do. poor,	0	5	0
1746	Bridge-End Estate,	purchased with Gifts and Queen Anne's bounty for curate and poor of Langdale,	10	9	0
	Mr. Brockbank, 20*l.*	Langdale, poor,	0	16	0
1774	Miles Sawrey, 20*l.*	Do. poor,	0	16	0
	Mackereth's Gift, &c.	Rydal & Loughrigg township, poor,	2	0	0
	Unknown,	Do. Skelwith-Bridge school,	0	7	6
1619	E. Wilson and others,	*Heversham* Parish, grammar school,	42	1	8
1653	Leck Tithes,	Do. 106*l.* yearly to two Exhibitioners, and remainder to poor,	186	3	6
1793	Various Gifts.	Woodhouse Est. for Heversham poor,	40	0	0
	Bread Money, 60*l.*	Do. poor,	5	8	4
1811	Thomas Atkinson, 21*l.*	Heversham and Levens, poor,	1	1	0
1701	Robert Gibson, (rent)	Heversham and Milnthorp, poor,	2	0	0
1802	Robt. Johnson, 200*l.*	Heversham and Leasgill, 1*l.* 1s. to vicar; rest to poor,	10	16	8
1673	R. & M. Greenwood,	40s. per ann. (lost) Preston township,			
1774	J. & J. Gilpin,	Stainton township, poor,	11	0	0
	Mr. Threlfall, 100*l.*	Do. Crosscrake school,	5	0	0
1665	Various Gifts, 441*l.*	Crossthwaite & Lyth townsh. school,	13	5	2
1817	T. Atkinson, 2000*l.*	to minister, school, and poor,	100	0	0
1732	Broad Oak Estate,	purchased for poor,	68	0	0
1765	William Robinson, (rent)	poor and apprentice fees,	34	0	0
1790	Mary Shippard, 30*l.*	poor,	1	5	0
1525	A. Pennyngton and others,	Kirkby-Kendal townsh. gram. school,	37	4	4
	Do.	four Exhibitioners, from Do.	23	0	0
1670	Thomas Sandes, (land)	Blue coat school & hospital,	122	0	0
1814	Wm. Sleddall, 525*l.*	Green coat school,	25	0	8
1817	Matthew Pyper, 2,000*l.*	National school,	100	0	0
	William Gilpin, (rent)	to the poor,	3	7	8
1616	Alice Duckett, (land)	to the poor,	5	10	0
1819	Mrs. J. Harrison, 600*l.*	to 8 widows in the hospital,	30	0	0
1631	Parke's, Tower's, Simpson's, and Stratford's Gifts,	to the poor,	13	3	0
1627	George Fleming,	to the poor,	7	10	0

			£.	s.	d.
1692	N. Bateman,	to parish clerk,	0	3	4
1695	John Prissoe, 120*l.*	to lame and sick,	20	15	0
	Messrs. Banks and Holmes,	to poor,	3	6	0
1719	B. Lancaster, (rent)	to poor,	9	0	0
1716	Robt. Stephenson (2 houses)	to poor,	64	0	0
1723	Christopher Woodburn,	clothing and apprentice fees,	10	0	0
1732	Rev. William Crossby,	to poor,	3	0	0
1812	Dorothy Knott, 99*l.* (Navy 5 per cents.)	to poor,	3	3	0
	Various gifts,	bread money,	17	2	4
1641	Messrs. Barrow & Fisher, 120*l.*	parish lecturer,	6	0	0
1699	Jennet Wilson, (2 fields)	parish organist,	18	0	0
1638	Henry Wilson, 350*l.* John Wilson, 500*l.* and other charities, (lost.)				
1615	Janson's and Archer's Gifts,	Kirkby-Kendal, and Kirkland, clothes, &c.	32	3	3
1712	Peter Whitehead, 45*l.*	Kirkland township, poor,	2	5	0
	Poor stock, 17*l.*	Do. poor,	0	17	0
	Burgage rent,	Do. poor,	0	15	6
1616	William Newby, 40*l.*	Docker township, poor,	1	0	0
1723	Various Gifts,	Greyrigg chapelry, school,	27	0	0
1714	Robert Stephenson, (land)	Do. poor,	15	0	0
	Wm. Thompson, (rent)	Do. to five poor families,	50	0	0
	Various Gifts, 40*l.*	Do. poor,	1	9	0
1739	Mr. Jackson, (rent)	Heslington township school,	0	13	4
	Do. (estate)	Do. chapel curate,	58	0	0
	Do. (close)	Do. chapel clerk,	1	1	0
1716	Rowland Wilson, (rent)	Hugill township school,	12	0	0
1716	Do.	Do. bread for the poor,	2	12	0
1743	Robert Bateman, 1000*l.*	Do. small houses for poor,	50	0	0
1806	Thomas Ward, 300*l.*	Three townships of Hutton, poor,	12	7	0
1778	Miles Tarn, 40*l.* (land)	New Hutton school,	4	0	0
1639	Wm. Walker, (rent)	Do. poor,	5	0	0
1613	E. Milner and others,	Old Hutton & Holmscales school, &c.	19	11	0
	Mr. Walker,	Do. poor,	1	6	8
	Roger Ward, (estate)	Do. poor,	20	0	0
1692	Thomas Robinson, 52*l.*	Do. poor,	2	12	0
1692	Do. (rent)	Do. curate,	5	0	0
	Jos. Dawson, 52*l.* & a person unkn.	Do. poor,	3	14	0
1769	Robt. Newton, 60*l.*	Kentmere township, poor,	3	0	0
1708	H. Aitrey, 50*l.* W. Birkett, 40*l.* and a person, 30*l.*	Do. poor,	6	0	0
	Thomas Walker, (rent)	Lambrigg township, poor,	0	10	0
1779	Charles Shippards, (rent)	Natland township, poor,	4	0	0
1779	Do. (Crow Park estate)	Do. school,	40	0	0
	Joseph Harling, 200*l.*	Skelsmergh township, education of 8 children at Selside and Burneside	5	0	0
	1*l.* 4s. yearly is paid to	poor of Skelsmergh, out of Alice Duckett's beq. mentioned above,	10	0	0
1775	Robert Stephenson, 40*l.*	Skelsmergh & Patton townsh. poor,	1	17	6
1716	Dodding Green Dole,	Do. Do. poor,	2	0	0
1696	Geo. Jobson, (estate)	Over Staveley, curate and school,	60	0	0
	Poor Stock, 50*l.*	Do. poor,	2	10	0
1781	Alan Fisher, 600*l.*	Burneside school, for Strickland's K. & R. &c.	41	10	0
1812	Robt. & Rowland Kitchin,	Gt. Satturey est. Strickland's K. & R. poor,	29	10	0
1746	Wm. Newby, 60*l.*	Strickland Kettle township, poor,	3	0	0
	Poor Stock, 67*l.*	Do. poor,	2	10	7
1715	Thos. Atkinson, (rent)	Strickland Roger, township, poor,	1	0	0
	Poor's land, 3 roods & 36½ p.	Do. poor,	2	6	0
1734	Poor stock, 81*l.*	Do.	3	5	0

1699	Chapel House Estate,	Underbar. & Bradley-field twp. poor,	20	0	0
1699	Wm. Baldwinson,	Do. curate and poor,	2	10	0
1749	Mr. Starnthwaite, (field)	Do. poor,	11	0	0
1730	John Kitchen and others,	Selside & Whitwell twps. school,	61	9	0
	Poor's land,	Do. poor,	1	7	0
	Borwick's and Knipe's Gifts,	*Windermere Parish*, poor,	20	0	0
1665	Endowment, 1000*l.*	Bowness school for Applethwaite & Undermilbeck townships,	50	0	0
1730	Thomas Dixon, (rent)	Gift for books,	1	0	0
1730	Thomas Dixon, (rent)	Applethwaite, poor,	1	0	0
	Roger Park, 20*l.*	Do. poor,	0	18	0
1801	Mr. Brown, 50*l.*	Do. poor,	2	10	0
1798	John Wilson, 30*l.*	Do. poor,	1	7	0
1762	Various gifts, 175*l.*	Troutbeck township, school,	8	5	0
1785	Wm. Birkett, 50*l.*	Do. poor,	2	0	0
1730	Thomas Dixon, (rent)	Undermilbeck township, poor,	1	0	0
1731	Messrs. Shaw & Dixon, 14*l.*	Do. poor,	0	16	10
	Collinson, Dixon, & Kirkby's Gifts,	Do. poor,	1	4	6
	Mr. Belman,	Do. poor,	0	5	0
1800	John Otley, 32*l.*; and 1740, A. Garnett, 60*l.*	Do. poor,	4	5	0
1800	James Satterthwaite, 100*l.*	Do. poor,	4	10	0
1721	John Kelsick, (32 acres)	Ambleside township, school,	127	17	6
	Market and Fair tolls,	Do. poor,	0	15	0
1658	Robt. Jackson, (rent)	Do. poor,	3	0	0
	George Mackereth, 100*l.*	Do. poor,	5	0	0
1670	Thomas Braithwaite, 50*l.*	Do. poor,	2	10	0
		Total.....£	2420	16	0

BEETHAM PARISH

Is bounded on the west and south by Lancashire, and the sands of Morecambe Bay, and on all other sides by the parishes of Burton, Heversham, and Kendal. It is a large mountainous and romantic district, on the south western extremity of the county, intersected by the rivers Kent and Belo, with several minor streams, and is divided into four townships and one chapelry, viz., Beetham, Farleton, Haverbrack, Meathop and Ulpha, and the chapelry of Witherslack.

BEETHAM township has a neat and well built village lying in the romantic vale of the Belo, one mile and a half S. of Milnthorp, on the road leading from Lancaster to Ulverston. This road was formed about the year 1820, and is here carried over the river near the roaring cataract at Beetham mill. The rock crosses the river and is sixteen feet in perpendicular height, down which the liquid element, after heavy rains, tumbles "with a mighty noise," but in dry weather the water is nearly all diverted to the paper and corn mills on the opposite shore. The river, in old records, is called *Betha*, and has evidently given name to the village, whose beauty it considerably enhances. In 1311, Thomas de Betham obtained a charter from Edward II. for a weekly market to be held here, but it has long been obsolete.

The *church*, which stands in the township of Haverbrack, on the margin of the river Belo, is dedicated either to St. Leoth or St. Michael, but to which has not been ascertained. It is an antique Gothic edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a tower, in which are three bells, and

is surrounded by sylvan and other scenery, well calculated to inspire devotional sentiments. In the interior are several neat monuments, well worthy of inspection, one of which was raised in 1845, in memory of the Rev. Joseph Thexton, the late vicar, who erected the new vicarage house, and made other improvements here during his incumbency. There is an ancient monument to the Betham or Middleton family, besides which the Smith, Wilson, and other families have monuments here, with inscriptions. The benefice is a vicarage in the patronage of the crown, and the incumbent is presented by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. It is valued in the king's books at £13. 7s. 6d., and was only certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £13. 6s. 8d. In 1777, the revenue of the vicarage amounted to £49., but is now worth about £100. a year, "arising from £13. paid out of the rectory; £4. 10s. out of the small tithes; the rent of three enclosures at *Kellet*, purchased by Mrs. Dorothy Wilson, in 1707; an estate at *Priest Hutton*, purchased with £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty; £100. given in 1722, by Edward Colston; £100. given by James French; and £60. by the Rev. James Smith, and an estate at Yelland, purchased in 1731, with £200., given by Eliz. Palmer, and £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty." The *rectory* and advowson of this church was given by Ivo de Talebois to the abbey of St. Mary, York, and after the dissolution of the monasteries continued in the crown till 1612, when James I. granted the rectory to Sir Francis Ducket, of Grayrigg, reserving the ancient fee farm rent of £25. and the yearly payment of £13. to the vicar. The great tithes were afterwards sold by his descendants to various proprietors, and the small tithes were purchased, in 1756, for the use of the vicar, "but as the whole crown rent of £25. is now settled on them, he only derives from them about £4. 10s. yearly." The present incumbent is the Rev. William Hutton, M.A. The tithes have recently been commuted for a yearly rent charge.

About one hundred yards from the church there formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St. John, near to which place many human bones have been found. Where the bones were dug up is now converted into a garden, but there can be no doubt that it was once used as a cemetery. Some eighty years ago, a mole cast up an amber bead here, nearly as large as a shilling, on one side of which was a representation of the crucifixion of our Saviour, with the letters J.N.R.J., being the initials of the words "*Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*," which were written on the cross of our Redeemer by the order of Pilate. On the right of the crucifix was a crescent, and on the left a rising sun. At the bottom was represented the Blessed Virgin Mary, in a weeping attitude; and on the reverse a lamb, with the standard of St. Andrew's cross. The bead, which was of an oval shape, had a hole through it, and had probably been worn suspended round the neck of some pious Catholic, in order to bring more vividly before his mind, the passion and death of his beloved Redeemer.

BEETHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL was built out of the parish stock in the year 1663, and rebuilt in 1827. It has been endowed with bequests amounting to about £37. a year, arising from 26A. 1R. 37P. of land, awarded in 1815, at the enclosure of the commons, the interest of £245. and

£200. given about eighteen years ago, by John Yeates Thexton, Esq., with a few other small endowments. It is free for reading to all the children of the parish, and is now very efficiently conducted by Mr. Thomas Bond, who also takes a few boarders.

The charities belonging to the poor of this parish are enumerated at page 247, except £60. left in 1820, by Daniel Wilson, Esq., who directed the interest to be distributed in bread.

The *manor* of Beetham is of the Richmond fee, but at the conquest was possessed with the rest of the parish, by Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, and at the time of the Domesday Survey, belonged to Roger of Poictou, under whom it was held by Eruvin, the priest, "*Nunc habet Rogerus Pictaviensis et Eruvin presbyter sub eo.*"—*Domesday.* It was afterwards held by a family of its own name, one of whom is *Thomas de Betham*, who was several times knight of the shire for Westmorland, and who died in A.D. 1314. It was afterwards carried in marriage to the Middletons, the last of whom on record is Sir George Middleton, who was knighted by Charles I. Lord Clifford sold this manor in 1767, with the demesne called Cappleside, to Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, for £2560., whose descendant, George Wilson, Esq., is the present owner. He holds a court leet and baron and view of frankpledge here, yearly, within a month of Michaelmas. Arbitrary fines and heriots are paid on the death of lord or tenant, but many of the estates have been enfranchised. Cappleside had anciently a hall, "containing in front, including the two wings, 117 feet," and appertained to the chapel, already noticed.

BEETHAM HALL, or, as Leland, who visited this place in the reign of Henry VIII., calls it, *castle*, stands in an area seventy yards long and forty broad, enclosed by a wall three and a half feet thick, with loop holes for the archers at proper distances, being about three feet from the ground, two and half feet in height and breadth, sloping out to three and a half inches. The front of the house was eighty-seven feet in length, but a great part of it has long been in ruins. The hall was thirty-nine feet long and thirty-five wide, and its windows had "much Gothic work about them." At the foot of the southern descent from the "castle is a good spring, which supplies two large ponds with water," and Camden says that another spring near the ruins of the park lodge, is of a petrifying quality. Beetham Hall is now occupied as a farm house.

About one mile and a half south of Beetham, are the ruins of *Helslack Tower*, within one mile of which is *Arnside Tower*, also in ruins. These towers appear to have been erected to guard the bay of Morecambe, as there are on the opposite shores vestiges of Broughton and Bazin Towers, eastward from which the peat mosses of "Melthop, Ulva, and Foulshaw" were inaccessable.

The township of Beetham extends along the south side of the mouth of the Kent, to the headland called Arnside Point, beyond which the river is navigable for small vessels to the hamlet of *Storth*, which is in this township, two miles S. by W. of Milnthorp. *Hale*, another hamlet, one mile and a half S., and *Whasset*, another, two miles S.W. of Milnthorp, are also in Beetham township, as are likewise *Arnside*, *Helslack*, and *Slackhead*.

"*Beetham sands* are well adapted for bathing, and though there is only water sufficient for this healthy recreation, during three or four of the highest tides in each fortnight, several visitors come hither in summer, the air being remarkably salubrious, and the scenery in the neighbourhood beautifully diversified." Near the village is *Beetham house*, the handsome villa of Wm. Hutton, Esq., and near it is *Elmfield house*, the seat of W. Cottom, Esq.

Ash meadow, the seat of Jas. Dickson, Esq., occupies a pleasant situation at the foot of Arnside Knot, and commands an extensive view of the Sandy bay, "covered one hour with ships, and another with carriages and pedestrians." Though many of the trees are within a few yards of high water mark, they are extremely luxuriant. *Beetham house*, the seat of Wm. Hutton, Esq., and *Ashton house*, the seat of J. Y. Thexton, Esq., are also pleasant mansions in this township.

FARLETON township has a pleasant village in a vale on the east side of the canal, three miles east of Milnthorp. It also includes the two small hamlets of Akebank and Overthwaite, and contains 1175A. 3R. 18P., rated at £1403. 15s. 0½d., mostly the property of Wm. Hutton, Esq., Rev. Geo. Cartmel, and Messrs. Wm. Cartmel, and John Atkinson.

Farleton Knot, which rises in towering majesty above the village, is a lofty scar of limestone rock, commanding extensive views, and on its summit are seven springs, with several musical stones, possessing, it is said, all the richness of the piano-forte. The tone is best produced by striking gently upon the stones with six wooden mallets, and the music may be executed by three performers, one playing the melody, another an inner part, and the third the fundamental bass. On this lofty eminence a beacon was sustained during the Scottish irruptions.

The manor, which was anciently part of the manor of Beetham, was sold to the tenants by Sir Richard Hutton, in 1693, and now pays only a free rent of 24s. per annum to the Earl of Derby, as lord paramount. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, there were some lands in Farleton belonging to Shap abbey.

HAVERBRACK township contains the parish church and part of the village of Beetham, and has a hamlet of its own name, half a mile north west. *Dallam Tower*, the seat of George Wilson, Esq., is situated in this township, near the confluence of the Kent and Belo. The original edifice was erected by William Thornburgh, Esq., out of the ruins of an old tower which formerly stood here, and from which circumstance the building has its name. The present elegant mansion was erected in 1720, by Daniel Wilson, Esq., but has been much enlarged, improved, and ornamented by his successors. The park was planted about the same time, and has now a grove of fine old oaks, and abounds with deer. In the turn of the river, near the mansion, is *Dallam Wheel*, where there was formerly a strong eddy, in which three brothers were drowned whilst bathing; one of them being first drawn into the circling water, the others also perished by endeavouring to save him. The manor of Haverbrack was given at an early date to Conishead priory, and in 1546, was granted by Henry VIII. to William Thornburgh, Esq., to hold of the king in *capite* by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and

the yearly rent of 18s. 3d. He died in 1610, and the manor was subsequently purchased by three adventurers, who expected to find here a lead mine. It was soon afterwards sold to Henry Parker, whose successor, Edward Parker, Esq., sold it to Edward Wilson, Esq., an ancestor of its present owner, George Wilson, Esq., who receives arbitrary fines from such tenants as have not enfranchised their estates. Daniel Wilson, who built the present mansion, was member of parliament for Westmorland, nearly forty years, and is represented as a man of the strictest honor and integrity. The present proprietor, whose name was George Smyth, Esq., son of J. Smyth, Esq., of Heath hall, Yorkshire, having married the heiress of Dallam Tower, assumed the name of Wilson, and succeeded to the estates in 1824. George Edward Wilson, Esq., of Heversham, is his son and heir apparent. At Helslack, in this township, is a school supported solely by Mr. Wilson.

MEATHOP AND ULPHA are two hamlets, forming a joint township in Witherslack chapelry, and lying on the north side of the estuary of the Kent, distant from three to four miles W. by S. of Milnthorp.

WITHERSLACK township and chapelry is separated into two divisions, called east and west sides, by a long and lofty *scar*, broken in some places like a fortress, and contains a number of dispersed dwellings, with the hamlets of *Witherslack*, *Foulshaw*, *Low Wood*, and *Town End*, distant from two and a half to five miles N.W. of Milnthorp. Here is also another remarkable range of rocks, called *Whitbarrow Scar*, the summit of which affords an extensive and romantic view of the surrounding country. The largest owners of the soil are George Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, the Earl of Derby, and Mr. John Barrow Thornborrow.

The *chapel*, dedicated to St. Paul, is a neat edifice, with a square tower, and three bells. It was erected by *Dr. John Barwick*,* *Dean of St. Paul's*, who, in 1664, bequeathed the impropriate rectory of Lazonby, in Cumberland, for that purpose, and also for allowing a curate, who should teach the children of the chapelry gratis, the sum of £26., (now £76.) together with £4. a year for the repairs of the chapel, 40s. yearly to the vicar of Lazonby, and £10. a year for binding poor boys apprentices, or marrying deserving poor maids within the chapelry. To this bequest his brother, *Peter Barwick, M.D.*, ordinary to Charles II., added the demesne

* John Barwick, D.D., successively Dean of Durham and St. Paul's, was born at Witherslack, in 1612. He was a stanch royalist, during the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I., and was committed to the tower by the parliament, for carrying on a secret correspondence between the king and queen. Mr. Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," says, that in his prison he was subjected to the most inhuman and barbarous treatment, being only fed with bread and water for several years, "which, however," says the same writer, "had an effect contrary to that which his persecutors expected, as it conduced in a striking manner to the recovery of his health," which had been previously much impaired. After the restoration he was offered a bishopric, which he refused. He died in 1664, having written during his active life, only a few pieces, amongst which are "The Fight, Victory, and Triumph of St. Paul," and the "Life of Dr. Morton, Bishop of Durham." His brother, Peter Barwick, M.D., was also born here, and previous to his death, in 1705, he wrote in elegant Latin the life of his brother.

and hall of Hareskeugh, near Kirkoswold in Cumberland. But these allowances which were then worth little more than £40. a year, having been greatly augmented, in consequence of the increased value of property, now produce upwards of £400. per annum, and the trustees have been enabled to procure at different times augmentations to the chapel from Queen Anne's Bounty, and to give dowries with deserving brides amounting sometimes to £30. or £40. each. In 1749 and 1759, it received two augmentations from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £400., to meet a subscription to the same amount contributed by the trustees of Dr. Barwick, the executors of Commissary Stratford, and the Rev. John Hunter, who was then curate and schoolmaster. The whole £800. was soon after invested in property, so that instead of £26. the curate now receives £76. per annum. In addition to the *boys' school*, founded by Dr. Barwick, the trustees, in 1824, erected a *girls' school*, which is now conducted by Mrs. Simpson, and the boys' school is taught by Mr. Joseph Felton.

The interior of the chapel is handsomely fitted up, and the burial ground is very remarkable for the number and beauty of yew trees, with which it is margined. At the east end of the chapel is a white marble monument in memory of Dr. Barwick, bearing the following Latin inscription:—

Reverendus admodum et primævæ pietatis vir,
JOHANNES BARWICK, S.T.D.
Qui post operam indefesso studio navatam.
Afflictiones infracto animo toleratas,
Res tandem, licit summe arduas, feliciter gestas,
Pro collapso regni et ecclesiæ statu,
Ad curam et dignitatem Decanatus,
Primo Dunelmensis, deinde Paulini,
Merito evectus,
Hanc ædem
In Dei honorem et suorum gratiam
Structam et donatam voluit,
Et bonorum residuum egenis legavit,
A.D. 1668.

The living is a curacy now worth about £95. a year, in the patronage of the trustees of Dr. Barwick's charity, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Marshall Postlethwaite.

The *Simpson's Ground Estate*, in Cartmel parish, which was purchased in 1755, now yields £15. yearly to the poor of Witherslack.

"About a mile from the chapel is *Holy Well*, where a spring of laxative and purging chalybeate water was discovered in 1656," but it has long since lost its sanative properties.

Witherslack manor, which comprehends the whole chapelry, belonged anciently to the De Harringtons, or Haveringtons, but on the attainder of James Harrington, it was granted by Henry VII. to Sir Thomas Broughton, of Broughton Tower, in Lancashire, who was also attainted of high treason, and the estate was again escheated to the crown. It was afterwards granted by the same king to Thomas, Lord Stanley, first *Earl of Derby*, to whose descendant, the present earl, it still belongs, though it was many years withheld by the Leybourns and Withams, the hall and demesne having been seized by Oliver Cromwell, who conveyed them to John Leybourne, Esq., of Cuns-

wick, for £130. The earl holds his manor court yearly at the Derby Arms, on the second Tuesday after Trinity.

The *hall*, which is now occupied by Mr. Wm. Dodd, farmer, was once inhabited by the Leybourns, and had then a park well stocked with deer. Near to it is an extensive wood, between the scar and the rivulet which divides Westmorland from Lancashire, opposite Cartmel fells. "The fishery in the river Belo belongs to the Earl of Derby, Mrs. Howard, and George Wilson, Esq., the two last claiming from St. John's Cross, upon the sands, up to another cross of the same name above Beetham Bridge."

BEETHAM PARISH DIRECTORY.

BEETHAM TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside in Hale*; 2, *at Slackhead*; 3, *at Arnside*; 4, *at Storth*; 5, *at Whasset*; *and the rest where specified, or in Haverbrack township.*

2 Atkinson, Rd. boot & shoemaker.
Bainbridge, Wm. beerhouse.
2 Barker, Wm. grocer, and farmer.
Batt, Rd. paper mnfr. Water house mill; h. Yelland.
4 Bell, Jas. vict. Ship, Sands side.
Bindloss, Mrs. Jane.
2 Bispham, Jno. blacksmith.
Bond, Thos. master of the grammar school.
2 Breaks, Thos. boot & shoem.
3 Bush, Rd. master mariner.
5 Cotton, W. Esq. Elmsfield.
3 Crossfield, Fras. Jno. joiner and boat builder.
3 Crossfield, Thos. lath render
3 Dickinson & Burrow, wood hoop mkrs. & ship owners.
2 Dixon, Mr. John.
Ellison, Hy. gent. Ashmeadow
Garlick, Alston Thos. joiner & cabinet maker.
4 Green, My. lodgings, Sands side.
3 Greenwood, Rt. wood hoop mkr. & ship owner, Greenwood house.
Hodgson, Geoffrey, vict. and corn miller.
1 Hobson, John, solicitor.
4 Hornby, Thos. blacksmith.
Hutton, Wm. Esq. Beetham house.
Hutton, Rev. Wm., M.A., Vicarage house.
3 Marshall, Robt. officer in customs.
1 Myers, John, vict. King's Arms.
Prickett, Miss Mary, Helslack school.
Rodick, Thos. junr. gent. Morecambe cottage.
Rodick, Robt. Preston, gent. Woodclose.
3 Sharples, Rd. postmaster.
Tetterington, Jonathan, vict. Fighting Cocks.
Thexton, John Yeates, Esq., Ashton house.
4 Thompson, Wm. grocer.
Tolbert, Miss Jane.
4 Wailes, Geo. gent. Rosehill
Waller, Mrs. Jane.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Edwd. Helslack tower.
3 *Barker, Roger, Saltcoats house.
5 Barnes, Robt.
5 *Barton, Robt.
Bailey, Henry, Arnside well.
Benson, John, Pyesbridge.
Bolton, Rd. and stonemason.
4 *Bouskill, Wm.
Burrow, Rd. Lakebeck.
5 Clark, Richd.
2 Davison, Wm.
5 *Denison, Richd.
3 Gibson, Rt. Arnside tower.
Harrison, John, sen. Beetham hall.
Harrison, John, jun. Parsonage farm.
3 *Hayes, Robt.
Hudson, John Hollins.
1 James, James, Hale green.
5 Kidd, Abraham.
4 *Kirkby, Isaac.
5 *Nicholson, Thos.
4 Nicholson, W. Moss house.
4 *Pearson, John.
*Pearson, Geo. Arnside well.
2 Read, John.
3 Saul, Wm.
3 *Saul, Thos. Black dyke.
4 Sill, Edwd.
3 Swiddlehurst, W., Newbarn
2 Thexton, John.
5 *Towers, John.
4 *Whittam, Jas. Garshill.

FARLETON TOWNSHIP.

Aitan, Wm. vict. Duke of of Cumberland.
Cartmel, Wm. gent. Town end house.
Clark, Jph. boot & shoemkr.
Johnson, Miss Eleanor.
Parker, Jph. joiner, Cragg house.

Farmers.

Askew, Edw. Overthwaite.
Cummings, Agnes, Ellers.
Hodgson, Robt. Aykbank.
Hutton, Geo. (yeo.)
Marston, Isaac.
Rauthmell, Jno. Kiln hall.
Scott, Thomas.
Wilcock, John Aykbank.

HAVERBRACK TOWNSHIP.

Brown, Jas. head gardener, Dallam tower.
Burrow, John, cabinet maker
Clemming, Thos. joiner, &c. Dallam Tower.
Fisher, The Misses Isabella, Martha, and Jane, Haverbrack cottage.
Hodgson, Th. vict. Dixes Inn
Hudson, Mrs. Frances.
Scambler, Wm. farmer.
Wilson, Geo. Esq. Dallam Tower.

MEATHOP AND ULPHA TOWNSHIP.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Barrow, Jas. Meathop.
*Barrow, John, Meathop hall
Benson, Noble, Meathop
Clark, Wm. Meathop.
Martindale, Susanah, Ulpha.
Nicholson, Wm. Meathop.
Tomlinson, Jas. Ulpha.

WITHERSLACK TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Foulshaw;* 2, *at Low Wood;* 3, *at Town End;* 4, *at Witherslack Village; and the rest east of Witherslack Fell.*

3 Bownas, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Dickinson, Jas. miller, maltster, and bone crusher.
Dickinson, John, joiner.
4 Felton, Jph. schoolmaster.
3 Gravestone, Geo. blacksmith
3 Haurtson, Mary, beer house
3 Hewartson, Thos. tailor.
4 Holme, Rd. boot & shoe mkr
Handcock, Tobias, gent. Whitbarrow lodge.
3 Matthews, Wm. stone mason
3 Matthews, Isabella, shopkpr
Parrington, Rd. vict. Derby Arms, Ulverston road.
Postlethwaite, Rev. Thos. Marshall, Parsonage house
Sawrey, Mr. John, Beckhead
4 Simpson, Mrs. schoolmistrs.
Simpson, Mrs. Wm. Woodline cottage.
3 Tetrington, Wm. joiner.
Thornborrow, Henry, gent. Fell end.
Thornborrow, Rd. gent. Fell end.
Wanklyn, John Bradshaw, Esq. Halecat.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Backhouse, John, Beck head.
Bell, Jas. Barrow, Low Fell end.
Benson, John, Beck head.
Bloor, Wilkinson, Bark house
Bownas, Wm. Birks.
Braithwaite, Jas. High Yeats
3 Clifton, John.
1 Cottam, Hy. High Foulshaw.
2 *Dickinson, Jane.
Dodd, Wm. Witherslack hall
Fox, Fras. Moss plain.
*Hall, Hannah, Bowes lodge
Halliwell, Nichl. Caymoss.
*Hodgson, Wm. Bleacott.
2 Hoggarth, Geo. senr.
2 Hoggarth, Geo. junr.
Mashiter, Wm. Kirkby nook.
Matthews, Wm. Town end.
3 Otway, John.
Otway, Wm. Summers.
Pattinson, Joseph.
*Preston, John Strickland, Strickland hill.
Sarginson, Wm. Halecat.
*Sarginson, Wm. Beck head.
Sarginson, Rd. Summer hill.
Saul, Wm. Moss how.
Scott, John, Longhow end.
*Stephenson, Wm. Latterbarrow.
Thompson, Jas. Ballart.
Thompson, Rd. Nether hall.
*Thornborrow, John Barrow, Fell end.
Young, Mary, Slate hills.
1 Webster, Alex.
1 Westgarth, Joseph.
Wilson, Miles, Halecat cottg.

GRASMERE PARISH

Comprises one of the most picturesque and beautiful districts in the region of the lakes, in which it holds a central situation. It is bounded on the north and west by Cumberland, on the south by Lancashire, and on the east by the parish of Windermere and the chapelry of Patterdale. The *lakes* of Grasmere and Rydal, the *tarns* of Elterwater, Easdale, Coldale, Blea, and Stickle, the *rivers* Brathay and Rothay, the *waterfalls* of Stock-gill, Dungeon-gill, Rydal, and the Force, the *mountains* of Fairfield, and Langdale Pikes, with many other lofty eminences, are all within its limits; and on the south-west corner is Wrynose mountain, upon the summit of which the counties

of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire form a junction, which is marked by three shire stones. It was anciently written Gresmere, sometimes Grismere, from which Dr. Burn conjectures that it took its name "from the *grise*, or wild swine with which this country formerly abounded." The parish, which abounds with blue slate, has three *chapels of ease*, and is divided into the four townships of Ambleside, (chapelry,) Grasmere, Langdale, Great and Little, and Rydal and Loughrigg. Its population in 1841, amounted to 1684 souls, and the annual value of the lands and buildings within its boundaries is about £8000.

GRASMERE is a pleasant village, delightfully situated in a fertile and highly cultivated vale, on the north side of the lake, from which it has its name, nearly four miles N.W. by W. of Ambleside.

A sheep fair is held here on the first Tuesday in September. In the township are some gentlemen's seats, richly ornamented with thriving plantations, and commanding splendid panoramic views of the grand amphitheatre of mountains which surround the lake. To the rear of the village is *Helm Cragg*, a lofty pyramidical eminence, the summit of which is composed of vast rocks, in whose form fancy has discovered "a resemblance to a lion and lamb, and to an old woman cowering;" the stones, appearing as if they had fallen perpendicularly, form deep and frightful chasms.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a modest building, covered with blue slate. It is described by Burn as "a pretty large edifice, with a strong tower and three bells." Its walls are hung round with frames, containing scripture pieces, and its floor is annually covered with rushes on that day of rejoicing, ceremony, and festivity, called the *rush bearing*, a very ancient custom, which still continues in several parishes in this county. See pages 177 and 193. The church yard is shaded by aged pines and sycamores, "to which some pathetic stranger has added a few mournful yews." The church, though small, is sufficiently spacious for its congregation, as there are now three other episcopal places of worship in the parish, which, as well as that of Windermere, anciently formed part of the still extensive parish of Kendal. When Ivo de Talebois gave the church of Kendal, to St. Mary's abbey, York, Grasmere paid to the said abbey a pension of £1. 13s. 4d. In 1376, the living was valued at £10., and was in the patronage of John de Coupland. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the patronage of the *rectory*, which is valued in the king's books at £28. 11s. 5½d., was granted to the Bellinghams, and in 1574, purchased by William le Fleming, of Rydal, who, together with several of his family, is buried in the church, beneath a beautiful marble monument. Lady le Fleming, of Ryal hall, is the patroness, and the Rev. Sir Richard le Fleming, A.M., is the incumbent. The living is now worth about £160. per annum.

The *school*, which was built by subscription, in 1685, has been endowed with several bequests, producing about £11. a year, as has been seen at page 247, where the other charities belonging to the parish are also specified. James Parker is the present master.

The manor of Grasmere, which is of the Richmond and Marquis fees of Kendal barony, was anciently included in that of Windermere. It is

held under the Earl of Lonsdale by customary tenants, who pay three pence fine on the change of lord or tenant, and heriots when widows come into possession.

AMBLESIDE is a small ancient market town, one mile N. of the head of Windermere, two miles S.S.E. of Rydal, and three miles of Grasmere, lakes, thirteen miles and a half N.W. of Kendal and about 276 miles N.W. by N. of London. It occupies a romantic situation, amidst lofty mountains, on the declivity of a hill, commanding pleasing views of the beautiful vale of Rothay, in which it stands, the parks of Rydal and Brathay, the extensive lake of Windermere, and the varied scenery at the foot of Wansfell Pike, and Loughrigg Fell. The town, which stands in the parishes of Grasmere and Windermere,* is built in pleasing irregularity, each particular house being, as Mr. Green says, "situated upon a particular Knoll." From the central situation which it holds in the region of the lakes, and the variety and beauty of the scenery by which it is surrounded, this town is generally for a considerable time made the head quarters of tourists, for whom there are excellent accommodations at the hotels, inns, and lodging-houses. Many of the latter have been erected within the last few years, and the new road, which was made about sixteen years ago, from the market place to the north end of the town, is a great improvement. In the immediate vicinity of the town are several handsome mansions, occupied by gentry, as will be seen in the subjoined directory, but the only magistrate in this township is Benson Harrison, Esq., of *Green Bank*, a beautiful mansion, on the side of a gentle acclivity, at the northern extremity of the town, commanding delightful views.

Ambleside was formerly a *Roman station*, and its name is said to be a corruption of the two Latin words, *Amabilis Situs*. This station, which is supposed to be the *Dictis* of the Notitia, was garrisoned by a cohort of Nerian soldiers, and had two military ways, one proceeding from it by Ulswater, and through Greystoke park, to Papcastle, and the other, now called the *Cassa*, connecting it with *Concangium*, or Water Crook, near Kendal. It has been fortified by a ditch and rampire, and traces of its walls and outbuildings may still be seen at the head of Windermere. The fortress appears to have been 165 yards long, and 100 yards broad. Many Roman coins, urns, glass vials, millstones, bricks, tesselated pavements, and other relics of antiquity have been found here at different periods; several of which were given by Thomas Braithwaite to the university of Oxford, in 1674. From a similitude of the name, Camden has erroneously placed the *Amboglana* of the itinerary, at Ambleside, but Horsley has since proved that Burdoswald, in Cumberland, is the site of that station.

The *market house* was erected in 1796, on the site of the old one, which rested on pillars and was galleried round. Mr. Green says, it was a most curious and picturesque building. "In 1650, the keeper of the liberty of England, by authority of Parliament, granted to the Countess of Pembroke,

* The rivulet called Stock Gill, which runs through the town, separates the two parishes. That part of Ambleside in this parish is called *above Stock*, and the other *below Stock*.

that within the village of Ambleside there shall be a market weekly, on Wednesday, and two fairs yearly (now held on the Wednesday in Whitsun week, and on the 29th of October), with a court of pie-powder, and other incidents thereunto." In 1688, James II. granted a similar charter, in which nine trustees are incorporated with power to "take reasonable toll, tollage,* piccage,† fines, amercements, and other profits, for the benefit of the poor of Ambleside." Another fair for sheep is now held on the 13th of October, but the market has long been in a declining state. When, however, sheeps' wool was prepared for the loom by hand labour, the town was crowded with buyers and sellers, who were called together and dispersed by the tinkling of a bell. "Then all was bustle and animation; joy beamed in every countenance, for all the traffic was for ready money, and every individual lived upon the produce of his labour." But the subsequent general introduction of machinery, together with a system which has obtained here of hawking provisions and goods from door to door, have completely ruined, and almost annihilated, the market of Ambleside. A large woollen mill was established here about the year 1797, and near to it was a tannery, but both have been for some years discontinued. There is still, however, a bobbin mill and a corn mill here, and the joiners and stone masons of the town give employment to several hands. A society, called the "Windermere Benefit Building Society," has been recently established here.

The *chapel*, which stands at the north end of the town, is a handsome Gothic edifice, rebuilt in 1812, by a "rate levied on the landowners of the chapelry and township." It was made parochial by the Bishop of Chester, in 1675, and endowed by the principal inhabitants with a yearly salary of £14., (afterwards reduced to £12. 4s. 11d.,) which they voluntarily charged upon their estates. But the curacy has been augmented with an estate purchased in 1758, at Grayrigg, with £600., of which £400. was given by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1726 and 1746; £100. by the executors of Dr. Stratford; £30. by Sir William le Fleming, and £30. by the Rev. Isaac Knife, the remaining £40. being chapel stock. It has since received a parliamentary grant of £400., and £200. from Queen Anne's Bounty, and another grant of £678. 18s. 6d., in 1846, so that the living is now worth £80. per annum. Lady le Fleming is the patroness, and the Rev. Samuel Irton Fell is the incumbent, and resides in a neat dwelling near the town, recently erected.

At the high end of the town is a dissenting chapel, erected a few years ago, by Mr. Combe, an Independent minister. It is now used by the Wesleyans.

The *Free Grammar School* was founded in 1721, by John Kelsick, who, in that year, bequeathed to three trustees nearly all his lands, at Ambleside, for the erection of the school and support of the master. The property is now worth £150. a year, and the school, which is free to all the boys of the township, is taught by Mr. Wm. Barton.

Here are also a *national* and an *infant* school. A branch of the Ulverstone

* A general tax.

† Money paid for breaking up ground for a stake in a market or fair.

Savings' Bank is kept at the national school; it was established about twelve months since, and is open every alternate Wednesday. Mr. Thos. Troughton is the *actuary*.

Petty sessions are held every Wednesday at Ambleside, which is a polling station for the county representatives, and is included in the third circuit of county court towns, under the new act for the recovery of debts under £20. This court is held every fourth Monday. The ceremony of *rush bearing* is still kept up here, and on July 27th, 1840, it was celebrated with unusual hilarity; Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, having on that day passed through this town, where she was received with every demonstration of respect.

The township of Ambleside is included in the Earl of Lonsdale's manor of Windermere, and is in the Richmond fee. See page 244.

Ambleside hall, long the seat of the ancient family of Braithwaite, the progenitors of the Braithwaites of Warcop and Burneside, stood near the junction of the Keswick and Penrith roads.

Low Wood inn, one mile and a half south of Ambleside, is pleasantly seated on a small bay of Windermere, and is much frequented by tourists. The views obtained from this neighbourhood, of Windermere lake, the Langdale mountains, &c., are exceedingly beautiful. Two small cannons are kept at the inn to gratify the curious, and the remarkable reverberations of sound, which follow the report of a gun in these singular vales, is vividly described in the following lines:—

"The cannon's roar
Bursts from the bosom of the hollow shore;
The dire explosion the whole concave fills,
And shakes the firm foundation of the hills.
Now pausing deep, now bellowing from afar,
Now rages near the element of war;
Affrighted echo opens all her cells,
With gather'd strength, the posting clamour swells,
Check'd or impell'd, and varying in its course,
It slumbers, now awakes with double force,
Searching the strait, and crooked hill and dale,
Sinks in the breeze, or rises in the gale:
Chorus of earth and sky! the mountains sing,
And heaven's own thunder thro' the valley ring."

Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, dined at the Low Wood inn on the 25th of July, 1840.

Waterhead is a pleasant hamlet, at the head of Windermere lake, and in Windermere parish, but in the township of Ambleside, from which it is distant three quarters of a mile E. by S. Mr. Thomas Jackson, land agent to Lady le Fleming, the Rev. J. J. Hornby, Mrs. Brenchly, Mrs. Newton, and some others, have neat and pleasant dwellings here. (See Directory.)

Dove Nest, the seat and property of Thos. Benson, Esq., is a neat villa, occupying a delightful situation, about one mile south of Ambleside, and commanding a fine view of Windermere lake, &c.

Charities.—In 1653, James Braithwaite, Esq., left the interest of £5. for opening and cleansing the watercourses, especially in Ambleside town street, and he also gave orders that the bridge, which he had built at the Pull,

should be repaired for ever by the owners of his tenements at Pulbeck and Brathay. In 1658, Mr. Robert Jackson, of Kendal, bequeathed £3. a year to the poor of Ambleside, to be distributed every Sunday in bread, by the churchwardens and overseers, who were to have 8s. for their trouble. In 1670, Thos. Braithwaite, Esq., left the interest of £50. yearly to eight or ten poor householders in Ambleside, to be distributed to them on the 24th of December; George Mackereth, who was living in 1688, left the interest of £100., to be expended annually on the feast of St. Martin, in the purchase of clothing for the poor inhabitants of Ambleside.

Two beautiful steam yachts ply daily during "the season," between Ambleside and Newby-bridge, calling off Bowness.

Biography.—Mr. William Green, who, in 1819, published a Guide to the Lakes, in two octavo volumes, settled here in the year 1800, where he died in 1823, aged sixty-two years. As has been truly said, his guide "will long remain a monument of the assiduity with which he pryed into the arcana of the majestic mountains of the lake district." He also depicted the varied scenery of this interesting region, with an ability and industry seldom united in one person. He was a native of Manchester, and previous to his removal to Ambleside had resided for some years at Keswick.

Miss Harriet Martineau, one of the most popular writers of the present day, is now resident at Ambleside. She was born at Norwich, June, 1802, and lived in London from 1832 till 1835, when she settled here, and built the dwelling denominated "The Knoll." Her principal works are "Illustrations of Political Economy," "Society in America," "Retrospect of Western Travel," "Deerbrook," "The Hour and the Man," "Forest and Game Law Tales," "The Playfellow," "Household Education," "Eastern Life, Present and Past," "History of the Thirty Years' Peace," all of which are in great estimation. She is also authoress of several other highly instructive and interesting productions, and doubtless many more may still be expected from her brilliant and prolific genius.

LANGDALE (GREAT AND LITTLE) are two hamlets and districts forming a joint township, which extends from two to eight miles W. of Ambleside. It contains the village of *Elterwater,* three miles and a quarter W. of Ambleside, and the lake of that name, with several other tarns, near to which are the beautiful cascades of *Skelwith Force* and *Colwith Force,* and a grand assemblage of mountains on each side of the Brathay, some of which yield an abundance of fine blue slate. At Elterwater is a *gunpowder mill,* belonging to the Elterwater Gunpowder Company, of which Mr. John Robinson is the managing partner. The works were commenced in 1824, since which time from 4000 to 6000 pounds of "fatal powder" have been made here weekly. Here is also a *blue slate* quarry, wrought by Isaac Bird. Great Langdale manor was formerly held by John de Coupland, and the family of Parr, and when Queen Catherine's survey was made in 1677, the amount of the customary rents arising from her lands here, was £5. 4s. 11d. It is now held of the crown by the Earl of Lonsdale, as part of the manor of Windermere. Little Langdale was long held by the Penningtons of Muncaster, "who sold most of the tenants to freehold about the year 1692, and

the rest of the seniority was afterwards purchased by the Phillipsons, of Calgarth." The extensive manor and demesne of *Bays Browne*, or *Baisbrow*, which contains Lingmoor Fell and two blue slate quarries, are within the township and chapelry of Langdale. It was given by the second Wm. de Lancastre, to Coningshead priory, in Lancashire, but after the dissolution the chief part of the tenements were purchased by Gaven Braithwaite, and the demesne subsequently became the property of John Atkinson, Esq., of Cockermouth. It now belongs to Benson Harrison, Esq., of Ambleside.

The *chapel*, which stands at the foot of Silverhow, in Great Langdale, five miles W. of Ambleside, is a building of considerable antiquity, but it is supposed that the original chapel was at a place called chapel mire, in Little Langdale, the present edifice is supposed to have been erected about the year 1750." The curate's ancient salary is £6. 4s. 3d. per annum, but since 1743, the living has been augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, with which four small estates have been purchased, out of one of which near Ulverstone, the poor receive one fourth of the rent, in consideration of £51. 4s. poor stock being included in its purchase money." In 1843 it received a further augmentation of £28. yearly, so that the living is now worth £100. per annum. The rector of Grasmere is patron and the Rev. Stephen Birkett is the incumbent, and has a commodious dwelling near the chapel, erected in 1845, at the cost of £400., of which £200. was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, the rest being raised by local subscription.

The *school* was erected in 1824, by the Elterwater Gunpowder Company, in consideration of a piece of land which was given to them for the use of their mill. For charities see page 247.

RYDAL AND LOUGHRIGG, the former situated on the north side of the beautiful lake of its name, one mile and a quarter N.W. of Ambleside, and the latter lying between the rivers Brathay and Rothay, from which it rises boldly into a lofty and romantic fell, and extending from half a mile to two miles W. of the same town, form a township which, as Mr. Green says, seems to have been designed by nature for producing extraordinary assemblages of beauty—where "water, wood, rock, and mountain, are rarely seen in greater diversity." Loughrigg contains a tarn of twelve acres, and commands fine views of Windermere, Grasmere, Rydal, and Elterwater lakes. The hamlet of Skelwith Bridge, on the river Brathay, near the waterfall, described at page 66, is in this district, two miles and a half W.S.W. of Ambleside.

Rydal is supposed by Sir Daniel Fleming, to be a contraction of *Rothaydale*, from the river which flows from Langdale Pikes through the lakes of Grasmere and Rydal, to that of Windermere, along a picturesque vale, richly clothed with wood. The manor of Rydal and Loughrigg was granted about the year 1280, by Margaret de Brus, to Roger de Lancastre, who held Rydal, with part of Loughrigg and Ambleside, of the king in *capite*, by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee. In the reign of Henry VI., *Sir Thomas le Fleming*, of Coniston, married one of his descendants, by whom he obtained this manor, which has since remained in his family, and is now held by *Lady le Fleming*. The ancestor of this illustrious family was

Michael le Fleming, one of the adventurers who came to England with William the Conqueror. He received a grant of Arlecdon, Beckermet, and several other manors in Cumberland, in Furness, and in Lancashire. He died soon after the year 1154, and was buried in Furness abbey, to which he had been a liberal benefactor. From Richard le Fleming, his second son, who lived at Caernarvon castle, near Beckermet, are descended the Flemings of Rydal. He died in the reign of King John, and was interred beside his father, in the Abbey of Furness. His only son, Sir John le Fleming, died in the reign of Henry III., and was buried in Calder abbey, to which institution he was a great benefactor. He was succeeded by his son Sir Richard le Fleming, who, by his marriage, became possessed of Coniston hall, in Lancashire, where he afterwards resided. He died in the reign of Edward I., and was succeeded by his son John le Fleming, of Coniston, whose son, Rainerus, was a great benefactor to St. Mary's abbey, York. John Fleming, Esq. was justice of the peace for Cumberland, from 1610 to 1622, about which time he became a Catholic. "In 1628, he procured a supersedeas for his recusancy, and an acquittance for his knighthood money," and "in 1630, he obtained a license to travel above five miles from Rydal." In the same year he paid to the king for his recusancy £30., and afterwards £50. per annum. He died in 1641, and was interred in Grasmere church. His son William was a zealous supporter of the royal cause, and appeared in arms against Cromwell, but he unfortunately died before he attained his majority. *Sir Daniel le Fleming* was created a baronet in the 4th of Queen Anne, having been previously knighted in 1681 by Charles II. Sir William represented Westmorland in parliament, in 1698, 1702, 1705, and 1707. The Rev. Sir George le Fleming was Bishop of Carlisle, from 1734 to 1747. Sir Michael le Fleming, the late baronet, was also elected knight of the shire for Westmorland, in 1774. The present baronet, the Rev. Sir Richard le Fleming, is cousin to the lady of the manor. The tenants are "mostly customary and heriotable, and pay 20d. fines and render boon service."

The *chapel*, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic building, with a tower and one bell. It stands in the village, and was erected by Lady le Fleming, at the cost of £1500., and opened for divine service in 1824. The same benevolent lady also endowed it with land worth £10. a year, and with money, which, added to an allotment of Queen Anne's Bounty, produces about £100. per annum. The chapel has been conveyed to trustees, and the Rev. Fletcher Fleming is the present incumbent. She also established a *school* here, and pays for the education of all the poor children in the neighbourhood.

Rydal hall, the beautiful seat of Lady Ann Fredicia Elizabeth le Fleming, is a fine old mansion, on a gently rising eminence, embosomed in a sylvan park, at the junction of two vales, near the foot of the lake. It is sheltered by large oak, ash, sycamore, and other trees, and behind it rise the steep and lofty *Fairfield*, and the ravine called *Rydal head*. "The hall was greatly improved by the late Sir Michael le Fleming, whose taste and liberal spirit contributed much towards the perfection of those beauties which nature has so lavishly scattered round this sequestered vale, in which the magnificent cascades, called *Rydal Waterfalls*, are conspicuous objects." A short dis-

tance above the hall is *Rydal Mount*, the seat of William Wordsworth, Esq., poet laureate, and "the father of the lake school of poetry." He was born at Cockermouth, in 1770, but has spent the greater part of his life here, amidst scenery, which in grandeur and beauty, is scarcely equalled in England, and which doubtless has "contributed to enrich his imagination, to refine the natural purity of his feelings, and to produce many of the noble and exquisite descriptions of nature which adorn his poems." This charming villa looks down upon the vale of Ambleside and the lake of Windermere on the one side, and the lake of Rydal on the other; "the house and gardens are in the best taste, the latter having assumed their present form under the poet's own hand." He is author of the "Description of the scenery of the lakes in the north of England," "White Doe of Rilston," "Excursion," two vols. of poems, and one of miscellaneous poems, "River Duddon," "Lyrical Ballads," "Yarrow Revisited," and a variety of other pieces. From the following expostulary sonnet of the venerable bard, on the projection of the Kendal and Windermere railway, which was opened in 1847, it would appear that he is no friend to such innovations.

"Is there no nook of English ground secure
From rash assault? Schemes of retirement sown
In youth, and 'mid the busy world kept pure
As when their earliest flowers of hope were flown,
Must perish. How can this blight endure?
And must he, too, his old delights disown,
Who scorns a false utilitarian lure,
'Mid his paternal fields at random thrown?
Baffle the threat, bright scene, from Orrest head,
Given to the pausing traveller's rapturous glance
Of nature! And if human hearts be dead,
Speak, ye passing winds:—ye torrents with pure, strong,
And constant voice, protest against the wrong."

Near to Rydal Mount is *Glen Rothay*, the seat and property of William Ball, Esq.

LOUGHRIGG district, which forms a township and manor with Rydal, lies between the rivers Brathay and Rothay, from which it rises boldly into a lofty and romantic fell, extending from half a mile to two miles W. of Ambleside. It contains a tarn or *lough*, of twelve acres, and commands fine views of Windermere, Grasmere, Rydal, and Elterwater lakes. *Fox Ghyll*, the handsome seat of Hornby Roughsedge, Esq., stands here in a romantic situation at the foot of Loughrigg Fell, about half a mile from Ambleside.

GRASMERE PARISH DIRECTORY.

AMBLESIDE TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, at Mrs. Agnes Nicholson's. Letters arrive from Kendal at 9-0 a.m., and are dispatched for Keswick and Cockermouth at 9-3 a.m., and for Kendal and other parts, at 3-4 p.m.

MISCELLANY.

Barton, Wm. master of the free grammar school.
Benson, Thos. Esq. Dove nest.
Bell, Thos. druggist and tea dealer.
Brenchley, Mrs. Mary Ann, Wanlass house.
Butterfield, Wm. tailor.

Carter, John, plumber, (and at Kendal.)
Claude, Mrs. Louisa Augusta, Broad lands.
Crossfield, John, Esq. Rothay bank.
Davy, John, M.D. Lesketh how.
Dove, Chas. fishmonger.
Fell, Rev. Samuel Irton, M.A. incumbent.
Gibson, Thos. excise officer.
Green, Mrs. Mary, Gill cottage.
Harrison, John, Esq. The green.
Harrison, Matthew Benson, Esq. Belle vue.
Harrison, Benson, Esq. Green bank.
Head, Mrs. Low nook cottage.
Higgins, John, fancy wool dealer.
Hird, Edw. clock and watch maker.
Hopkinson, Benj. Esq. Oaks.
Hornby, Rev. J. J. Wansfell holme.
Horrox, Chas. bobbin manufacturer.
Jackson, Thos. Esq. land agent to Lady le Fleming, Waterhead.
Loder, Rev. Chas. L. Fisher beck.
Longmire, John, police officer.
Luff, John, tailor.
Lutwidge, Capt. Henry Thos., R.N., The cottage.
Mackereth, John, yeoman.
Martineau, Miss Harriet, The Knoll.
Milligan, Miss Margaret, Cross brow.
Newton, Mrs. Mary, Waterhead.
Newton, Geo. L., spirit mercht. Waterhead.
Okill, Miss Jane Ann, Rothay cottage.
Partridge, Geo. Esq. Covey cottage.
Pedder, Mrs. Mary, Gill house.
Pritt, Mr. Waterhead cottage.
Ridgway, Mrs. Ann, Low field cottage.
Robinson, John, maltster, and meal and flour dealer, Rock cottage.
Robinson, Mr. Bryan, Rock cottage.
Robinson, Capt. Chas. Oak bank.
Squire, Anna, hairdresser & fancy repository.
Stalker, Mr. Chpr. Spring field.
Suart, Mr. Jas. Low fold.
Townson, Benj. corn miller, Stockbridge mill.
Woodend, John, farmer, Nook end.
White, Capt. Chas. H. Waterhead.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Academies.

Backhouse, Margaret.
Dunbar, Susanna.
Free Grammar School, Wm. Barton.
Infant School, Elean. Ashton
National School, Mary Ann Watson.

Attorneys.

Cleminson, Jas. & clerk to the magistrates, master extra. in chancery, & clerk to the New County Court, and comr. for taking affidavits by married women.
Nicholson, John.

Bakers.

Holme, Wm.
Pritchard, Isabella.
Thwaite, John.
Walker, John.

Blacksmiths.

Benson, Henry, Bluehill.
Creighton, Joseph.
Holme, Thos.

Booksellers.

Nicholson, Agnes.
Troughton, Thos. and stamp office.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Atkinson, Thos. & coal dlr.
Backhouse, Richd.
Cookson, Isaac.
Fleming, Mark.
Rollinshaw, Anthony.
Sproat, Wm. and dealer in fishing tackle.
Watson, Edw.

Builders.

Barrow, John.
Cousins, Thos.
Coward, John.
Fleming, Roger.
Thompson, Jackson, Waterhead.

Butchers.

Green, Jas. and farmer.
Lancaster, Mary.

Confectioners.

Slater, Abraham.
Walker, John.

Coopers.

Birkett, Geo.
Peill, Wm.

Fire & Life Offices.

Norwich Union, Thos. Troughton.
Yorkshire, Jas. Cleminson.

Dress Makers.

Brockbank, Elizabeth.
Harrison, Elizabeth.
Jackson, Jane, Bluehill.
Lancaster, Agnes.
Mason, Ann.
Mason, Margaret.
Newton, Mary.
Nightingale, Mary.
Robinson, Jane.

Gardeners and Seedsmen.

Grier, John, Waterhead.
Hayes, Robt.
Woodhouse, Richd.

Grocers.

Clark, Miles.
Gibson, Jas. & tallow chandl. earthenware dealer, coal agent, and auctioneer.
Fisher, John.
Greaves, Barbara.
Peill, Wm.
Slater, Abraham.
Stalker, Betsey.
Thompson, Jonathan.

Walker, John.
Woodburn, John.

Hoop Makers.

Peill, John.
Peill, Wm.

Hotels, Inns, & Taverns.

Commercial, John Armer, posting house & excise office
Golden Rule, Wm. Black.
Low Wood Hotel, Rt. Logan, and posting house.
Royal Oak, Robt. Askew.
Salutation, Danl. Donaldson, and posting house.
Unicorn, John Allison.

Ironmonger.

Bell, Rd. & dlr. in sundries.

Joiners.

(See also Builders.)

Atkinson, Jas. and cabinet maker, Fisher beck.
Barrow, John.
Coward, John.
Cousins, Thos. and cabinet maker, upholsterer, paper hanger, & furniture broker.
Fleming, Roger.
Thompson, Joseph, Bluehill.
Thompson, Jackson, Waterhd
Tyson, Jph. and wheelwright.
Watson, Wm. & boatbuilder, Bluehill.

Linen & Woollen Drapers

Coward, Jerh. and tailor.
Fleming, Margt. & milliner.
Nelson, Chpr. and dealer in hats and tea.
Newby, Jas. (linen only.)

Lodgings.

Corcoran, Martin.
Dobson, Betsey.
Elleray, Agnes.
Fisher, Robt.
Harrison, Eliz.
Gibson, Jas.
Jackson, Arthr. Rose cottage.
Jackson, Eliz.
Landsborough, Agnes.
Mason, Bryan.
Peill, Wm.
Rollinshaw, Anthony.
Slater, Abraham.
Sproat, John.
Thompson, Jackson.
Troughton, Dorothy.
Walker, John.
Woodburn, Betty.

Painters & Glaziers.

Kendall, Rt. (portrait painter only.)
Lewthwaite, John.
Noble, Jas.
Stephenson, Thos.
Thompson, Barbara.

Saddlers.

Atkinson, Henry.
Stables, Edw.

Surgeons.

Davy, Jno. M.D. Lesketh how
Fell, Wm.
Osborne, Francis John.

Stone Masons.

Jackson, Arthur, Rose cottg.
Mason, Bryan, & plasterer.

Carrier.

John Robinson, to Kendal, daily; to Keswick, Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sat.; from the latter to Cockermouth, daily; and Penrith, Mon. Wed. and Fri.

GRASMERE TOWNSHIP.

Airey, Jas. watch maker.
Beck, Jas. tailor.
Brown, Edw. vict. Hollins & Lowther Hotel.
Cookson, Mrs. How foot.
Davison, Thos. Esq., J. P., Allan bank.
Fletcher, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Fleming, Rev. Sir Richd. rector, Rectory.
Forrest, Rd. painter & glazr.
Gibson, Mrs., Kellbarrow.
Greenwood, Jas. Y. Esq. Wykes.
Hodgson, Rt. vict. WhiteSwan
Hodgson, Levi, waller.
Jefferies, Rev. Edw. B.A., curate.
Johnston, Rev. Wm. Nichl.
Luff, Mrs. Letitia.
Mackereth, David, parish clk
Mackereth, Gewin, shoemkr.
Newby, Chpr. lodging house.
Parker, Jas. schoolmaster.
Philipps, Lieut. John, R.N. Beck Allens.
Rowlandson, Wm. shoemkr.
Sanford, Th. Esq. Ben place.
Usher, Isaac, vict. Red Lion.
Walker, Edw. blacksmith.
Walker, Isaac, blacksmith.
Wilson, Edw. joiner.
Wilson, John, joiner.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Coats, Wm. Green head.
Cookson, Thos. Dale end.
*Dixon, Jas. Burn beck.
*Fleming, Jas. Knot house.
*Fletcher, John, Town head.
*Greene, Jno. Pavement end.
Walker, Wm. Forest side.
Watson, John, Winter seeds.

LANGDALE (GREAT AND LITTLE) TOWNSHIP.

Marked* 1, *reside at Little Langdale; and* 2, *at Elterwater.

Birkett, Rev. Stephen, incumbent, Parsonage.
Bird, Mr. Isaac, slate quarry owner.
2 Bownass, John, blacksmith.
Fenton, David H. schoolmstr.
2 Fleming, Wm. shoemaker.
1 Fleming, Wm. beerhouse.
2 Hutchinson, Wm. joiner.
1 Oldfield, Mrs. Margaret, High Hackett.
2 Ritson, Jph. shopkeeper.

Robinson, John, managing partner for the Elterwater Gunpowder Co. Langdale hall.
Tyson, Edw. vict. White Lion
2 Tyson, Wm. beer house.
1 Spedding, Wm. schoolmstr.
Stables, Henry, shoemaker.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Benson, Edw. Low mill beck
1 Birkett, Thos. Birk how.
1 Birkett, Th. jun. Ivy how.
1 Birkett, Jthn. Wilson place
2 Coward, Edw.
1 Dixon, Jas. Dale end.
*Gillbanks, Jno. Middle field.
Greenop, Robt. Oak how.
1 Gregg, John, Blea tarn.
Harrison, Wilson, Baysbrowne
Hodgson, Geo. Sides.
Hodgson, Geo. Side house.
1 Hodgson, George, Colwith.
Kirkby, Henry, Place.
1 Lishman, John, Beild.
Milligan, John, Wall end.
Mounsey, Jph. Dale end.
Postlethwaite, Jph. Middle field.
1 Slee, Lancelot, Colwith.
Thompson, Geo. High mill beck.
*Thompson, Th. Wolthwaite.
Thompson, John, Pie how.
1 Tyson, Geo. Busk.
1 Tyson, John, Fell foot.
*Udale, Jno. Robinson place.
1 *Udale, Jph. Birk how.
Wilson, Thos. Raw head.

RYDAL AND LOUGHRIGG TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Clappersgate;* 2, *at Rydal; and* 3, *at Skelwith Bridge.*

Arnold, Mrs. Mary Ann, Fox how.
Backhouse, Jas. lodgings.
2 Ball, W. Esq. Glen Rothay
Clay, Rev. Jno. Millerbridge
3 Coward, Jno. bobbin mfr.
3 Coward, Jerh. vict. Hound, and corn miller.
2 Fleming, Rev. Fletcher, incumbent, Rydal lodge.
Fleming, Mr. Lancelot, Field foot.
1 Cookson, Mrs.
1 Hodgson, Wilson, gent. Howsley cottage.
1 Huddleston, Misses Sarah and Anna Maria.
2 Irving, Elizabeth, lodgings.
Jackson, Wm. blacksmith, Loughrigg how.
Le Fleming, Lady Ann Frederica Eliz. Rydal hall.
Preston, Mrs. Elizabeth, Spring cottage.
Quillinan, Edw. gent. Loughrigg holme.
Roughsedge, Hornby, Esq. Fox Ghyll.
3 Tomlinson, My. schoolmstr.
Satterthwaite, Wm. basket maker.
Wordsworth, Wm. Esq. Rydal Mount.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Atkinson, Th. Loughrigg fold
Fidler, Edw.
Hird, John, High close.
*Mandel, Thos. Tarn foot.
*Preston, Thos. Mill brow.
Stables, Wm Oaks.
1 Tetherington, Robt.

HEVERSHAM PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded by the parishes of Kendal, Burton, and Beetham, and by a small part of Cartmell Fells; extends northward from Milnthorp to Crosthwaite, a distance of eight miles, and is about three miles in breadth. It is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, the Kendal and Lancaster canal, the rivers Kent and Belo, and several becks or rivulets, winding through picturesque vallies, between diversified fells, scars, crags, and fertile undulated grounds, studded with neat hamlets and farm houses. It contains three *chapels of ease*, and the following seven townships, viz., Crosthwaite and Lyth (chapelry), Hincaster, Levens,* Milnthorp and Heversham, Preston Richard, Sedgwick, and Stainton, the two latter forming the chapelry of Crosscrake. For population and annual value, see page 247.)

HEVERSHAM is a small but neat village, with several good houses pleasantly situated on the Kendal road, one mile and a quarter from the small market town of Milnthorp, and six miles S. by W. from Kendal. The *church*, dedicated to St. Mary, or St. Peter, is a fine Gothic structure, with side

* A small part of this township, at Brigsteer, is in Kendal parish.

aisles, and a square tower in which are three bells, cast in the years 1605, 1662, and 1669. The present edifice has evidently been erected at different periods, the south arcade of the nave and the lower part of the tower being of a date not later than the 12th century, the chancel and south aisle, and the chapel of Upper and Lower Levens, of the 15th, and the north aisle was completely rebuilt about 1601, in which year a great part of the church was consumed by an accidental fire, with its bells, and organ, &c. In 1609, a new organ was put up in the church, "but it was probably demolished in the civil wars; for music and monarchy were alike detested by the Presbyterians." It was repaired in 1770, when a large quantity of human bones was found in an old cemetery a few yards east of the porch. In 1844, the old chancel window was replaced by a new one of stained glass, at a cost of 160 guineas, and in the same year the interior of the church was thoroughly repaired, so that it is now remarkably neat and has several mural tablets in memory of the Bellingham, Preston, and other families.

Soon after the Conquest the church of Eversheim, as it was then called, was granted by Ivo de Talebois, to St. Mary's abbey, York, and in 1459, was appropriated to the said abbey by Archbishop Boothe. After the dissolution of the monasteries, Queen Mary, in 1553, granted the rectory and advowson to Trinity College, Cambridge, except the corntithes of Crosthwaite, which had been previously granted by Edward VI. to John Southcoat and Henry Cheverton. The said college has still the patronage of the vicarage which is valued in the king's books at £36. 13s. 4d., and is now enjoyed by the Rev. R. W. Evens, B.D. who was inducted in 1842. At the enclosure of the commons in 1803, the tithes of the whole parish were commuted for an allotment of about 650 acres given to the vicarage; and an allotment of 663 acres, with the Plumgarths estate in Strickland Kettle—purchased by such of the townships as had not common land—given to the before-mentioned college in lieu of rectorial tithes. "The vicar's allotment, when ring-fenced by the parish, was valued at £420. a year, and the lands given to the college at £600. a year. They are both held of the commissioners of the Inclosure Act, under a renewable lease of twenty-six years."

The *Grammar school*, which stands near the church, "was founded in 1613, by Edward Wilson, of Nether Levens, who endowed it with twenty-six burgage messuages and tenements in Kendal, (from which the master receives £21. 12s. 8d. yearly,) and a rent charge of £3. out of Dawson's close, in Strickland Kettle. Being without a master from 1698 till 1737, the school was suffered to decay, but was rebuilt in the latter year by Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, and William Preston, Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland, both of whom had received the rudiments of their education here. In 1788, Henry Wilson, then vicar of Heversham, in conjunction with the associates of Dr. Bray, founded a library in the school, and prevailed upon the inhabitants to subscribe £230. to purchase a dwelling-house for the master, with two fields and an allotment of moss-land, so that the master's yearly income from the school endowment is now upwards of £50., having received an allotment of land at the enclosure. The school is open to all the boys of the parish without charge, except for writing and arithmetic. In 1824, £267. 11s. was subscribed to rebuild the school and house."

The founder of this school also endowed it with two exhibitions of £40. each, one to Queen's College, Oxford, and the other to Trinity College, Cambridge, to be paid out of the great tithes of Leck. These exhibitions had been many years withheld, but were at length recovered in the Duchy court of Lancaster, in the 24th of Charles II., with £500. arrears and interest, and now affords £53. per annum to each scholar who is to remain only four years at college, and is to be nominated by the heirs of the founder. There is also an exhibition of £20. 8s. 9d. a year from this school to Magdalen college, Cambridge, called *Milner's exhibition*, to be held four years, and it has the privilege of sending a candidate for one of *Lady Hasting's five exhibitions*, in Queen's College, Oxford. Rev. James H. Sharples, M.A., is the present master. For the other charities belonging to this parish see page 247.

MILNTHORP a small *market town*, forming a joint township and manor with Heversham, is situated on the north side of the river Belo, near the estuary of the Kent, seven miles and a half S.W. of Kendal by road, and eight miles and a half by rails, four miles N.W. of Burton, fourteen N. of Lancaster, and 254 miles N.W. by N. of London. The town which consists chiefly of one street has a clean and pleasing appearance, and is distant one mile from the Milnthorp station, on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. It is a dependant port under Lancaster, but vessels can seldom get nearer to it than Arnside or Haverbrack, so that the business done here, the only part in Westmorland, is very trifling. The population of the township of Milnthorp with Heversham, in 1841, amounted to 1599 souls. The market is held on Friday, and two fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses, are held annually on the 12th of May and 17th of October. The latter was established about thirty-two years ago, but the May fair is of ancient date. There is also a cattle fair held every alternate Tuesday, at Milnthorp station. This fair was established in 1849. In 1777, there were two paper mills here; at present there is one about a mile from the town. (See Directory for the other manufactories.)

Milnthorp Church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected by subscription, in 1837. It is a very neat edifice, situated in the centre of the town, and has a beautiful cemetery. It will seat about 600 hearers. The chapel was endowed by the late Mrs. Thomasin Richardson, of Kendal, with £1000., which has since been invested in land, now worth £120. a year. The living is a curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Heversham, and incumbency of the Rev. Nicholas Padwick, M.A. It includes within its jurisdiction the town of Milnthorp and the hamlet of Ackenthwaite. Here is also an Independant chapel built in 1820, in connection with which is a Sunday school.

The *National school*, which was established here in 1819, is supported chiefly by subscription, and affords gratuitous instruction to a large number of children. The late Daniel Wilson, Esq, of Dallam Tower, gave the ground on which the school is erected, and his successor George Wilson, Esq., is a liberal contributer towards the support of this beneficial institution.

The Workhouse, situate about a quarter of a mile N.E. of the town, was

erected in 1813, at the cost of £4,990. agreeable to an act of parliament, passed in the 22nd of George III., but all the townships by which it was built are included in the Kendal union, except Dalton and Yealand-Redmayne, in Lancashire. It has apartments for 284 paupers, but the number in it at present is only 120. They are employed at twine spinning. Mr. Samuel Mc'Gowan is the master, and his wife is matron. (For further particulars respecting the union, see Kendal.)

The hamlets of *Ackenthwaite*, *Deepthwaite*, *Leasgill*, *Rowell* and *Woodhouses*, are all, except part of Leasgill, in the township of Heversham and Milnthorp, distant from half a mile to two miles S. of the latter. The pleasant villas of *Heversham house*, G. E. Wilson, Esq.; *Plumtree hall*, Mrs. Braithwaite; and *Deepthwaite*, Mrs. Cartmell, are within this township.

The *manor* of Heversham belonged, at the time of the Norman Conquest, to *Tosti*, Earl of Northumberland, from whom it passed to *Roger of Poictou*, and from him to the barons of Kendal, one of whom, William de Lancastre, gave it in marriage with his daughter to Alexander de Windesore, who in 1280, obtained from Edward I. a charter for a market and fair, to be held at Heversham, which have been all along held at Milnthorp. Part of the manor was afterwards in the possession of St. Mary's abbey, York, and part passed to the Ducket family, but after the dissolution of that sacred establishment, in 1557, Philip and Mary granted the manor to Edmund Moyses, Richard Foster, and Richard Buskell, from whose descendants it passed through several families to its present possessor Mrs. Howard, of Levens, but most of the tenants have been enfranchised. From a register of St. Bees priory, in Cumberland, it appears that some lands in Heversham belonged at one time to that establishment.

The *Right Rev. Richard Watson, D.D.*, Bishop of Llandaff, Regius Professor of Divinity in Cambridge University, &c., was born at Heversham, in 1737, and died in 1816, at Calgarth, his seat, on the banks of Windermere, and was buried at Bowness. "He was," says the Kendal Chronicle of that day, "the son of a poor but worthy clergyman, who brought up a numerous family on the slender stipend of Cross Crake chapel, and the profits of Heversham grammar school, where he made many excellent scholars. Poverty, however, did not prevent him from sending his son to the University, but the narrowness of the young man's means obliged him to make his appearance at Cambridge in the then rustic dress of his native county, where his blue woollen stockings, and homespun coat, procured him the name of the *Westmorland phenomenon* amongst those of his contemporaries who had more reason to be proud of their clothes than of their learning. This appellation, though intended as a mark of ridicule, proved prophetic of the youth's future career in literature. The high esteem in which Dr. Watson was held by the University of Cambridge, appears from the indulgence granted him during his latter years, of delegating the duties of his professorship to a deputy, which we believe to be the only instance of non-residence ever permitted to the divinity professor. His principal writings are his Tracts, Apology for the Bible, Popular essays on Chemistry, in five volumes, with a variety of political pamphlets which were read with avidity at the time of their publication."

CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH is a large township and chapelry, forming a picturesque and highly cultivated district, extending from four to eight miles N.N.W. of Milnthorp, and containing the hamlets of *Bowland Bridge*, *Crosthwaite Church Town*, *Crosthwaite-green*, *How*, *Hubbersty-head*, *Pool-bank*, *Raw*, and *Tarn-side*, with a number of dispersed dwellings. *Lyth* is a separate constablewick, separated from Witherslack, by the long ridge called Lyth Fell, or Whitbarrow Scar. Near Crosthwaite green is a large bobbin manufactory, formerly a paper mill, carried on by Mr. Joseph Rushforth, and situated about six miles from Kendal. Crosthwaite cornmill, about five miles from Kendal is the property of Mr. James Wilson, who is also a bone-crusher and maltster.

The *chapel*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands near the small but pleasant village of Church-town, in the centre of the vale of Crosthwaite, which stretches in a westerly direction as far as Bowland Bridge, near Cartmell Fells. It was rebuilt by the inhabitants about thirty-six years ago, and will seat about 300 hearers. It is about eight miles N. W. by N. of Milnthorp. The original fabric was very ancient, but was not made parochial till the reign of Queen Mary, 1556, when Cuthbert, Bishop of Chester, in consideration of its great distance from the mother church, granted a licence that "mass shall be celebrated in the said chapel, the canonical hours rehearsed, the bodies of the dead buried, and the sacraments administered by fit priests canonically ordained, having first been approved by the vicar of Heversham, for the time being." About the year 1580, the inhabitants of the chapelry entered into an agreement with the rest of the parish to contribute towards the support of the mother church, and to pay 17s. yearly to the parish clerk. In 1626, Mr. William Gilpin built the chancel and steeple, and gave £50. towards three bells for this chapel, which is at present a very handsome edifice. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the landowners, and now in the incumbency of the Rev. John Dixon, who is also master of the school. It has been augmented since 1716, with £1000. of Queen Anne's Bounty, £200. raised by subscription, and the interest of £400., of the £2000. left in 1817, by Tobias Atkinson, who directed that the interest of £300. should be paid to a schoolmaster, and £10. yearly to each of six indigent widows belonging to the chapelry above the age of 50, and who had never received parochial relief. Of the chapel money, £600. was laid out in the purchase of an estate at Dent, in Yorkshire, and another in Little Langdale, and £600. still remains at interest in the Bounty Office. "There is also a small cottage belonging to the Curate, and an ancient yearly salary of £5. 8s. 10d. paid by the inhabitants."

The *School-house*, which was built by subscription, stands near the chapel, and is endowed with about £13. a year arising from various gifts, besides the interest of the above-named £300. About the year 1810, the inhabitants allotted about 538 acres of the common land to be for ever appropriated towards the support of paupers and other purposes, so that the poor-rates here are now very moderate. The other charities belonging to this township are enumerated at page 247.

Dr. Burn mentions three pits in Watermillock in this Chapelry, the largest of which is commonly said to be unfathomable. About eighty years ago an oak

tree was dug up in Lythmoss, containing 2000 feet of wood. A very remarkable beech tree was cut down at a place called High, in Crosthwaite, about the year 1758. It measured 605 feet, and a single branch which was blown down by a hurricane in 1756, measured 193 feet.

HINCASTER is a small township, with a village and a few scattered houses, two and a quarter miles N. E. of Milnthorp, and five and a half S. of Kendal. The soil is various, and the township abounds with Limestone. In the Domesday Book it is called, *Hennecastre*, "which name," says Burn, "seems to import that this place had formerly been the site of a castle; for *hene* signifies old, and *castre* a castle." But as there is no tradition or traces of a castle here, it may have received its name from some ancient camp, "which the word *castre* also denotes." Richard I. granted to Gilbert, the seventh Baron of Kendal and his heirs one *carucate* of land here, to hold of the king by knight's service; and in the reign of Edward I. "there was one Adam de Henecastre, who had a daughter, Avicia, married to Sir Thomas de Hellbeck, who brought with her divers lands into the Hellbeck family." *Burns's Westmorland, page* 202.

LEVENS is a highly picturesque township, containing the large village of *Beathwaite Green*, four and a half miles S. by W. of Kendal, part of that of *Brigsteer*, three and a half miles SSW. of Kendal, and part of *Leasgill*, one and three quarters miles N. by W. of Milnthorp. It also comprises the the hamlets of *Sizergh Cottages*, and *Newby Bridge*, with several dispersed dwellings, amongst which are the pleasant mansions called *Heaves Lodge*, occupied by James Gandy, Esq. *Hyning*, the residence of Col. Frederick Brandrith. *Park Head*, the seat of John Yeates Yeates, Esq., and Levens Hall, the beautiful seat of the Hon. Lady Howard, situated in a delightful park, on the eastern side of the river Kent, two and a half miles N. of Milnthorp, and four and a half miles S. by W. of Kendal.

This venerable castellated mansion is deeply embosomed in wood, but the summits of its towers command extensive views of the surrounding country. The Hall is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but it has been frequently repaired and beautified, and now, "as an object for the attention of the antiquary, or the lover of the picturesque, stands unrivalled in this part of the country. The interior possesses an endless variety of carved work. Except the new tower, all the building abounds with carved oak wainscots, &c., representing a great variety of figures, emblems, and ornaments, said to have been lavishly bestowed on the Hall, in the reign of Elizabeth, by one of the Bellinghams, who was determined to outdo his contemporary, Walter Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh, in his taste for such decorations." Though the house is no way altered from its original form, great improvements were made in every part by the late Hon. Fulk Greville Howard, "he having found it in a state of dilapidation, and laid out many thousands in the purchase of valuable furniture according with the antiquity of the place, besides repairing the waste which time had made." It is said that the carved work in the north dining-room is so rich that it has been valued at no less than £3000., according to

the present scale of wages. It has a most interesting carved chimney-piece supported by large figures of Hercules and Sampson, and bearing in compartments admirable emblematical representations of the five senses, four elements, and four seasons, with a poetical inscription. Another room is hung with rich gobeline tapestry, representing a pathetic tale from one of the Italian poets, most exquisitely finished; in fact all the principal apartments are decorated with the most costly hangings of the richest colour, in all the splendour of tint, and corresponding with the rest of the furniture. In the entrance hall are various relics of ancient armour bearing the bruises of war and the rust of time. The view from the lower apartments is not very extensive, but the wood in the grounds being very ancient and finely planted in avenues and clumps, the prospect on every side is of the most agreeable kind. An extensive tract of level ground, sweetly broken with trees, extends along the river and runs through the large park, near to which is the Waterfall called Levens Force, where the stream of the Kent tumbles from a rock sufficiently high to convert it into froth as white as snow. "On the southern side of the river, at the place called Kirksteads, are the remains of a circular building said to have been a temple dedicated to Diana," and "on the north side of the river is a spring called the 'Dropping Well,' which is of a petrifying quality, and which, in a short space of time, will turn moss, wood, leaves, and the like into stone."

It has been truly said that "*Levens Gardens* are the admiration of every visitor to this delightful seat." They were first laid out and planted in the old German style by Mr. Beaumont, gardener to James II., who resided here with Colonel Graham, during some part of the troubles of his royal master. Some years ago these gardens were in a wild and neglected state, but Colonel Howard, who had a well-cultivated taste for the "style and fashion of other days," greatly improved them without changing their original form, under the judicious management of Mr. Alexander Forbes, who has been for a number of years gardener here, and who, in 1820, published an excellent work on "Ornamental Gardening." The walks and arbours are shaded with a profusion of yews, olives, and other evergreens, cut into a variety of grotesque forms, and in the centre of the garden is an excellent bowling-green. "Amid these sylvan scenes the mayor and corporation of Kendal, with the friends of the successive lords of Levens, have, since the days of Colonel Graham, spent many a jovial evening, after proclaiming the fair at Milnthorp, on the 12th of May."

Levens Chapel is a neat gothic edifice, situated in the village of Beathwaite Green. It has an octagonal spire rising from a short tower, and being on an eminence, is a conspicuous object in the view at a considerable distance. The chapel was erected in 1828, at an expense of £2000., by the late Hon. F. G. Howard and his lady, who also endowed the curacy with £200. a year, and built a commodious house for the clergyman; the Rev. Wm. Stephens is the present curate. They likewise left £10. a year for the clerk. In 1810 Lady Howard established a school here, in which she generously pays for the instruction, and partly clothes several poor girls. In 1825 Colonel Howard erected another school, which is also endowed, and now very efficiently conducted by William Hiscock; so that the inhabitants

must ever remember with gratitude the munificence of the late and present representative of the house of Levens.

The *Manor of Levens*, which, in the Domesday Book, is called *Lefuenes*, was held at the time of the conquest by Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, from whom it passed to Roger Poictou, and afterwards to Ketel, son of Uchtred, who had large possessions in this part of the county, but in 1188 sold that part of this manor called *Over Levens*, to the *Redeman family*, who continued at Levens Hall till the reign of Henry VII. The Redemans were a family of considerable consequence in this county, which many of them represented in Parliament. Dr. Richard Redman was promoted by Edward IV. to the See of Asaph in 1468, and was made Abbot of Shap in 1471. In 1495 he was promoted to the See of Exeter, and 1501 translated to that Ely, but died in 1505, at Ely House, in Holborn, and was buried in the cathedral at Ely, where a sumptuous monument is raised to his memory. He left a large portion of his property to Shap Abbey. About the year 1490 Levens was sold by one of the Redmans to *Alan Bellingham*, of Burneshead, who purchased Fawcett Forest of the crown, and had a grant from Henry VIII. in 1546, of that part of the Barony of Kendal, now called Lumley Fee (see page 243.) He was treasurer of Berwick and deputy Warden of the Marches. After a few generations, a descendant of his, of the same name, and the last of the family at Levens, died about the year 1690, having wasted a vast estate, and sold Levens and the rest of his property in Westmorland to Colonel *James Graham*, privy purse to James II., and younger son of Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby. The Colonel married Dorothy, daughter of the Earl of Berkshire, and was member of Parliament for Westmorland from 1708 to 1722. He died without male issue, and his only daughter Katherine, carried his estates in marriage to her cousin, Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Berkshire. Henry Howard, the twelfth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, dying without issue, bequeathed the whole of his Westmorland estates to his mother, Lady Andover, and, after her death, to his sister, Frances, whose husband, Richard Bagot, assumed the surname of Howard, and left an only daughter and heiress, the present *Lady Mary Howard, of Levens*, who was espoused by the Hon. Fulk Greville Upton, brother of Lord Templeton. On his marriage with this rich heiress, he relinquished the name of Upton, and assumed that of Howard. His widow, the Hon. Lady Howard, is lady of the following manors in Westmorland, viz.: Levens, Milnthorp, Heversham, Clawthorp, Kendal, Chartly, Kirkland, Helsington, Crosthwaite and Lyth, Crook, Staveley with Hugill, Skelsmergh, Longsleddale, Sadgill, Fawcett Forest, High House, Wattsfield, and Gathorn.

The small manor of Nether Levens was held by the family called *de Levins*, who probably sold it to the Prestons of Preston, one of whose heiresses carried it in marriage to Lord Montgomery, who sold it in 1694 to Edward Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, to whose descendant it still belongs.

PRESTON RICHARD is an extensive township, containing the village of *Crooklands*, the hamlets of *Birkrigg Park*, *Endmoor*, *Milton*, *Low Park*, and several dispersed dwellings bearing different names, and distant from two to

five miles N. E. of Milnthorp, and from five and a half to six and a hal miles S. E. of Kendal. It is crossed by the Kendal Canal, on which, at Crooklands, the Earl of Crawford and Belcarres, the great Wigan coal-owner, has an extensive wharf, and a range of coke ovens. The township contains 2,053A. 0R. 19P., and its rateable value is £2,377. 17s. 4½d. The principal land-owners are John Harrison, Esq., Mrs. Maria Vincent, Thomas Atkinson, Esq., and the vicar of Heversham; but the Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

A long succession of possessors of the name of Richard de Preston owned this manor for upwards of two hundred years, and several of them were knights, but the Preston family of Holker having failed in male issue, it was sold to Sir John Lowther, from whom nearly all the tenants purchased their enfranchisement in 1679. Mr. Machel says, that the Earl of Derby is lord paramount of this as well as the adjoining manor of Preston Patrick, in Burton parish, both of which received their distinctive appellations from *Richard de Preston* and *Patrick de Culwen*. Near the old Hall, which was the ancient manor house, is a farm still called the Deer Park; there is also another park at Birkrigg, where is a place denominated the Sepulchre, being a deserted Quaker's burial ground. About a century ago, a very ancient "hammerhead of stone" was dug up at Endmoor, and in 1770 was given by the vicar of the parish to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Crooklands is three and a half miles N. E., *Endmoor*, four and a half miles N. E.; and *Milton* is three miles N. E. by E., of Milnthorp.

SEDGWICK, a small village and township three and a half miles S. of Kendal, is intersected by the canal, and bounded on the west by the river Kent. Near the village is a large *Powder Mill* wrought by Messrs. Wakefield and Bainbridge, the former having, in this business, lately succeeded his father, John Wakefield, Esq., of *Sedgwick House*, a neat mansion in this township. The mill was built about eighty years ago, and now produces about two hundred and fifty barrels of powder weekly. An explosion occasionally takes place, which may be heard at a considerable distance, but without occasioning any loss of life.

The township only contains 342A. 1R. 23P., statute measure, and the principal land-owners are W. Strickland and John Wakefield, Esqrs.

STAINTON township extends from two and a half to five miles S. by E. of Kendal, and contains the hamlets of *Stainton Row*, *Barrows Green*, part of *Crosscrake*, and *Helm*, with a number of scattered houses, bearing different names. On the *Beck*, which flows to the Belo, are two flax mills, a woollen mill, a corn mill, and a bobbin manufactory.

CROSSCRAKE CHAPEL, which includes within its jurisdiction the townships of Stainton and Sedgwick, occupies a central situation for the inhabitants of those places, three and a half miles S. by E. of Kendal. It is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1773 by the help of a charity brief, and was greatly improved and enlarged in 1842, by Thomas Philipson, Esq., at a cost of £200. The original chapel was founded and endowed about the year 1190, by Anselm

de Furness, son of the first Michael le Fleming, and, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, was granted by Sir William Strickland to the Priory of Cartmel. Having no provision for a curate, after the suppression of the religious houses, it was neglected and suffered to go to decay. It is described by Mr. Machel as having, in his time, "a chimney in the west corner, the lintel thereof lying about a yard from the ground, and a yard above that the funnel going out at a hole in the wall. It has," he continues, "no bell, or any salary belonging to it, or any service performed therein, but is made use of for the purposes of a school!!" a proof of the *sort* of zeal that actuated the reformation gentry. "Men," as Archdeacon Wilberforce observes, "gave their lands, as they declared in the deed of gift, for the glory of God, and they charged what they so gave with the maintenance of masses; if reformation had been desired this condition would have been repealed; but this would not have gorged that fatal covetousness, which, by confiscating the endowments, ran headlong into the guilt of sacrilege." The chapel remained in this deplorable state till 1757, when Bishop Keene, Dr. Stratford, and the curate subscribed £200. to obtain £200. more from Queen Anne's Bounty. With these sums two estates were purchased, one at Dillicar, and the other at Killington. It was augmented, in 1763, with £400. more obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, which sum was laid out in land at Sebergham, and a yearly rent-charge of 25s. in Garsdale, so that the curacy is now worth about £87. per annum. The vicar of Heversham is the patron, and the Rev. John Wallas, M. A., is the incumbent.

The *school*, which is near the chapel, was rebuilt by subscription in 1828. It is endowed with the interest of £100. given for that purpose by Mr. Joseph Threlfall, during his life-time, who also bequeathed to it another £100. provided that his niece, the late Mrs. Briggs, should die without issue, which being the case, the bequest was paid to the trustee, Mr. Abraham Banks, of Liverpool, but in consequence of attorney's expences, &c., has been reduced to £76.

In 1774 John and Jane Gilpin bequeathed 11s. yearly to the poor of Stainton, not paupers. The trustees of this charity are the overseers.

HEVERSHAM PARISH DIRECTORY.

HEVERSHAM TOWNSHIP.

(See also Milnthorp.)

Abba, Job, joiner & wheelwrt.
Audland, Mr. John, Ackenthwaite.
Bindloss, William, shopkeeper
Bond, Wm. tailor and draper, Leasgill.
Burrow, Jas. land surveyor.
Braithwaite, Mrs. Sarah, Plumbtree hall
Brockbank, Robt. stonemason and shopkeeper.
Cartmell, Mrs. Deepthwaite house.
Clark, Jas. boot & shoemaker
Davies, — vict. Eagle & Child
Dixon, Stphn. station-master.
Douthwaite, Wm. blacksmith.
Evans, Rev. R. W., B. D. vicar of Heversham.
German, Wm. boot and shoemaker.
Harrison, Mr. James.
Lancaster, Wm. saddler, Leasgill.
Sharples, Rev. James Hool, M.A. incumbent.
Sill, Jno. vict. Station inn.
Sisson, Jas. joiner & wheelwt
Thompson, Mr. James.
White, Peter, Carter, vict. Blue Bell.
Wilson, Thos. joiner & wheelwright.
Wilson, George Edward, Esq. Heversham house.
Wilson, Wm. black & whitesmith.
Tyson, Geo. joiner & wheelwright.

Woods, Miss Mary, Old Vicarage.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Airey, John William
Bainbridge Wm. Woodside.
Brown, Robert, Woodside.
Burrow, Obadiah, Heversham hall.
Clark, Benj. Ackenthwaite.
Clemny, Thos. Ackenthwaite.
Dobson, Mary, Park house.
Haston, John, Rowell.
Hoggarth, Robt. Moss side.
Jackson, William, Rowell.
Mashiter, Roger.
Mashiter, Robert.
Nelson, Sept. Rowell.
Smith, John, Haverflats.
† Squire, George, Haverflats.
Tattersall, Benj. malster and corn-dealer, St. Anthonys.
Webster, Margaret, Ackenthwaite.
Whitehead, Thos. Ackenthwaite.

MILNTHORP TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, Mr. George Whitaker, Postmaster. Letters arrive from, and are dispatched to, the south and north, every morning and evening.

MISCELLANY.

Bowden, John, Excise Office.
Booker, Joseph, nail-maker.
Boyd, Mr. John.
Briggs, Jane, bookseller and stationer.
Gauthrope, Miss Isabella.
Hudson, Mrs. Elizabeth, Firtree Cottage.
Huddlestone, Miss Mary.
Hutton, Edward, solicitor.
Huddleston, Thomas, maltster.
Mackereth, Joseph, cooper.
Mason, Miss Mary Anne, Harmony Hill.
Moreland, John, Barrister-at-law.
Padwick, Rev. Nicholas, M. A.
Rawlinson, Isaac, assistant overseer and collector of taxes.
Saul, Mr. Richard.
Snaith, Anne, schoolmistress.
Smethies, Misses Alice and Susanna.
Seman, Mrs. Fountain Cottage.
Towers, Mrs. Margaret.
Turner, Ann, straw hat maker.
Wilson, Mrs. Agnes.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Academies.

Hayton, Hannah, ladies' boarding school.

National School.

Geoffrey Bentham, master.

Bakers.

Brockbank, John.
Cocking, Elizabeth.
Liddle, George.
Mosley, Ann.
Newby, Esther.
Spencer, John.
Trotter, Isabella.

Blacksmiths.

Gibson, Robert.
Tyson, Wm. (and whitesmith)

Boot and Shoemakers.

Collinson, Moses.
Daffady, John.
Hadwin, William.
Stones, Edward.
Whitwell, Thomas.

Butchers.

Briggs, Thomas.
Wilson, Edward.

Grocers.

Bentham, Geoffrey.
Clarke, John.
Cornthwaite, George
Liddle, Geo. (& confectioner, & Temperance Hotel.)
Phizacklea, Christopher.
Smith, William.
Todd, Agnes.
Todd, Thomas.
Whitaker, Geo. and Son, and ironmongers & seedsmen.
Wilson, John, & flour dealer.

Hair Dressers.

Ratcliffe, Richard.
Thompson, Thomas.

Horse & Gig Letters.

Bainbridge, Thomas.
Huddleston, Thomas.
Robinson, William.
Sill, John, station-master.

Inns and Taverns.

Bull's Head, Arth. Atkinson.
Cross Keys, Commercial and Posting House and Excise Office, William Robinson.
King's Arms, Th. Bainbridge
Royal Oak, Thomas Gee.
White Lion, Isaac Rawlinson

Beer House.

Cartmell, Edward.
Clark, John.
Rawlinson, Thomas.

Joiners.

Cornthwaite, George.
Halliwell, James.
Liddle, George.
Thompson, Andrew.

Linen & Woollen Drapers

Bentham, Geoffrey, & dealer in Berlin wool.
Dodgson, Ann.
Fryers, John.
Gornall, Allan.

Milliners & Dress Makers.

Barrow and Burton.
Gilbank, Mary.
Dodgson, Ann.
Huddleston, Matilda.

Painters, Plumbers, &c.

Sharples, Peter Tasker.
Whittam, John, & iron plate worker.

Sacking, Rope, & Twine Manufacturers.

Brigg, Thomas.
Taylor and Vero.

Saddlers.

Sharples, Joseph.
Turner, Joseph.

Stonemasons.

Brockbank, John.
Brockbank, Thomas.

Surgeons.

Kitching, John.
Wilson, Robert.

Tailors.

Barrow, Richard.
Bunthom, Richard.
Cleming, Robinson.
Fryers, John, and draper.

Coaches from Milnthorp Station to Ulverston daily.

HINCASTER TOWNSHIP.

Haslem, Samuel Holker, Esq. Greenside Cottage.

Farmers. † are Yeomen.

Bennett, George, Wellheads.
Capstick, Wm. Hincaster ha.
† Davis, Jas. Hincaster hou.
Parker, Thos. Summer gardn.
Rookes, James, High barns.
Scott, John, Green head.

CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Bowland Bridge;* 2, *at Church Town;* 3, *at Crosthwaite Green;* 4, *at Hubbersty Head;* 5, *in Lyth;* 6, *at Poolbank; and* 7, *at Tarn Side.*

6 Barrow, Jas. wood hoop manufacturer.
Barrow, Nicholas, shoemaker
5 Bell, Bryan, vict. Punchbwl
5 Braithwaite, Wm. stonema.
2 Brown, Edw. blacksmith.
2 Cape, Wm. vict. Punchbwl.
3 Carr, Thomas, butcher.
Cartmell, Sharples, gent. Cartmell fold.
3 Crosthwaite, John, tailor.
2 Dixon, Rev. Jno. incumbt.
3 Dixon, John, joiner and wheelwright.
Fleming, Roger, gent. Spring cottage.
2 Garnett, Mrs. Margaret.
5 Gibson, Wm. blacksmith.
Greenwood, Mary, schoolmst.
1 Harrison, Jas. blacksmith.
5 Hutchinson, Robert, boot & shoemaker.
3 Johnson, Margaret, shopkeeper.
5 Longhorn, Jas. shopk. Row
3 Longhorn, Thos. shopkeepr.
2 Martindale, Robert, tailor.
Pearson, Mr. Wm. Borderside
Pearson, Archibald, joiner & wheelwright, Yews.
3 Richardson, Thos. blacksm
Rushforth, Joseph, bobbin manuftr., Crosthwaite mill.
2 Simpson, Mr. Robert.
Taylor, John, blacksmith.
5 Walker, Mr. Isa. How cott
1 Walker, Thos. shoemaker.
Walker, Mr. Josiah Simpson, Foxhole bank.
1 Walker, Geo. vict. Hare & Hounds.
Wilson, Jas. corn miller, bone crusher, and maltster, Mill house.
3 Woodhouse, Wm. joiner and wheelwright.

Farmers. † are Yeomen.

3 Atkinson, Stephen.
4 Barrow, Robert.
6 Barrow, Alice.
4 †Bell, Robert.
4 †Bell, Robert.
5 Bennett, John, Flodder ha.
†Bennett, Richard, High.
†Benson, John, Yews.
5 †Braithwaite, Mary, How cottage.
Burrow, James, Hill top.
Burrow, Joseph, Tarn side.
†Cartmell, James, High beck
†Cartmell, John, Broad oak.
5 †Dacre, Robt. White beck
5 Dixon, John, Raison.
†Dickinson, Est. Dawson fold.
Docker Richard, Dodge how.
5 Downham, Wm. Gilpin bank.
5 Eccles, John.
Ellis, John, Lamb how.
2 †Garnett, William.
Graham, Chpr. Cowmire hall
Hallhead, John, Fell side.
Holmes, John, Nook.
5 Inman, John.
Lawrence, Mary, Spout house
Lewis, Daniel and David, Grasgarth.
2 Long, Mary.
†Long, Wm. Long green.
Lucas, John, Haycotes.
Mason, John, Moss side.
Mason, William, Tarn side.
Mansergh, Josh. Gorse green
Mansergh, Wm. Fell side.
5 †Moon, Peter, Rush mickle
5 Moseley, James.
Noble, Thomas, Mire side.
5 Park, Thomas, Low.
6 Pearson, Thomas, Yews.
6 †Pearson, John.
Pearson, Thomas, Yews.
4 †Pearson, Joseph
5 †Philipson, Wm. Bull tree.
Prickett, James, Johnscales.
Proctor, Wm. Broad oak.
5 Simpson, Wm. Row.
Stockdale, Robert, Moss side.

5 Strickland, James, How.
5 †Taylor, Thos. Gilpin cottage.
Taylor, Isaac, Border side.
Tetrington, John, Wood side.
Thexton, John, Tarn side.
5 Thexton, Robt. Durham br
5 †Townson, Robert, Low.
5 †Turner, William, Row.
Walker, Ann, Foxhole bank.
5 Whalling, Matthew, How.
†Wilson, James, Mill house.
2 Woof, John.

LEVENS TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Beathwaite Green;* 2, *at Brigsteer;* 3, *at Leasgill; and* 4, *at Sizergh Cottages.*

1 Addison, Peter, shopkeeper
1 Addison, Thomas, tailor.
1 Addison, Thos. basketmker and Post-office
Akester, Jer. stone-cutter and mason, Levens hall.
1 Bare, Edward, joiner.
1 Barnes, James Martindale, gent.
Bolton, John, joiner, Levens hall; h. Park end.
Bownes, Mrs. Jane, Whitebarrow lodge.
Brandrith, Col. Fred. Hyning
Brockbank, Wm. blacksmith.
Clark, Chpr boot & shoemaker Sampool plain.
Commins, Roger, vict. Bridge Inn.
1 Dixon, Joseph, tailor.
Dixon, Wm. tailor & shopkpr
1 Dobson, Christoper, tailor.
1 Dodgson, Wm. wheelwright
2 Fleming, John, beer house
Forbes, Alex. head gardener, Levens hall.
Frear, Marmaduke, corn miller, Brigsteer.
Gandy, John, Esq. Heaves lodge
1 Gibson, Geo. Wood turner.
Glenton, Mrs. schoolmistress.
4 Gregg, Eliz. shopkeeper.
1 Hiscock, Wm. schoolmaster
3 Holmes, John, boot & shoemaher.
Howard, Hon. Lady Mary, Levens hall.
1 Ingman, Wm. shopkeeper.
Kidd, Robt. boot & shoemakr.
Kirkbride, Alex. blacksmith.
Leeming, John, blacksmith.
Parkinson, John, boot & shoemaker.
1 Prickett & Story stonemasons.
3 Reid, John, parish clerk.
2 Riggs, Mrs. Margaret.
Ringham, Thomas, butler and house steward, Levens hall.
4 Richardson, Jno. wheelwrt
1 Robinson, Isaac, boot and shoemaker.
1 Robinson, Robt. vict. Hare and Hounds.
1 Rooks, Mrs. Ann.
4 Stainton, Wm. blacksmith and vict. Strickland Arms.
Stevens, Rev. Wm. A.B.
3 Suart, Mr. Edward.
Thompson, Jno, gent. Sizergh cottage.
Tovsey, T. T. land agent for Lady Howard.
1 Vipond, John, tailor.
Walker, Mrs Margt. Sampool
Wills, Robt. vict. Duke of York.
1 Wilson, John, beerhouse.
1 Wilson, Mrs. Ann.
4 Wilson, Mr. Matthew.
1 Woodburn, John, joiner.
1 Woodburn, Thos. joiner.
Yeates, John Yeates, Esq. Park head.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

•Addison Thomas.
Atkinson, Sarah, Lord's plain.
Atkinson, Sarah, Scar bank.
4 Bell, John, (and wood hoop maker.)
Benson, Geo. High Fell end.
Braithwaite, Jas. Hyning cot.
Brockbank, Josh. Black castle
Clark, Chpr. Sampool plain.
2 Clement, Leonard.
Eccles, Thos. Sampool plain.
•Gibson, Nicholas.
Graham, Geo. Mabbin hall.
•Harrison, Robert, Nether levens.
Haston, John, Green side.
Holme, Bryan, Ninezergh.
Jackson, John, Bridge house.
Jackson, Joseph.
1 Kemp, Edward Dodd.
2 Leeming, William.
•Pennie, John, Box cottage.
1 Philipson, John.
1 Powley, Thomas.
1 •Ridley, James.
•Shepherd, Wm. Spout house.
1 •Spicer, Jas. (& registrar of births & deaths & relieving officer.)
1 Stainton, Thomas.
Taylor, Watson.
•Todd, John, sen. Water side.
Todd, John, jun. Halfit.
Walker, John, Sampool,
Wilson, John, Cinder barrow.
3 Wilson, Wm. jun.

PRESTON RICHARD TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Birkrigg;* 2, *at Crooklands;* 3, *at Endmoor; and* 4, *at Milton.*

Airey, Richard, gardener.
Atkinson, Thos. Esq. Kidside
2 Carr, Wm. S. vet. surgeon.
Clark, John & Co.
Dawson, Robert, coal agent for the Earl of Crawford & Balcarres.
Dawson, Jane, postmistrss, & vict. Crooklands Inn.
De Lambert, Mrs. Elizabeth, Storth cottage.
2 Edmondson, Thos. joiner & blacksmith.
Elvy, Wm. beer house.
3 Fell, John, shopkeeper.
3 Geldart, Hannah, Blacksmiths' Arms.
Gibson, Jno. blcksmith, Field end.
3 Hadwen, Sam. blacksmith.

Harrison, John, Esq. Summerlands.
3 Hodgson, Francs. Endmoor Inn.
Huck, Wm. joiner, Row.
4 Miller, Robert, miller.
Philipson, Mrs. Birkrigg prk.
3 Shepherd, Jno. boot & shoemaker.
4 Stainton, Jno. B. blacksmh
Vincent, Wm. Esq. Old hall.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

4 Airey, Wm. & miller, Mill
2 Carr, William S.
Cowperthwaite, William.
2 Edmondson, Thomas.
Farrer, James, Field end.
*Fell, Wm. Urchin rigg.
Fox, Francis, Stubb.
Gibson, John, Field end
Huck, William, Row.
1 Huddleston, James
James, John, Row end.
3 Johnston, Agnes.
1 Lewis, John.
Mason, Miles, Field end.
*Mattison, Richard, Lane.
Nelson, Joseph, Kidside.
Oldcorn, Jno. & Wm. Common mire.
4 Park, William.
Shepherd, Allen, Deepthwaite
4 *Stainton, John.
4 Strickland, Thos. Moor.
Sutton, Wm. Deer park.
Thexton, Thos. Common mire
Whitehead, Jno. Storth end.
5 Wilson, William, Lane.
Winn, Thos. Low Park.
Woodhouse, John, Carter house.

SEDGWICK TOWNSHIP.

Bate, Henry, foreman, powder works.
Blamire, Henry, joiner and wheelwright.
Dobson, Joseph, beerhouse.
Harling, Francis, blacksmith
Scott, Rd. Nelson, joiner & wheelwright.
Wakefield & Bainbridge, gunpowder manufacturers.
Wakefield, John & W. H., Esqrs., Sedgwick house.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Bateman, John, High house
Elwood, Thos. Jabez house.
*Harling, Francis.
Scott, Thos. Top-o'th hill.
Wilson, Wm. Raines hall.

STAINTON TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Barrows Green;* 2, *at Crosscrake;* 3, *at Helm; and* 4, *at Stainton Row.*

Barrow, Wm. shopkpr.
Blackburn, John, bobbin mfr. Low mill bridge.
Cornthwaite, Mrs.
Caton, Rt. & Son, flax spinners, rope & twine maker, and wrapper & sack mnfr.
Caton, Rd. postmaster.
Goad, Rt. gent. Hawthorn hill
Greenwood. Jno. wool carder. stocking and blanket mnfs. Stainton mill.
Taylor & Co. flax and tow spinners, and sacking mfrs. Halfpenny mill.
Hall, Jph. shopkpr.
Ireland, Thos. vict. Punch Bowl.
Mackereth, R. vict. Bee Hive
2 Willan, Thos. schoolmstr.
Wallas, Rev. John, incumbt.
1 Webster, Mr. Thos.
Yeates, Jas. Esq. High house

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Addison, Jph. and cattle dlr. Stainton bridge.
3 Askew, John.
Dunn. John.
Gibson, Geo.
Hayhurst, Thos. and maltstr. Mill bridge.
Kendall, Rt. Sellet hall.
2 Lupton, Miles.
3 Mackereth, John.
Medcalf, Betty, Beck side.
Nelson, James, Cock rigg.
Nelson, James, High house.
Park, Mm. and maltster.
3 Procter, John.
3 Taylor, Joseph.
Thompson, Wm. Knotts.
Thompson, Wm. Low Barrows green.
Udal, Geo. Halfpenny pastr.
Wilson, John, Helm side.
Wilson, My. miller & maltst.

KENDAL PARISH.

KENDAL, or KIRKBY-IN-KENDAL, is bounded by the parishes of Windermere, Grasmere, Shap, Orton, Sedbergh (in Yorkshire), Kirkby-Lonsdale, Burton, and Heversham. It is the most extensive parish in the county, averaging ten miles in length and breadth, and forms a beautiful diversified region of towering fells and scars, fertile and picturesque valleys, glens, and thwaites. It is well watered by the river Kent and its numerous tributary streams which flow from the neighbouring mountains, and pursue

their serpentine course through the valleys, spreading fertilization as they advance, and giving motion to the machinery of several mills and manufactories. Most of the moors and commons have been cultivated during the last half century, and fine crops of corn are now raised where once grew heath and moss in wild luxuriance. Fine limestone, suitable for building-stone, for mortar, and for the sculptor, is found in various parts of this parish, and near Crook are veins of lead, though not worked for many years. The parish is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle, and Kendal and Windermere railways, and contains upwards of fifty villages and hamlets, with fourteen chapels-of-ease, and is divided into the following twenty-six townships, viz.: Kirkby-in-Kendal, Crook, Dillicar, Docker, Fawcett Forest, Grayrigg, Helsington, Hugill, Kentmere, Kirkland, Lambrigg, Long Sleddale, Natland, Nether Graveship, Nether Staveley, New Hutton, Old Hutton and Holme Scales, Over Staveley, Patton, Scalthwaitrigg-Hay and Hutton-ith-Hay, Selside-with-Whitwell, Skelsmergh, Strickland-Ketel, Strickland-Roger, Underbarrow and Bradley-field, Whinfell, and Winster. The population of the whole parish, in 1841, amounted to 18,027, of which number 10,225 were returned for its capital, the large and opulent town of *Kendal.*

This parish, though still so extensive and populous, was anciently much larger, for it included both Windermere and Grasmere, which have long been separate parishes, and are now the only rectories in the *Barony of Kendal,* which is described at pages 242–45, where we have given a brief genealogical account of its successive lords. "The annual value of the lands and buildings in this parish is about £70,000."

KENDAL TOWN AND BOROUGH.

KENDAL, the largest and most important town in Westmorland, and the capital of the great barony, deanery, and parish of its own name, is delightfully situated in a fertile and open valley, on the banks of the river Kent, and at a short distance from the ruins of the ancient baronial castle. It stands one hundred and eighty-three feet above the level of the sea, and is distant twelve miles N.W. by N. from Kirkby-Lonsdale, twenty-one miles N. from Lancaster, twenty-three miles S.S.W. from Appleby, forty-five miles S. from Carlisle (fifty by rails), thirteen and a half miles S.W. from Ambleside, and two hundred and sixty-one miles N.N.W. from London. It is two miles from the junction of the Lancaster and Carlisle, and the Kendal and Windermere railways, the latter of which passes close to the town. It is intersected by several streets, one of which is a mile in length, and is called by two separate names. From this principal street several others radiate in different directions. They are all well paved, and the houses are built of limestone from the fell or scar on the west side of the town. This stone is said to be capable of receiving as high a polish as some marble. Though the town is very ancient, it has now a modern appearance, nearly all the old houses being rebuilt, and many new streets and rows of neat buildings erected during the last forty years. The houses are all covered

with blue slate, and their fronts being generally whitened, have a clean and agreeable appearance, which is greatly enlivened by the number of Lombardy poplars and other trees which spire above them, and by the long range of hanging gardens on the west, and the sloping meadows and plantations on the east, where the noble Kent washes the outskirts of the town.

That Kendal is no modern town is proved by that spacious building which was erected in the middle of Highgate, about the year 1500, and which from the time of its erection was called *Newbiggin*, signifying new building. This old pile was removed in 1803. Very little alteration was made in the streets till 1782, when Lowther street was built. Stramongate bridge was enlarged in 1794, and the Mill bridge, which had stood since 1668, was rebuilt in 1818, when Kent lane was widened. The completion of the canal to Lancaster, in 1819, gave a powerful impulse to the building spirit of the inhabitants, which still continues to extend the limits of the town, and to improve its general appearance and public accommodations. A large range of houses in Wildman street was erected in 1819; in the following year, Caroline street, Union street, Cross street, and Strickland gate, were formed by the Union Building Society. In 1822, Nether bridge, Strickland gate, and Wildman street were widened, and an obstruction at Blindbeck bridge was removed. Since then the pleasant range of houses called *Kent terrace*, the long row called *Castle crescent*, and the buildings forming Castle street, Ann street, Gandy street, &c., have been erected. Various improvements have also been since made in other parts of this town, which, in 1614, appears to have consisted of little more than Highgate, Stricklandgate, and Stramongate, when "every front house had its proportionate width of ground, diverging at right angles, and terminating, on the one hand, at the Kent, and on the other, at the declivity of the fell side." The climate of this town is considered rather unhealthy; the average annual mortality being 1 in 39; the average height of the thermometer, 46.91; and that of the barometer, 29.60.

That Kendal is a place of Saxon origin, and was a town of some significance, even during that era, there can be no doubt, for we find that it gave name to a very powerful feudal Barony soon after the Norman conquest, and had a church at the time of the Domesday Survey. It was anciently called *Kirkby Candale*, meaning a church town, in the valley of the *Can* or *Kent* but by what name it was designated previously to the introduction of christianity into North Britain, cannot now be ascertained. Richard I. granted Kendal a charter for a weekly market, but the growing prosperity of the town soon after received a check, for we find that in the time of Gilbert, the sixth Baron, the ever restless and vindictive Scots put all the inhabitants to the sword, sparing neither age nor sex, and even broke into the church, where, no doubt, some of the most helpless had taken refuge. In 1331 it appears in history as the parent town of the woollen manufactures of Great Britain, and from this epoch, the solitary town in the wilds of Westmorland, which had scarcely been ever visited except by the northern plunderers, became a place of traffic, "and emerged into enviable distinction by the light of royal favour." Some fine old private mansions were erected here at an early period, such as the *Black Hall*, in Stricklandgate, for centuries

the residence of an ancient family of the Wilsons, one of whom, Henry Wilson, Esq., was, in 1575, chosen the first alderman of Kendal, the office of mayor not being instituted till 1636; *Brownsmond House*, where King James lodged, when on a journey to Scotland about the time of the Union; and *White Hall*, a large mansion which stood on the site of the present Whitehall public buildings. *Abbot Hall*, in Kirkland, was rebuilt in its present form in 1759, "at an expense of £8,000." *Collinfield*, a very ancient house, was once occupied by the celebrated Countess of Pembroke.

"There have been several *Earls of Kendal*, viz.: *John, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Somerset*, and *John de Foix*, the latter of whom was a Frenchman, raised to that dignity by Henry VI. for his faithful services in the French wars; and since that time his family write themselves Earls of Longueville and Kendal. George, Prince of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, was, by King William, created Earl of Kendal. There has also been one *Duke of Kendal*, viz.: Charles, Duke of York, the third son of James II., who died young; and, finally, *Erengard Melusina Schuylenberg*, a German lady, who came to England with George I., was by that monarch honoured with the title of *Duchess of Kendal*. *Baron Kendal* is one of the secondary titles of the Earl of Lonsdale."

In a *Chronological Table*, containing the annals of Kendal, the following events are noticed. In 1583, oatmeal was sold here at 21s. per Winchester bushel, and in 1587, at 16s. per bushel. In 1598, no fewer than 2,500 persons fell victims here to a raging plague. The following inscription on a brass plate, in Penrith church, will give an idea of the extent of this direful visitation. *A.D.*, 1598, *ex grave peste, quæ religionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud Penrith*, 2,260; *Kendal*, 2,500; *Richmond*, 2,200; *Carlisle*, 1,196. *Posteri avertite vos et vivite*, In 1617, King James lodged a night here, as already stated, on his way towards Scotland. In 1635, the waters of the Kent overflowed its banks, and extended to the church; next day forty-eight persons were drowned in the lake of Windermere. In 1635, the Kent was again flooded, and rose higher than it was ever known to have done before. In 1649, when King Charles was beheaded, a body of Kendal men, headed by Sir M. Langdale, marched to besiege Appleby castle. In 1715, about 1600 Scotch rebels, under a Mr. Forster and the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, remained one night in Kendal; and in 1745, Prince Charles Edward, with about 6000 men, in the hopeless cause of the house of Stuart, passed through Kendal, which about this time was a rude unpolished place. The author of a Fortnight's Ramble says,—"The tenter-grounds resemble the growth of the vine orchards in Spain, and from having much and many-coloured cloths upon them I should hope that trade flourishes. I would wish to say something in praise of the town, but it is too ill-paved to mind any thing but one's feet." Another writer says, that most of the houses were fronted with large cumbersome galleries, and the shop-windows—many of which were open only on the market days—were without glass, so that the town generally wore a gloomy appearance;" and Mr. Gray, who was here in 1769, remarks that, "excepting the lines of the two principal streets, all the houses seem as if they had been dancing a country dance, and were out without intent or meaning." Probably amongst the obstructions

alluded to by Mr. Gray, were the Town Cross and the three Cross Houses, one of which protruded into each of the principal streets.

Turnpike Roads were formed from between the years 1652 and 1760, and the pack-horses employed here were superseded by carriers' waggons, which were established on the road between Kendal and London, in 1757, the year before the first mail-coach came here from the metropolis. In 1784, the population of the town was 7,571; 3267, males; and 4304, females. The shock of an *Earthquake* was felt in August, 1787, and again in November, 1817. In 1788, the inhabitants erected an obelisk on Castle how hill to commemorate the revolution of 1688. This hill is a factitious mount, thirty feet in height, "and is very like the exploratory mounts, which, Mr. Horsley observes, are to be seen in other places, especially near the military ways." In 1791, that brutal sport of bull-baiting was suppressed, at Kendal, by the corporation. In 1793, the population of the town amounted to 8,089, being an increase of 518 in nine years. A remarkable instance of longevity is noticed in 1798, when thirty persons whose united ages amounted to 2,520 years, averaging eighty-four each, were interred in the church-yard. In 1803, a regiment of *Volunteers*, consisting of 1000 men, was raised in the Kendal and Lonsdale wards; and the next year these volunteers had a grand field-day at Kendal, when Mrs. Howard, of Levens, presented to them their colours. In 1811, the population of Kendal was 8,759, an increase of 670 in eighteen years. In 1823, twelve stage coaches left the town daily.

In 1576 a charter of incorporation was granted to Kendal, by Queen Elizabeth, investing the government of the town in an alderman, recorder, and twelve assistants; but, by the charter granted in 1636, by Charles I., confirming that of Elizabeth, and granting more ample privileges, the corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty capital burgesses, &c., and was "to have a common seal, with power to take lands not exceeding £100. a year." These charters were surrendered in 1683, to Charles II., who granted a new one; but James II., in 1685, re-established them, and revoked that of his predecessor, on the ground that their surrender had not been recorded. Under the old *regime* the capital burgesses were chosen by the mayor and aldermen, and remained in office "during their good behaviour." The mayor and aldermen also appointed a recorder, town clerk, a sword bearer, and two sergeants-at-mace. The mayor, recorder, (or deputy recorder) and two senior aldermen, or three of them, held a Court of Record and View of Frankpledge, weekly, and had "cognizance of pleas of matters arising within the borough, not exceeding £20." The charter also declared, amongst other things, that "no petty chapman or artificer, not free of the borough, shall, except in open fair or market, put to sale any ware or merchandize (except victuals) without licence of the mayor and aldermen, under their seals;" and that "the mayor, recorder, and two aldermen, shall be justices of the peace, and may hold *sessions*, and hear and determine offences, except treason, murder, felony, or any other matter touching the loss of life or limb, in which they shall not proceed without the king's special command."

Until the Reform Bill of 1832, the borough returned no member to par-

liament, and comprised only that part of the town within the limits of the township of Kirby-in-Kendal, but it now includes also Kirkland and part of Nethergraveship, and has the privilege of sending one member to parliament. It is divided into three Wards, viz., the East, North, and West, and is governed by a mayor, five aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The following is a list of the members of the corporation for 1849:—

Mayor.—James Whinerey, Esq., East Ward.

Aldermen.—James Machell and Richard Wilson, Esqrs., *North Ward.* John Whitwell and Thompson Bindloss, Esqrs., *West Ward.* John Wakefield Esq., *East Ward.*

Council.—John J. Wilson, C. L. Braithwaite, Robert Pickthall, Edw. W. Scott, John Thompson, jun., and G. B. Crewdson, Esqrs., *East Ward.* Messrs. Isaac Edmondson, Simon Mashiter, John Harrison, Thomas Fisher, James Parker, and William Nicholson, *North Ward.* Messrs. John Fisher, jun., Miles Thompson, Samuel Compstone, James Benn, Edw. Busher, and Joseph Severs, for the *West Ward.*

From the report of the Charity Commissioners it appears that the revenues of the corporation consist of quit-rents, rents received from houses and land, and a profit from the tolls, which they hold under a lease of the Earl of Lonsdale, and Lady Howard, of Levens. In 1833 the quit-rents amounted to £26. 18s. 6½d., and the free land and houses produced £275. 19s. 10d. a year. The latter property is let at rack-rent, on short leases, except the Castle Mills, and a close called Great Aynum, which are held on lease, originally for a long term, of which eight or nine years are now unexpired. The rent of Castle Mills is £63. a year, and of Great Aynum close, £17. 17s. The corporation are also owners of several wharfs on the canal, which they formed in 1818, and for the formation of which they borrowed £7000. They are also possessed of a sum of £1640. in trust for the Blue Coat School, a sum of £2000. in trust for the National School, and £210. for Dorothy Knott's charity. The annual amount of this charge is £62. 19s. 8d. The above property is subject to quit and other rents, amounting annually to £29. 13s. 6d., reducing the net beneficial rent to £210. 5s. 2½d. per annum. "The debt of the corporation consists of £4250. on the canal account, and a further sum of £1600.; of this, the sum of £3850. is due to several charities, of which the corporation are trustees. The whole bears interest at 4½ per cent."

"Amongst the tradesmen of this corporation were seven *Free Companies*, viz., Mercers, Shearmen, Cordwainers, Tanners, Skinners, Tailors, and Barbers, each of whom had two wardens, and a separate hall, but none of them now exist—the last of them, the Cordwainers' Company, not being able to produce a charter to enforce the fine of £10. upon those masters who commenced business within the borough, and were not freemen of the same; so that the injurious monopoly which excluded non-freemen from participating in the trade of the town, is now dormant, if not defunct, and they are no longer confined to that part of the town within the borough."

The *House of Correction*, which stands at the north end of the town, and which serves both for the borough and county, was built in 1786, but has since been greatly enlarged, so that it now contains thirty-five sleeping-

rooms, and twelve day-rooms, with a house for the governor, commanding a view of the whole prison, which is circumscribed by a strong and lofty wall, enclosing a triangular area of nearly 240 yards in circumference. Mr. Christopher Fawcett is the present governor. The *police establishment* of Kendal consists of a superintendent and four men, and in the town is the chief constable for the constabulary force.

MANUFACTURES.—As we have given a sketch of the history of the *woollen manufacture* at pages 101, 102, and 103, it will not be necessary to recapitulate the remarks there made, but it is a remarkable fact that a coarse kind of woollen goods, called *Kendal Cottons*, were made here, long before the real cotton manufacture was known in England. About the year 1586, Camden mentions Kendal as a populous town on the western bank of the river Can, very eminent for its woollen manufactures, and for the industry of its inhabitants. Kendal had long been famous for the manufacture of linseys, serges, druggets, knit worsted stockings, and sailors' hosiery, and for the tanning of leather, in each of which branch a considerable number of persons were employed. In 1801, the weekly average quantity of stockings made for this market were 2400 pairs, viz.: in Ravenstonedale, 1000; Sedbergh and Dent, 840; and Orton, 560 pairs.

"When the trade of Kendal had become systematic and extensive, country weavers were spread throughout all the neighbouring towns, villages, and hamlets. The small manufacturers attended Kendal on the market days, and sold their goods to the shearmen-dyers, who died and finished them. Upon the river Kent, and indeed upon all the streams in this part of the country, there were walk-mills, for the stead of which, though not a vestige of them now exist, mill-rents are paid to this day. As in all the manufactures at their origin, the mills were small and of rude construction; and, as the milling of cloth was, in the infancy of the manufacture, most probably performed by the feet of men, these mills may have had the name of 'walk-mills,' from that employment. We find, from Dr. Burn, "that in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, there was a grant of two fulling-mills nigh Sprent bridge, in Skelsmergh." And again, "that there is at Staveley one fulling-mill, and it is worth by the year 10s." "The goods manufactured in Kendal were formerly carried on pack-horses, by the makers themselves, or sent to London to be vended by the warehousemen among their customers, who visited the metropolis from different parts of the kingdom. After the rise of the British colonies in North America and the West Indies, the greater part of the Kendal cottons were sold to the merchants trading to those countries for the clothing of the negroes and poorer planters. As the colonies increased, and their slaves along with them, employed in the culture of tobacco in Virginia, the demand for Kendal manufactures continued to increase till the intervention of the American war caused a total suspension of the export trade. Upon the cessation of hostilities it again revived, but the manufacturers not being able to keep pace with the improvements in machinery with those of Yorkshire, the latter interfered, and gradually gaining advantage over those of Kendal, till the increase of American duties put a stop to the exportation. A specimen of the large trade carried on in Kendal cottons is ascertained from the Custom-house books, at Liverpool.

In the year 1770, there were exported to America, from that port alone, between three and four thousand pieces, viz.:—To Barbadoes, 120 pieces; Dominique, 30; Jamaica, 810; St. Kitts, 40; Newfoundland, 194; New York, 80; Virginia and Maryland, 2,693; and to Carolina, about 40 pieces, or 640 yards."

In process of time the change of fashion demanded a more elegant fabric of wearing apparel, and the celebrated 'Kendal Cottons' were degraded to the use of horse-checks, floor-cloths, dusters, mops, &c. Linseys, which, for a number of years, were collateral with the cottons, after the decline of the latter, grew to be the staple manufacture of the place. This article was sent to Holland and Germany, excepting a finer sort which was made, and continues to be made, for home consumption, principally indeed for Wales. The hosiers used regularly to attend the markets of all the towns, and at stated times, of the villages and hamlets within twenty miles of the circumjacent country, to give out worsted which they carried with them for the purpose, and take in the stockings which had been knit during the interval betwixt each visit. On the mountains' side, in the valleys, and on every hand were to be seen,—

'The spinsters and the knitters in the sun.'

"These manufactures altogether furnished employment, not only for the inhabitants of the town, but also for the working population of the surrounding country. By the introduction of real cottons, in later years, and the extraordinary cheapness at which they are manufactured, the linsey trade has fallen into a comparatively depressed state; whilst woven hose have superseded the handy-work of the fair artist. But, happily, the skill and enterprize of our manufacturers provided, that either the old staple manufactures should be replaced with new ones, or so modified as still to compete with the millions of spindles worked by steam." Before the almost general introduction of machinery, the plentiful supply of water might afford some advantage to the manufacturers of Kendal over those of other places; but since then, the local situation of the town,—so far removed from the first essential of modern manufactures—coal, entirely shut out from the facilities of open navigation; and so remote from the home markets, must be confessed to have been greatly detrimental to its prosperity. To what then can we attribute the steady and permanent success of trade which has never failed to provide for the multiplied population of Kendal? To the determined spirit of industry and frugality of its manufacturers, to the wise direction of their labour and capital into profitable channels, and, above all, to their habitual attention to the manufacture of goods of undoubted utility."—*Annals of Kendal.* *(See Directory for the present Manufactures of Kendal.)*

The manufacture of carpets was introduced into Kendal, in 1822, by Messrs. Atkinson. The manufacture of *cards* here for dressing wool and cotton are of great antiquity. In 1751, an engine for pricking the leather was invented by William Pennington, a millwright of this town; and in 1775, Dover Bayliff, a card-maker, produced an engine for crooking the wire teeth. *Horn combs* were made in Kendal at a very early period; and an ivory comb manufactory was established here in 1800; and in 1824,

the trade was greatly facilitated by the introduction of a machine for cutting the teeth of ivory combs. The *Marble Works* in this town were first brought into repute by the late Mr. Webster, architect, who about fifty years ago constructed machinery on the river Kent for sawing and polishing the stones, and this machinery has since been brought to great perfection. Mouldings, whether straight or circular, are wrought by it with the greatest accuracy. The surrounding mountainous district supplies the finest black and other marbles, and the limestone of Kendal Fell which was first polished as marble in 1788, is very hard and beautiful, being variegated with petrified shells, &c. Large quantities of it are burnt at the lime-kilns for mortar and manure.

For the accommodation of the tradesmen, &c., of Kendal, there are in the town two highly respectable *Banks*, which were first opened in January, 1788, long before which period several of the manufacturers here had issued *brass tokens*, to obviate the scarcity of the money of the realm. There are in the museum specimens of five different coinages of these tokens, issued by Thomas Sandes, in 1656; the Mercers' Company, in 1657; the Shearmen's Company, in 1666; by James Cock, jun., in 1667; and one by Oliver Platt, gentleman, then resident at Summer How, near Kendal.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.—The market is held on Saturday, and was established by a charter granted towards the close of the twelfth century, by Richard I. to Roger Fitz-Reinford, Baron of Kendal, and confirmed by Edward II. and Edward III., and by Elizabeth; together with two fairs yearly, on the eves, days, and morrows of the feasts of St. Mark, and St. Simon and Jude, but the fairs are now held annually on March 22nd, April 29th, and November 8th, for cattle; and November 9th, for horses. Here is also a fortnightly cattle fair, established in September, 1848. A hiring for servants is held on the Saturday before Whitsunday. In Camden's time (1586) the market appears to have been one of the best for corn in the north of England, but it seems afterwards to have retrogaded, for, about sixty years ago it is said that no wheat was exposed here for sale, and that thirty loads of oats was considered a full market. But a great change has taken place within the last forty years, and the market is now abundantly supplied with grain and all other necessaries of life, a proof of the great improvements that have been effected in the agriculture of this part of Westmorland since the enclosure of the commons. The market-place occupies a very central situation, but is much too small, though used almost exclusively as the corn market,—sheep and cattle being exposed for sale in the New Road, flesh in the Old and New Shambles, at the head of Highgate and south side of the Market-place; fish at the head of Finkle street; fruit in Highgate; and potatoes, &c., in Stramongate. The latter esculent was not much used in this town till about the middle of the last century, but has been in extensive demand for several years, and, the average quantity of potatoes sold here, some years prior to the failure in 1846, was about 2,500 stones per week.

CHURCHES.—*The Parish Church of Kendal, dedicated to the Holy Trinity*, stands in the southern part of the town, within the township of Kirkland. It is a large Gothic structure, about one hundred and forty feet in length, and one hundred and ten in breadth, "with fine alleys, each of them being parted

by a row of eight fair pillars;" and it is said that there are only five similar churches in the kingdom. It has a strong tower in which is an excellent peal of ten bells, "but in 1816 it had only eight, which, in 1775, had been recast out of the ancient peal of six." The tower is seventy-two feet high. The present venerable fabric is supposed to occupy the site of the original Saxon church, and was probably erected in the eleventh or twelfth century, but the precise date of its erection has not been ascertained. It is now (1849) undergoing considerable improvements, such as re-flagging the interior, and renovating the exterior, and the organ has been lately rebuilt. In the church are four chapels, three of which belonged to the ancient families of Parr, Strickland, and Bellingham, and the other is the proper choir of the church; though it is often called the Aldermen's choir. The Stricklands, of Sizergh Castle, still use their chapel as a burial place, and several of the family lie interred there under a grey marble monument, on which is a coat of armour. Here are also several other monuments to this family, and, in Parr's Chapel, a large marble tombstone covers the remains of Sir William Parr, an ancestor of the Marquis of Nothampton. In Bellingham's chapel is a monument in memory of Sir Alan Bellingham, with an appropriate inscription. But there are no monumental inscriptions in the church of any great antiquity, the various interesting sepulchral mementoes, which had been erected by pious hands, in catholic times, having been long since destroyed. The windows and roofs of the chapels bear the respective coats of arms of each family. Here were formerly, several *chantries*, amongst which were *Our Lady's, St. Anthony's, St. Thomas-a-Becket's, St. Christopher's*, and *Trinity Guild*, with five stipendiaries. This church was given by Ivo de Talebois to St. Mary's Abbey, York, but after the dissolution of the monasteries, the advowson of the vicarage was granted by Queen Mary to Trinity College, Cambridge, to which the patronage of the great tithes "and the tithes of wool and lamb still belong." The college appears to have become possessed of the patronage of the vicarage, from the desire of Queen Mary, to do something, "if possible, for the good of the soul of her father, Henry VIII."

The vicarage is valued in the King's books at £99. 5s., "and is not worth much more now, owing to its revenue arising chiefly from prescript payments, which were nearly the same three hundred years ago as at present." The present incumbent, the Rev. James Watkins Barnes, M.A., who was instituted in 1844, is the 24th vicar during the last 550 years. The vicarage house is a fine old mansion, and "has been much improved by the conversion of two old tan-yards into a tasteful shrubbery." In 1822, the church-yard was enclosed with iron palisades.

ANCIENT CHAPELS, &c.—In catholic times, there were in Kendal several *chapels*, and a *leper's hospital*, the latter of which was dedicated to St. Leonard, and stood on the Spital farm, about one mile north-east of the town, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Christopher Birkett. The patronage of this hospital was given by William de Lancastre, who was living in 1176, to the Priory of Conishead, and its revenues were valued at the dissolution at £11. 4s. 3d. In the 38th of Henry VIII. it was granted to Alan Bellingham and Alan Wilson, Esqrs., and is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Besides *All Hallows*, or *All Saints'* chapel, which stood at the head of the lane of that name, and *St. Anne's chapel*, which was a spacious building with a lofty tower, situated near the old house called Dockray hall, there were two others here, one near Abbot hall, and one at Chapel hill. The field in which All hallows chapel stood is now called Chapel close, and near to it is a cemetery denominated the "Sepulchre." St. Anne's chapel was standing in 1612, but no traces of it now remain. *Anchorite house*, in Strickland, is said to occupy the site of the sequestered dwelling of an ancient recluse In the front of the house is a clear spring which is still called the "Anchorite's Well." *St. George's Chapel*, in the front of the market-place, was built in 1754, at a considerable expense, and consecrated June 24th, 1755, by Bishop Keene. The executors of the will of Dr. Stratford, Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, gave £600. towards its erection and endowment, and its revenue has since been augmented with £400. from Queen Anne's Bounty. But there has been no service performed in this chapel since the erection of a more commodious one near Stramongate bridge.

CHAPELS OF EASE.—The chapels now used in connection with the established church are *St. Thomas's*, at the end of Strickland gate, and *St. George's*, near Stramongate-bridge. The former is a neat Gothic edifice, erected in 1837, and has a beautiful organ, presented by the late Mrs. Tomasin Richardson. Contrary to the general construction of churches, the entrance to this is from the east. The window at the opposite end has been recently re-glazed with stained glass, the pattern being a copy of the ornamental part of the celebrated window of the five sisters, in York Minster. The Rev. John La Trobe is the present incumbent.

St. George's Church is a handsome building in the early Gothic style of architecture, with spiral turrets at each end. It was erected in 1841, at a cost of £1600., and contains about twelve hundred sittings, of which eight hundred and seventy-eight are free. The Rev. Joseph Baldwin Meredith, B.A., is the incumbent, and resides in a handsome parsonage-house, a little above the head of Castle street, erected in 1849, at a cost of £850. This is in the Elizabethan style of architecture. In 1845, a public cemetery was formed near the end of Castle street, at an expense of about £600., with a neat chapel in the centre.

The *Catholic Chapel*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome building on the New road, erected in 1837, at a considerable expense. It is in the lancet Gothic style of architecture, and its front is ornamented with a statue of St. George and the Dragon, from the chisel of Mr. Thomas Duckett, who also embellished the chancel with statues of our Blessed Redeemer, the Blessed Virgin, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. George. The interior of this sacred edifice is superbly finished, especially the altar end, in which is a beautiful stained glass window, embellished with figures of our Saviour, and Saints Peter and Paul, with sundry emblematical devices. The altar and screen are splendidly executed, and elaborately ornamented in stucco, the latter being a composition of recesses, with statues of angels, and the former bearing on its front an emblematical figure of the Lamb, together with two angels in the attitude of prayer. Both are painted and gilded in the ancient style. Mr. George Webster was the architect of this

chapel, which is now under the pastoral care of the Revds. Thomas Wilkinson and James Gibson, the former of whom has been pastor of this congregation for nearly sixty years. The foundation of the chapel was laid by W. C. Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh Castle.

DISSENTING CHAPELS.—There are no fewer than nine dissenting places of worship in this town, and some of them are neat and commodious buildings. The *Friends' Meeting House* is a plain building, in Stramongate, rebuilt in 1816. It is capable of containing about twelve hundred persons, and has a large burial ground. It is said that the Quakers were introduced into Kendal by George Fox himself, in 1645. The *Unitarian Chapel* which stands in a secluded spot, near the market place, is a large edifice, with a burial ground. It possesses a small endowment which includes the New Shambles, the Masons' Arms, and a house for the minister. The congregation was first formed here about the year 1709. Though the endowment is said to have been originally intended for Presbyterians, it has been confirmed to the present congregation by the Dissenters' Chapel Bill, which was passed a few years ago. The Rev. Edward Hawkes is the present minister. The *Inghamites* have a neat chapel at the head of Beast Banks, erected in 1845. The original chapel was built about the year 1745, soon after the sect was founded. The *Independent Chapel*, in Lowther street, was erected in 1782, and newly fronted in 1828. Rev. David Jones is the present minister. The *Wesleyan Chapel*, in Stricklandgate, was erected in 1808, and the Society was established here in 1784. The *Primitive Methodists* have a chapel at the foot of Castle street, erected in 1823. The *Scotch Seceders' Chapel* is in the Wool-pack yard, and was, till 1823, occupied as a theatre. Another sect, *seceders* from the Secession chapel in Wool-pack yard, erected a neat chapel in the New Inn yard, in 1844. The Rev. John Guthrie was the founder of this sect in Kendal, and was minister till 1810, when he was succeeded by the Rev. William Taylor. The *Glassites'* place of meeting, in the Windmill yard, was built in 1824. Besides the foregoing, there are in the town *Baptists*, *Plymouth Brethren*, and other sects of modern growth.

Amongst the *religious societies* in Kendal, are the *Auxiliary Bible Society*, formed in 1810, the *Ladies'* Bible Association, formed in 1822, the good Samaritan Society, a Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, Tract Societies, and a Sunday School Union for supplying cheap books; and amongst the *Benefit Societies* in the town are two lodges of Freemasons, four lodges of Oddfellows, lodges of Foresters, Druids, Gardeners, Rechabites, &c., a Building Society, Co-operative Societies, &c. The Oddfellows hall, erected in 1833, contains a room twenty feet long by eight feet broad, and is capable of accommodating five hundred persons. The cost of the premises, including eight cottages, and the building of the hall, amounted to nearly £8000. all raised by subscription.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—The *Grammar School* was founded in 1525, by Adam Pennyngton, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, and was afterwards liberally endowed with the spoils of dissolved religious houses by Edward VI. Philip and Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, so that its annual revenue is now about £37., exclusive of exhibitions. In 1717, it was certified that the master's yearly salary was £28. 13s. 4d., viz., £19. 5s. 4d. out of the crown rents, and

£9. 8s. paid by the chamberlains of Kendal, besides £8. a year for an usher paid by the said chamberlains out of lands, pursuant to the bequest of "Mr. Johnson, formerly usher himself." Amongst other benefactors to this establishment were Dr. Airy and Richard Jackson, the latter of whom was master of the school, and left the interest of £100. to his successors. "Both master and usher are appointed by the mayor and aldermen. The exhibitions belonging to this school are as follow, viz., 40s. yearly left in 1627, by Dr. George Fleming; 20s. yearly left by Joseph Smith; £5. per annum left by Mr. Sandes; 40s. yearly left by Mr. Jopson; three exhibitions from Kendal, and four from Kirkby Lonsdale, left by Henry Wilson, to be paid out of the tithes of Farleton, when worth £35., or £5. to each scholar; and the interest of £100. left in 1631, by Henry Park, or a poor boy of the parishes of Kendal, Heversham, or Millom. All these bequests are for poor scholars to be sent to Queen's College, Oxford, except the last mentioned, for which Oxford is named, but no particular college is specified." The school stands at the north west side of the church yard, and the present master is the Rev. James Frederick Black, A.B.

The *Blue Coat School and Hospital* were founded in 1659, by Mr. Thomas Sandes, a Kendal manufacturer, who endowed them with an estate at Skelsmergh, and another at Strickland, the joint rents of which amount to about £110. per annum, "for the use of eight poor widows, to exercise carding and spinning wool, and weaving of raw pieces of cloth for cottons, called Kendal cottons; and for the use of a schoolmaster to read prayers to the said poor widows twice a day, and to teach poor children till prepared for the free school of Kendal or elsewhere." Since the foundation of this excellent charity it has been augmented with the following bequests, viz., Rounddale-field, in Natland, and two houses in Highgate, left by Joseph Dawson, in 1723, and now let for about £34. a year; a rent charge of £3. out of Greenrigg, in Underbarrow, left in 1733, by the Rev. Mr. Crosley; a moiety of Aykriggs, let for about £17., and bequeathed in 1735, by Dr. Archer; the Barrow-house estate in Brigsteer, let for £12. a year, and left by John Gibson, in 1753; the Martin Croft, left in 1765, by William Herbert, and let for £14. 16s. a year; an annual rent charge of £1. 1s. out of houses in Stramongate, left in 1780, by Thomas Gibson; a yearly rent charge of £10. out of the Golden Fleece Inn, left in 1782, by Christopher Woodburn; the sum of £500. left in 1815, by John Postlethwaite; £600. left in 1818, by Mrs. Harrison; and £4,600. left by various benefactors. In addition to the foregoing the institution is aided by an annual subscription, making the total yearly revenue about £270. In this school forty boys and thirty girls are clothed and educated till they are fourteen years of age, and the eight poor widows in the hospital have comfortable dwellings, with a piece of garden attached to each. The sums paid to each of these widows amounts to 4s. 11d. weekly. The founder also bequeathed a library, which, by subsequent contributions, has been increased to upwards of 400 volumes. Amongst these are several works of the fathers of the third, fourth and fifth centuries, with volumes of the Greek and Latin authors. Any person is allowed to read the books in the library, but no one is suffered to take them out, and such care was used for their safety that those left by the founder

were for a length of time fastened to the shelves with chains just long enough to enable the reader to take them to a table, but this insulting and suspicious precaution has been long since discontinued; nor are the poor aged widows any longer expected to carry on a manufactory of "Kendal cottons," as directed in the will of the founder, whose charities, says Mr. Machel, "would have been more laudable if what he gave had not been obtained by sequestration." "Six of the poor widows are selected from the town of Kendal, one from Strickland Roger, or Strickland Ketel, and the other from Skelsmergh, or Patton; the overseers have the nomination." The mayor and aldermen are the trustees of this institution, as well as of the grammar school. Girls were not admitted on the foundation, till 1789. The present schoolmaster is Mr. James Whitaker.

A School of industry, established here in 1799, was supported by annual subscriptions, and by the interest of two bequests, viz., £25. 12s., left in 1820, by Mrs. Jane Emerson, and £250. left in 1815, by Mr. John Postlethwaite, who spent the last fifty years of his life at Kendal, in the character "of an able and upright attorney," delighting in doing good, and in administering comforts to the poor and distressed. This school continued in existence till 1848, when it was incorporated with the girls' national school, which was erected in 1823.

The Boys' National School was built by subscription in 1818, and munificently endowed by Matthew Piper, Esq., a worthy quaker, of Whitehaven, who died in 1821, aged ninety-three years, and agreeably to his own request, was buried beneath the centre of the floor of this school, to which he bequeathed £2000. in the five per cent. annuities, besides two similar bequests to two schools at Whitehaven and Lancaster. The mayor and aldermen are the trustees, and Mr. Richard Roberts is the master of this large seminary, where upwards of 200 boys receive gratuitous instruction. These schools are situated on Beast banks. Upwards of 200 females are educated by subscription, in the girls' school, which contains a separate room for the girls of the *Blue Coat School.*

"*The Green Coat Sunday School* was founded in 1813, by Mr. William Sleddall, who endowed it with the interest of £525., for providing thirty-five boys, with hats and green coats; twelve girls with green gowns and bonnets, and 2s. weekly for a schoolmaster to teach them on sabbath days. The two junior aldermen and two senior burgesses are appointed trustees."

British or Lancasterian School, erected in 1835, at a cost of above £600., is in Castle street. This school is now under government inspection, and is taught by Mr. Thomas Hill. There is also in the town a well-conducted *Catholic School*, two *Infant Schools*, and several Sunday Schools. The latter useful institutions were first established here in 1785, and that belonging to St. Thomas's Church is a neat building, erected in 1841.

CHARITIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Most of the charitable bequests which have been left for the benefit of the poor and impotent of the parish of Kendal, are enumerated at pages 247–48, and are distributed by the trustees agreeable to the wills of the donors. See also William Sleddall's bequest for bibles, and Lord Wharton's, at previous pages. Besides these, Miss Dorothy Dowker bequeathed, in 1831, the sum of

£3000. in trust to the corporation of Kendal, the interest to be divided amongst six reputable females, natives of the township of Kendal, who had attained the age of fifty years or upwards, without having been married, and whose circumstances were considered necessitous. The nomination is vested in the mayor, two senior aldermen, and the vicar. It is also endowed with £1000, in three per cent. stock, given by Miss Maria Wilson. In addition to all these posthumous charities, the following institutions for the relief of the poor are supported by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, viz., the *Lying-in-Charity*, established in 1794; the *Ladies' Visiting Sick Society*, formed in 1811, and the *Dispensary*, erected in 1783. The objects of this house of mercy are "the poor inhabitants of Kendal and Kirkland unable to purchase medicines," and medical and surgical assistance. It has dispensed its healing benefits to nearly 100,000 patients, averaging about 1,500 annually.

THE WORKHOUSE.—*Kendal Union.*—There has been no new workhouse built for this Union, the old one at the north end of the town being sufficiently capacious. It was erected in 1769, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, passed in 1767, "for enclosing a piece of waste ground in the borough and township of Kirkby-in-Kendal for the benefit of the poor, and cleansing the streets of the town, and for confirming a rule or order of assize and order of the high court of chancery, relative to the rates and assessments to be raised for the relief of the poor, by the inhabitants of the said township, and the owners of lands, called Park and Castle lands." By this Act the mayor and twelve other inhabitants were empowered to set out roads, cleanse and light the streets, levy fines for nuisances, &c., make orders for maintaining and employing the poor, to enforce the payment of rates and penalties, &c. The *Union* comprises the following fifty-seven townships, viz.: Ambleside, Applethwaite, Barbon, Beetham, Burton, Casterton, Crook, Crosthwaite and Lyth, Dillicar, Docker, Farleton, Fawcet Forest, Firbank, Grasmere, Grayrigg, Haverbrack, Helsington, Heversham-with-Milnthorpe, Hincaster, Holme, Hugill, Hutton (New), Hutton (Old), and Holmescales, Hutton Roof, Kendal, Kentmere, Killington, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkland, Lambrigg, Langdales, Levens, Longsleddale, Lupton, Mansergh, Meathop and Ulpha, Middleton, Natland, Nethergraveship, Patton, Preston-Patrick, Preston-Richard, Rydal and Longrigg, Scalthwaiterigg Hay and Hutton-ith-Hay, Sedgwick, Skelsmergh, Stainton, Staveley (Nether), Staveley (Over), Strickland Ketel, Strickland Roger, Troutbeck, Underbarrow and Bradley Field, Undermillbeck, Whinfell, Whitwell and Selside, and Witherslack. The affairs of the Union are managed by sixty-seven guardians, of which number thirteen are returned for Kendal, two each for Ambleside, Heversham-with-Milnthorpe, Kirkby-Lonsdale, and Kirkland, and one for each of the other townships. They meet weekly at the Board-room, Market-place; Mr. John Mann is Clerk to the Board of Guardians and Superintendent Registrar, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, Vice-superintendent; George Kirkby, Esq., Chairman; John Parkin, Esq., Treasurer to the Union. The relieving officers are Richard Wallace, for Kendal; William Mounsey, Ambleside; William Atkinson, Grayrigg; James Spicer, Milnthorpe: and William Cragg, for Kirkby-Lonsdale district. Mr. Wallace is registrar of marriages, and deputy registrar of

births and deaths, for Kendal; and Thomas Troughton, for Ambleside district. Mr. Joseph Wilson is the registrar of births and deaths for Kendal district. The medical officers are, J. T. Brumwell, Kendal; William Fell, Ambleside; James Noble, Grayrigg; Robert Wilson, Milnthorpe; Alex. Pearson, Kirkby-Lonsdale; William Holme, Bowness; Thomas Atkinson, Scalthwaiterigg; and Robert Abbotson, for Barton district. Mr. Henry Douglas is master, and Mrs. Jane Douglas, matron of the workhouse; William Wilson, schoolmaster, and Agnes Harling, schoolmistress. The total expenditure for the relief of the poor during the half year ending 31st March, 1849, was £5,586. 4s. 10½d., and the average weekly cost per head for the in-door paupers was about 2s. 6d.

The Gas Works, situated in Park lane, were completed in 1826, at the cost of about £7,600., raised in shares of £20. each, and on the 25th of July, in the same year, the town was for the first time illuminated with burning vapour. There are two gasometers, one capable of containing 12,000, and the other 24,000 cubic feet of gas, which is sold to the consumer at 7s. 6d. per 1000 up to 20,000, above which there is a diminution of 3d. on every 1000 to 40,000, and another 3d. from the latter to 100,000, so that above 150,000, the charge is only 6s. per 1000. The yearly production is about 7,000,000 cubic feet, and the gas is generated on a peculiar principle. The number of public lamps is one hundred and four.

The *Water Works* were established in 1846, when the company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, conjointly with the Gas Company. The joint number of shares amounts to 2,282, or 1,852 additional shares; the capital of the gas works being 380 of £20. each. The reservoir is about a mile east of the town, and the borough received the first supply in 1848. The principal buildings and manufactories here can now, in cases of fire, have the command of a large supply of water which, as the main pipes will be constantly charged, can be obtained at a moment's notice from fire-plugs being fixed at available distances; and posts can also be placed at convenient parts of the town to provide supplies for cleansing and watering the streets, and other purposes. Mr. Robert Dent is secretary and manager both of the gas and water works.

NEWSPAPERS, LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, &c.—Two newspapers, the *Kendal Mercury* and the *Westmorland Gazette*, are published here every Saturday morning, the former advocating Whig, and the latter Tory principles. A newspaper called the *Chronicle* was commenced here in 1811, and continued to be published under that title till 1832, when it took the name of the *Mercury*, which it still retains. Mr. George Lee is both the proprietor and editor. The *Gazette* was first published in 1818, and is now the property of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, edited by Mr. J. H. Farmer. Here are also two monthly advertising sheets, distributed gratuitously, one published by Mr. Joseph Dawson, and the other by Mr. Richard Hargreaves. The former commenced in 1846, and the latter in 1849. A newspaper called the *Kendal Courant*, was established here prior to the rebellion of 1745, and a fortnightly *Magazine*, called the *Agreeable Miscellany*, and consisting of sixteen pages, price one penny, was issued in 1749; but neither of these had a long life. The *Monthly Magazine* was commenced in

1819, and lived about four years. A sheet *Almanack*, called the *Kendal Diary*, was formerly published here. In 1761, a *Book Club* was formed, and in connection with it is a venison feast, held at the White Hall, in September, which draws together a large number of the gentry of the county, for a convivial entertainment, terminating by a grand ball. The venison is supplied by the Earl of Lonsdale. Each member pays 10s. a year for the purchase of books, which are sold annually, and replaced by others. Mrs. Mullard is librarian. In 1794, the *Kendal Library* was established and now contains upwards of 5000 volumes. Terms, 10s. 6d. per annum each, and one guinea entrance money. A *News Room*, established in 1779, and kept at the White Hall, is well supplied with newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals. In 1817, a *Natural History Society* was formed here, but the contested elections commencing the year following, it "fell a sudden victim to political dissention." It has since, however, been re-established. This society is kept in the old Catholic chapel, which was rebuilt in 1793, where there is also in connection with it a *museum*, well supplied with geological specimens, remains of birds and quadrupeds, and many other curiosities. The *Mechanics and Apprentice Institute* and library was formed in 1824, and its importance appears to be fully appreciated by the inhabitants. The library contains about 1500 volumes, and the number of members is about 140. Terms—men, 6s., apprentices, 4s. per quarter. Mr. James Robinson is secretary, and Mr. William Machell is the librarian.

In the market-place is a *Library*, established in 1820, and also the *Working Men's Library* and *News Room*, established in 1844. The latter is well supplied with periodicals, newspapers, &c., and is a favourite resort of the working classes. Terms per quarter, only sixpence each. Robert Atkin is librarian to this useful institution. The *Catholic Library*, established a few years ago, consists of several valuable works, and is likely to become one of the most important in Kendal. It is open to persons of all religious denominations, and the charge to each member is only sixpence per quarter.

The *White Hall*, a large public edifice, with handsome stone fronts, looking into Highgate and Lowther street, was built in 1825, at a cost of about £6000., raised in shares of £100. each. It is one hundred and forty-eight feet long and thirty-seven feet broad, having its principal entrance ornamented with a receding balcony, fronted with columns and pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment surmounted with a handsome lantern, which gives light to the *Billiard Room*. Besides which, here is the Subscription News Room, a large and elegant *Ball Room*, and a Lecture Room, with various other apartments. At the Beast Banks is a good *Bowling-green*, and near the town is the *Race-course*, where races are occasionally held.

The *Serpentine, or Fell Side Walk*, on the west side of the town, is a delightful promenade, and was formed in 1824, by about forty subscribers, who engaged at it the unemployed operatives during the stagnation of trade, thus relieving the distressed, and at the same time conferring a lasting benefit on the town. The walk, or walks, are beautifully shaded with trees, command fine views, and are open for the perambulation of the public.

The *Lancaster and Kendal Canal* was opened on the 18th of June, 1819, by a grand aquatic procession. Its length from Kendal to its southern termination at Westhoughton, including a connecting railroad of five miles from Preston to Clayton Green, is nearly seventy-six miles, of which course nearly nine miles is navigated by the Leeds and Liverpool Company, between Whittle-le-Woods and Wigan. The fall from Kendal to the mid-level is sixty-five feet, and the rise from thence on the southern side is 222 feet. It crosses the Lune, at Lancaster, by a stupendous aqueduct, passes a tunnel 378 yards long, at Hincaster, and is fed by a large reservoir of 150 acres, near Killington, five miles east of Kendal, and its cost amounted to above £600,000. By this great achievement new fields of commercial enterprize were opened, the exportation of the produce of the town facilitated, and an impetus given to the building spirit of the inhabitants. But it is now in a great measure superseded by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, which affords to Kendal every commercial facility that can come within the reach of an inland town.

KENDAL CASTLE, the ancient seat of the barons of Kendal, and the birth place of *Katherine Parr*, who was born in 1510, and who was the last Queen of Henry VIII., stands on the east side of Kendal, upon a hill composed chiefly of round stones embedded in a black sandy cement, and commands a fine view of the beautifully diversified region which stretches to the north and south-west, together with the town of Kendal. It "was old and decayed," says Dr. Burn, "even in Camden's time, and has never since been repaired," except in 1813, when the foundations were strengthened and skirted with a now thriving plantation. It had a large demesne and a deer park "which was disparked in the 8th of Elizabeth. The administration of the revenues thereof seems to have been divided into two distinct stewardships, bearing the name to this day of Upper and Nether Graveships." Whether this fortress was dismantled, or fell into a state of dilapidation, by the destructive hand of time alone, there are no records to shew, but "the commonly received opinion that it was blown down by Oliver Cromwell is quite absurd as it must have been in a very ruined state long before that arch dismantler was born." The only portions now remaining are four broken towers, and fragments of the outer walls. Though its appearance is more imposing at a distance than close at hand, yet it is well worth visiting from the interest always excited by the venerable relics of antiquity.

Amongst the *eminent men* who were born or flourished at Kendal, may be mentioned the following, viz., *Epraim Chambers*, a man of science, and author of the first *Cyclopedia*, who was born at Milton, and educated at the grammar school here. *John Gough, Esq.*, well known in the philosophic world for his knowledge in natural history. *William Hudson*, who studied the science of botany with indefatigable industry, and greatly contributed to the introduction of the Linnæn system into England, by adopting the ideas, the scientific language, and the methodical arrangement of the Swedish naturalists, in his "*Florica Anglica.*" He was a surgeon and apothecary, and resided chiefly in London, where his death was occasioned in 1797, "by his refusing to open his doors when his neighbour's house was

on fire," from a fear lest the mob would plunder his dwelling. *Barnaby Potter*, bishop of Carlisle, from 1628 to 1641, was a native of Kendal barony. He was commonly called the puritanical bishop, and Fuller says, "they would say of him in the time of King James, that organs would blow him out of the church." Rev. Thomas Shaw, D.D., was the son of a Kendal alderman. He travelled over those parts of Asia and Africa that lie contiguous to the Red Sea, and the publication of his travels threw much light upon the antiquities, geography, and natural history of those countries. *Sir John Wilson*, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was a native of some part of this county, and lies buried in Kendal church. To a high professional character for knowledge and integrity, he added the reputation of a profound mathematician. *John Wilson*, a journeyman shoemaker of this town, studied botany with great success, and compiled, about the commencement of the last century, a synopsis of British plants. The ancient family of the name of *Chambre, or De Camera*, who lived at Kendal for several centures, is already noticed. *John Dalton*, the celebrated mathematician, who died in Manchester a few years since, was also a native of this town.

KENDAL PARISH.—OUT-TOWNSHIPS.

BURNESIDE.—*See Strickland Ketel.*

CROOK is an extensive township and chapelry, containing several dispersed dwellings, bearing different names, and a small hamlet called *Crook Mill*, three miles and a quarter N.W. of Kendal, but the township extends about six miles from that town. It is a mountainous district, and has a lead vein, said to contain *Barytes*, similar to that from which Wedgewood manufactured his beautiful jasper ware, the vases of which were superior to any other made in the world, and were celebrated for their beauty throughout Europe. Large quantities of bobbins are made at Crook Mill, and here is also a woollen manufactory. There is a tradition that *Gilpin Bridge* took its name from Sir Richard Gilpin, the man who slew upon it the last wild boar in this country. An act for enclosing the common was passed in 1823. The manor being in the Marquis and Lumley Fees, belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale and Lady Howard. In 1310, Simon de Gnype held one fourth of the hamlet of Crooke, by the cornage of 5s. 11½d., and 6s. for puture to the foresters, and in 1599, William Gnype, held seventeen tenements here by the fiftieth part of one knight's fee.

Crook Hall was anciently denominated *Thwatterden Hall*, and about the year 1550, became the residence of Myles Philipson, Esq., whose great grandson, Christopher, behaved with such daring courage in the army of Charles I., as procured for him the unenviable nickname of "*Robin the Devil.*" One of the Philipsons was member of Parliament for this county in 1681, and in the same year he was knighted by Charles II. After his death this property was sold by his three daughters to Major Pigeon, whose daughter carried it in marriage to Ralph Day, Esq., who, in 1777, was

owner of the hall, which, like most of the old residences of the Westmorland gentry is now only a farm house. *(See also Applethwaite.)*

The *chapel* is an ancient building, situated about the centre of the chapelry, with a tower and one bell. Its endowment was formerly only £3. 16s. 4d. but in 1751, and 1767, it was augmented with £400. from Queen Anne's Bounty, with which two estates were purchased, one at Stainton and the other at Crook. It also possesses another small estate in the latter township, given by an unknown donor. The vicar of Kendal is the patron, and the Rev. John Sedgwick is the incumbent curate.

Near the small hamlet called How, there was until lately, a Friends' Meeting house, and there is still a burial ground enclosed by a wall.

DILLICAR township, which is in Grayrigg chapelry and Lonsdale Ward, contains several scattered houses on the west side of the river Lune, eight miles N.E. of Kendal. "The land is freehold, and each owner is lord of his own estate."

DOCKER is another township in Grayrigg chapelry, surrounded by fells and elevations, containing dispersed farm houses and a few cottages, four miles N.E. of Kendal.

The *manor* was granted to St. Peter's, subsequently called St. Leonard's, Hospital, York, by William de Lancastre the second, and confirmed by Gilbert the seventh baron, and by King Edward I., the horses and hogs belonging to the hospital being also suffered the range of Gilbert's forest. After the dissolution it was granted to Richard Washington, who conveyed it to the Duckets, of Grayrigg, and in 1690 was sold to the Lowthers, who pay for it a quit-rent of 13s. 4d. to the Duke of Leeds, whose ancestor purchased this and many other fee-farm rents of the crown in the reign of Charles II.

FAWCETT FOREST township is an extensive, but wild and mountainous, district, in the parishes of Kendal, Shap, and Orton, and in the chapelry of Selside, distant from five and a half to eight miles N. of Kendal. This manor was anciently called *Fauside*, and in the twelfth century, was given by William de Lancastre to Byland Abbey, in Yorkshire, but after the fatal dissolution, was purchased by Alan Bellingham, Esq., of Levens, and afterwards sold to Colonel Graham, from whom it has descended to Lady Howard, of Levens hall, who lets the demense of five thousand acres belonging to Forest hall, for about £500. a year.

The *Hall*, now occupied by Mrs. Isabella Ward, is a fine ancient mansion, in a pleasant situation, about six miles N. of Kendal.

GRAYRIGG township comprises the small hamlets of *Beck-houses* and *Chapel-houses*, and a number of dispersed dwellings, five and a half miles N.E. of Kendal. Its chapelry also includes the townships of Dillicar, Docker, Lambrigg, Whinfell, and part of Patton. The *chapel*, which was rebuilt by subscription in 1838, at the cost of £1018., is a neat edifice. Its ancient revenue was twenty nobles, but it was augmented in 1723 with £100. given by Lord Lonsdale, and £100. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. It

was again augmented in 1751 with £200. obtained from the latter source, and £200. given by William Rudd, William Stratford, and the Rev. John Haistwell, all of which sums were laid out in land at Dillicar and Whinfell. A further agmentation of £20. has also been obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the rent-charge in lieu of tithes is £269. 10s. 9½d. The landowners, by prescriptive right, have the power of nominating the curate, and that office is now filled by the Rev. George Wilson, who was inducted to the living in 1834, and who resides at the *Parsonage house*, an elegant and commodious building, erected in 1843, at a considerable expense, towards which £200. were obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, £200. from the trustees of Marshall's charity, £100. from the Masters and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the rest was raised by local subscription. On the wall in the inside of the old chapel appeared the following triplet, preceded by the names of William Rudd, William Stratford, and the Rev. John Haistwell, curate, with their respective donations,—

> "Zeal for the house of God here do you see,
> Shining with brightest beams even to futurity,
> May heaven be the reward of all such boundless charity."

Dr. Burn says, that "on this triplet a wag of our acquaintance proposes a line to be added, to make it run upon all four, viz.:—'And the d—— take the authors of all such poetry.'"

The *School* was built by subscription in 1818, and now affords gratuitous education to thirty-three scholars belonging to the chapelry. It is endowed with eleven acres of land, purchased in 1723, with £30. left by Robert Adamson, and with £400 in the five per cents., given before 1807, by William Thompson, Leonard Barnard, Arthur Shepherd, and John Moser. Here is also a *female school*, established in 1845. The principal endowment of this school consists of £10. a year, given by the trustees of the Quakers' Meeting House, which had stood at Beck-houses till about nine years ago, and which was endowed with £100., left by John Dicconson. The Friends have still an ancient cemetery at Sunny bank, but it has not been used for many years (See charities, p. 247.)

The *manor* was given by William de Lancastre in marriage with his daughter, Agnes, to Alexander de Windsore, the last of whom, William de Windsore, was Knight of the Shire for this county, in the 28th of Edward III., and Sheriff of Cumberland in 41st and 42nd of that King's reign. It afterwards passed by marriage to the Duckets, who resided at Grayrigg hall, till Anthony Ducket, Esq., sold the manor, with Lambrigg and Docker, to Sir John Lowther, who, in 1695, enfranchised all the tenants except some few who were not able to purchase their enfranchisement. The hall was a fine quadrangular building, but has been in ruins many years, the lead, timber, and other moveables being removed to Lowther.

HELSINGTON township and chapelry includes part of the village of *Brigsteer*, and comprises a number of scattered dwellings, extending from one and a half to four miles S. of Kendal on the west side of the river Kent. The estimated extent of the township is 3,072½ acres. Near the road, and about three miles from Kendal, stands *Sizergh* castle, in the midst of fertile grounds,

beautifully studded with trees, and bounded by an horizon of majestic hills." This ancient fortified mansion, erected soon after the Norman conquest, in the days of feudal discord and Scottish invasion, is the seat of Walter Charles Strickland, Esq.; and, since the early part of the 13th century, has been the residence of this distinguished family. The castle was formerly a perfect Gothic fabric, consisting of a centre and two wings, and from its strong towers had a very formidable appearance, but it is now greatly modernized. The great tower is sixty feet high, and of immense strength, and in its wall are several oblique apertures. The interior of the mansion is elegantly furnished, and contains a number of excellent paintings, amongst which are the portraits of Prince Charles Edw. Stuart, the Princess Sophia, Mary of Medina, and Lady Winifred Strickland, nurse to the children of James II. The dining room is spacious, and its ceiling and wainscotting are of of richly carved oak. The *Queen's room* is beautified with exquisite gobeline tapestry, and is said to have taken its name from Katherine Parr having lodged in it a few nights after the death of Henry VIII. The arms of the Stricklands may be seen in several of the principal rooms, and in some of the windows.

The Strickland family is one of the most ancient in Westmorland, and resided at Morland and here, at a very early period, and held large possessions under the barons of Kendal. The name of this family is said to be derived from *Stirkland*, signifying pasture ground for young cattle. Many of the family have been distinguished for their civil and military transactions, and have received several marks of royal and ecclesiastical favour. The first on record is *Walter de Stirkland*, who lived in the reign of King John, and who granted to St. Mary's Abbey, York, and to the prior and monks at Weatheral, four acres of land, and leave to grind corn at his mill in Stirkland, moulter free. From this Sir Walter the family has a regular pedigree down to the present time. Many of them received the honor of knighthood, and were members of Parliament for this county; and in the year 1400 William Strickland was bishop of Carlisle. In 1406, he was one of the prelates who signed and sealed the act of succession which entailed the crowns of England and France upon the king's four sons. He added a tower and belfry to his cathedral, built the tower at Rose Castle, which still bears his name, and was at the expense of cutting a watercourse from the river Petteril, through the town of Penrith, where he founded a chantry. He died in 1419, and lies buried in Carlisle cathedral; but several members of this Catholic family died and were buried on the continent of Europe. Thomas Strickland was for many years Bishop of Namur, where he made great additions to the cathedral, built an episcopal palace, and founded and endowed a seminary. He was sent as ambassador to England by the Emperor Charles VI. He died in 1743, and was buried in his own cathedral at Namur. During the border laws the Stricklands constantly kept a force of about 200 horse for the king's services.

The *manor of Helsington* is part of the Lumley Fee, and in 1341, belonged to *William de Thweng*, at which time it appears that the rent of the free tenants and other tenants at will amounted to £15. 0s. 8d. yearly. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was possessed by a family named *Bindlose*, from whom it was purchased by the Bellinghams, who sold it Colonel Graham,

and now belongs to Lady Mary Howard, of Levens hall.

The *chapel*, dedicated to St. John, is a neat building, erected by subscription in 1726, and endowed by John Jackson, of Holeslack, with the adjacent Scar-house estate, and the "Chamber tenement," on condition that the inhabitants should subscribe £100. towards obtaining an augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty. They raised £44. 12s., and Mr. Matson, the curate, gave the remaining £55. 8s., which sum, with £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, was expended in the purchase of Kirkbarrow field, near Kirkland, and land at Rawnrigg, in Barbon. It was again augmented in 1762, with £200. given by the Countess Dowager Gower, and £200. more obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. The Scarfoot estate at Underbarrow was purchased with these sums, and the annual revenue of the curacy is now worth about £150. a year. The vicar of Kendal is patron, and the Rev. James Muckalt, is the incumbent.

The above-mentioned John Jackson also left 13s. 4d. yearly out of a shop in Kendal, for the education of three poor children, and a small plot of land called Jack Parrock, for the chapel clerk. "Stonebank Green was formerly the residence of the Fishers, who were connected with many old families of the county."

The commons, consisting of about 1000 acres, were enclosed under an act passed in the 1st. Victoria, since which time no less than £15,000. have been expended in the drainage and improvement of this land, with several thousand acres in the adjoining townships of Levens, Crosthwaite and Lyth, and Underbarrow.

HUGILL township is distant from six to seven miles N.W. of Kendal on the Ambleside road and the river Kent, and contains the small hamlets of Heights, Grassgarth, Ings, Reston, and Ulthwaite.

The manorial rights belong to the Earl of Lonsdale and Lady Howard. INGS, which is about six and a half miles from Kendal, gives name to a chapelry, which comprehends most of the township of Hugill and part of Nether Staveley. The *chapel* is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1743, by Robert Bateman, who endowed it with £12. a year, besides bequeathing £8. a year to a school, and £1000 for the purchase of an estate, and the erection of eight cottages, for the reception of as many poor families. We find mention made of Ings chapel in 1655, but previously to the erection of the original chapel, there was an ancient one at Grassgarth, in this township, dedicated to St. Anne, The ancient revenue of Ings chapel was only £2. 4s. 4d., to which £3. 6s. 8d. was added by the King's auditor, and "a further augmentation of £12. a year was left to it in 1665, by Rowland Wilson, Esq., on the condition that the curate should give gratuitous instruction to the poor children of the chapelry." The living has since been augmented with £200. given by Mrs. Mary Foster, and £600. obtained in three lots from Queen Anne's Bounty, "the principal part of which sums have been laid out in the purchase of property so that the chapel has now an average income. The landowners are the patrons, and the Rev. Matthew Isaac Finch is curate and master of the *school*, which was endowed in 1655, as stated above. Mr. Wilson went to London a poor boy.

Robert Bateman, the great benefactor of this chapelry, was also born of very poor parents, but being a meritorious lad, was, according to the custom of the country, furnished by the congregation with a small subscription to assist him on his pedestrian journey to London, where, from the lowest menial office in the house of a wealthy merchant, he rose to be his master's partner, and afterwards amassed considerable property at Leghorn, on his voyage from whence, it is said, he was poisoned in the straits of Gibraltar, by the captain of his vessel who sailed back to Italy, and appropriated to himself the ship and cargo." On the lofty summit of *High Knott*, a large circular obelisk was erected about fifty years ago, by the Rev. Thomas Williamson, in memory of his father, who for many years walked every day to this eminence.

(For the Huttons, see New and Old Hutton.)

KENTMERE township and chapelry consists principally of a narrow vale, about three miles in length, shut in by lofty fells, and is distant nine miles N.W. by N. of Kendal. It is watered by the river Kent, which rises a little to the north, and formed a lake or mere, one mile in length, which was drained off several years ago. A large reservoir, covering about eight acres of land, has been lately made here to preserve a supply of water, in dry weather, for the mills on the river Kent.

The *Chapel-of-ease* is an ancient building near the hall, and had a burial ground consecrated in 1701. The salary of the curate was formerly only £6. yearly, "which was a rate of 2s. levied for every 13s. 4d. paid to the lord of the manor," but the living was augmented, before 1757, with £600. viz.: £400. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, £100. given by the inhabitants, and £100. by the executors of Dr. Stratford. Of this money £200. was expended in the purchase of Bonnel-green estate, in Strickland-Ketel, and the other £400. in the purchase of the Patton end estate, in Patton, so that its revenue now amounts to £62. per annum, and is enjoyed by the Rev. George Hayton.

Kentmere hall, now occupied by a farmer, stands at the foot of a huge and rugged mountain, and was formerly the residence of the ancient family of the Gilpins. The celebrated Rev. Bernard Gilpin, A.M., was born here in 1517, and Dr. Airey, who was Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and who flourished about the year 1560, was also a native of Kentmere. He was author of a few learned pieces, but is mostly remembered for his virtues. He bequeathed 40s. a year for a monthly sermon in Kentmere chapel. The manor has been sold to the land-owners, the principal of whom are E. W. Riggmaden, and Captain Wilson, R.N.

KIRKLAND TOWNSHIP forms part of the town and borough of Kendal, which see.

LAMBRIGG is a township of dispersed houses in Greyrigg chapelry, distant four miles and a half E.N.E. of Kendal, and containing a long and lofty fell, called Lambrigg Park. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the

manor, in which Burn says, there is a copper vein, which was formerly wrought. *Mosedale Hall* is a neat mansion in this township.

LONG SLEDDALE township and chapelry is a wild and picturesque district, about three miles in breadth, and extending from five to eleven miles N. of Kendal. It is intersected by the Sprint rivulet, which runs through a deep vale parallel with the road, till it unites with the Kent, about half a mile below Burneside Hall. Verdant fields rise from each side of the rivulet in irregular swells, till the rocky declivities of the mountains preclude all cultivation, except brushwood and coppices, which climb up the steep banks, and in some places find support even in the craggy precipices, which here present their lofty and rugged fronts with much grandeur, having in many places beautiful cascades spouting and tumbling from their summits, and in wild and rainy weather, often broken by gusts of wind into clouds of spangled moisture. *Rangle Gill*, a mountain which separates this township from Mardale, was noted about seventy years ago, for its extensive quarries of fine *blue slate*, but owing to the difficulty of getting to the veins, and the consequent expense of carrying on the works, they have not been wrought for several years. The *chapel* stands near the centre of the dale, in which the houses are all scattered, except at the north end, where there is a small hamlet called Little London, ten miles N. by E. of Kendal. It was rebuilt and had a cemetery consecrated in 1712. "It has been several times augmented, viz., in 1713, with £80. given by the heir, and four daughters of Henry Holme, and in 1746, 1773, and 1775, with three lots of £200. each from Queen Anne's Bounty, and a subscription of £200., making altogether £880., laid out in the purchase of land in Long Sleddale, Selside, and Lambrigg, now let for about £50. a year." The Hon. Lady Howard, of Levens Hall, is owner of all the manorial rights, and pays to the master of the school £10. a year for teaching as many poor children. The land owners are the patrons of the curacy, and the Rev. Robert Walker is the incumbent. *Ubery*, or *Ubarrow Hall*, now occupied by a farmer, was for several centuries the residence of the descendants of Robert de Laybourne, and had doubtless been a place of safety and defence in the feudal ages. It had a tower, with walls two yards thick. The largest landowners of this township are Rich. Fothergill, Esq., Lowbridge House, Selside, and Messrs. Michael and John Mattinson, Long Sleddale; Rich. Rogerson, Staveley; William Sleddall, Hutton in the Hay; and Robert Mattinson, of Selside hall; but a few others have small estates here. It contains 4762A. 1R. 39P., rated at £4139.

NATLAND is a small village, township, and chapelry, containing 1027A. 1R. 26P. statute acres, and about 255 inhabitants, and is situate 2 miles S. of Kendal. The soil is chiefly of a light fertile nature, and in above an average state of cultivation. The largest proprietors are W. W. C. Wilson, Esq. of Casterton Hall, and Miss Halhead, Bath.

The name of this place is probably derived from the *Nativi*, or bondmen, who performed the most servile work for the great lords of the Barony. (See Appleby.)

The *Chapel*, dedicated to St. Mark, is a neat edifice, built in 1825, at the cost of £550., of which £300. was given by three individuals, and £100. by the society for building new churches. It appears that about the year 1680, there was a ruined chapel at Natland, nine yards long, and about five yards wide, without cemetery or property belonging to it. In 1735, a new one was erected on its site, which is about one hundred yards from the present building, to which a burial ground is attached. In 1746, 1749, and 1754, the living was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty; and, in the latter year, with £100. left by Archbishop Bolter, Primate of Ireland, and £100. left by Dr. Stratford, making in all £800. which was laid out in the purchase of land at Skelsmergh, Old Hutton, and Barbon. The two former estates now let for £53. per annum, but the latter has been sold, and the money invested in the funds. It has since received other augmentations, so that the benefice is now worth about £110. per annum. The vicar of Kendal is the patron, and the Rev. Joseph Fawcett is the perpetual curate.

The *School* is endowed with £40. a year, from Crow Park estate, left in 1779, by Charles Shippards, who also left a rent charge of £4. yearly to the poor of this township. For this endowment twelve poor children receive gratuitous education. Mr. William Irving is the present master.

WATERCROOK, the *Concangium* of the Notitia, is situate in this township, about one mile from Kendal. It was garrisoned by a body of *vigilatores*, or watchmen, and was the intermediate station between Ambleside and Overborough. Dr. Whitaker says that the *castra* (camp) was 600 feet on one side, and 500 on the other; and he conjectures, from the antiquities discovered, that the town must have attracted a set of inhabitants of more than ordinary intelligence. According to Horsley, the station measured six chains from north to south, and eight from east to west, and must therefore have covered five acres of ground. Altars, coins, urns, stones, and the remains of a pottery, have been found here; and Mr. Horsley discovered a stone monument in the wall of an adjacent barn, with an inscription to the memory of two freemen. The same eminent antiquary found an altar here, without any inscription, and a Silenus without a head. In connection with Concangium, were two exploratory forts, called Castlesteads and Coneybeds; the former situated on Helm, a hill about a mile and a half from the station; and the other on Hay Fell, at the east of Kendal; each commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. At a short distance from the station is a pyramidical knoll, "crowned with a single tree, and called *Sattury;* perhaps from its having anciently a temple to the honour of the god *Saturn.*" Some of the Roman urns found here are deposited in the Kendal Museum.

Helm Lodge, the seat of William Dilworth Crewdson, Esq., is a pleasant mansion, situate about half a mile N. of Watercrook; *Oxen-Holm*, the ancient seat of the Archer family, is now a farm house, belonging to Wm. Wilson, Esq. The house called Natland abbey, was once the seat of Allan Pricket, Esq., recorder of Kendal, but is now the property of W. W. C. Wilson, Esq., as is also Natland Hall. The rateable value of the township is £2082. 17s. 1¼d., and the manorial rights are disputable between W. C. Strickland, Esq. and W. W. C. Wilson, Esq.

NETHERGRAVESHIP lies on both sides of the Kent, and forms a populous suburb of the town of Kendal, from which its township extends about one mile southward. It contains only 460 acres of land, and its rateable value is £2330. 4s. 6d. The rent charge, in lieu of tithes, is £30. 16s. 6d., viz., rectorial £26. 8s. 5d., and vicarial £4. 8s. 1d. "Here is Collin Field, one of the most perfect specimens of the old manor houses in the county. It was long the seat of the *Chambre family*, of whom it was purchased in 1668, by Mr. George Sedgwick, secretary to the charitable Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke, who gave him £200. towards the purchase, and during the protectorate of Cromwell, this was one of the houses whither she retired for safety, and presented the owner with her picture, and a large lock for the door, the master key of which she carried about with her, so that she might have free access at all hours, in case her enemies should pursue her. Mr. Sedgwick improved the house considerably and planted round it the fine sycamores which now shade it. The house contains some fine specimens of the beautiful geometrical windows of Elizabeth's reign."

For an account of St. George's church, the cemetery, and other improvements and public buildings in this township, see history of the borough of Kendal.

NEW HUTTON township contains the small hamlets of Borrans, Millholm, and Rawgreen, with several scattered dwellings, bearing different names, distant three miles and a half E.S.E. of Kendal. Its chapelry also includes Hay and Hutton-in-the-Hay, which form a township with Scalthwaite Rigg. The *old chapel* was built in 1739, and endowed by the inhabitants of the chapelry with £200., to which £200. were added by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. With these sums an estate was purchased at Killington, called Gillhouse Stile. In 1756, it was again augmented with £200., with which land was bought at Grayrigg. In 1844 it received a grant of £13. a year from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so that the benefice is now worth about £80. per annum. The present edifice is a neat Gothic building, rebuilt in 1829, at a cost of about £500., towards which £100. was given by the Church Building Society, £100. by Ralph Fisher, Esq., £10. each by the vicar of Kendal, the patron, and the Rev. John Sampson, the then curate. It contains about two hundred and eighty sittings, most of which are free. The present incumbent is the Rev. Henry Scambler, of Gill House, a commodious residence, nearly one mile from the chapel.

The *school*, which was rebuilt about twenty years ago, has a small endowment of £4. a year arising from land purchased with £40. left by Miles Tarn, in 1778. In a deep semicircular glen, at the foot of Rowland Edge Fell, is the large reservoir which feeds the canal. *Raw Green* is three and a half miles, and *Millholm* four miles E.S.E. of Kendal.

The manor is of the Richmond Fee, and is held of the crown by the Earl of Lonsdale.

OLD HUTTON AND HOLMESCALES form a joint township, containing the small hamlets of *Bridge end*, *Chapel Houses*, *Ewbank*, *Middleshaw*, and *Beck side*, and extending from three and a half to five miles S.E. of Kendal.

It is situate on the higher Kirkby-Lonsdale road, and on the river Belo or Betha, and from many points of it the prospects are extensive and pleasing, having the bay of Morecambe on the west, and the lake mountains to the north. Its surface is irregular, and the soil is generally of a light, sandy, gritty loam, in provincial phrase *sharp*, and of super-average quality. The old enclosed lands consist of 1,827A. 1R. 9P., customary measure, and were valued in 1825, at £2,588. 19s. 9d. The commons which have been lately enclosed and improved, consist of 1,293A. 1R. 36P., and the commissioners' value is £273. 14s. 11d. Holmescales, though united with Old Hutton in poor's-rate, and in the partition of common rights, is a hamlet in the extreme point easterly of Burton-in-Kendal, and belongs ecclesiastically to that parish. It is five miles S.E. of Kendal, and here is a bobbin mill carried on by Mr. Robert Jackson, the owner. At *Bridge end*, which is five miles from Kendal, is a worsted manufactory, carried on by Mr. Joseph Abbot; and at the Beck side, about a quarter of a mile W. from the chapel, is a corn mill, a little above which, on the river Belo, is a beautiful cascade, with a noble volume of water. In 1841, the population of the township was 488.

The *chapel*, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected in 1628, rebuilt in 1699, and had a burial ground consecrated in 1822. It is a plain parallellogram, and has square windows with cross mullions, the small eastern one being a pure specimen of the old English. The benefice is a parochial chapelry, and has an ancient salary of £4. 12s., a piece of land left by Henry Bateman, and £5. a year for an afternoon sermon, left by Thomas Robinson, in 1706; since which time it has been augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, £100. from Dr. Stratford's trustees, and £100. given by various benefactors, all laid out in land, so that its net income is now £98. per annum. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, are impropriators, the vicar of Kendal patron, and the Rev. Francis Whalley is the incumbent. The amount of rent charge in lieu of tithes is £104. 14s. 8½d. About half a mile from the chapel, and adjoining an intersection of the Kendal and Kirkby-Lonsdale high road, is a neat and commodious cruciform parsonage, erected in 1831 by the present incumbent, aided by contributions of the landowners, and a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty.

The *Grammar school*, adjoining what now forms the chapel yard, was built and endowed by Edward Milner, in 1613. It was rebuilt by the inhabitants in 1753, and its yearly income is £19. 11s. arising from three rent-charges, and from interest of money vested in the Navy five per cents. Mr. William Hindson is the present master. A *Parochial Lending Library* for the use of the minister and his neighbouring brethren, was founded here by the associates of the late Rev. Dr. Bray, in 1757, and consists of nearly 400 volumes.

On Christmas Day and Easter Sunday, a dole is given to the poor of the township who do not receive parochial relief. This arises chiefly from a small estate called Brunthwaite, given by Roger Ward, of Old Hutton, the present rent of which is £18. a year. The clergyman, chapel warden, and overseer of the poor act as trustees. Twenty-four penny loaves are given

every Sunday morning, in the chapel, to poor people attending the service. The means for this charity were left in 1692, by Thomas Robinson, of Greaves in Old Hutton, and in the afternoon twelve penny loaves are distributed. The latter charity is provided by a rent-charge left by the late Anthony Yeates, Esq., on his estate of Hood-Ridding, in the township. This estate, with its ancient mansion, belonged to the family of Yeates for more than two centuries last past. *Bleaze hall*, now a farm house, was, for several centuries, the seat of the Bateman's, but now belongs to Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Kendal. It was once a large and elegant mansion, but at present the only traces of its ancient consequence is a very fine wainscotted room, dated 1624, and having carved thereon several grotesque figures and devices. Henry Rauthmell, Esq., of Bridge end, is lord of the manor, but the tenants have long been enfranchised.

PATTON is a small township, situate between the *Mint* and *Sprint* rivulets, and extending from two and a half to four miles N.E. of Kendal. It contains 619A. 3R. 15P. of excellent land, incumbent on greystone, capable of growing good crops of oats, barley, &c., and its rateable value is £779. 16s. Henry Shepherd, Esq., of *Shaw end*, a beautiful mansion, four miles N.E. of Kendal, is the largest landowner, but Messrs. Hubbersty, Harrison, and Simpson, have estates in the township, which forms one constablewick with Skelsmergh, and anciently belonged to a family of its own name, the last of whom on record is John de Patton, who lived in the reign of Edward III. The manor was afterwards possessed by the Bellinghams, of Burneshead, from whom it passed in marriage to the Thornburghs, who held it till the year 1723, when it was sold to the trustees for the use of the tenants. The tithe rent-charge is £33. 5s. 9¼d., of which the college receives £28. 10s. 8½.

SCALTHWAITE RIGG, HAY, AND HUTTON-IN-THE-HAY, form a joint township, extending from *Far cross bank*, in the suburb of Kendal, to three miles E. of that town. Scalthwaite Rigg is a constabulary under the parish church, and has probably derived its name from the Saxon word, *skalga*, (scales) a cover, and *thwaites*, a piece of ground cleared of wood. *Mealbank* is a neat village in this constabulary, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Kent, two and a half miles N.E. of Kendal. Here is a *corn mill* and a woollen manufactory, the latter belonging to Messrs. F. & C. Braithwaite, of Kendal, who, in 1846, erected a neat school here, and contribute towards the education of their workmen's children. *Sleddal hall*, now a farm house, belonging to Edward Wilson, Esq., who is a large proprietor here, was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Sleddall, one of whom was the first mayor of Kendal, in 1636, and possessed Gilthwaite Rigg, and some other estates.

Hay is a hamlet about half a mile W. of Hutton-in-the-Hay, which is a constabulary, three miles E. of Kendal. Both places are in New Hutton chapelry, and in the *manor* of Hay or Hey, which is of the Marquis Fee. "Hay signifies a park or enclosure, and Hutton seems to have come from *huts*, which were erected in the hunting grounds and forests for the convenience of the hunters; it is therefore evident that the *huts* within the park

were called Hutton-in-the-Hay, to distinguish them from the huts in the open forest; and this distinction is supposed to have originated when the estates of William de Lancastre were divided between his co-heiresses, Helwise and Alicia."

Hill top is a delightfully situated mansion in the hamlet of Hay, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, now occupied by William Wilson, Esq., but the property of the Rev. R. W. Fisher. *Raw head*, an ancient mansion in Hutton-in-the-Hay, is the seat of William Sleddall, Esq.

SELSIDE-WITH-WHITWELL township and chapelry is situate between the Mint and Sprint rivulets, and extends from four and a half to six and a half miles N. by E. of Kendal. It contains about 3,300 acres of land, of which 2,911 are titheable, and the principal land-owners are Richard Fothergill, Esq., Ralph Riddell, Esq., William Thompson, Esq., Rev. W. Clarke, James Machell, Esq., W. W. C. Wilson, Esq., Henry Shepherd, Esq., W. F. Harrison, Esq., and Messrs. John Martindale, Miles Beck, and R. Postlethwaite. Its gross estimated rental is £2,183. 18s. 6d., its rateable value, £1,638. 13s. 6d., and its tithe rent-charge, £106. 3s. 6d. Except the small hamlet of *Gateside*, which is five miles N. by E. of Kendal, the houses are all scattered, and bear different names, and its population amounts to upwards of three hundred souls. *Whiteside*, an extensive common, was enclosed in 1825, pursuant to an Act passed in 1823 for enclosing the commons of this township and Skelsmergh.

The *chapel* is a neat but plain edifice, rebuilt in 1838, at a cost of about £1,600., all raised by subscription, except a grant of £80. obtained from the church commissioners, and £50. given by Trinity College, Cambridge. It stands near Selside hall, about twenty yards north from the old fabric, which was erected about the year 1720. The site of this sacred edifice, with the stone, sand, and additional burial ground, were all given by the liberal Catholic proprietor, R. Riddell, Esq., and the building was designed by R. Fothergill, Esq. It will accommodate 300 hearers, and the seats are all free, except five pews, which are appropriated to Lowbridge House, Forest Hall, Selside Hall, Kit Cragg, and Northgate side. In 1717, the curacy was certified at £8. 5s. viz., £4. charged upon the estates of the inhabitants, £4. issuing out of land left by Miles Birkbeck, and 5s. interest of money left by Thos. Nelson. It was augmented in 1722 with two estates called *Harrod* and *Stonegarth*, in Whinfell, purchased with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, £100. given by Lady Moyer, £100. from the trustees of Dr. Stratford, and £100. given by the Rev. William Atkinson, all laid laid out in the purchase of Beckstones, afterwards exchanged for the Browfoot estate, in Firbank. The land-owners are the patrons, and the Rev. Henry Holme Airey is the present incumbent. The chapel includes within its jurisdiction the township of Selside and Whitwell, the township of Fawcett-Forest, part of Whinfell, two houses in Skelsmergh, and three houses in Strickland Roger.

The *Free School*, which was rebuilt by subscription in 1793, and again in 1831, was endowed in 1730, by John Kitching, with the Biggersbank

estate, now let at £48. a year, for the education of all the poor children of the chapelry, and of the children of the tenants of the said farm and Cowper house, at which latter place the donor resided. It was subsequently endowed with £100. by Joseph Harling, for four free scholars from Skelsmergh; J. H. Bulman is master.

Selside Hall, now a farm house, belongs, with the demesne, to Ralph Riddell, Esq., of Northumberland, but was once a fine old mansion, and the seat of the Thornburghs, an ancient Catholic family, who settled in Westmorland about the year 1283. They were much distinguished in this county during the 13th and 14th centuries, and several of them were knights of the shire in the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V. William Thornburgh, in 1717, gave a piece of land for a chapel and burial ground, and devoted the original chapel in the hall to his own religion. The Thornburghs sold off the manor by degrees, part to the tenants, part to the Wilsons, and part to the Bellinghams, so that a great portion of it now belongs to Lady Howard. Selside and Whitwell were distinct manors, till the reign of Henry VIII., when they became united in the Thornburgh family, on the marriage of a co-heiress of Robert Bellingham with Sir William Thornburgh.

LOWBRIDGE HOUSE, the seat and property of Richard Fothergill, Esq., is a neat mansion, occupying a pleasant situation at the foot of Bannisdale, six miles and a half N. of Kendal, and half a mile W. of the turnpike road. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and was erected in 1837, by its present proprietor. An idea of its seclusion may be formed when we state that it is eighteen miles S. from Lowther castle, ten or twelve miles E. from Capt. Wilson's, Troutbeck, four miles N. by W. from Mr. Machell's, and six miles and a half from Kendal, making a district of nearly 350 square miles without a house of a similar description.

MOZERGH HOUSE, the seat and property of James Machell, Esq., is a pleasantly situated mansion in this township, erected in 1835, four miles and a quarter N. by E. of Kendal.

SKELSMERGH is a township extending from one mile and a quarter to four miles and a half N.E. of Kendal, and lying between the Kent, Sprint, and Mint, which bound it on all sides except the east. It contains the small hamlet of *Garth-row*, three miles N. of Kendal, a number of dispersed dwellings, two corn mills, a worsted mill, a bobbin mill, and a dyewood mill. The township comprises 1979A. 1R. 25P. of excellent and highly cultivated land, chiefly appropriated to grazing, and the principal owners of the soil are John Brunskill, Esq., J. J. Rawlingson, Esq., Alderman Thompson, John Bateman, Esq., Isaac Metcalf, Esq., R. and E. Riddell, Esq., Henry Holt, Esq., Rev. William Robinson, John and James Gandy, Esqrs., Rev. H. Swale, W. F. Harrison, Esq., Lady Mary Howard, and Messrs. James Beck, Robt. Seed, and William Hogarth, the latter three being resident yeomen. It is rated for tithes at £2237. and for poor rates at £3438. For upwards of 400 years the manor belonged to the family of Leyburne, of Cunswick, having been granted to Robert Leyburne, in the 13th century, by William de Lancastre, the eighth baron of Kendal. This Catholic family suffered much for their religion during the operation of the

rigorous penal laws in the reign of Elizabeth, and were obliged to sell this manor, which was purchased by the Bellinghams of Levens, and Braithwaites, of Burneside, who enfranchished the tenants. The manor of Skelsmergh now belongs to Lady Mary Howard, of Levens. There was anciently a chapel here, dedicated to St. John, which, as early as Machell's time (1680), was a wasted ruin. It had also a cemetery, but of its endowments we know nothing. At *Dodding Green*, in this township is a *Catholic Chapel*, which was endowed, about 130 years ago, by Robert Stephenson, with the adjoining house and estate, for which Ralph Riddell, Esq., of Northumberland, is trustee. *Mint House* and *Mint Cottage* are two neat houses in the vale of the Mint, the former occupied by Mrs. Hester Elderton, and the latter by Mrs. Mary Long. *Gilthwaite-Rigghouse*, also a pleasant dwelling in this township, is the residence of Misses H. and R. Fox, and of George Fox, Esq. For charities see page 247.

STAVELEY (Nether) township extends from three and a half to about seven miles N.W. of Kendal, and contains 2528A. 3R. 37P., belonging to several owners, the largest of whom are Lady le Fleming, the trustees of Jas. Ashburner, Messrs. Edw. Wakefield, Jas. Gandy, Henry Colebank, John Clarke, J. G. Roberts, and Mrs. C. Bateman, and Miss Agnes Swainson, but the Hon. Mrs. Howard, of Levens, is lady of the manor, and "the tenants hold by small fee rents." The township is intersected for a distance of nearly three miles by the Kendal and Windermere railway, and its rateable value is £1709. 17s. The houses are nearly all scattered except a few near Gowan Bridge, where it adjoins the village of Over Staveley and the river Kent.

STAVELEY is a large and flourishing village, in the township of Over Staveley, on the west side of the Kent, a little above the confluence of that river with the Gowan, and a short distance from the Kendal and Windermere line of railway, four miles and a half N.W. of Kendal. In the village are two extensive woollen mills, a corn mill, and two bobbin mills, and about a quarter of a mile distant, in the township of Hugill, is another bobbin mill. Here is also a handsome hotel, called the Abbey, erected in 1844, by J. H. Wilson, Esq., of the Grange, Sussex, who has considerable property both here and in the adjoining township of Hugill. The hotel is finished and furnished in a superior manner, and, as well as being an ornament to the village, is a great convenience to tourists and travellers. The stabling is perhaps second to none in the north of England. There are also two other comfortable inns in this village, which is situated in an exceedingly picturesque part of the vale of Kent, surrounded by scenery which greatly enhances the beauty of its situation.

Staveley is a village of unknown antiquity, and was a prosperous place at a very early period. We find that as early as the year 1341, ten years after the establishment of the woollen manufacturers at Kendal, there was a fulling mill here, which was worth 10s. per annum. In the 2nd of Edward III. (1329), Wm. de Roos, Baron of Kendal, obtained a charter for a weekly market at Staveley, on the Friday, and a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow

of St. Luke, but they have long been obsolete. Two annual fairs are now held here on the Wednesday before Easter for cattle, and 7th October for sheep.

The *chapel* is a very ancient edifice, with a handsome tower and three bells. The chapelry includes the whole of this township, most of Nether Staveley, and part of Hugill. "The ancient salary of this chapel was only £6. 13s. 4d., to which Mr. Henry Nicholson added 10s. a year for a sermon on St. Thomas's day." It has since been augmented with £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, £100. given by Lady Moyer, and £100. subscribed by the inhabitants, for which two small estates were purchased, one at Patton, and the other at Natland; and, in 1844, it received a further augmentation of £44. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so that the benefice is now worth about £120. per annum. The inhabitants are the patrons of the curacy, and the Rev. James Godmond Elleray is the incumbent, and also master of the *free school*, which is endowed with Low Scroggs and Elfhow estates, and half the rent of a bobbin mill, bequeathed in 1696, by Geo. Jopson to the officiating curate, "provided that he perform the office of schoolmaster within the said chapelry." The property is now let for £82. 10s. a year, and all the children of the chapelry have free admission to the school, which was rebuilt in 1841, in a pleasant and airy situation, at a cost of £138. 8s., raised by subscription, except £64. obtained for the old building, which was erected in 1750. The school, which stands on a piece of waste ground close to the village, is ten yards square, and the average number of scholars in attendance is about eighty. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a small chapel here, the former erected in 1834, and the latter in 1836.

The township of Over Staveley contains about fourteen hundred acres of land, rated at £1,385. 2s., and the principal land-owners are Abraham Banks, Esq., Messrs. Edmund Thompson, George Mounsey, and Richard Rogerson, James Gandy, Esq., B. Armstrong, Esq., J. H. Wilson, Edwd. Wilson, and Richard Wilson, Esqrs., P. Barrow, Esq., J. Braithwaite, Esq., and Mr. Benj. Turton; but the manorial rights of the two Staveleys and Hugill belong to Lady Howard and the Earl of Lonsdale.

A lodge of Oddfellows is held at the Duke William.

STRICKLAND-KETEL township contains the chapel and part of the village of *Burneside* with the small hamlets of *Aikrigg end*, *Bonning-yeat*, *Low green hill*, *Plumgarths*, and *Sparrowmire*, besides many detached dwellings, all lying on the east side of the Kent river, from one to four miles N.N.W. of Kendal, opposite Strickland Roger, both of which form the chapelry of Burneside, and anciently constituted the *manor of Strickland*, "the pasture ground of stirks or steers, and other young cattle." They were subsequently divided into two manors, one being called Strickland-Ketel, from Ketel, grandson of Ivo de Talebois, the first Baron of Kendal, and the other having its distinctive appellation from some warlike Norman, named Roger, to whom Ketel probably granted that portion of the manor. The Earl of Lonsdale is now lord of both these manors, except a small part which belongs to the Kon. Lady Koward. The common of Strickland-Ketel was enclosed in 1821.

BURNESIDE is a small but pleasant village, on both sides of the Kent, which is here crossed by a good bridge, two miles N. by W. of Kendal, in the townships of Strickland Ketel, and Strickland Roger. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and derives its name from *burn*, a brook.

The *Chapel* is a handsome edifice, with a spiral tower, rebuilt between the years 1823 and 1826, at the cost of upwards of £1300. of which £900. was raised by subscription, £100. obtained from Government, and the remainder raised by a rate on the occupiers of land. John Bateman, Esq., built the spire, ornamented the interior, and gave a painted window to the chapel. In the time of Charles I. the living was augmented with five marks, (£3. 6s. 8d.) yearly, out of an estate at Nether Staveley, left by Messrs. Robert and Rowland Kitchin. Since then it received an augmentation of 20s. a year out of an estate at Strickland Ketel, left by Mr. Thomas Atkinson, £400., in two lots, from Queen Anne's Bounty, to meet subscriptions and benefactions to the same amount, of which £100. was given by the executors of W. Stratford, L.L.D. This money was laid out in 1757, in the purchase of an estate at Skelsmergh, and another at Dent, in Yorkshire, the latter of which now produces about £16. per annum. The curacy is in the patronage of the landowners, and in the incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Robinson, who is also master of the *free school*, which was rebuilt about seventy years ago, by the Rev. Alan Fisher, of Hundhow, who endowed it with £600, and a good library. It is also endowed with £100. left by Mr. Harling, and £20. by Alan Bracken. In consideration of Mr. Harling's bequest, four poor children from Skelsmergh are taught free, besides whom six other poor children are to receive gratuitous education here, provided the chapel and school be united, but if not, all, we understand, are to pay a certain quarterage. In the village is a *paper mill*, belonging to James Cropper, Esq., who has also one at *Cowen Head*, a hamlet on the Kent, three and a half miles N.W. of Kendal.

The *manor* is sometimes written *Burnshead*, and belonged to an ancient family of that name, with whose heiress it passed to the Bellinghams, who held it for upwards of two centuries, till Sir Robert Bellingham, sold it in the 16th century to Sir Thomas Clifford. The manor was afterwards possessed by a person named Fitzwilliam who sold it to Mr. Machell, of Kendal, of whom it was purchased by the Braithwaites, of Ambleside, who sold it to the Shepherds, who sold the estates to various proprietors and the manor to the Lowthers.

Burneside Hall, the ancient manor house, has long been in ruins, but a portion of it is now occupied by a farmer. It had a court with a lodge and battlements, and on each side of the passage up to the gate there was a deep pond, in the centre of which was a small island covered with wood. Though the hall has been in ruins for a number of years, yet many traces of its ancient importance still remain. It stands in the township of Strickland Roger.

Tollson Hall, a good mansion in Strickland Ketel, two miles N.W. of Kendal, is now occupied by Wm. Whitwell, Esq., but the property of the Bateman family, one of whom, James Bateman, Esq., erected the obelisk on the neighbouring field, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo.

Eller Green, the seat and property of James Cropper, Esq., is a handsome mansion, erected in 1848, occupying a pleasant situation in Strickland Ketel township, two miles N.W. of Kendal.

STRICKLAND ROGER township, on the East side of the Kent, contains, besides part of the village of Burneside, a number of dispersed dwellings, and extends from two to six miles N. of Kendal. It is bounded on the east by the river Sprint, and on the north by Potter Fell. On the former is a woollen mill, and near the latter is the hamlet of *Garnet Bridge*, six miles N. from Kendal, where there is a corn mill, and also a bobbin manufactory. The principal landowners of this township are Messrs John Brunskill and George Atkinson Geldard, James Cropper, Esq., John Wakefield, Esq., and Messrs. John Harrison and George Dixon, and its rateable value is £1925. 15s. 11d. Godmond hall is a neat farm house, erected in 1847, on the site of old hall, which was a tower building, four miles N. by W. of Kendal. The walls of the ancient tower, part of which forms the end of the present dwelling, are about five feet in thickness.

UNDERBARROW AND BRADLEY FIELD form a township about three miles square, and extends from one to four miles W. of Kendal. Bradley Field consists of a few scattered houses about two miles W.S.W. of Kendal, and took its name from its ancient possessors, the Bradleys, who came from Lancashire, and ended in three co-heiresses, one of whom married into the Leyburne family, long seated at *Cunswick hall*, in this township, which they possessed till John de Leyburne, joined the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715, when both the hall and demesne were forfeited to the crown, from which they were purchased by Thomas Crowle, and are now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. *Underbarrow Scar*, or as it is commonly called, *Scout Scar*, is a long and lofty ridge of rock, extending from north to south across the whole township, and commanding picturesque views of the surrounding country. At Underbarrowpool, three and a half miles from Kendal, is a bobbin mill well supplied with water. The common was enclosed in 1821.

The *chapel* was rebuilt in 1708, by the inhabitants of Underbarrow alone, for Bradley field is not in the chapelry, but annexed to the parish church. In 1732, the curacy was endowed with the High Bendrigg estate, in Killington, purchased with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by Colonel Graham and Lady Moyer. It has also a rent-charge of 30s. out of a field in the same township, and a small estate near the chapel, called Chapel house, out of which latter 35s. a year is paid to the poor, in consideration of £35. poor stock having been included in the purchase-money. The vicar of Kendal is patron of the curacy, which is worth £90. per annum, and the Rev. John Graves is the present incumbent. Here are two neat villas, viz.: *Tullythwaite house*, George Kirkby, Esq., county treasurer; and *Thorns*, Richard Wilson, Esq., solicitor, and coroner for the Kendal and Lonsdale wards, including the borough of Kendal. The manorial rights belong to the Earl of Lonsdale and Lady Howard.

WHINFELL township is a picturesque district, lying between the Mint and Borrowdale beck, from four and a half to six miles N.E. by N. of Kendal. "It is all included in Grayrigg chapelry except Guest ford estate, which belongs to the chapelry of Old Hutton." The largest owners of the soil are Edward Wilson, Esq., of Riggmaden, and Henry Shepherd, Esq., of Shaw end. The manor was divided into moieties at a very early period. and, in 1723, was sold to the tenants, together with Selside, Skelsmergh, and Patton, for £1,040. 3s. 4d., "with all royalties, deodands, ponds, waifs, and estrays; paying thereout yearly 9s. 1½d. to the King, and 1s. to the Lord Viscount Lonsdale." "The fishery in Whinfell tarn to remain among the tenants undivided." Besides this small lake, which covers twelve acres, and abounds with tench, there are in the township two other smaller ones, viz.: Flat tarn, and Pig tarn, the former of which contains pike, and lies near the foot of Beacon hill, a lofty conical eminence crowned with a pile of stones. Here is an unendowed school.

WINSTER chapelry contains a small hamlet, eight miles W. of Kendal, and forms a joint township with Undermillbeck, which is in Windermere parish, "so that this union has nothing to recommend it but contiguity." The principal land-owners are Messrs. Thomas Garnett and James Birkett, and the Rev. Charles B. Harris. "The manor was formerly held by the Philipsons, whose four co-heiresses, in 1717, sold it to the tenants, subject only to the payment of a small fee-rent to the crown." On the 19th June, 1848, a *lead mine* was opened here by Messrs. Thomas Garnett, and Thomas and Stephen Elleray, which is expected to be tolerably productive.

The *chapel* is a small edifice, with an octagon tower, in which is one bell, and had a burial ground, consecrated in 1721. The curate's original income was £3. 19s., but it has been several times augmented, viz.: in 1617, with land given by a Mr. Knipe, and exchanged in 1801 with William Birkett for £118. and the Garnett house estate in Winster; in 1720, with an estate in Cartmell fells, purchased with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty; in 1760, with an estate in Dent, Yorkshire, purchased with £200. of the same Bounty, £100. left by Dr. Stratford, and £100. subscribed; and, in 1820, with the Hole estate, in Crook, purchased with £900., of which sum £400. was obtained in 1801 and 1815 from Queen Anne's Bounty, £300. from a Parliamentary grant, £83. by subscription, and the remainder was the before-mentioned £118., so that the benefice is now worth £80. per annum. The vicar of Kendal is patron, and the Rev. Charles Butler Harris, B.A., is the present incumbent. Part of Cartmell Fells being far distant from the mother church, in Lancashire, pays to the curate of this chapelry, which was anciently included in that of Crook, but has been a distinct chapelry for a number of years. Near the chapel is a *school* endowed with £10. a year by a few of the principal inhabitants. Mr. William Swainson is the master.

KENDAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office, Highgate, Mrs. Elizabeth Fenton, Postmistress. Letters are dispatched for London and the South at 3-30 A.M. and 5-45 P.M.; and for the North, 6-25 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.

MISCELLANY,

Comprising the addresses of Clergy, Gentry, Partners in Firms, and others, not arranged under the classification of Trades and Professions.

Addison, John, gent. Strickland place.
Alexander, Thomas, teacher, Castle street.
Askew, Mrs. Elizabeth, Stricklandgate.
Atkinson, Mrs. Ann, Castle crescent.
Atkinson, Thos. deputy sup. registrar, Stricklandgate.
Atkinson, Tobias, Esq. High street.
Bainbridge, Henry F. banker's clerk, Kirkland.
Bancroft, William, tailor, Finkle street.
Banks, John, brewer; h. Highgate.
Banks, Zephaniah, brewer; h. Wildman st.
Barnes, Rev. Jph. Watkins, M.A. Vicarage.
Barrow, Richard, gent. Smithson's yard.
Barrow, Mrs. Jane, Stramongate.
Bateman, Mrs. Jane, Stricklandgate.
Bateman, Mr. William, Collin croft.
Bayley, Thomas, clerk, Castle crescent.
Beadle, John, painter; h. Castle crescent.
Beetham, John, clothes dealer, Kirkland.
Bell, John, supervisor of excise, Beast bank.
Bell, Thomas, printer, Kirkland.
Benson, Robert, Esq. Park side.
Bentham, Thomas, farmer, Castle green.
Best, Mrs. Elizabeth, Castle crescent.
Beetham, Mr. John, Gandy street.
Bindloss, Thomas, Esq. Castle green.
Birkett, Mrs. Mary, Lowther street.
Black, Rev. Jas. Fred. A.B. Church yard.
Bousfield, Jas. bank cashier, Highgate.
Bowman, Mrs. Eleanor, Castle street.
Bradbury, Miss Frances, Strickland place.
Bradbury, Mr. Nathan, Strickland place.
Bradley, Mrs. Elizabeth, Union street.
Braithwaite, Chas. Lloyd, manufacturer; h. Highgate.
Braithwaite, George, gent. Highgate.
Braithwaite, Foster, manufacturer; h. Highgate.
Braithwaite, John, gent. Stricklandgate.
Braithwaite, Mrs. Eleanor, Stricklandgate.
Braithwaite, Mrs. Jane, Stramongate.
Branthwaite, Miss, Stricklandgate.
Branthwaite, Richard, gent. Lowther street.
Breaks, Thos. joiner, &c.; h. Post Office yd
Brocklebank, Thos. tobacco manufacturer; h. Highgate.
Bulman, Mrs. Mary, Castle crescent.
Burra, Mrs. Margaret, Pear-tree cottage.
Busher, Miss Jane, Kirkland.
Butler, Mrs. Dorothy, Castle crescent.
Carter, Miss Mary, Highgate.
Chamley, Geo. superintendent in the goods' department for the railway company, Castle crescent.
Charnley, Mrs. Elizabeth, Castle crescent.
Conway, John, clerk, White lion yard.
Cook, Mrs. Dorothy, Castle street yard.
Cookson, Mrs. Ann, Union street.
Cooper, ——, ironmonger, &c.; h.
Cowherd, Mrs. Jane, Lowther street.
Cowperthwaite, Mrs. Mary, Gandy street.
Cragg, Mrs. Esther, Stricklandgate.
Cragg, Mrs. Elizabeth, Collin croft.
Crewdson, Edward, Esq. Stramongate.
Crewdson, Geo. Braithwaite, Esq. Highgate
Crewdson, Miss Margaret, Chapel row.
Cropper, John, sergeant-major, Westmorland Yeomanry Cavalry, Beast banks.
Dawson, Birkett Cragg, draper, Castle crest.
Dennison, Mrs. Elizabeth, Kirkland.
Dent, Mrs. Margaret, Kirkland.
Dixon, Mrs. Elizabeth, Stricklandgate.
Dyson, Miss Elizabeth, Stricklandgate.
Evans, John, officer in excise, Castle crescent
Fawcett, George, farmer, Birkhagg.
Fell, Thomas, gent. Kent terrace.
Ferquharson, Archd. coach builder; h. Anne street.
Field, John, gent. Highgate.
Field, Mr. Thomas, South view.
Fisher, Mrs. Hannah, Green bank.
Fisher, Thomas, gent. Castle cottage.
Fothergill, Mrs. Town view.
Gandy, John, Esq. Stricklandgate.
Garnett, John, draper; h. Strickland place.
Garnett, Joseph, gent., Kirkland house.
Gaskarth, Mr. John, Highgate.
Gaskarth, Mr. Wilson, Castle crescent.
Gates, Mr. George, Far cross bank.
Gawith, Samuel, tobacco manufacturer; h. Lowther street.
Gelderd, Mrs. Hanora, Highgate.
Gelderd, William, gent. Aikrigg end.
Gibson, Rev. Jas. (catholic) Stramongate.
Gibson, George, Esq. Kent terrace.
Gott, John, coach builder; h. Highgate.
Gough, Mrs. Jane, Fowl Ing.
Graham, Elizabeth, bacon curer, Wilson's yard, Highgate.

Grant, Miss, Highgate.
Grayson, Wm. cutler and working jeweller, Finkle street.
Greaves, Ann, ornamental needle-work and fancy repository, Highgate.
Greenhow, Jas. gent. High gate.
Greenhow, The Misses, Blind beck.
Greenwood, Mrs. Margaret, Stramongate.
Hadwen, Mrs. Agnes, Highgate.
Hadwen, Mr. Thomas, Gandy street.
Hall, Mrs. Rachael, Stricklandgate.
Hall, Mrs. Sarah, Castle crescent.
Harker & Hellon, booksellers, Stricklandgt.
Harison, Daniel, Esq. Stramongate.
Harrison, Miss Ann, Highgate.
Harrison, Eldred, solicitor; h. Stramongate.
Harrison, John, gent. Highgate.
Harrison, The Misses, Highgate.
Harrison, Miss Susanna, Highgate.
Harrison, Thomas, clerk to the magistrates for the Borough and County, and to the Commissioners for assessed taxes of Kendal Ward, Town clerk, and land steward to the Hon. Lady Mary Howard, Lowther st.; h. Stramongate.
Head, Thomas, draper, &c.; h. Finkle street.
Heap, Jas. Anthony, clerk, Castle street.
Heaton, William, bailiff of the County Court, Highgate.
Henshall, Henry, chief constable for the Kendal Ward Constabulary Force, Lowther street.
Hinde, George, gent. Kent terrace.
Hebson, Robert, farmer, Birklands.
Hodgson, Misses Elizabeth, Stricklandgate.
Hodgson, Mrs. M. B. & Jane, Kent terrace.
Hogarth, Mr. John, Kirkland.
Holden, Mr. James, Gandy street.
Huddleston, Mrs. Isabella, Kirkland.
Inglis, Rev. John (presbyterian), Stricklandgate.
Ion, Mr. Benjamin, Highgate.
Ireland, Jacob Giles James, manufacturer; h. Highgate.
Ireland, Mrs. Mary, New road.
Jackson, Miss Eleanor, Highgate.
Jackson, Geo. painter; h. Highgate.
Jackson, Mrs. Mary, White Lion yard.
Jones, Rev. David (independent), Kirkland.
Kidd, Alex. millwright, Kirkland.
King, Miss Mary Ann, Castle street.
La Trobe, Rev. John A. incumbent of St. Thomas's, Bank house.
Lawson, Miss, Highgate.
Leece, Miss Elizabeth, Stramongate.
Levens, Isaac, joiner, &c.; h. Market-place
Levens, Thos. joiner, &c.; h. Castle crescnt.
Lewis, Wm. wood turner, Finkle street.
Lewis, Rev. J. (Wesleyan) Chapel side.
Lickbarrow, Misses R. & M. Greenhouse yard, Highgate.
Line, Mrs. Jane, Market-place.
Lipsett, David, superintendent of police, Mercury office yard.
Lishman, James, drawing master, Gandy-st.
Lonsdale, Mrs. New Inn yard.
Maclean, Mr. Hugh, Gandy street.
Mallinson, Thos. joiner; h. Stricklandgate.
M'Naught, Mrs. Elizabeth, Highgate.
Marriott, Mrs. Magaret, Stramongate.
Mattinson, James, farmer, Singleton parks.
Medcalf, Edward, manufacturer; h. Kent terrace.
Medcalf, Mrs. Smithson's yard.
Meredith, Rev. Joseph Baldwin, B.A. New parsonage.
Metcalf, Geo. tanner; h. Stramongate.
Moffett, Mrs. Margt. Kent street.
Moore, Thos. surveyor of taxes, Kirkland.
Morris, Mrs. Margaret. Highgate.
Moser, Roger, commissioner for taking affidavits of deeds by married women, Highgate.
Munson, Mrs. Sarah, Kent terrace.
Myerscough, Mrs. Dorothy, Lowther street.
Nelson, Richard, clerk, Kirkland.
Nicholson, Mr. Richard, Kirkland.
Noble, Mr. Richard, Finkle street.
Parker, Jas. draper, &c.; h. Town view.
Parkinson, James, farmer, Parklands.
Parkinson, Mrs. Agnes, Stramongate.
Pennington, Mrs. Mary, Kirkland
Petty, Mr. Wm. Finkle street.
Philipson, Mary (lodgings), Stricklandgate.
Pooley, Mr. Robert, Gandy st.
Rawes, Mrs., Beazon lodge, Wildman st.
Rawes, Mr. William, Caroline st.
Rawson, Mr. William, Castle crescent.
Redhead, Tyras, gent. Finkle street.
Reid, Mrs. Sarah, Kirkland.
Reid, Mrs. Margaret, Strickland place.
Richmond, Thos. grocer; h. Market-place
Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth, Stramongate.
Robinson, Mrs. Jane, Bridge st.
Robinson, Wm. grocer, &c.; h. Castle crescent.
Robinson, Thos. bookseller, Elephant yard.
Rodick, The Misses, Stricklandgate.
Rooking, Miss Hannah, Kent terrace.
Rowlandson, Mrs E. Gandy st.
Russell, Thos. assistant-overseer, Castle st.
Ruthven, Mr. John, Castle crescent.
Ruthven, Rd., pattern designer, Castle crescent.
Saunders, Henry, foreman, Smithson's yard.
Savage, Jonathan, manufact. of sacks and wool sheets, Harrison's yard.
Scholick, Mrs. Hannah, Netherfield.
Scarisbrick, Thos. organist, Highgate.
Shaw, Mrs. Stricklandgate.
Shaw, Joseph, clothes dealer, Stricklandgate
Shepherd, Miss, Highgate.

Shepherd, Miss, Highgate.
Sill, The Misses, Kent terrace.
Simpson, The Misses, Highgate.
Simpson, Thos. manufact.; h. Castle lodge.
Sinkinson, Miss Margaret, New road.
Smith, Mrs. E. Sand area.
Smith, Miss Mary Ann, Gandy street.
Somervell, Mrs. Margaret, Lowther street.
Steele, The Misses, Stricklandgate.
Stockdale, Wm. gent. Rose cottage, Kirkland
Stockdale, Robert, gent. Kirkland.
Swainson, Joseph, gent. Lowther street.
Tatham, Mrs. Margaret, Castle street.
Tennant, Mrs. Elizabeth, Gandy street.
Thexton, Mrs. Castle street.
Thompson, The Misses, Stricklandgate.
Thomson, Mr. Wm. Stricklandgate.
Townend, George, tanner, &c.; h. Stramongate.
Towers, John, horse-trainer, Woolpack yard.
Turner, John, farmer, Murley moss.
Wakefield, Edw. Wm. Esq. Birklands.
Wakefield, Miss Margaret, Stricklandgate.
Wallace, Richard, registrar of marriages, & dep. registrar of births and deaths, and relieving officer, Stricklandgate.
Waller, John J. draper; h. Highgate.
Walsh, Mr. Jonathan, Gandy street.
Washington, John, parish clerk, Kirkland.
Waters, Mrs. Elizabeth, Kirkland.
Watson, Mr. Wm. Kirkland.
Weaver, Miss Hannah, Gandy street.
Webster, Francis, gent. Bridge street.
Whitwell, Mrs. Anna Maria, Kent terrace.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Jane, Stramongate.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Stricklandgate.
Wilkinson, Rev. Thos. (catholic) Stramongt.
Wilson, Edward, Esq., Abbot hall.
Wilson, Miss Agnes, Highgate.
Wilson, Mrs. Betsy, Town view.
Wilson, Mrs. Ann, Stramongate.
Wilson, Mrs. Hannah Deborah, Kent terrace
Wilson, Mrs. Jane, Lowther st.
Wilson, Mrs. Jane Ann, Highgate.
Wilson, John, Esq. Stricklandgate.
Wilson, John Jowitt, mnfct.; h. Kent terra.
Wilson, Mr. John, Beast bank.
Wilson, Miss Mary, Stricklandgate.
Wilson, Mrs. Hannah, Kent terrace.
Wilson, Mrs. ——, Stricklandgate.
Wilson, Misses Hannah & Susannah, Stramongate.
Wilson, Mrs. Mary, Castle street.
Wilson, William, manufact.; h. Highgate.
Willison, Thomas, pawnbroker, Highgate.
Winder, Mr. John, Kirkland.
Woffendale, Mrs. Sarah, Stramongate.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Academies.

*Marked * take boarders.*

Blue Coat Free School, Highgate, Jas. Whitaker.
Birkett, Miss Mgt. Market-pl.
British or Lancasterian School, Castle street, Thos. Hill.
* Brumwell, Eliza and Mary, Kent street.
Catholic School, Stramongate, John Ray.
Close, Jph. Stramongate.
Conway, Mary, Stramongate.
Dunbar, Eliza, Lowther st.
Duncan, Henry Wm. Jennings yard.
Gall, James, Lowther st.
* Gibson, Eliz. Ann, Stramongate.
Grammar School, Church yard, Rev. Jas. Fred. Black, A.B.
* Hepple, Rebecca A., Lowther street.
Infants' Schools, Castle st. Jane Leyburn; and Jenning's yard, Mary Ann Parkin.
St. Thomas', Strickland gate, Miss Jane Browne.
Marshall, Sam. Stramongate.
National School (Boys), Beast bank, Rich. Roberts, (Girls), Mrs. Isabella Cranmer.
Thornton, Mary, Black hole yard.
Tomlinson, James, Kirkland.
Wesleyan School, Caroline street, John Piggott.

Accountants.

Hudson, Thos. and share broker, Lowther street.
Richardson, Wm. Kirkland.

Agents.

Pearson, Mary Ann, Highgate.
Poole, John, Stramongate.
Ward, Rd. (slate,) Strickland gate; h. Highgate.
Webster, Jas. Stricklandgate.

Architects.

Gibson, Chris. Stramongate.
Richardson, John, Castle st.
Thompson, Miles, late Webster and Thompson, Bridge street; h. Beast bank.

Artists.

Tuer, Joseph, Lowther st.
Ward, James, Highgate.

Attorneys.

Grant, Chas. Wm. Stricklandgate.
Harrison, Thos. and Eldred, Lowther street.
Moser, Roger and Robert, Highgate.
Reveley, Thos. Kirkland.

Scott, Edw. Wilson, and clerk to the trustees of the Kendal Fell Lands, Berry's yard; h. Kent terrace.
Wilson, John Smith, and clerk to New County Court, Stramongate.
Wilson, Rich. & coroner for Kendal & Lonsdale Wards, master extra in chancery, and sheriff's repleviner for Westmorland, Kent st.; h. Thorns.

Auctioneers & Appraisers.

Burton, Edw. Hill house, and Stricklandgate.
Fenton, Robt. Market-place.
Ireland, Wm. Highgate.

Bakers & Flour Dealers.

Barrow, Rd. Entry lane.
Bentley, Jas. Strickland pl.
Atkinson, Wm. Highgate.
Braithwaite, Hy. Highgate.
Brown, Eliz., Allhallows ln.
Corney, Wm. Finkle st.
Court, Wm. jun., Capt. French lane.
Court, Wm. sen. Highgate.
Dalrymple, Thos. Fish mkt.
Hartley, Jph. Stricklandgate.
Hodgkinson, Wm. Strickland place.
Houghton, Hy. Allhallows lane.
Nevinson, Agnes, Stricklandgate.
Nevinson, John, Kirkland.
O'Connell, Lawrence, Stramongate.
Graveson, Mary, House of Correction hill.
Postlethwaite, Alice, Highgate.
Salkeld, Ann, Branthwaite Brow.
Scott, Jas. Smithson's yard.
Scott, Wm. Highgate.
Sisson, John, Beast bank.
Sisson, Wm. Kirkland.
Smith, Rich. Stricklandgate.
Strickland, Jane, Wildman street.
Tanner, Jane, Wildman st.
Taylor, Wm. (flour dlr. only,) Stricklandgate.
Vipond, Wm. Finkle street.
Vipond, Wm. Stricklandgate.
Watson, Wm. Stramongate.
Wildman, Geo. Wildman st.
Wilson, Rich. Stramongate.
Woodburn, Jas. Castle st.

Bankers.

Joint Stock Bank of Westmorland, Highgate, (draw on Glyn & Co.) John Parkin, manager.
Wakefield, Crewdson, & Co., Highgate, (on Masterman & Co.)

Savings' Bank.

New road, open every Monday from 12 o'clock to half past, John Field, actuary.

Basket Makers.

Collinson, Peter, Stamongate.
Holman, Thos. Stricklandgate

Blacksmiths.

Addison, John, Fellside.
Bousfield, Wm. New Inn yard.
Graham, Isaac, Hudson's yd.
Graham, Jph. Kirkland.
Kennedy, Jas., Old Shambles.
Long, Rich. Angel yard.
Rigg, Joseph, Wildman st.
Storey, Wm. Netherfield.
Strong, John, Allhallows lane
Unsworth, Joseph, House of Correction hill.
Young, Thos. Fox & Goose yard.

Booksellers, Stationers, and Binders.

Atkinson, Thos. (and patent medicine vender,) Strickland gate.
Branthwaite, Edwd., (and patent medicine vender, Fish market.
Dawson, Joseph, (and slate pencil manufacturer, and music and musical instrument dlr.,) Stricklandgate.
Hargreaves, Rich. (and musical instrument dealer,) Lowther street.
Hudson, John, Highgate; h. Larch How.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Ashburner, Wm. Kirkland.
Atkinson, Wm. Stricklandgate
Blair, John, Capt. French ln.
Braithwaite, Stephen, Stramongate.
Braithwaite, Rowland, Kirkland.
Brown, Thos. Branthwaite brow.
Dakes, Wm. Wildman street.
Derome, Paul, Stramongate.
Dinsdale, Geo. Stricklandgate.
Foxcroft, Thos. Branthwaite brow.
French, John, Stricklandgate.
Gawith, Saml. Hudson's yd.
Gilpin, Bernard, Finkle st.
Gudgeon, Jthn. Stricklandgate
Heap, Rd. Allhallows lane.
Houghton, Hy. Allhallows lane.
Ion, Thos. Stramongate.
Ion, Wm. sen. & jun. Strickland gate.
Longmire, John, Allhallows lane.
Lyon, Geo. Highgate.
Mackereth, Thos. Kirkland.
Murgatroyd, Thos. Stricklandgate.
Martin, Andrew, Finkle st.
Robinson, Geo. Highgate.
Roper, Ashton, Allhallows ln.
Steel, Daniel, Stramongate.
Thompson, Jas. Stricklandgate.
Tyson, Edw. Highgate.
Udall, Jph. Kirkland.
Walker, John, Finkle street.
Ward, Richard, Wilson's yard
Wilkinson, John, Highgate.
Williams, Thos. Stricklandgate.

Brace and Belt Makers.

Dawson, Edw. Stricklandgate
Hatch, Thos. Stricklandgate.
King, James, Shaw's brow.
Marr, Jph. Stricklandgate.

Braziers, and Tin Plate Workers.

Ellwood, Robt. Finkle street.
Gardner, Chris. and J. P., Stricklandgate.
Heap, John, Kent street.
Taylor, Jas. Highgate.

Brewers.

Banks, Zephaniah & John J. Wildman street.
Nicholson, Thos. Collin croft.

Brush Manufacturers.

Allan, Joseph, Highgate.
Grant and Hodgson, Stricklandgate.

Butchers.

*Marked * have Shops in the Shambles.*

Airey, Wm. Wildman st.
Atkinson, Thos. Market pl.
*Banks, Wm.; h Stricklandgate.
Baines, Sarah, Finkle street.
*Barrow, Rich.
Creighton, Thos. Market-pl.
Gravestone, Jas. Market-pl.
*Hayton, Ann.
*Hulley, Moses, Market-pl.; h. House of Correction hill.
*Hulley, John
*Ion, Ann.
*Knowles, Wm. Market-pl.
*Laycock, Jonas.
Longmire, Jas. & Robt. Stricklandgate.
*Matthews, Edmund.
Reed, Wm. Stramongate.
*Robinson, Wm.
Scarr, Matthew, Market-pl.
Sill, John, Finkle-st.
*Sim, Wm.; h. Water crook.
*Smith, Allen.
Speight, Edw. Highgate.
Taylor, Chpr. Highgate.
Thompson, Jas. Stramongate.
Todd, John, Market-place.
Wells, Edw. Stricklandgate.
Wilson, Fallowfield, Market-place.
Wilson, Wm. Market-place.
Winter, Thos. Market-place.

Butter Factors.

Airey, Hy. and Jph. Lowther street.
Dixon, Robt. Highgate.
Raw, John, New road.
Robinson, Geo. Stramongate.
Todd, Wm. Golden Lion yd.; h. Laverock bridge.
Wilson, John, Finkle st.; h. Town view.

Cabinet Makers.

*Marked * are Upholsterers also.*

*Halhead, Hannah, Market-place.
*Horne, Henry, Highgate.
Hebson, Jno. Highgate.
*Mason, John, Highgate.

Card Makers.

Braithwaite & Co. Highgate and Mealbank.

Chair Makers.

Benson, Thos. Highgate.
Lewis, Wm. Finkle street.
Myerscough, Thos. Stricklandgate.

Cheese & Bacon Factors.

Banks, Jonathan, Stricklandgate.
Robinson & Richmond, Stricklandgate.
Simpson, Jph. Allhallows ln.
Whinerey, John, Finkle-st.

Chemists and Druggists.

Greaves, Edw. Stricklandgate
Harrison, Agnes, Fish-mrkt.
Hudson, Rd. Highgate.
Severs, Jph. Stricklandgate; h. East view.
Tindall, Wm. Stricklandgate.
Wilson, Joseph, (& registrar,) Highgate.

Clog & Patten Makers.

Earl Lancelot, Market-place.
Gudgeon, Jonathan, Stricklandgate.
Halliwell, John, Branthwaite brow.
Jackson, Jas. Market-pl.
Todd, Stephen, Stramongate.

Coach Makers.

Brown, Wm. Highgate and Preston. *See advert.*
Gott & Ferquharson, Ann street. *See advert.*
Harker, Jonathan, Fleece yd.; h. Branthwaite brow.

Coal Owners.

Blenkinsopp Coal Co.
T. Hudson, Lowther st.
Crawford and Balcarres, the Earl of, Canal basin, Robt. Pickthall, agent.
Darlington, John, Canal head, Septimus Rawes, agent.
Ince Hall Coal, Joseph Robinson, Canal head.
Kendal Coal Company, Aynam Wharf, George Gaskell, managing partner.
Kendal Gas Company, Park lane, Robt. Dent, agent.
Railway Company, John Nicholson, agent, Wildman street.
Robinson, George, Canal head

Comb Makers.

Bird, Henry, Branthwaite brow.
Sisson, John, Market-pl.; h. Bank cottage.

Confectioners.

Astley, Sarah, Highgate.
Court, Wm. jun., Stricklandgate.
Collinson, Eliz. Stramongate.
Court, Wm. Highgate.
Hartley, James, Stricklandgt.
Martin, Jas. D. Lowther-st.

Coopers.

Hodgson, Edw. Highgate.
Langhorn, John, Stricklandgate.
Scott, Wm. Stricklandgate.

Corn and Flour Dealers.

Airey, Henry & Joseph, Lowther street.
Airey, John, Capt. French ln.
Kitching John, Market-pl.
Taylor, Thos. Castle st.; h. Gandy street.

Curriers.

Raine, Michl. & Co. Benson's yd.; h. Abbot house, Stricklandgate.
Thompson, John, Collin croft, Highgate.
Thomson, Andrew, Lowther street.
Whinerey, Saml. Highgate.

Dentists.

Grayson, John, Highgate.
Moseley, C. (attend every alternate week,) Fish market.

Drysalters.

Braithwaite, Isaac, & son, Highgate.
Gandy, Gerard, Stricklandgate.
Garnett, Anty. Kent side.

Dyers.

Braithwaite, Isaac and son, Kent side.
Garnett, Anty. Kent side.
Park, Wm. Martin, Kirkland
Peet, Joseph, Jennings yd.
Rudd, Mgt. (silk) Berry's yd.

Earthenware, &c. Dealers

Atkinson, Wm. Stricklandgt.
Bolton, Edw. Fell side.
Fisher, Rd. Stramongate.
Houghton, Hy. Allhallows ln.
Midgley, Jas. Stricklandgate
Pickthall, Thos. White horse yard.
Thompson, Rt. Beast bank.
Swainson, Eliz. Capper ln.
Webster, Thos. & Son, (and china and glass) Strickland gate.

Fire & Life Insurance Offices.

Church of England, Thos. Busher, Highgate.
English Widows' Fund, Jas. Robinson, Gazette Office.
Family Endowment, Samuel Marshall, Stramongate.
Farmers and General, Thos. Atkinson, Stricklandgate.
Globe, Thos. Webster, Stricklandgate.
Guardian, Roger and Robt. Moser, Highgate.
Imperial, Rt. Dent, Kirkland
Law (Fire), and Legal and General (Life), John Watson, Finkle street.
Manchester, Thos. Reveley, Kirkland.
North British, Wm. Thompson, Gibson's yd. Highgt.
North of England, Geo. Lee, Finkle street.
Norwich Union, Edw. Branthwaite, Finkle street.
Phœnix (Fire), and Pelican (Life), Rt. Braithwaite, Highgate.
Royal Exchange, Jph. Garnett, Kirkland house.
Scottish Widows (Life), T. Hudson, Lowther st.
Standard, Joseph Dawson, Stricklandgate.
Sun, John Hudson, Highgt.
Western (Life,) Edw. Greaves, Highgate.
Yorkshire, Mary Ann Pearson, Highgate.

Fishing Hook and Tackle Makers.

Hutchinson, Phil. Stramongt.
Scott, Thos. jun. Kent street.

Fishmongers.

Alexander, Jas. Finkle st.
Mackereth, Thos. Fish markt.
Wells, L. Stramongate.

Furniture Brokers.

Cragg, Isaac, Stricklandgt.
Harrison, Alice, Wildman st.
James, Mrs. Castle mills.

Game Dealers.

Matthews, Jph. Stricklandgt.
O'Connell, Lawrence, Stramongate.
Walls, Shepherd, Allhallows lane.

Gardeners.

(See Nurserymen, &c.)

Grocers & Tea Dealers.

Banks, Jthn. Stricklandgate.
Broadbent, Benj. Highgate.
Dixon, Rt. Highgate.
Gaskell & Son, Finkle street.
Greenwood, Thos. (& German yeast dealer, wholesale and retail,) Allhallows lane.
Hartley, Jas. Stricklandgate.
Jenkinson, Wm. Highgate.
Kitching, Jno. (& seedsman,) Market-place.
Lamb, Wm. Highgate.
Line, Wm. (and dealer in British wines,) Stricklandgt. h. Stramongate.
Kidd, Wm. & Co. Highgate.
Pennington, Jas. Highgate.
Robinson & Richmond, Stricklandgate.
Robinson, Thos. & Co. Stricklandgate.
Robinson, Geo. Stramongate.
Shaw, Wm. Allhallows lane.
Sisson, John, Beast bank.
Smithson, Miles, Highgate.
Taylor, John, Highgate.
Whinerey, John, Finkle st.; h. Kent street.

Grocer, wholesale.

Whitwell, Wm. (and mnfr. of British wines,) Highgate.

Guano Importers.

Benn, Joseph and Richard, Canal head.
Brunskill, Stephen, Canal hd.
Meldrum, Jas. Market-place.

Gun Maker.

Matthews, Jph. (and cutlery dealer,) Stricklandgate.

Hair Dressers.

Dalrymple, Thos. Fish mkt.
Dowker, Jas. Finkle street.
Harrison, Jas. Kirkland.
Holme, Wm. Highgate.
Parsons, Timothy, Market-pl.
Rowland, John, Stricklandgt.
Saul, Thos. Stricklandgate.
Taylor, Edw. Highgate.
Taylor, Thos. Stramongate.
Wilson, John, Stricklandgate.

Hatters.

Blacow, Thos. (mfr.) Finkle st
Collinson, John T. Stramongt
Dawson, Edw. and Chas. Finkle street.
Dixon, Rt. Stricklandgate.
Garnett & Waller, Highgate.
Graham, Rt. Stricklandgate.
Rigg, Eliz. Highgate.

Horse and Gig Owners.

Barrow, Joseph, Highgate.
Jackson, Jas. Stricklandgate
Lickley, William, Stricklandgate.
Walker, Thos. Stricklandgate
Walne, Thos. Stricklandgate.

Hosiers.

Bond, Timothy, (and ornamental needle-work, and Berlin wool repository) Finkle street.
Gould, Thos. Finkle st.
Rigg, Elizabeth, Highgate.

Hotels, Inns, & Taverns.

Angel, Wm. Lister, Highgt.
Bishop Blaize, Wm. Brownrigg, Highgate.
Black Bull, Thos. Adamson, Kirkland.
Black Swan, Edwd. Abbott, Allhallows lane.
Bowling Green, Beast bank.
Bridge Inn, John Pollitt, Stramongate.
Cock and Dolphin, Anthony Jackson, Kirkland.
Commercial & Family Hotel (and posting house), Joseph Barrow, Highgate.
Crown & Commercial Inn, (and excise office,) Thos. Walker, Stricklandgate.
Dog & Duck, John Harrison, Finkle street.
Dolphin, Ann Bateman, Highgate.
Duke Charles, John Boak, Stramongate.
Duke of Cumberland, Robert Sill, Far cross bank.
Dun Horse, Thomas Bradley, Stramongate.
Elephant, John Richardson, Stricklandgate.
Fleece, Robt. Birket Hunter, Highgate.
Football, Henry Winter, Market-place.
Fox & Goose, John Lamb, Highgate.
George & Dragon, Samuel Meek, Market-place.
Globe, Margaret Gibson, Market-place.
Golden Ball, Geo. Thompson, Allhallows lane.
Golden Lion, James Bethom, Market-place.
Grey Hound, Mchl. Hutchinson, Park lands.
Hyena, Rd. Fenton, Fell side
Kent Tavern, Geo. Dover, Kent st.
King's Arms Hotel, (commercial and posting) James Jackson, Stricklandgate.
Masons' Arms, Wm. Ward, Stramongate.
Nag's Head, Thomas Tate, Stramongate.
New Inn, James Johnson, Highgate.
Oddfellows' Hall, John Hoggarth, Highgate.
Pack Horse, John Burton, Stricklandgate.
Pump, Robt. Chorley, Stricklandgate.
Railway Inn, Jno. Townley, Wildman st.
Rainbow Tavern, Jas. Harker Highgate.
Ring of Bells, Geo. Walker, Kirkland.
Rose & Crown, Wm. Lickley, Stricklandgate.
Sawyer's Arms, John Hewardson, Stricklandgate.
Seven Stars, Thos. Townley, Stricklandgate.
Shakspeare, Margt. Gelderd, Highgate.
Ship, Isabella Robinson, Stricklandgate.
Slip, Joseph Sherrin, Market place.
Union Tavern, Sim. Mashiter Stricklandgate.
Weavers' Arms, Jno. Nicholson, Wildman st.
Wheat Sheaf, Henry Martin, Kirkland.
White Hart, John Carr, Highgate.
White Horse, Thos. Walne, Stricklandgate.
White Lion, Thos. Douglas, Stricklandgate.
Wool Pack, John Jackson, Stricklandgate.

Beer Houses.

Allen, James, Castle st.
Airey, Samuel, House of Correction hill.
Carradus, John, Fellside.
Cornthwaite, Thos. Strickland place.
Fisher, Rd. Old Shambles.
Fishwick, Jno. Stricklandgate
Farries, Wm. Stricklandgate.
Jackson, Ellen, Kirkland.
Lewthwaite, Jph. Branthwaite brow.
Nicholson, Thos. Collincroft.
Prickett, Alice, Mountplesnt.
Tate, Agnes, Stramongate.
Unsworth, Eliz. Stramongate
Wales, Shepherd, Allhallows lane.
Winskell, Thos. Finkle st.

Iron and Brass Founders.

Cornthwaite, Mary & Co. Collin croft.
Winder, Joseph & Co. Low mills, Netherfield.

Iron Merchants.

Bindloss & Cooper, Kirkland.
Newman, John Geo. Collin croft.

Ironmongers.

Bindloss & Cooper, Kirkland.
Robinson, Jph. Highgate.
Pearson, Fras. Stricklandgt.

Jewellers.

Grayson, Wm. (working) Finkle street.
Robinson, Thos. Highgate.
Scales, Wm. Allhallows ln.
Scott, Jas. Stricklandgate.

Joiners.

Airey, Wm. Stricklandgate.
Atkinson, Thos. Wool pack yard.
Breakes & Mallinson, Fox & Goose yard.
Carter, Roger, Windmill yd.
Compston, Samuel and Thos. Capt. French lane.
Fisher, John, Beast bank.
Fisher, John, jun. and Co. Stricklandgate.
Heap, Rt. Kirkland.
Gardner, Wm. Wildman st.
Hebson, John, Highgate.
Holiday, John, Bridge st.
Holiday, Wm. Castle street.
Levens, Thos. & Son, Hudson's yd. Highgate.
Murgatroyd and Armitstead, Elephant yard.
Myercough, Thos. Stricklandgate.
Rigg, Geo. Angel yd.

Land Agents & Surveyors

Bintley, Job, Kirkland.
Pickthall, John, (agent and grazier) Stricklandgate.
Watson, John, (surveyor) Finkle street.
Webster, C. (agent) Stricklandgate.
Williamson, John, (surveyor) Hornicop hall.

Leather Merchts. Foreign and English.

Somervell, Brothers, Netherfield.

Lemonade & Soda Water Manufacturers.

Atkinson, John, Stramongate
Labrow, Thos. Wool pack yd.
Shaw, John, Stricklandgate.

Libraries.

Atkinson, Thos. (circulating) Stricklandgate.
Book Club, Highgate, Mrs. Jane Mullard, librarian.
Catholic Library, Stramongt.
Collinson, Mrs. Stramongt.
Kendal Library, Lowther st. Mary Bell, librarian.
Mechanics, Highgate, Wm. Machell, librarian.
Walker, Ann Fisher, Highgt
Working Men's, Market-pl. Robt. Atkin, librarian.

Lime Burners.

Mattinson, Rd. Kendal fell.
Robinson, John, Mount pleasant.
Wilkinson, Mrs. and Son, Kendal fell.

Linen & Woollen Drapers

Allen, James, Stricklandgate
Barrow, Geo. High-gate.
Capstick & Atkinson, Stricklandgate.
Cockshutt, Edm. Market-pl.
Dawson, Edw. and Chas. Waterloo house, Finkle st.
Dixon, Rt. Stricklandgate.
Fleming, Mgt. Stricklandgt.
Foxcroft, Miles, Branthwaite brow; h. Castle crescent.
Garnett & Waller, Highgate.
Hewetson, Hy. Stricklandgt.
Imrie, Eleanor, Highgate.
Kitching, Wm. Highgate.
Mallinson, John, Stricklandgt
Parker & Head, Finkle st.
Rhodes, Saml. Highgate.
Rigg, Thos. Highgate.
Robinson, Rd. Highgate.
Thompson, Chpr. (and mnfr. of table baizes) Stricklandgt
Udall, Geo. Market-place.
Watt, Archd. Fish Market; h. Beast bank.

Maltsters.

Cragg, Hy. (& hop dealer & grazier) Stramongate.
Heavyside, John, Collin croft
Kendal, John, Kirkland.

Manufacturers of Carpets.

Whitwell & Co. Stricklandgt.

Manufacturers of Girth Webs, &c.

Askew, Thos. Gibson, Stricklandgt.; h. Castle crescent.
Benn, Jph. & Rd. Highgate.
Gandy, Gerard, Stricklandgt.
King, Jas. Shaw's brow.
Kitching, Wm. Highgate.

Manufacturers of Hosiery.

Edmonson, Isaac, & Co. Castle st.
Nicholson, John, & Son, Stramongate.
Simpson & Ireland, Kent st.
Thompson, John, & Co. Stramongate.

Manufacturers of Linen and Checks.

Holden, John, Kirkland.
Kitching, Wm. Highgate.

Manufacturers of Lindseys, &c.

Braithwaite & Co. Highgate and Meal bank.
Ireland, John, & Co. New road.
Medcalf, Caleb, & Son, Smithson's yd. and Netherfield.
Noble, John, Castle st.
Simpson & Ireland, Kent st.

Manufacturers of Woollens.

Benn, Jph. & Rd. Highgate.
Braithwaite & Co. Highgate.
Holden, John, Kirkland.
Ireland, John, & Co. New road.
Kitching, Wm. Highgate.
Medcalf & Sons, Smithson's yard.
Nicholson, John, & Son, Stramongate.
Simpson & Ireland, Kent st.
Wilson, John J. & Wm. Stramongate & Castle mills

Marble Mason and Slate Merchant.

Thompson, Miles, (& architect;) h. Collincroft.

Milliners & Dress Makers.

Armstrong, Margt. and Jane, Lowther st.
Bond, Timothy, Finkle st.
Bousfield, Mgt. Fish market.
Busher, Jane & Ann, Kirkland.
Christopherson, Mgt. Highgate.
Conway, Ellen, Berry's yd.
Cowperthwaite, Jane, Hudson's yard.
Dobson, Mary, Finkle st.
Gaskell, Mary, Greenhow's yard.
Holiday, Isabella, Stramongt.
Holiday, Jane, Castle st.
Hetherington, Sarah, Smithson's yd.
Huddleston, Jane, Branthwaite brow.
Parker, Ann, Highgate.
Pearson, Sarah, Highgate.
Tyson, Elizabeth, Branthwaite brow.
Wallace, Mrs. Redmayne yd.
Witton, Mary, High st.
Wilkinson, Eliz. Stramongte.

Millwrights.

Kidd, Alex. & Co. (and engineers and machine makers,) Kirkland.
Pickles, Jas. (and engineer,) New road.
Turner, Wm. Castle mills.

Music Preceptors.

Armstrong, Wm. Barton, Lowther st.
Scarrisbrick, Th. (& organist) Highgate.

Nail Makers.

Bindloss & Cooper, Kirkland.
Fisher, John, jun. & Co. Branthwaite brow.
Leighton & Son, White Lion yard.
Lyon, Joseph, (& pipe) Wildman st.
Preston, George, Fox and Goose yard.

Newspapers.

Kendal Mercury, (Saturday) George Lee, Finkle st.
Westmorland Gazette, (Saturday,) Thomas Atkinson, Stricklandgate.

Nursery & Seedsmen.

Hully, Rd. Hudson's yard, Highgate.
Meldrum, Jas. Market-pl.
Meldrum, Jph. Finkle st.
Purvis, Rd. (and agent for John Cassell's coffees,) Branthwaite brow.

Painters, Plumbers and Glaziers.

Bolton, Saml. Stricklandgate; h. Castle st.
Broadbent, Ben. Woolpack yd.
Carter, John, Highgate.
Case, Wm. Garnett, White Lion yd.
Hall, Jas. Elephant yd.
Hogg, Jas. ct. Highgate; h. Beast bank.
Jackson & Beadle, Highgate.
Robinson, John, Stricklandgt.
Rishton, Jane & Son, Stricklandgate.
Thompson, Wm. Smithson's yard.

Paper Hangers.

Hallhead, Hannah, Market place.
Horne, Henry, Highgate.
Mason, John, Highgate.

Plasterers.

Davis, Hannah & Son, Highgate.
Foxcroft, John, Kirkland.
Liver, Wm. Stricklandgate.

Printers—Letter-Press.

Atkinson, Thos. Stricklandgate.
Branthwaite, Edw. Finkle-st.
Dawson, Joseph, (& lithographer,) Stricklandgate.
Hargreaves, Rd. Lowther st.
Hudson, John, Highgate.

Reed Makers.

Baron, Thos. Stramongate.
Topham, Thos. Fish market.

Rope and Twine Makers

*Marked * are curled hair manufacturers also.*

Braithwaite, Isaac and Son, Highgate.
Ellwood, Jph. Stricklandgate.
Gillbanks, Wm. Allhallows lane.
*Kitching, Wm. Highgate & Stricklandgate.
Pennington, Edw. Highgate.
Shaw, Jph. Stricklandgate.
Taylor, Jas. Highgate.

Saddlers & Harness Mkrs.

Dawson, John, Stricklandgt.
Eccles, Thos. Finkle street.
Hunter, Rt. Birket, Highgt.
Hunter, Wm. Highgate.
Reed, Wm. Stramongate.
Relph, Jph. Stricklandgate.
Willan, John, Market-place.

Salt Dealer (wholesale.)

Barrow, Jph. Stricklandgate.

Saw Mills.

Kendal Castle Steam Saw Mill Company.
Fisher and Pickles, Organist close.

Shopkeepers.

Airey, Mary, Stricklandgate.
Airey, Eliz. Ann street.
Akerigg, W. (& coffee house) New road.
Atkinson, Wm. Stricklandgt.
Bailiff, Thos. Union street.
Baron, Thos. Stramongate.
Barrow, Jas. Highgate.
Barrow, Rd. Entry lane.
Beetham, Jph. Kirkland.
Bentley, Jas. Strickland pl.
Bindloss, Jas. Woolpack yd.
Birkett, Matthew, Stramongt.
Braithwaite, Isabella, Highgt. and Shaw's brow.
Cartmell, Jas. Highgate.
Cockcroft, Wm. Kirkland.
Collinson, Thos. Fell side.
Cook, Jas. Capt. French lane
Cooper, Eliz. Kirkland.
Cooper, Thos. Far cross bank
Dent, Geo. Stramongate.
Dent, Wm. Kirkland.
Dobson, Geo. Stramongate.
Dobson, Isaac, Woolpack yd.
Dover, Geo. Castle street.
Fisher, Rd. Stramongate.
Foster, Jer. Stramongate.
Frearson, Hanh. Wildman st.
French, Ann, Branthwaite brow.
Gawith, Eliz. Castle crescent
Greenwood, Amos, Shaw's brow.
Hadwen, Eleanor, Finkle st.
Halhead, Jas. Beast bank.
Hannay, Alex. Stramongate.
Harrison, Abm. Wildman st.
Hayton, Mary, New road.
Hodgkinson, Wm. Strickland place.
Hornsby, Wm. Stricklandgt.
Jackson, Rd. Stramongate.
Jennings, Jas. Kirkland.
Jordan, John, Kirkland.
King, Wm. Shaw's brow.
Luce, Geo. Castle street.
Mackereth, Edward, Capt. French lane.
Marr, Jas. Kirkland.
Martindale, My. Stricklandgt.
Martindale, Nathan, Wildman street.
Matthews, Jno. Stricklandgt.
Mitchell, Jane, Stramongate.
Monkhouse, Isaac, Allhallows lane.
Morris, Mgt. Kirkland.
O'Connell, Lawrence, Stramongate.
Robinson, Agnes, Kirkland.
Robinson, Jno. Stricklandgt.
Robinson, Jthn. Fell side.
Savage, Alice, Finkle street.
Scott, Wm. Highgate.

Simpson, Jph. Allhallows ln.
Sisson, Wm. Kirkland.
Slater, Wm. B. Highgate.
Smallwood, Wm. Strickland place.
Smith, Thos. Stricklandgate.
Smith, Rd. Stricklandgate.
Speight, Jas. Stricklandgate.
Steele, Daniel, Stramongate.
Stephenson, Agnes, Mkt. pl.
Taylor, Jas. Stricklandgate.
Thompson, Ann, Stricklandgt.
Thompson, Geo. Kirkland.
Vipond, Jph. Stricklandgate.
Whitehead, Thos. Caroline st.
Whitehead, Mary, Finkle st.
Wilson, Titus, Market-place.
Wright, Jas. Wildman street.

Skinners.

Atkinson, Thos. New road.
Townend & Metcalf, New road.

Slate Merchants.

Gibson, Chp. Stramongate.
Thompson, Miles (late Webster & Thompson) Bridge st.

Stone Masons and Builders.

Airey, Thos. Stricklandgate.
Bell, Adam, Stricklandgate.
Carradus, John, Fell side.
Carradus, Joseph, Fell side.
Gibson, Chpr. Stramongate.
Hogg & Robinson, Stricklandgate.
Lee, John, Kirkland.
Medcalf, Rd. Entry lane.
Shaw & Hutton, Collin croft.
Simpson, James, Fell side.
Storey, William, New road.

Straw Bonnet Makers.

Banks, Eliz. Stricklandgate.
Bellingham, Mary, Stricklandgate.
Bellshaw, Eliz. Market-place
Carter, Mary Ann, Stricklandgate.
Douthwaite, Agnes, Market-place.
Gott, Ann, Stricklandgate.
Harker, Margt. Branthwaite brow.
Hayton, Eliz. Market-place.
Pearson, Sarah, Highgt.
Scott, Mgt. Wildman st.
Wallace & Rigg, Stricklandgate.

Surgeons.

Atkinson, Thos. Highgate.
Brumwell, James Teasdale, Lowther st.
Cowherd, Jas. Lowther st. h. Netherfield.
Fisher, Wm. Lowther street.
Forrest, Geo. Highgate.
Gough, Thos. Aynam lodge.
Longmire, Wm. Stramongate
Noble, Jas. Stricklandgate.
Proudfoot, Thos. M.D. Lowther st.
Tatham, Edm. Stramongate.

Tailors.

*Thus * are Drapers also.*

Airey & Garnett, Lowther st.
Beck, John, Kirkland.
Boak, Joseph, Highgate.
*Brooks, Thos. Highgate.
*Busher, Ed. & Son, Highgt.
*Cookson, John, Highgate.
*Collinson, John Teasdale, Stramongate.
*Corney, Jas. Stramongate.
*Dawson, E. & C. West of England Cloth House, Finkle st.
Dinsdale, Alex. House of Correction hill.
*Gill, John, New Inn yard.
*Heap, Thos. Finkle st.
Low, Andrew M. Stricklandgate.
Mellon, Michl. Stricklandgt.
Philipson, Thos. Stricklandgt
*Robinson, Jas. Stricklandgt h. Castle crescent.
*Robinson, Rd. Highgate.
Scott, Thos. Highgate.
*Skelton, Robert, Highgate; h. Market place.
Stubbs, Jas. & Son, Captain French lane.
Tate, Robt. Stricklandgate.
*Thompson, Robt. Beast bnk.
*Watson, Wm. Stricklandgt.
Webster, Jas. Highgate.
*Younghusband, Jno. Highgt
*Walker, Chpr. Woolpack yd

Tallow Chandlers.

Broadbent, Benjn. Highgate
Kidd, Wm. & Co. Highgate.
Sinkinson, Ed. Highgate.

Tanners.

Atkinson, Thos. New road; h. Castle crescent.
Raine, Michl. & Co. Benson's yard.
Townend & Metcalf, New rd
Thomson, Andw. Lowther st.
Whinerey, Saml. Highgate.

Tea Dealers.

Airey, John, Highgate.
Bownass, Ann, Market-place.
Busher, Jas. & Edw. Highgt.
Collinson, Benj. Stramongate.
Farrer, John, Stricklandgate,
Hall, Geo. Benj. (& Salt merchant) Stricklandgate.
Williamson, W. Highgate.
Woof, Thos. Highgate.

Tea Dealers and Drapers, (Travelling.)

Imrie, John, Stramongate.
Irving, Edw. Chapel-row.
Irving, Robt. Strickland-pl.
Wilkinson, Chpr. Stramongt.

Temperance Hotels.

Sandford, Betty, White Lion yard.
Shaw, Mary, Stricklandgate.
Watson, Wm. Stramongate.

Timber Merchants.

Breaks & Mallinson, Fox and Goose yard.
Compston, Saml. & Thos. Capt. French lane.
Fisher, John, Beast bank.
Fisher, John, jun. Stricklandgt

Tobacco Manufacturers.

Allen, Ann, Fish market.
Brockelbank & Gawith, Lowther and Finkle sts.
Lamb, Wm. (dlr. only) Highgate.

Toy Dealers.

Bellingham, Thos. Stricklandgate.
Court, Wm. Highgate.
Hatch, Thos. Stricklandgate.
Holme, Wm. Highgate.
Marr, Joseph, Stricklandgate

Trunk Makers.

Braithwaite, Wm. Stricklandgate.
Wilson, Wm. Stricklandgate.

Umbrella Makers.

Salkeld, Mary, Branthwaite brow; h. Stricklandgate.
Sharp, John, Shaw's brow.
Speight, Edw. Highgate.
Speight, Wm. Finkle st.

Veterinary Surgeons.

France, John, Highgate.
Parkinson, Rt. Beast bank.

Watch and Clock Makers

Collinson, Benj. Stramongate
Moore, Jph. Berry's yard.
Robinson, Thos. Highgate.
Scales, Wm. Allhallows ln.
Scott, Jas. Stricklandgate.
Waddell, Wm. Wool Pack yd

Wheelwrights.

Bousfield, Wm. New Inn yd.
Myerscough, Thos. Blackhole croft.
Postlethwaite, Jno. Highgate.
Whitehead, Hy. Netherfield.
Whitehead, Jas. Castle st.
Wightman, Jas. Wildman st.

Whitesmiths.

Hayton, Ed. (& bell-hanger) Allhallows lane.
Long, Rd. Angel yard.
Newman, Jno. Geo. Collin croft.
Thompson, Wm. New Inn yd.
Wilson, Titus & Robt. Entry lane.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Bownass, Ann, (spirit) Market-place.
Harrison, John, Highgate.
Hayton, Ed. Highgate.
Sinkinson, Ed. Highgate.
Sleddall, Wm. Lowther street; h. Raw head.
Webster, Thos. (wine) Stricklandgate.
Wilson, John Highgate; h Nether field.

Woollen Manufacturers.

(See Manufacturers.)

Worsted Spinners.

Harrison, John, Wildman st. and Crook mill.

Railway Trains from the station four times a day, and *carriers* arrive here from Ambleside, Appleby, Bowness, Bootle, Bentham, Brough, Barnard Castle, Bradford, Burton, Cartmel, Crosby-Ravensworth, Dent, Garside, Hawes, Holme, Hawkshead, Ingleton, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkby-Stephen, Kellet, Lindale, Milnthorpe, Orton, Ravenstonedale, Sedbergh, Shap, Sleagill, Skipton, Troutbeck, and Ulverston.

Fly Boats, to Lancaster, Preston, &c. from the Canal Wharf, several times a week.

KENDAL PARISH DIRECTORY.—OUT-TOWNSHIPS.

CROOK TOWNSHIP.

Bradshaw, Mr. Henry, High house.
Harrison, John, woollen mfr. and worsted spinner, Crook mill.
Hutchinson, Nathan, basket maker.
Sandford, Bryan, basket mkr.
Sedgwick, Rev. John, incumbent.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Beck, William.
*Bolton, John, Low fold.
Clark, John, Crook hall.
*Cragg, Birkett, Mill dam.
Cragg, John, Shepherd yeate.
Harper, Thos. Yew tree.
Harrison, Thos. How.
*Hartley, Robt.
Hayton, Geo. High Box tree.
Hoggarth, Jno. Birchey brow.
Johnston, Thos. High house.
*Murgatroyd, Geo. Golden Rock cottage.
Peters, John, Birch Moss.
Robinson, Edmund, Brow hd.
Shepherd, Ed. Beck side.
Sowerby, John, High Leys.
Taylor, Robert, Spiggot house
Thexton, John, Birch Moss.
Varty, John, Crook end.

DILLICAR TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Jas. shopkeeper, Beckfoot.
Bateman, Robt. joiner and wheelwright, Beckfoot.
Stoddart, Miles, station mastr. Lowgill.

Farmers.

Atkinson, Jas. Fleetholme.
Capstick, Roger, High park.
Richardson, Wm. Scufton ho.
Robinson, Th. Grainingfield.
Robinson, Jas. Fleetholme.
Sedgwick, Wm. Udall, Lowgill,
Wilson, Thos, Low park.

DOCKER TOWNSHIP.

Walker, Wm. blacksmith.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Dawson, Thos. Mires.

Hanly, Daniel.
Farrer, Thos. Oldfield.
Hadwen, Geo. Low house.
Hadwen, John.
Holme, Wm. Hollins.

Kitching, Rd. Haygarth.
Morris, Daniel.
*Parkin, Thos. (& joiner.)
Rawlinson, Thos. Docker hall
*Whitehead, Nathan.

FAWCETT FOREST TOWNSHIP.

Harrison, Thos. boot and shoe maker, Bannisdalegate.

Farmers.

Backhouse, Rd. Bannisdale hd
Cannan, Jas. Borrowdale hd.

Huck, Thos. Mark close head.
Huck, Jas. Hollow gate.
Ward, Isabella, Forrest hall.
Ward, Wm. Forrest hall.

GRAYRIGG TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Chapel Houses.*

1 Bell, Mrs. Margaret.
1 Boak, Ann, shopkeeper.
1 Croft, John, blacksmith.
1 Moscrop, Wm. schoolmastr.
1 Moscrop, Mrs. — schoolmistress.
Noble, John, vict. (& farmer) Low Borrow bridge.
1 Parker, Robt. beer house and cart and wheelwright.
Swiddenbank, Anthony, tailor.
1 Taylor, John, shopkeeper.
1 Taylor, Wm. vict. Punch Bowl.

1 Wilson, Rev. Geo. A.M. perpetual curate, parsonage.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Armer, Robt. Broadhead.
†Atkinson, John, Beckhouses.
Bracken, Jas. Simgill.
Dodd, Miles, Brewhead.
Ewan, John, Hinning.
†Farrer, Isaac, Blacketbottom
†Firth, John, Golden how.
†Firth, John, High fell garth
Garnet, Robt. (and miller) Bye mill.

Kitching, John, Mirehead.
Lewis, John, Newhouse.
Prickett, Rd. Pasture house.
Rawes, Robt.
Robinson, John, Gillbank.
Sedwick, Joseph, Shaw end.
Tebay, Adam, Grayrigg head
Thexton, Rd. Grayrigg foot.
Troughton, Rd.
Whitehead, Robt. High mill.
Whitehead, Nathan, Crowfell garth.
Wood, Ed. Grayrigg hall.
Wood, Saml. Sunny bank.
Walker, Wm. Castle bank.

HELSINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Ellison, Wm. land agent, Sizergh hall.
Garnett, Mr. Christopher.
Fleming, John, beer house.
Jackson, Mr. Jas. Lane head
Lane, John Butler, Sizergh h.
Muckalt, Rev. Jas. B.A. incumbent.
Pouwells, Joseph, chamber groom, Sizergh hall.
Pearson, Jph, scholmaster.
Strickland, Walter Charles, Esq. Sizergh hall.
Ward, Matthew, gardener, Sizergh hall.

Webster, Francis, marble works, Helsington Layes.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Ed. Prized end.
Atkinson, John, Grate.
Barrow, Robt. Brigsteer.
Bateman, Jas. Brigsteer.
Benson, Wm. Low house.
Bourne, Chas. Helsington Layes.
Bradshaw, Richard.
Clark, John, Stone bank grn.

Dixon, Jas. Bridge house.
Dixon, Wm. Berry holme.
Ellison, Wm. jun. Low Sizergh
Garnett, Jas. Hole Slack.
Hayton, Geo. Brigsteer.
Kitchen, John, Brigsteer
Jackson, John, Brigsteer.
Lancaster, John, Hawes.
*Robinson, John, Brigsteer.
Simm, Jas. Larkrigg.
*Wilson, Allan, High house.
*Wilson, John, Low house.
Woof, Rd. Lane head.

HUGILL TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Heights*; 2, *at Ings*; 3, *at Ulthwaite*; 4, *at Grasgarth*; *and* 5, *at Reston.*

Armer, Thos. boot and shoe maker.

2 Bethom, Chpr. & Michael, bobbin makers.

4 Bethom, Richard, joiner & wheelwright.

Branthwaite, Michael, gent. Reston hall.
Finch, Rev. Matthew Isaac, incumbent.
Jackson, Robt. corn miller, Reston mill.
3 Philipson, Ed. & Jno. corn millers.
Philipson, Wm. bobbin maker Fellfoot.
Robinson, Geo. millwright.
2 Stubbs, Thos. schoolmaster
Thompson, Mrs. Esther, Sunny bank.
2 Warriner, Jno. blacksmith.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Armstrong, Chpr. High house
3 Bear, Thomas.
4 *Bethom, Wm. Grasgarth.
1 Bell, William.
*Braithwaite, Jas. Gill cottg.
Braithwaite, Thos. Hill cottg.
4 Carradus, William.
1 Grisedale, John.
5 *Herdson, Thomas.
Holme, Robt. Rougill.
4 Hutchinson, Richard.
3 Knowels, Thomas.
Long, Wm. Ings hall.
Parrington, Isaac.
5 Suart, John, Low Reston.
Taylor, James, Croft head.
Wilson, Geo. Low house.
3 Wilson, Mary.
Wilson, Richard, Broadgate.
Wood, Robert.

KENTMERE TOWNSHIP.

Hayton, Rev. Gerald, incmbt
Kitching, Thos. beer house.
Robinson, Geo. schoolmaster.
Sharp, Agnes, vict. Low br.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Airey, Jas. Brockstone.
*Birkett, Matthew, Mags how
Bland, Wm. Powet how.
Copperthwaite, Ed. Green h.
*Dixon, Wm. Green head.
*Gilphin, Chpr. Low fold.
*Gilpin, Gowan, Low fold.
Gilpin, Jthn. High fold.
*Gilpin, James.
*Gilpin, Chpr. Mags how.
Green, John, Over end.
Martindale, Jno. Long houses
Martindale, Thos. Kentmere hall.
Thompson, Thos. Over end.

KIRKLAND. *(See Kendal.)*

LAMBRIGG TOWNSHIP.

Airey, Rev. Thos. Holme pk.
Brunskill, John, Esq. Lambrigg foot.
Farrer, Mr. Wm. Wythmoor
Thompson, Jno. vict. & farmr Lambrigg park.
Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth, Mosedale hall.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Farrer, James.
†Hayton, John, Green head.
Kitching, Rd. Wythmoor.
Rigg, Joseph, Cross houses.
†Rowlandson, Jno. Kilnerhead.
Smith, Jph. Lambrigg head.
Stubbs, Jthn. Bracken hall.
Tebay, Adam, (& miller.)
Thornborough, Thos. Garnett and cattle dealer, Hardrigg
Todd, Thomas, Green.

LONGSLEDDALE TOWNSHIP.

Airey, Chpr. school master.
Mattinson, Michael, Esq., High Sadgill.
Walker, Rev. Robt. incumbent, Chapel house.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Jas. Dockernook.
Dixon, John, Hollinroot.
Douthwaite, Thos. Well foot.
Douthwaite, William, Dale end.
Fishwick, Thos.
Horsfall, Jas. Beech hill.
Hudson, Geo. bailiff to Lady Howard, Sadgill.
†Hudson, Thos. Wadshaw.
Kellett, Ann, Ubarrow hall.
Kitchen, Jas. Tentor how.
Kitchen, Thos. Hill.
Martindale, Ben. Sadgill hill.
Martindale, Thos.
Mattinson, Henry, Middle Swinklebank.
†Mattinson, John, Tom's ho.
Sarkinson, Nathan, Mourthwaite.
†Sinkinson, Miles, Hikhouse.
Taylor, John.
Wilson, Jas. Nether house.

NATLAND TOWNSHIP.

Bainbridge, Wm. Esq. Newlands.
Bell, John, joiner.
Clousdale, John, shoemaker.
Crewdson, Wm. Dilworth, Esq. Helm lodge.
Dickinson, Daniel, vict. Horse and Farrier, and shoemkr.
Fawcett, Rev. Joseph, incumbent, parsonage.
Gibson, Edw. and Thos. blacksmiths.

Irving, Wm. schoolmaster.
Nelson, Edw. vict. Capt. Ross and Clinker.
Read, Thos. gent. Natland hall.

Farmers.

Barnes, John (and corn dlr.)
Briscoe, John.
Chamley, Wm. (and miller.)
Hutchinson, Thos.
Jackson, John.
Just, Richard.
Moorhouse, Jas.
Read, Jas. Natland hall.
Simm, Richard.
Simm, Wm., Watercrook.
Till, Wm.

NEW HUTTON TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Wm. relieving officer, Ashes.
Harrison, Edw. blacksmith and shoemaker, Borrans
Holme, Mr. Chpr. Strickley.
Stackhouse, Mr. Jas. Strickley
Townson, Edw. schoolmaster.
Scambler, Rev. Hy. incumbent, Gillhouse.

Farmers. ‡ *are Yeomen.*

Addison, John, Hutton park.
‡Atkinson, Henry, Ashes.
Burton, Ralph, Strickley.
Clark, Wm.
Cannon, Wm. Borrans.
Docker, John, Millrigg.
Dunn, Ralph, Borrans.
‡Ewan, John, Fairthorns.
Richardson, Richd. Harling, Lowhouse.
‡Simpson, John, Millholme.
‡Stackhouse, Saml. Hole bnk.
Thompson, Robt. Birks.

OLD HUTTON AND HOLMESCALES TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Bridge End;* 2, *at Chapel Houses;* 3, *at Ewbank;* 4, *at Holmescales;* 5, *at Middleshaw; and* 6, *at Beck Side.*

1 Abbot, Jph. worsted spinner and wool comber.
Bowness, Jas. shoemaker, Hoodriding.
5 Chapman, Thos. shopkeeper
6 Dawson, Jas. stonemason.
2 Fawcett, Thos. stonemason.
Fenton, Thos. beer house, Greenfoot.
2 Hindson, Wm. schoolmaster, Chapel house.
4 Jackson, Robt. bobbin manufacturer.
1 Longhorn, Mary, shopkpr.
1 Longhorn, Ed. shoemaker.
3 Longhorn, Ed. shoemaker.
1 Nelson, Anthony, joiner.
1 Nelson, Jno. & Sons, joiners, wheelwrights, & house carpenters.
1 Rauthmell, Henry, Esq.
Scott, Wm. tailor.
Smith, Wm. beer house.
1 Teasdale, Geo. beer house,
Whalley, Rev. Fras. incumbent.
1 Wright, Geo. blacksmith.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

†Abbot, Robt. Hutton yeate.
Baines, Wm., Grieves.
3 Baines, Henry.
Bateman, Geo. Low blaze.
Bentham, Jas. Blaze hall.
Bowness, Mgt. Hood riding.
Cowperthwaite, Henry, Askrigg end.
Dawson, Peter, Green moor bank.
Edmondson, Betty, Beck side.
4 Hutchinson, Tobias.
Felming, Daniel, Hill.
Haslop, John, Askrigg end.
4 Martindale, Roger.
Mattinson, Benj. Town house
5 Faulkner, Wm. (& maltster and miller.)
Nelson, Anthony, Hutton yeate.
Proctor, Jas. Low blaze.
Sarginson, Wm. jun. Brunthwaite.
Sarginson, Wm. sen. Old croft
4 Stott, John.
Taylor, Joseph.
Thwaite, Chpr. Bindrigg.
1 Thwaite, Jas. Bridge end.
Udall, Ed. Over blaze.
6 Wills, William.

SCALTHWAITE RIGG, HAY, AND HUTTON-'ITH'-HAY TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Mealbank*; *and* 2, *at Hutton-'ith'-Hay.*

1 Alison, Houlston, schoolms.
1 Braithwaite & Co. woollen mfrs. (& Kendal.)
Crosfield, Jacob, joiner.
1 Cunningham, Hy. shopkpr.
Dobinson, Rd. gent. Stocks.
Ellwood, Thos. miller.
Fisher, Rev. R. W.
1 Hayhurst, Jno. corn miller.
1 Long, Mr. John.
Long, Thos. boot & shoe mkr
1 Marsden, Henry, foreman.
Sleddall, Wm. Esq. Rawhead
Wilson, Wm. Esq. Hill top.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Birkett, Chpr. Spital.
Braithwaite, Jas. Hollins.
Burton, Ralph, High butterbent.
Cannan, Robt.
Cragg, Ann, Windy hill.
Dodd, Margaret.
Edmondson, Wm.
Faulkner, Robt.
James, Thos. Strawberry bank
Ellis, Thos. Hay close.
Mackereth, Wm. Hall house.
•Mansergh, Rt. Moss head.
Martindale, Edw. Benson hall
Mattinson, Jas. Sleddale hall
•Pennington, Robt. Hollins.
•Thompson, Robt. Cragg.
Todd, Wm. Laverock bridge.
Todd, John, Scalthwaite rigg stocks.
Wilson, Robt.
Wilson, Thos. Hagg.

SELSIDE AND WHITWELL TOWNSHIP.

Airey, Rev. Henry Holme, incumbent.
Bulman, Isaac, schoolmaster.
Clarke, Rev. Wm. M.A. Longwell.
Dobson, Mr. Rt.
Fothergill, Richard, Esq., Low Bridge house.
Machell, Jas. Esq. Mozergh house.
Martindale, Isaac Walker, vict. Plough.
Martindale, Mr. John, West view.
Whitwell, John, blacksmith, Gate side.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Airey, Wm. Gate side.
*Beck, Miles, Goodamscales.
Blamire, Anthy. Catbarrow.
Dacre, Tobias, Bowthwaite.
Dawson, Jph. Airey, Kit Cragg.
Dennison, John, Whitwell Folds.
Gibson, James, Cowper ho.
Grisdale, Robt. Yoad pot.
Hoggarth, John, Mosergh.
Hutchinson, John, Dryhow.
Jennings, Henry.
Machell, Wm. Gate side.
Martindale, John, Crake hall
Martindale, Wm. Little Crake how.
Mattinson, Robt. Selside hall.
Nicholson, John, Steel croft.
Park, John, Watchgate.
Rigg, Thos. Brow foot.
Thompson, John, Candy slack
Townley, John.
Walker, Geo. East above park

SKELSMERGH TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Rt. vict. Duke of Wellington, Stocks.
Braithwaite, Isaac, & Son, drysalters, Scar foot.
Cooper, John, & Son, shoemakers, Garnett plain.
Elderton, Mrs. Hesther, Mint house.
Fox, Geo. Esq. & the Misses H. & R., Gillthwaite Rigg house.
Holme, Jno. worsted spinner, Beck mills; h. Kendal.
Hutchinson, Nathan, cornmlr Gilthwaite rigg mill.
Long, Mrs. Mary, Mint cottage.
Nicholson, Thos. corn miller and maltster, Beck mill.
Seed, Rt. bobbin manufacturer, Oak bank.
Thwaite, Thos. joiner and wheelwright.
Walker, Michl. blacksmith

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Airey, George.
Atkinson, Rt. Red bank.
†Beck, Jas. Garnet fold.
Blenkarn, Edw.
Burton, Ralph, Must hill.
Clark, Thos. Low groves.
Fawcett, Henry, Brow bank.
Fisher, Thos. Gilthwaite rigg; h. Kendal.
Hebson, Thos. Edge bank.
Hogarth, Wm. Hollyroot.
Hoggarth, Wm. Pond side.
Hutchinson, Nathan.
Jerman, Hanb. Tarn bank.
Martindale, Nath. Otter bank
Morton, Th. Skelsmergh hall.
Nicholson, Thos. Beck mills.
Scott, John, Broadthorn.
†Seed, Rt. Oak bank.
Thompson, John, Burton ho.
Todd, Jas. Lady ford.
Walker, Thos.; h. Kendal.
Whinfield, Wm. Garth row.
Wilson, Anty. Side house.

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

Chamley, Chpr. joiner and wheelwright, Patton bridge
Chamley, Wm. corn miller, maltster, & farmer, Patton mill.
Lighton, Wm. blacksmith, Patton bridge.
Shepherd, Henry, Esq. Shaw end.

Farmers.

Airey, John, Old Field end.
Braithwaite, Jas. Hips how.
Braithwaite, Mary, Hips how
Burton, Geo. Biglands.
Cragg, Jas. Field end.
Fell, Mary, Back of Patton.
Thompson, John, Patton hall

STAVELEY (NETHER) TOWNSHIP.

Bateman, Mrs. Charlotte Maria, Common head.
Bowness, Brian, waller, Well cottage.
Colebank, Henry, Esq., late patentee of candlewick cutting engine.
Dixon, Martin Tyson, vict. Eagle and Child.
Greenhow, Rd. joiner, &c. Banks cottage.
Philipson, Mr. Jas. Hill cot.
Shepherd, Wm. tailor.
Taylor, Wm. joiner & wheelwright.
Walker, Thos. joiner, & wheelwright, Sandy hill.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Airey, John, Berwick fold.
Backhouse, Roger, High fair bank.

Blamire, William, Stock bridge.
Cannon, Wm. Green hill.
†Clarke, John, Ashes.
Cook, John, Sandy hill.
Dickinson, James, Yews.
Dickinson, Thos. Hagg end.
Dixon, Martin Tyson.
Fleming, Benj. Berwick fold
Gibson, Ed. New hall.
Harper, Jas. Moss side.
Hindson, William, Cragg.
Hutchinson, Nathan, Hollin hall.
†Robinson, Jph. Outern nook
†Strickland, Thos. Low fair bank.
Varty, Daniel, Broad fold.
Westgarth, Geo. Tarn close.
Wilson, Thos. Middle fair bank.

STAVELEY (OVER) TOWNSHIP.

All reside at the village unless otherwise specified.

Elleray, Rev. Jas. Godmond, incumbent, & master of the free school.
Fleming, R. butcher.
Fleming, Ruth, beer house.
Garnett, Hannah, shopkeeper
Hayton, Jno. grocer & butch.
Hetherington, John, grocer and draper.
Hodgson, John, tea dealer.
Hutchinson, Thos. grocer, &c
Leighton, Miles, boot & shoe maker.
Martindale, Tobias, victualler Duke William, (& tailor & butcher.)
Mitchell, John, blacksmith.
Moor, Jno. boot & shoe maker
Peill, Isa. boot & shoe maker.
Raven, William, manager, woollen spinning mill.
Rawes, Rd. woollen mnfr. Rawes mill, and *Kendal.*
Read, Miles Wm., surgeon.
Robinson, Brian, corn dealer and miller, Barley bridge mill.
Simpson & Ireland, woollen spinning mill, & *Kendal.*
Stainton Lydia, shop keeper, and post-mistress.
Suart, Geo. & Brothers, bobbin manufacturers, Scroggs mill, and Gate foot.
Swidenbank, John, tailor.
Thompson, Mrs. Esther, Brow
Thompson, Thos. grocer and provision merch. & butcher
Threlfall, Wm. shopkeeper & waller.
Taylor, Matthew, grocer.
Turton, Benj. bobbin maker.
Walker, John, blacksmith.
Wilson, John, grocer.
Wilson, J. H. Esq., Abbey Hotel, and *Grange, Essex.*
Wilson, Thos. painter and glazier.
Wright, Thos. boot and shoemaker.

Farmers. § *are Yeomen.*

Armstrong, Thomas, High scroggs.
Benson, Eliz. Near park.
Ellwood, Wm. Birkfield.
Gibson, Margaret, Dolton.
Hutchinson, Nathan, Lowbnk
Hutchinson, Isa. Littlewood.
Jopson, Wm. Brunt Knot.
Miles, Adam, Frost wall.
Rawlinson, Mat. Far park.
Robinson, Jno. Barley bridge
Robinson, Edward, Brow.
Robinson, Mary, Dolton.
§Rogerson, Rd. Lion fold.
Taylor, Isabella, Elf how.
Wilson, John, Gill bank.

STRICKLAND KETEL TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Burneside.*

Bowness, Wm. vict. Sun Inn.
Cropper, Jas. Esq. paper mfr. Burneside & Cowen head; h. Eller green.
Fleming, John, grocer.
Geldard, Wm. gent. Aikrigg end.
1 Graham, John, blacksmith.
1 Grisdale, Jas. blacksmith.
Greenhow, Richard, joiner & wheelwright.
Robinson, James, foreman, paper mill, Cowen head.
Sedgwick, Geo. schoolmaster.
Steele, Mr. John, Ivy cottage
1 Taylor, Mary, vict. Fisherman.
Thwaite, Thos. joiner and wheelwright, Kent bank.
Threlfall, Arthur, stonemason Junction cottage.
Throughton, Benj. beerhouse.
Willan, Thos. gent. High Brundrigg.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Addison, James, Toad pool.
Airey, John.
Barrow, Wm. Gilthrotin.
Bowsher, Jph.
Cannon, Wm. and John, Green hill.
Clark, Simon.
Crosby, Jph.
Dixon, Jas. Low Brundrigg.
†Dixon, Jno. High Brundrigg
Ellwood, John, Hollins.
Goad, Robt. Moss side.
Graveson, Richd. Helsfell.
Hoggarth, John, Holm line.
Longhorn, Wm. (& shoe mkr)
Rawes, Robt. (& lime burner) High Plum garth.
Rowlandson, Nancy, Gate side
Steel, Lancelot, Garnet house
Walker, Jph.
†Walker, Wm. Sparrow mire.
†Willan, Jno. Low plum garth
†Willan, Anthony, Pond.
Willan, Robt. Couston hall.

STRICKLAND ROGER TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Burneside.*

Dixon, Mr. Geo. Hill.
Graham, John, blacksmith.
Harrison, John, spirit mercht. Hundhow.
Mason, Leonard, clerk.
Muncaster, Wm. bobbin mfr. Garnett bridge.
Parker, James, blacksmith, Mire foot.
1 Robinson, Rev. Wm. incumbent.
Robinson, Geo. and Wm. yarn spinners and blanket manufacturers, Sprint mill.
1 Thompson, Jas. foreman at paper mill.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Geo., Houseman, tenement.
†Atkinson, W. & J., Bateman tenant.
Barnes, Anty. Burneside hall.
Barrow James, Laith head.
Barrow, Thos. New house.
Bewsher, Geo. Side house.
Dixon, John, Hill.
Dixon, Thos.
Farrer, Geo. Under brow.
Fothergill, Thos. Cocks close.
Graham, Fras. Under brow.
Hartley, John, Hog foot.
Irving, Wm. Shepherd green.
Martindale, Nathan, (and corn miller,) Garnett bridge
Scambley, Rd. Baxton holme.
Swithenbank, Jph.
Taylor, Geo. Hill fold.
Taylor, Rd. Godmond hall.
Towers, John, Saul hill.
Turner, Wm. High house.

UNDERBARROW AND BRADLEY-FIELD TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, John, waller.
Beck, Thos. grocer, Bridge end.
Bell, Wm. maltster, Low green riggs.
Chamley, Chpr. miller and maltster.
Dawson, Chas. draper, Gill cottage.
Fleming, Geo. joiner & wheelwright, High green riggs.
Furness, Th. vict. Punchbowl (and blacksmith.)
Graves, Rev. Jno. officiating minister.
Hudson, John, Larch house.
Kirkby, Geo. Esq. County Treasurer, Tullythwaite h.
Raine, Michl. & Co. tanners & curriers. (*See Kendal.*)
Wilson, Richard, boot and shoemaker.
Wilson, Rd. Esq. coroner for the Kendal and Lonsdale wards & borough of Kendal, *Thorns.*

Farmers. § *are Yeomen.*

Addison, Robert.
§Atkinson, Jno. (& beer house)
Atkinson, Ion.
Atkinson, James.
Atkinson, Robert.
Barrow, Rd. (and butcher,) Bradley field.
§Beck, Jas. (& bobbin maker.)
§Beck, Thos. (corn dealer,) Bridge end.
Benson, Joseph, Redscar.
§Chamley, Christopher.
§Clark, Jph. Chapel house.
Clark, Thos., Noble.
§Clark, Richard, Nook.
Clark, Wm. Underbarrow.
§Dennison, John, Birks.
Dixon, Anthony, Bonefire h.
Dixon, William, Fell yeate.
Dobson, John, Garth row.
§Fleming, Geo. High green riggs.
§Gass, Thos. Kirkby house.
Gott, James, (and miller.)
Handley, John, Garth row.
Heslop, William, Scar foot.
Hully, Francis, Highrigg hall
Kendall, Robt. Low Gigg hall
§Kirkby, Hy. High Cragg.
Laycock, Richard, Cold cale.
Millburn, Wm. Parks.
Moon, Tobias, (& basket mkr)
Newby, John, Barrowfield.
Noble, John, Cold harbour.
Prickett, Wm. Town yeate.
Prickett, Thomas.
Richardson, Mrs. Mary Montjoy.
Robinson, Agnes, Low plain.
Scott, John.
Suart, Mr. Bradleyfield.
Taylor, Rd. Bank head.
Thexton, John, Knott.
§Thompson, John, Low cragg
Walker, Thos. (and beer ho.)
Watson, Jthn. Redscar.
Wildman, Jas. Thorns.
Willison, Rd. Tullythwaite hall.
§Wilson, Ed. Blake, Bk.
Wilson, Thos. Cunswick hall
Woof, George, Help pot.

WHINFELL TOWNSHIP.

Robinson, Isabella, schoolmistress.

Farmers § *are Owners.*

Allen, Thos. Russell bridge.
Atkinson, Ann, Grisdale.
Barnes, Thos. Burrows.
Blenkham, John, Moorbank.
Block, Michl. Thrisgill.
Brownrigg, Thos. Crake trees
Dodd, Jane, Tarnside.
§Hayton, Ed. (and weaver,) Agnesgill.
Hewartson, Ed. Deepslack.
§Huck, Mrs. Haverigg.
Lawrence, Robt. Cockhow.
Machell, Geo. Hining.
Mitchell, Jas. Harrad.
Nicholson, Jas. How stone.
Nicholson, John, Topthorn.
Nicholson, John, Debit sike.
Parrington, Isaac, Whinhow.
Rowlandson, Thos. Deepslack
Swiddenbank, John, Whelpside.
Todd, John, Brackenfold.
Wharton, John, Ashstead.
Wilson, Wm. Stone hall.
Wilson, Dorothy, Guestford.

WINSTER CHAPELRY.

Clark, Benj. hoop maker.
Elleray, Stephen, shopkeepr.
Garnett and Elleray, lead mining company.
Garnett, Thos. gent. High mill.
Harris, Rev. Chas. Butler, B.A. perpetual curate.
Swainson, Isaac, weaver.
Swainson, Wm. schoolmaster.
Wood, Robt. boot & shoemkr

Farmers. § *are Yeomen.*

§Dickinson, Robt. Green yew
§Elleray, Thos. Sokel tenements.
Mounsey, Hayton, (& miller & maltster,) Winter mill.
Moore, Todd, Brime houses.
Tugman, Wm. Middle winstr.
Watson, George, How.

WINDERMERE PARISH.

THIS parish is about ten miles in length and three in breadth, and is bounded on the west and south west by Lancashire, on the north by the parish of Grasmere, and on the east by that of Kendal. It is a highly interesting region, and derives its name from the celebrated lake, anciently called Wynandermere, now Windermere, which is already described at pages 56 and 57, together with its islands, tarns, and exquisite scenery. It contains the townships of Undermillbeck, Applethwaite, Troutbeck, and Ambleside Belowstock, which includes part of that town, (see page 258.)

BOWNESS, the capital of this parish, is a beautiful village in Undermillbeck township, charmingly situated near the centre of the eastern shore of Windermere lake, five miles and a half S. by E. of Ambleside, five miles E. by S. of Hawkshead, nine miles W.N.W. of Kendal, and about one mile and a half from the Birthwaite station, on the Kendal and Windermere railway. It is the chief port of the lake, and has a few fishing boats, and several pleasure boats, for the accommodation of tourists, numbers of whom visit this elysium during the summer months. Here are two excellent hotels, viz., the Royal and the Crown, besides several lodging houses; the former received its present appellation, after Adelaide the Queen Dowager had visited this place, on the 24th of July, 1840, where she was received with much demonstration of loyalty. The joiners and boat builders give employment to a considerable number of hands, and here are a few good shops, some of which are very tastefully fitted up. *A Circulating Library and Gentlemen's News Room* has been established at Bowness, about twenty six years, Mr. Robt. Forrest, secretary and librarian, and a branch of the Kendal Savings' Bank was opened here in 1848. In March, 1849, it had deposits amounting to £140. 16s. 9d., belonging to thirty-five different depositors, of whom fourteen were under fifteen years of age. A small market for flesh is held here every Wednesday, and a fair was formerly held on the 18th October, but it has long been obsolete.

The *Parish Church*, dedicated to St. Martin, is an interesting fabric, with a square tower and four bells. It is in the Gothic and Norman style of architecture, and was erected about the year 1485, when "King Richard III. granted a warrant for five marks (£3. 6s. 8d.), towards building the church of Winandermere." This comparatively ancient structure stands in the centre of the village, and its burial ground is shaded by mournful yews

and a few dark firs, fantastically entwined with ivy. The large chancel window is of beautifully stained glass, which is supposed to have belonged to Furness abbey, and consists of seven partitions, in three of which is depictured the crucifixion, with the Blessed Virgin on the right, and the beloved disciple on the left of the cross; below which appear a group of monks in their habits, and the abbot in his vestment. In another partition are the figures of St. George and the Dragon, in another St. Catherine with a wheel and sword, the emblems of her martyrdom; and in another two mitred abbots, and two monks in their vestments. Near the top of the middle partition are painted the arms of England and France, and the other parts of the window are filled with pieces of tracery and the arms of several benefactors. Amongst the numerous tablets in the church are several handsome ones of a modern date, especially that in memory of Richard Watson, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, who was interred here in 1816, and who is already noticed at page 270.

The *Church* was formerly only a chapel of ease, under Kendal church, "and in token of subjection the rector pays to this day an annual pension of 13s. 4d. to the vicar of Kendal," being the sum anciently paid to St. Mary's abbey, York. In 1535, it appears to have been a distinct parish, for in that year the rectory is valued in the king's books at £24. 6s. 8d. It was subsequently certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £78. viz., "parsonage house and £30.; compositions, tithes of wool and lamb, and other small tithes £44.; and surplice fees, £4.; for the receiver of the crown rents £1. 13s. 4d.; and to the vicar of Kendal, 13s. 4d." The tithes of the parish have lately been commuted for a yearly rent charge of £87., viz., Undermillbeck £12., Applethwaite £27., Troutbeck £34., and Ambleside below Stock, £14. The advowson continued in the crown till 1568, when it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to William Herbert and John Jenkins, to hold in free soccage as of the manor of East Greenwich. After several conveyances it was purchased by Sir William Fleming, of Rydal, Bart., who bequeathed it to his four daughters, whose heirs present in turn to the rectory, which is now enjoyed by the Rev. Sir Rd. Fleming, Bart. for whom the Rev. Robert Percival Graves, M.A., officiates. The rector has a "prescription of so much a boat, in lieu of all the tithes, of fish caught in the lake, which is divided into twelve fisheries." The parsonage has upwards of forty acres of glebe, reaching from the house to the water side, now let at about £153. per annum. About seventy years ago this house was represented as the only respectable building in the place.

Bowness Free School, for the boys of Undermillbeck and Applethwaite townships, is endowed with about £50. a year, arising from an estate purchased in the early part of the last century, with £200. subscribed by the inhabitants of those townships. The old school was built by another subscription, about the year 1637, and the management of its affairs was afterwards vested in four trustees and ten feoffees. The present school is a handsome building, occupying a pleasant and healthful situation, on an eminence a little east of Bowness. It was erected about thirteen years ago, by the late John Bolton, Esq., of Storr's Hall, who died in 1837, and lies buried in Bowness church yard, where a handsome tablet is raised to his

memory. The schoolmaster also receives the rents of the market house, and of the old school, and likewise a cock penny given by each scholar on Shrove Tuesday. The present master is Mr. James Jackson. For the other charities belonging to this parish, see page 247.

Undermillbeck township comprises also the small hamlets of Cleabarrow, one mile and a half E. by S., Matson-Grand one mile W., and Lindeth one mile and a half S.S.E., with many dispersed seats and farm houses, as will be seen in the subjoined directory. The principal landowners are the Rev. Edw. Staniforth, Storrs hall; Rev. Fletcher Fleming, Rydal Lodge, and Messrs. Thos. Ullock, John Collinson, Thomas Garnett, and Thomas Dixon, the latter of whom owns the estate called Bellman Ground, two miles S.E. of Bowness.

Storr's Hall, which stands in a picturesque situation, on a promontory above the lake was built by Sir John Legard, Bart., but greatly improved by its late owner, John Bolton, Esq. Winster chapelry, as has been stated at page 315, is united with this township. The manor being of the Richmond Fee, like the rest of the parish, is held by the Earl of Lonsdale. Rateable value £4697. 5s.

APPLETHWAITE township comprises the whole of the Windermere lake and a great part of the parish lying north of Bowness, and east of Troutbeck; and the number of handsome villas and farm houses with which it is dotted, impart an agreeable diversity of character to the scenery, and enliven its picturesque appearance.

Birthwaite Abbey, the seat of the Rev. John A. Addison, M.A.; *Elleray*, the seat of W. D. Crewdson, Esq.; *The Wood*, the residence of Miss Jane Yeates; *Ray Rigg*, the residence of Major Rogers; *Calgarth Park*, the residence of Edw. Swinburn, Esq.; *St. Catherine's*, the seat and summer residence of the Earl of Bradford, near to which there was formerly a chapel dedicated to that saint; *The How*, Capt. John Wilson; *Orrest Head*, John Braithwaite, Esq.; and several other handsome villas, are all within this township, and are distant from about a mile and a half to four miles of Bowness. Birthwaite, which is about one and a half miles N.E. from Bowness, is the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere railway, and here is a splendid *Hotel*, denominated the Windermere Hotel, recently erected for the accommodation of visitors and tourists. It commands a delightful view of Windermere, and the magnificent and interesting scenery of a great portion of the lake, district. Near to the hotel is a handsome *chapel*, erected in 1848, at the sole expense of the Rev. J. A. Addison, M.A., the incumbent. It is in the pointed Gothic, or early English style of architecture, with stained glass windows, and is calculated to seat 220 persons. The sittings are all free and unappropriated, and it is floored with encaustic tiles of various designs. This sacred edifice, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was erected at a cost of £1000. and is endowed with a like sum given by a friend of the worthy clergyman by whom it was erected. Mr. Thompson, of Kendal, was the architect.

Calgarth, formerly called *Calfgarth*, was for many generations the principal seat of the ancient family of *Philipson*, who were descended of Philip, a younger son of De Threlwall, of Northumberland, and who settled here about

the middle of the sixteenth century. The hall which they occupied is now the residence of a farmer. In 1789, Dr. Watson, the worthy Bishop of Llandaff, commenced building his beautiful seat, called *Calgarth Park*, which, as has been seen, is now occupied by Edw. Swinburn, Esq.

At Misslett, an estate in this township, belonging to Mrs. Jane Braithwaite, of Kendal, is a burial ground, belonging to the society of Friends, who had also a meeting-house here, now converted into a dwelling. The largest land-owners of Applethwaite township are John Braithwaite, Esq., the Earl of Bradford, L. Watson, Esq., and Captain J. Wilson. To our account of Windermere lake, &c., at pages 56 and 57, we may add that at the time of the commonwealth, Curwen's Island, which now belongs to the Curwens of Workington, was the property of the Philipsons of Crook hall, one of whom possessed such a bold and martial spirit as procured for him the nick-name of "Robin the Devil." His daring exploit of riding into Kendal church on a Sunday, during divine service, in search of Colonel Briggs, is thus mentioned by Sir Walter Scott, in his poem of Rokeby :—

"All eyes upon the gateway hung,
As through the Gothic arch there sprung
A horseman arm'd—at headlong speed—
Sable his cloak, his plume, his steed,
Fire from the flinty floor was spurned,
The vaults unwonted clang returned," &c.

(See also Crook Township at page 298.)

TROUTBECK township and chapelry occupies a picturesque vale, watered by a stream which rises at the foot of High street mountain, and flows southward to Windermere. It comprises a string of hamlets bearing the names of Town end, Town head, High green, Cragg, and High fold, and extends from three to four miles N. by E. of Bowness, and S.E. of Ambleside. Its principal land-owners are L. Watson, S. Tyson, Esqrs., and Mr. Nicholas Wilson, and its rateable value is £1187. 1s. 11d. "The township is divided into three divisions called hundreds, each of which has six hundred cattle-gates, of two acres each, on the extensive common, and had a common bull, constable, and bridge," from which originated the saying, that "Troutbeck has three hundred bulls, three hundred constables, and three hundred bridges." It has now only one constable, nor are his labours excessively onerous.

The *chapel*, which stands near the centre of the township, is a neat edifice with a square tower and one bell, and is capable of seating about one hundred and sixty hearers. It was consecrated by the name of Jesus Chapel, by Bishop Downham, in 1562, for the use of the inhabitants of Troutbeck and Applethwaite, and was thoroughly repaired in 1828. The curacy is in the gift of the rector of Windermere and incumbency of the Rev. William Sewell. In 1747, 1756, and 1773, its ancient revenue was augmented with certain sums of Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £600. which, with £200. given by the Countess Dowager Gower, was laid out in the purchase of two estates in Yorkshire; one in Dent, and the other at Marthwaite Foot, near Sedbergh. In 1826, the living was again augmented with £400. more from Queen Anne's Bounty, and previously with various

various donations amounting to £75. vested in the Ambleside turnpike, so that the benefice is now worth about £50. per annum. The *school* was built in 1639, out of a fund raised amongst the inhabitants for the curate and schoolmaster. It possesses a small endowment, arising from the interest of various gifts.

At Troutbeck there was formerly an extensive park, which was disparked and divided amongst the inhabitants several centuries ago. In the new park, which is an estate of two thousand acres, is an abundance of blue slate. It was given by Charles I. to Huddlestone Philipson, of Crook, for his services in the civil wars. This grant was confirmed to his son, Christopher Philipson, who afterwards received the honour of knighthood. From an elevation in this township, called *Gallow hill*, it would appear that the Steward of this manor under the crown formerly exercised a jurisdiction over capital offences. *Spying How* and *Woundale Raise* are supposed to be British sepulchres, but the heap of stones at the former was removed by the inhabitants about one hundred and sixty years since, and used in the erection of their fence walls. Hugh Hird, the *Troutbeck Giant*, is said to have been a man of wonderful strength and appetite. There is a tradition that at the building of Kentmere hall, he lifted a beam which ten men tried in vain to move; and, when sent by Lord Dacre with a message to the King, he astonished the royal household by eating up a whole sheep to his dinner, having previously ordered it to be cooked for him under the name of "the sunny side of a wether."

From the elevated parts of the road near Troutbeck bridge are obtained splendid views of the following mountains, viz.: Coniston Old Man, Tilberthwaite Fell, Wrynose, Great Cove, Scawfell Pikes, Bow Fell, Great Gavel, Langdale Pikes, Loughrigg Fell, and Fairfield; and at *Kirkstone*, in this township, is the highest inhabited house in England.

(For Ambleside-below-Stocks, see Ambleside.)

WINDERMERE PARISH DIRECTORY.

UNDERMILLBECK TOWNSHIP, (INCLUDING BOWNESS.)

Postmaster, Mr. Wm. Bownass, *Royal Hotel*. Letters arrive from all parts by the Kendal and Windermere Railway, at 8-30 A.M., and are dispatched at 4-0 P.M.

MISCELLANY,

Ashburner, George, gent.
Atkinson, Wilson, beer house.
Aufrere, George Anthony, Esq. Burneside.
Barton, Miss.
Beaufoy, Mark, gent.
Bellasis, Mrs. Charlotte, Holly hill.
Benson, Mrs. Sarah.
Birkett, Mrs. Mary.
Brockbank, Agnes, beer house.
Bryans, James Esq., J. P., Belfield.
Butcher, Mrs. Alice.
Collinson, John, gent. Brantfell.
Cornthwaite, Samuel, artist.
De Sternbergh, Baroness, Belfield.
Dixon, Thos. land agent for Miss Latham, Bellman ground.
Fisher, James, fishing tackle maker.
Garnett, Thomas, gent. High mill.
Gaskarth, John, gent. Watson ground.
Gibson, Henry G. gent.
Graves, Rev. Robert Percival, A.M. incumbent curate, Rectory.

Greaves, Mrs. Ferney green.
Gregg, George, carrier to Kendal, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
Harrison, Jonathan, beer house.
Hiley, Matthew, organist.
Jackson, James, schoolmaster.
Mattix, Thomas, captain of the steam packet
Kirkbride, William, beer house.
Medcalfe, Miss Ann.
Merriman, Rev. Wm. Henry, Lake cottage.
M'Dougall, Mrs. Helen, North view.
Myers, Miss.
Pasley, Sir Thomas S., The Craig.
Paterson, Christopher, gent.
Robinson, Ann, dealer in glass, &c.
Sewell, Mrs. Mary.
Stringer, Henry W. chemist and druggist.
Stringer, John, police officer.
Stokes, Mrs. Margaret.
Suart, William, parish clerk and auctioneer.
Staniforth, Rev. Thomas, Storrs hall.
Ullock Thomas, Esq.
Waters, George, ironmonger, tinman and brazier.
Watson, Miss Elizabeth, Mylbeck cottage.
Wood, Joseph, temperance coffee house.
Wright, Miss Sarah.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Attorneys.

Gardener, Geo. Harrison.
Pickthall, William.
Taylor, John Hurst, & agent for the Imperial (Fire) and National (Life) Insurance Companies.

Basket Makers.

Eccles, Thomas.
Suart, John.
Suart, James Noble.

Blacksmiths.

Dobson, William.
Robinson, William.
Wilson, Isaac Lindeth.

Boat Builders.

Balmer, John.
Barrow, James.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Campbell, William.
Eccles, Charles.
Martin, John.
Robinson, Robert.

Grocers.

Atkinson, John.
Crosthwaite, Jno. (& confectioner.)
Forrest, Robt.
Gregg, Reginald.
Rigg, Mary.
Ruebottom, Margaret.

Hotels, Inns, & Taverns.

Crown Hotel, Thos. Cloudsdale, and posting house.
Stag's Head, Jas. Martin.
Ullock's Royal Hotel, Wm. Bowness, and posting house
Windermere Hotel, Richard Rigg, Birthwaite.
Wild Boar Inn, William Hutchinson, Gilpin bridge.

Joiners.

Balmer, Michael.
Barrow, Rt. (& cabinet mkr.)
Battersby, Thos.
Brownrigg, John, (& cabinet maker.)
Crosthwaite, Joseph.
Wildman and Holme, (and cabinet makers.)

Land Agents.

Garnett, E. (for Earl of Bradford and L. Watson.)
Logan, Robt.

Linen & Woollen Drapers

Atkinson, John.
Forrest, Robert.

Lodgings.

Atkinson, Jas.
Balmer, Michl.
Barrow, Roger.
Crosthwaite, Joseph.
Fisher, Jas. Bell house.
Ladyman, George.
Lupton, Robt.
Scott, Jas.
Stringer, John.
Swainson, Wm.
Sumpton, Robt.
Wood, Joseph.

Dress Makers.

Long, Agnes.
Wildman, Eleanor.

Painters & Glaziers.

Balmer, Wilson.
Dickinson, Robt.
Greenall, John, (& plumber.)
Kendall, Geo.

Saddler.

Atkinson, James.

Stonemasons.

Pattinson, Abraham, (and builder.)
Robinson, Wm.

Surgeons.

Clowes, Frederick.
Holme, Wm.
Paisley, John F., M.D. (and hydropathic doctor.)

Schools.

Free Grammar School, Jas. Jackson.
Ladyman, Geo.

Tailors.

Burton, Thos.
Huddleston, Jas. (and draper and circulating library.)
Robinson, Thos.
Swainson, Wm.

Farmers.

Marked § are Owners.

§Benson, Robt. Lickbarrow.
§Benson, Agnes, Bellman houses.
Brockbank, Wm. Lowhouse.

§Collinson, Isaac, Cleabarrow
Collinson, Ann, Cleabarrow.
§Elleray, John, Heathwaite.
§Elleray, Geo. Heathwaite.
Fleming, John, Michael land
Hartley, Wm.
Harrison, Wm.
Hutchinson, Wm. Gilpin mill
Leak, Jas. Brantfell.
Longmire, Robt. (& butcher) Lickbarrow.
Martindale, Wm. Barker knott
Plizacklea, John, Low Lindeth.
Richardson, Thos. Helm.
Robinson, Wm.
Robinson, Wm. Lindeth.
Robinson, Henry, Hagg house
§Suart, Wm. sen.
Taylor, Saml.
§Wood, Jas.

Coaches from Windermere Railway Station, to Keswick, Cockermouth, Hawkshead, &c. daily.

APPLETHWAITE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Birthwaite; and* 2, *at Troutbeck Bridge.*

1 Addison, Rev. John, A.M. Birthwaite abbey.
Benson, John, boot and shoe maker, Crosses.
Bradford, Earlof, St. Catharines
1 Bryans, Rev. Wm. Birthwaite house.
Braithwaite, Jno. Esq. Orrest head.
Crewdson, Wm. Dilworth, Elleray.
Curwen, Hy. Esq. Belle Isle.
2 Fell, R. H. bobbin manfr.
1 Grisdale, Geo. boot & shoem
Harrison, Wm. stone mason, Knotts.
2 Holme, Ed. blacksmith.
1 Huddart, Isaac, gardner & seedsman.
Jenkinson, Mr. Thos. High Borrans.
Johnson, Thos. stone mason.
Longmire, Mrs. Anne, Longmire.
1 Rigg, Rd. vict. Windermere hotel (& posting house.)
Rogers, Major, Cas. Ray rigg
2 Sinkinson, Anty. shopkeeper
1 Sheldon, Wm. station mastr Birthwaite.
Storey, John, corn miller, and stone mason, Limfit mill.
Swinburn, Edwd. Esq. Calgarth park.
2 Theobald, Susan, shopkpr.
2 Tyson, Henry, vict. Sun.
Wilson, Capt. John, R.N. the Howe.
Yeates, Miss Jane, the Wood

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

Abbot, John, Latter rigg.
•Barrow, Roger, Grove.
•Benson, John, Crosses.
Benson, Wm. Law Longmire
•Brown, Thos. Hall head.
•Brown, Benj. Boot.
•Brown, John, Thick holme.
Denny, Robt. High Common.
Dixon, Thos. Misslett.
•Fell, George, High common mon.
Grisdale, John, Black moss.
Grisdale, Jph. Orrest head.
Holme, Robt. Heaning.
Hutchinson, Isaac, High com.
Jenkinson, Thos. Far Orrest.
Longmire, Jas. Bane rigg.
Longmire, Jas. Far Orrest.
•Longmire, John, Longmire.
Mashiter, John and Thomas, Calgarth park.
Moore, Betty, Low Borrans.
Parrington, Jno. Dromer style
Story, John, Limefit.
Todd, John, Long Green hd.
Todd, Jas. High orra ns.
Warriner, Wm. near Orrest.
Wilson, Robt. Miller Ground
Wilson, John.

TROUTBECK TOWNSHIP.

Banks, Jane, vict. Travellers Rest, Kirkstone.
Brownrigg, Geo. joiner.
Braithwaite, Eliza, schoolmistress.
Greene, Jas. vict. Mortal Man
Hayton, George, joiner.
Harrison, Thos. school master and chapel clerk.
Lancaster, Thos. shoemaker.
Lancaster, Henry, shoemaker
Mackereth, Benson, vict. Queen's head.
Pearson, Mrs. Briary cottage.
Rigg, Geo. blacksmith.
Sewell, Rev. Wm. incumbent
Taylor, S. Esq. Hebbits home
Watson, Lewthwaite, Esq. Eccle rigg.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

•Benson, Wm. Coat syke.
•Benson, Thos. High green.
•Birkett, Forrest, Low house.
•Birkett, Wm. Town head.
•Birkett, Jas. Middle rigg.
•Birkett, Thos. Town end.
Birkett, Wm. Town head.
Bolton, Mary.
•Brown, Lucy.
Brown, Richd. Low wood.
Brown, Harrison, Dummer head.
Braithwaite, Jas. Town foot.
•Dawson, Jas. Craig.
Fleming, John, Eccle rigg.
Forrest, Matthew, Scail gill.
Hayton, Jane, Town head.
Mounsey, Wm. and registrar of births, deaths, & marriages for Ambleside district.
Mounsey, Margaret, Craig.
Poole, Abraham, Beck side.
•Poole, Abraham, Slake foot.
Thompson, Edmund, Beck park
•Storey, Thos. High green.
Stainton, Thos. Town head.
•Wilson, Nicholas, Town end

LONSDALE WARD.

THIS is the smallest of the four wards into which Westmorland is divided, for although it is fourteen miles in length, its greatest breadth at the south end is only about eight miles, and its average width for seven miles is not more than one mile and a half. It is an angular district terminating at the north in a spiral point, and is watered throughout its whole length by the river Lune, which is formed by the union of two streams at Tebay, and which gives name not only to this ward, but also to one of the hundreds of Lancashire, which bounds Lonsdale Ward on the south, as Yorkshire does on the east, and Kendal Ward on the north and west. It contains the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, the greater part of Burton-in-Kendal parish, and the township of Dillicar in Grayrigg chapelry and Kendal parish. The soil is generally a rich light hazelly mould, which produces excellent crops of corn, grass, and vegetables. It forms part of the *Deanery* of *Lonsdale*, in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, and Diocese of Chester, and supports the following twenty-one *Bridges*, viz.: Barbon, Beckfoot-at-Smithy, Blea beck, Blind beck, Casterton, Crook-o'-Lune, Hodge, the two Keastwicks, Killington, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Lincoln's Inn, Lupton Mill, Middleton Hall, two named Newbridge, Spital, Stockdale High, Stockdale Low, Tarn Close, and Tosca.

CHARITIES IN LONSDALE WARD.

As abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports. See also Histories of the Parishes, Townships, &c.

Date. Donors and Amount of Gifts.	*To what Places & purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.* £.	s.	d.
1657 John Hutton,	*Burton Parish*, poor,	3	0	0
1754 Various gifts,	grammar school,	27	7	0
1795 John Parkinson, 800*l.*	Burton & Holme twps. school & poor,	31	9	0
1794 John Lucas, 12*l.*	for a sermon annually,	0	10	0
Poor stock, 40*l.* & John Lucas, 5*l.*	Burton township, poor,	1	17	6
1676 By subscription, (land)	Preston Patrick, school,	12	12	0
Poor's Parrock,	Do. poor,	1	0	0
1720 Wm. Storey and another, 15*l.*	Do. poor,	0	15	0
1793 John Lucas, 70*l.*	Holm township, bread for poor,	3	0	0
1794 Burrow's and Smallshaw's gifts, 20*l.*	Do. poor,	0	16	8
1582 Mr. Godshalfe and others,	*Kirkby-Lonsdale Parish*, grammar school, also partially entitled to ten exhibitions,	49	14	0
Wilson's, Jagger's, & Bland's gifts, £260.	Kirkby-Lonsdale twp. poor,	12	18	0
1676 Casterton rent charge,	Do. poor,	2	0	0
1738 Leck estate, incl. Borrett's gifts, &c.	Do. poor,	5	0	0
1756 Eliz. Redman, 50*l.*	Do. bibles, &c.	2	0	0
1802 Richard Preston, 100*l.*	Do. poor,	5	4	4
1721 John Garnett (land)	Barbon township, poor	7	0	0
1737 Tarndale's close (purchase for the poor)	Do. poor,	8	0	0

			£.	s.	d.
1741	Poor's rent,	Barbon township, poor,	0	9	0
1758	Margaret Hadwen, 10*l.*	Do. poor,	0	9	0
1646	Poor's land,	Casterton township,	11	9	3
	Wm. Walker,	Firbank township, poor,	0	10	0
	Poor stock, 37*l.*	Do. poor,	1	17	0
1773	Thomas Chamney, 100*l.*	Hutton Roof township, school,	11	0	0
	Poor's land,	Do. poor,	5	0	0
1670	Various gifts, £82*l.* and land,	Killington township, school,	7	19	4
	T. Hebblethwaite, (15a. at Firbank)	Do. poor,	26	10	0
	Poorhouse field, 3½ acres,	Do. poor,	7	0	0
	Wm. Walker, (rent)	Do. poor,	2	0	0
1771	Poor stock, &c.	Do. poor,	3	7	0
1810	Rd. Richardson, 20*l.*	Do. poor,	1	0	0
1712	James Moor,	Lupton and Mansergh, poor,	0	15	0
1750	Various gifts,	Middleton township, school,	9	4	0
1670	John Moore, 60*l.* (land)	Do. curate, school, & poor,	7	10	0
	John Bambridge, 10*l.*	Do. bibles, &c.	0	10	0
1712	John Bayley, 3 acres,	Do. poor,	5	10	0
1721	J. J. & M. Hadwen, 10*l.* each,	Do. poor,	1	10	0
	Poor's land,	Do. poor,	8	0	0
1762	Giles Moore, 40*l.*	Do. school, poor, and apprentice fees,	2	0	0
		Total..... £	287	0	1

BURTON-IN-KENDAL PARISH

COMPRISES a long narrow and irregularly formed tract of country, lying in two of the Westmorland Wards, and in the Hundred of South Lonsdale, in Lancashire. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the south by that of Warton, in Lancashire, on the north by the parish of Kendal, and on the west by those of Beetham and Heversham, and is divided into the four townships of Burton, Dalton, Preston Patrick, and Holme. Its population in 1801 amounted to 1182; in 1811, 1330; in 1821, 1642; in 1831, to about 2000; and in 1841, to 2387, and the estimated value of the lands and buildings in 1815, was £9690.

Holmescales, a hamlet in Old Hutton township, belongs ecclesiastically to Burton parish.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL is a clean and well-built market town, occupying a pleasant and salubrious situation eleven miles S. of Kendal; seven miles W. by S. of Kirkby-Lonsdale; eleven miles N. by E. of Lancaster; and 251 N.W. by N. from London. The market place is a large area, lined with good houses and shops, and having in the centre a handsome stone cross. Although its present general appearance is that of a modern country town, yet some of its buildings attest that it is a place of considerable antiquity. The market, which is held on Tuesday, was established in 1661, and in the course of the next century had become the most extensive corn market in the county, the chief part of which was brought hither by the farmers of North Lancashire, from whom it was purchased by the Kendal, Sedbergh, and Kirkby-Lonsdale corn dealers; but shortly after the opening of the Kendal and Lancaster canal, in 1819,

the market began to decline, and is now of very small importance. Two annual fairs were also established here in 1661, one on the 23rd of April, and the other on Whitsun Monday, the latter of which in 1829, was described as more a mart of pleasure than of traffic, "though," says that writer, "a few cattle are brought for sale, and a number of farm servants stand to get the straws taken out of their mouths, or in other words to get hired." Of late years the increased facility of transit by railway, and the consequent partially desertion of the two Kendal and Lancaster turnpike roads, which pass through Burton, has nearly annihilated the trade of the town. The salubrity of the climate has, however, induced many respectable families to select it as an eligible place of residence.

The *church*, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient Gothic edifice, with a square tower and six bells. The interior consists of a chancel, nave, side aisles, and two chapels, or burial places, belonging to Dalton and Preston Halls. It was thoroughly repaired and restored in 1844, at a cost of £500. The pulpit and reading desk are of oak, curiously carved, and dated 1607. On the chapel belonging to Preston Hall is the following inscription:—*Gloria in excelsis, Deo J.F.F.*, 1634; and inside Dalton Hall chapel is the following:—*Soli Deo Gloria, P.S. Fundator*, 1628.

This church, with many others, was given by Ivo de Talebois, the first Baron of Kendal, to St. Mary's abbey, in York, and was confirmed to that sacred institution by his successor, Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, about the year 1200. In 1460, the vicar's revenue was £20. a year, arising from a house and garden and a close called Kirk Butts, "with all small tithes, oblations, and mortuaries," but out of this income he had to repair the chancel, find candles, and pay £10. 3s. 4d. to the monastery. After the dissolution, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Lincoln and Christopher Gough, Esq., "with reservation of a rent to the crown of £9. 7s. 8d.; to the schoolmaster of Kendal, £9. 6s. 8d.; to the curate of Hugill, £3. 6s. 8d, and to the Bishop of Chester, £2." The great tithes afterwards belonged to the Prestons, of Preston Patrick, whose two heiresses carried them in marriage, about the middle of the 17th century, to the Lords Montgomery and Clifford; the former having for his share the tithes of Burton, Holme, and Dalton, which were subsequently purchased by Colonel Charteris, of Hornby castle; and the latter having the tithes of Preston Patrick and Holmscales, which, about the year 1770, were sold to Mrs. Gibson, of Lancaster.

The advowson of the vicarage passed through several families, one of whom sold it to Thomas Hutton, of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and Jeffrey Tenant, of Bentham, Yorkshire. It afterwards passed with the heiress of the Hutton family to John Johnstone, Esq, and was next possessed by the Rev. Charles Simeon, whose trustees are now the patrons. The Rev. Robert Morewood, M.A., is the present incumbent, inducted in 1842.

The *Vicarage* is valued in the King's books at £15. 17s. 3½d., and was certified at £31. 6s. 8d., in 1725, in which year it received an augmentation of £200. from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. from the executrix of Lady Moyer, and other donors, which sums were laid out in the purchase of a house and estate for the vicar; the ancient house and glebe

called Kirk-Butts, having been seized by one of the lords of the manor. In 1772, it was augmented with an estate at Yealand Conyers, in Lancashire, purchased with £400., viz.: £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, £100. given by the Rev. John Hutton, then vicar, and £100. given by the Countess Dowager Gower. On the enclosure of the commons in 1815, the tithes of the parish were commuted for an allotment of 55A. 0R. 20P., for Burton; 48 acres, for Holme; 58A. 1R., for Dalton; and the sum of £1,400. for Preston Patrick; and £420, for Holmscales. The *Vicarage house* is a neat building, erected in 1844, and commands a beautiful prospect. It stands on a gentle eminence, at the end of an avenue, and is dotted with thirty-six fine lime trees, planted about 120 years ago.

The *National School*, which was erected by subscription in 1817, on land given by John Hutton, Esq., ancestor of one of the late vicars, is now conducted by Mr. William B. Carter; but the Grammar School which once possessed a considerable endowment, has not been in existence for several years.

(For the other charities belonging to this parish, see page 340.*)*

The *manor of Burton* is chiefly of the Marquis division of the ancient Barony of Kendal, and is held of the crown by a yearly quit-rent of £1. 11s., paid to the Earl of Lonsdale as lessee. It is called Bortun in the Domesday book, and, at the time of the conquest, belonged to one Torsin, but in 1190, was in the possession of the crown. It was soon after granted to the de Burtons, but on the failure of the heirs male of the house of Burton, about the year 1320, it was carried in marriage by an heiress to Sir Thomas de Betham, of Beetham Hall, by whose posterity it was held till the close of the 15th century, when it was carried in marriage by Anne de Betham to Sir Robert Middleton, of Leighton, and by a co-heiress of that house to the Oldfields, of Cheshire. It was afterwards purchased by Thomas Benison, Esq., of Hornby, in whose family it continued till 1770, when it was sold to T. Pearson, Esq., who was succeeded in 1782 by Miss Pearson, and in 1790 by W. Atkinson, Esq., husband of Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, the present owner, who came into possession in 1826, as tenant for life under the will of her husband, and who holds a Court Baron on Whit-Monday and Martinmas-day, at the Green Dragon, for the admission of the customary tenants, and for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. She is also the principal land-owner of this township, which is rated at £3240. Petty sessions are held here every alternate Tuesday, when George Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, and Edmund Hornby, Esq., of Dalton Hall, are generally on the bench. Mr. Edward Hutton, solicitor, of Milnthorp, is clerk to the magistrates. A *Friendly Society* was established here in 1827, and here are also lodges of Oddfellows, Mechanics, &c.

In 1777, the inhabitants expended "some hundreds of pounds" in draining a large tract of marshy and mossy ground on the west side of the town, the main drain being "between two and three miles long, four yards broad, and two yards deep." Under the soil "is a bed of whitish earth, which is neither sand, nor clay, nor marl, and yet in some respects resembles each of

them. It every where abounds with shells of the snail and periwinkle kind, and such as appear sometimes in limestone and marble." Trunks of large oak and fir trees were found imbedded in the moss. *Heron-sike* is a small hamlet, in this township, half a mile S. of Burton.

Clawthorp, or *Clawthrop*, as it is generally pronounced, is a small hamlet in this township, one mile N.N.E. of the town, and about the same distance S.S.E. of *Farlton Knott*, a beautiful limestone mountain, said to resemble much in form the rock of Gibraltar. On the edge of another mountain, nearer to Burton, is a natural curiosity called *Cawthorp-Clints*, or *Curwen Woodkins*. It consists of a large plain of naked limestone rock, a little inclined to the horizon, and deeply rent with a number of fissures, six, eight, or ten inches in width, which could only have been formed by the ebbing of copious waters, and, there being in the neighbourhood several limestone plains, with a surface of similar lineaments, shews that the dry lands were once submerged in the great deeps, that the ocean has gone down from the hills, and left records of the several stages of a constructive process, which furrowed the earth's surface.

Adjoining the township of Burton, but in the county of Lancaster, is a place called Hilderstone, the residence of Mr. John Backhouse, where many of his forefathers have been interred.

DALTON township, which is one mile E. by S. of Burton, is in the hundred of South Lonsdale, in Lancashire. It is rated at £1,814. The principal landowners are Mrs. Atkinson, and Edmund Hornby, Esq., who is also lord of the manor, and resides at *Dalton Hall*, a splendid mansion, about one mile of Burton. He has been for thirty years chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and was High Sheriff for Lancashire, in 1829.

HOLME is a large village, township, and chapelry, on the Lancaster and Kendal canal, two miles N. by W. of Burton. Here is a large flax mill, with a coarse linen and sacking manufactory, at which upwards of 500 hands are employed. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the county, and has been for many years carried on by Messrs. Waithman and Co. Near to the factory is a small Catholic chapel, erected by a gentleman of Yealand, in 1848, in which the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Catholic priest, of Yealand, reads prayers, and gives instruction on every Sunday afternoon.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the *manor*, was part of the possession of Torsin, but was afterwards the property of the crown. It was granted by Richard I. to Gilbert, the seventh Baron of Kendal, who granted it to Thomas, son of Gospatrick, to whose son Patrick, it was confirmed by William de Lancastre. It was subsequently possessed by the Tunsdals and Prestons, and in 1717, was conveyed, with other adjacent manors, to the family of Charteris, but has since been purchased by the Wilsons, of Dallam Tower. "*Holme Park*, almost three miles in circumference, was, in Sir Thomas Preston's time, well stocked with deer."

The *chapel*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a remarkably neat building situated in the village, and was erected by subscription in 1839, at about £500. In 1845, it was endowed by the ecclesiastical commissioners with

£107. a year, and is a curacy in the patronage of the vicar of Burton, and incumbency of the Rev. Samuel Moon. The parsonage house, which is a comfortable dwelling contiguous to the chapel, was erected in the same year.

The *school* was built in 1840, by subscription, and a grant of £20. from the National Society, and is partly supported by voluntary contributions. Mr. William Troughton is the present master.

PRESTON PATRICK is a large township and chapelry, containing the small hamlets of Gatebeck, Goose Green, Millness, and Nook, with a number of dispersed dwellings extending from four to six miles N. by E. of Burton, on the E. side of the river Belo. Its rateable value is £2,600. 1s. 2d., and the largest owners of the soil are the Earl of Lonsdale, John Wakefield, Esq., Alderman Thompson, M.P., William Talbot, and John Yeates Thexton, Esqs., Rev. Geo. Cartmel, and Mrs. Atkinson.

The *chapel* is a neat Gothic structure, situated on an acclivity, in the centre of what was formerly a large park. It is supposed to be dedicated to St. Gregory, and was endowed with parochial privileges in 1781, but there seems to have been a chapel in this township, in the early part of the 12th century. The curacy is in the gift of the inhabitants, who pay chapel salary, which is collected yearly on the 21st September, and is now enjoyed by the Rev. J. Hebdon. It is worth £67. 14s. 4d. per annum. In 1722, this chapel was augmented with an estate at Nook, purchased with £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £240. given by James Graham, Esq., Sir John Mawson, and the inhabitants. It was also augmented in 1773, with fifteen acres of land at Houghgill, in Yorkshire, purchased with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by the Countess Dowager Gower; and in 1810, with 2A. 3R. 15P. of land at Bentham, in Yorkshire, purchased with £200. more of Queen Anne's Bounty. The ancient salary of £3. 6s. 8d. is paid out of the tenements in the chapelry. In the chapel yard is a venerable yew tree, which, even in 1692, was described by Mr. Machel, as "being very old and decayed." This patriarchial tree has probably withstood the blasts of 400 winters.

The *school* was built by subscription about the year 1780, and, at the enclosure of the commons in 1814, was endowed with an allotment of twenty acres, now let for £9. 15s. The chapel wardens and overseers are the trustees.

The *abbey*, which was founded here in the 12th century, by Thomas, son of Gospatrick, and which he endowed with lands and various privileges, was soon after removed by its founder to Shap, as has been seen at page 238. The *manor* of Preston Patrick, like Bampton Patrick, is supposed to have received the latter part of its name from *Patrick de Culwen*, a descendant of *Ivo de Talebois*, first Baron of Kendal, and the great ancestor of the *Curwens* of Workington. *Preston* is a corruption of Priest Town, and the manor was long held by a family of its own name, several of whom were knights and baronets. It was sold in the 18th century to the Charteris family, of Hornby castle, one of whom, in 1773, enfranchised the tenants for the sum of £5,130. The Earl of Lonsdale is now lord of the manor, and owner of

the Preston hall estate, occupied by a farmer. Preston park was formerly well stocked with fallow deer. There are several handsome villas in this township, amongst which are *Lune House*, Wm. Talbot, Esq.; *Long Croft*, Miss Talbot, and *Challen Hall*, the property of John Wakefield, Esq.

This hall was rebuilt in 1770, by Mr. Robt. Dickinson, and was anciently called Chanon hall, from the canons of the abbey, to whom it is supposed to have belonged. At Park End is a bobbin mill, and in the township are extensive *bleach works*, and two corn mills.

BURTON PARISH DIRECTORY.

BURTON TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, Mr. Thos. Rawllinshaw, postmaster. Letters arrive per rail from the South at 6-32 A.M., and are dispatched at 6-15 P.M.; arrive from the North at 6-45 A.M., and are dispatched at 6-0 P.M.

Marked 1, *reside at Clawthorp.*

Abbotson, Robert, surgeon.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Atkinson, Mrs. Sarah, Burton House.
Backhouse, John, gent. Hilderstone, Yealand.
Briggs, Christiana, vict. Green Dragon.
Briggs, Edward, grocer.
Briggs, Thomas, butcher
Bournie, Jessy, schoolmistress
Bowman, Wm. boot & shoemaker.
Briscow, Geo. gent.
Burrow, Henry, shopkeeper.
Carter, Wm. schoolmaster.
Carden, Jph. gent. Mansion house.
Clark, James, shoemaker.
Clough, Mrs. Betty.
Cragg, Ed. vict. Royal Oak.
Cragg, Edward, shopkeeper.
Dawson, Thos. wharfinger.
Dickinson, Hannah, draper.
Fearenside, John, solicitor.
Garth, Mrs. Mercy.
Gray, Miss Alice.
Hebblethwaite, John, vict. Blue bell.
Hodgson, Robt. vict. King's Arms, and posting house.
Howe, Rd. painter, plumber, gilder, and artist.
Hunter, John, saddler.
Ireland, Edward, shopkeeper.
Jackson, Wm. boot and shoemaker.
Jackson, John, grocer and nailor.
Jarman, James, joiner.
Jones, Jacob, plumber.
Kelly, Mrgt. vict. Cross Keys
Lewthwaite, Thos. tanner.
Mason, Dorothy, shopkeeper.
M'Lane, David, P. surgeon.
Morland, John, blacksmith.
Morland, George, blacksmith
Moorwood, Rev. Robt. vicar.
Pilcher, Miss Margaret.
Rawllinshaw, Thos. grocer & druggist.
Reader, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Robinson, James, shopkeeper
Simpson, Mary and Hannah, bonnet makers.
Taylor, Wm. gent. Burton h.
Thompson, Nancy, bread bkr.
Turner, Jane, shopkeeper.
Walling, Parker, tollgate kpr.
Wilkinson, Robt. beer house.
Wilson, John, tailor & draper
Wilson, John, shopkeeper.

Farmers.

Armer, John, Stephen green.
1 Atkinson, Mary, Clawthorp hall.
1 Clark, Rd. Oak wood.
1 Cornthwaite, John.
1 Garnett, Jno. Sandy gap.
Hogarth, Thos. (and carrier.)
1 Morris, John.
Mount, John, Barker house.
Proctor, Edward Rolland, & veterinary surgeon, New mill.

Carriers.

Thomas Hogarth, to Kendal Saturdays, and Lancaster, Wednesdays; Jno. Robinson, to Kendal, Fridays, and Lancaster, Saturdays.

Omnibus from the Railway Station daily to Kirkby-Lonsdale.

DALTON TOWNSHIP. *(In Lancashire.)*

Cock, John, miller, Coat green mill.
Hornby, Edmd. Esq. Dalton hall.

Farmers.

Beck, Jno. Low Henridding.
Carr, Agnes, Dalton hall.
Garth, John, Dearslet.
Jackson, Richard.
Johnson, Robt. Care holme.
Mattinson, John, Craig house
Middleborough, Margaret.
Robinson, Matt. Henridding.
Stephenson, Thos. Crow trees
Wilson, James.

HOLME TOWNSHIP.

Clark, Thos. blacksmith.
Cotham, Mrs. Elizabeth, Carron woods.
Crosby, Jno. draper & grocer
Davison, Jno. joiner & buildr
Forrester, John, foreman, Holme mill.
Robinson, Th. vt. Commercial
Taylor, Rd. stone mason.
Troughton, John grocer and draper.
Lamb, Lieut. Jas. Thos. R.N. Brook house.
Waithman & Co. flax spinners and coarse linen and sacking manufacturers, Holme mill.
Wilson, Wm. beer house.
Wilson, Benj. B. surgeon.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Clark, George.
Cornthwaite, Michael.
Crosby, Joseph B.
*Crosby, James.
Crenels, Thomas.
Baines, Thomas.
Davison, William.
Holmes, Thos. Holme mill.
Hird, Edward.
Ionson, Thomas & Richard.
Legget, Edward.
Newby, Nathan.
Postlethwaite, Isaac, Holme park.
Sutton, Robert.

PRESTON PATRICK TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Gate Beck;* 2, *at Goose Green;* 3, *at Millness; and* 4, *at Nook.*

Atkinson, Mrs. Eliz. Moss side.
1 Foster, John, manager of the spinning department, Bleach works.
4 Hebdon, Rev. J. Parsonage
4 Lewthwaite, Jph. boot and shoemaker.
4 Metcalf, Anthony, victuallr Nook tavern.
3 Scott, John, tailor & draper
3 Scott, Mr. Robert.
4 Stainton, Jas. blacksmith.
Talbot, Miss Margaret, Long croft.
Talbot, Wm. Esq. Lane house
1 Taylor, Wm. manager of Bleach Works.
1 Waithman & Co. bleachers and spinners.
Wakefield, John, Esq.
Yeats, Samuel, schoolmaster, School green.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Airey, Jno. Springfield cottag
Armitstead, Jas. Audlands.
Atkinson, John, Silfield.
Beck, John, & bobbin mnftr. Park end.
Brown, Thomas, Birks.
Clark, Thos. Wilson house.
Denny, Lawrence, Far audland.
Dodgson, Ed. Challen hall.
Frear, Edmund, and miller, Kaker mill.
*Garnett, Thomas, West view
Gibson, John, High Bracken hall.
1 Gibson, Leonard.
2 *Gibson, Robert.
Graham, Arthur, Audlands.
Hayhurst, John, (and miller.)
Hodgson, John.
Howson, John, Elm tree.
Lindsey, John, Barking house
Mashiter, Ann, Spout house.
*Metcalf, Jonathan.
*Park, George, Silfield.
Park, George, Warth.
4 Parker, William.
Parker, Robt. Warth sudden.
Parker, Rowland, Moss end.
Pattinson, Matthew D. Hall.
Ratcliff, John, Cams gill.
*Robinson, John.
Robinson, Thomas.
Rowlinson, John, Silfield.
Scott, Thomas, Preston hall.
Theobalds, Edm. New valley
Whitehead, Thomas, Black yeates.
2 Wilkinson, William.
Woodhouse, Thomas, Low Bracken hall.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded by Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the parishes of Burton and Kendal, and comprises the greater part of Lonsdale Ward, being about ten miles in length and from four to six in breadth. It is a picturesque and highly interesting district, intersected by the Lune, which here assumes the character of a fine river, and flows through a fruitful and well-cultivated valley. It is divided into the following nine townships, viz.:—Barbon, Casterton, Firbank, Hutton Roof, Killington, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Lupton, Mansergh, and Middleton, of which seven are chapelries; and its population in 1801, was 3061; in 1811, 3235; in 1821, 3669; in 1831, 3949; and in 1841, 4178. The estimated annual value of the property within its boundaries is about £30,000.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE is a handsome market town, pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Lune, five miles E. by N. of Burton, fifteen miles N.N.E. of Lancaster, eleven miles S. by W. of Sedbergh, twenty-four miles S.S.W. of Kirkby-Stephen, thirteen miles S.E. by S. of Kendal, and 245 miles N.N.W. of London, lying on the verge of Lancashire and within a few miles of Yorkshire. Its name signifies the *church town in the valley upon the Lon*, and its antiquity may be inferred from its having had a charter for a market and fair as early as the year 1227, the former weekly on Thursday, and the latter on the eve, day, and morrow, of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin. The market is still held weekly on Thursday, and is tolerably well supplied with provisions, &c.

Fire Fairs are held here annually, viz., on Maundy Thursday, Holy Thursday, and that day three weeks, 5th of October, and 21st of December. The new market place is a spacious square, formed in 1823. The ancient market cross stands in the Little Market place, now devoted to the sale of fish and fuel. Most of the houses in the town have been rebuilt within the last sixty years, and are designed with good taste; and the streets are clean and well paved. The walks in the vicinity of this town are truly delightful, and the fine hanging gardens and luxuriant plantations by which it is surrounded, contrast well with the white walls and blue roofs of the houses, throwing over the whole scene a pleasing and cheerful aspect. Until the last few years a carpet and blanket manufactory was carried on here, and gave employment to several of the inhabitants, many of whom were also employed in weaving coarse linen cloth, ginghams, and calicoes.

The *bridge*, which crosses the Lune, about a quarter of a mile east of the town, is very old, and for its curious workmanship, exceeds, perhaps, any in the north of England. The date of its erection has never been ascertained, but it appears to have existed before A.D. 1275, as there was in that year a grant of pontage obtained for its repair. This antique structure is built of fine white free stone, almost all of a size, and so truly squared and well cemented, that the joints are scarcely perceptible. It consists of three strong and lofty semicircular arches, turned and ribbed with the utmost exactness, about fifty-one feet span, supported by massive piers, and is, according to some, of Roman workmanship. At its east end is a stone bearing the date 1633. The mills in this neighbourhood are singularly situated on a steep declivity, and one above another, so as to receive in turns the fall of water from a brook, in its descent into the valley, from a small lake of twelve and a half acres, called Terry Bank Tarn, and distant three miles N.N.W. of the town. This stream turns two or more wheels, which give motion to the printing machinery of Mr. John Forster, and a bone and corn mill.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, stands in a spacious burial ground near the verge of a steep bank that rises from the river Lune, and is here ascended by a flight of forty-six steps, with eleven broad landings. It is a large ancient fabric, 120 feet long and 102 broad, with a spare tower 68 feet high, and is supposed to have been erected soon after the Norman Conquest; for in the process of the repairs, which were made in 1808, it was discovered that some of the timber bore the date 1149. The lower part of the tower is a splendid specimen of ancient architecture, the arched doorway

leading to the belfry being composed of hewn stone bearing various devices. The upper part of the tower was rebuilt in 1705, and the present peal of six excellent bells was purchased in 1826, in which year the old bells were sold. The gallery at the west end was erected in 1757; and the organ, which was purchased in 1799, enlarged in 1810, improved with a trumpet stop in 1820, was broken to pieces in 1844 by the falling in of several of the stones which had been carried up by the workmen for repairing the tower.

The pulpit is curiously carved, and bears the date 1612. In Machel's time there were in the porch at the east end, the remains of a beautiful alabaster monument, with the effigies of one of the Middletons and his lady. In the church library is the following inscription—"This library, pulpit, and new loft, together with the schoolhouse, were founded by Mr. Henry Wilson, of Underley, who gave to the college £1000, besides £35. yearly to seven poor scholars going to Queen's College, Oxford; and to this church and school, £240.; to the poor of Kirkby-Lonsdale lordship, £500.; besides many other gifts to pious uses, in other places, by all of which, he being dead yet speaketh." In 1486, a *chantry* was founded here by William Middleton, who endowed it with seven marks yearly, out of lands in Garsdale, in the parish of Sedbergh. In the churchyard, which is celebrated for the fine views it affords of the vale of Lune, and which is remarkable for the number of venerable beech trees by which it is margined, is a monumental pillar, raised, as the inscription records, by subscription, in memory of five young women, "all of whom were hurried into eternity in the awful destruction, by fire, of the Rose and Crown (now Royal) Hotel in this town, on the night of the 6th December, 1820."

The church was given by Ivo de Talebois, to St. Mary's Abbey, York, and after the suppression of the religious houses, the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage were granted in 1553, by Queen Mary, to Trinity College, Cambridge. to which institution they still belong. In 1535, 26th of Henry VIII., the vicarage was valued at £20. 15s. 5d., and was subsequently certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, at £49. 13s. 8d. The living is now worth about £600. a year, and is enjoyed by the Rev. J. H. Fisher, A.M., who was inducted in 1831. "Charles Buchanan, who was driven out of Scotland for refusing the covenant, was vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale in the reign of Charles I., and during the progress of the rebellion he suffered greatly, being persecuted by two of his parishioners, who were captains in the parliamentary army, and got him not only sequestered, but also several times hurried to Lancaster gaol, once out of his church, and once out of his bed, the last of which times he suffered nearly three years imprisonment, but, on the Restoration, he returned to his living, and was soon afterwards made a prebendary of Carlisle, and inducted to a living in that neighbourhood." The vicarage house is a commodious building, a short distance north west of the church, and has been greatly improved by the present incumbent. On the east of the church yard is a small building called *Abbots Hall*, and there is also a place here called *Dean's Biggin*, or building, both of which are supposed to have belonged to the abbey of St. Mary, and to have been the seat of the Rural Deanery of Kirkby-Lonsdale,

which is in the diocese of Chester. There are in the town three dissenting places of worship, viz, the Independent chapel, erected in 1816; a chapel belonging to a sect called Glassites, erected in 1828, and a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1834. The Independent chapel is now under the ministry of the Rev. Joseph Carr. Attached to each chapel is a Sunday school.

The *Free Grammar School* "was founded by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, in 1591, and placed under the control of twenty-four governors, having previously been endowed with £100. by one Godshalfe, and £100. subscribed by the inhabitants, for which sums a Mr. Tennant granted to the governors a rent charge of £20. a year out of the manors of Bedale and Scotton, in Yorkshire, being the legal interest of the same at that time. Lady Curwen, heiress of the family of Carus, gave the school site, and also certain parcels of land near the Biggins, which, with an allotment given at the enclosure, is now worth about £25. a year, which, with the rent charge of £20. is paid to the master. Mr. Henry Wilson, who died in 1628, left £120. charged upon the demesne of Thurland castle, for the use of an usher and also £400. secured on the tithes of Farleton, for exhibitions for seven poor scholars, four of them from this school, and three from Kendal school, to Queen's College, Oxford, the said scholars to be natives of Cumberland, or Westmorland. The school has the sole benefit of three other exhibitions endowed with £200. by Thos. Wilson, brother of the before-mentioned Henry. This sum was laid out in the purchase of a house and tenement at Bullbank, in Melling, now let for about £60. a year, which is paid to three scholars, sent to Christ's College, Cambridge. Amongst the eminent men who have been scholars at Kirkby-Lonsdale, are John Bell, Esq., the Rev. Wm. Carus Wilson, and Lord Langdale, all of whom were senior wranglers of Trinity College. The school is now taught by the Rev. Thomas Croft, B.A., assisted by his son. The school and master's dwelling were rebuilt in 1849, chiefly through the instrumentality of W. C. Wilson, Esq., and the other trustees.

The *Infant School*, established about seven years since, is also a very useful institution.

A *Book Club* has existed here since 1794, and now possesses a good library of upwards of five hundred volumes, deposited at the house of Mr. John Forster, who publishes for the Rev. W. C. Wilson, two periodicals, one called *The Friendly Visitor*, commenced in 1819, and the other, *The Children's Friend*, begun in 1824.

The *Savings Bank*, established in 1818, is open every Thursday, and its deposits, in November, 1848, amounted to £28,962. 8s. 7d., belonging to 1051 depositors. Mr. John Metcalfe is the actuary. The present building is a commodious edifice in the market-place, erected in 1848.

The New County Court, for the recovery of debts under £20. is held here monthly, in a room in the Royal Hotel, fitted up for the occasion. Mr. George Henry Craig is assistant clerk.

Petty Sessions, for the Lonsdale Ward, are held in another room in the same building, every Thursday, when two or more of the following magistrates are on the bench, viz, W. W. C. Wilson, W. G. Bell, E. Tatham, W. F. A. Sanders, W. Moore, W. Thompson, M.P., T. Green, Esqs., the

Earl of Bective, and the Rev. J. H. Fisher. Mr. John Townson is their clerk.

The *Workhouse*, which was erected in 1811, at the cost of £2500. for the use of seventeen townships, which had been incorporated for the support of paupers, agreeable to an Act passed in the 22nd of George III., was converted into cottages soon after the new Poor Law came into operation.

The *Manor of Kirkby-Lonsdale*, like the church, was given to the Abbey of St. Mary, in York, by Ivo de Talebois, and remained in the crown after the dissolution of that establishment, till 1557, when it was granted by Queen Mary to Thomas Carus, Esq., then a lawyer of the Middle Temple, together with the demesne, the watermills, and several other lands and tenements in this neighbourhood, to hold of the crown in *capite*, by the service of a fortieth part of a knights fee. The family of Carus were of considerable note before the reign of Henry VIII., but, in the 29th of Elizabeth, they sold this manor with the appurtenances formerly belonging to St. Mary's Abbey, to William Thornburgh and Thomas Curwen, from whom they passed to the Prestons, of Holker, who sold them to Sir John Lowther, ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, the present lord of the manor, "who has the tolls, and the control of the market and fair at Kirkby-Lonsdale, and holds a Court Leet and View of Frankpledge in October, when the inspectors of the market and other officers are appointed."

About half a mile N. of the town is *Underley Hall*, the elegant mansion of William Thompson, Esq., M.P. for this county, and alderman of London. It stands in a spacious park, and was formerly the property of the ancient family of the Nowells, one of whom, Arthur Nowell, Esq., rebuilt it in 1828, in the magnificent Gothic style which prevailed in the reign of James I. The ancestors of alderman Thompson, the present proprietor, flourished for about three centuries at Grayrigg, and he himself, though now one of the wealthiest merchants in Britain, was born in a small farm house near Moresdale Hall—a striking proof of the capabilities of the hardy sons of the farmers and yeomen of Westmorland, for great enterprise, when "transplanted into a wider sphere of action." *Lunefield*, the seat of Mrs. E. Carus, is another beautiful mansion in this township, occupying a pleasant and picturesque situation above the river, about a quarter of a mile east of the town. It was erected in 1815, by Roger Carus, Esq. The plan of this villa is cruciform, and its fronts are partly of polished freestone, and partly of Roman cement, with a portico of the Ionic order. The large bay windows in the rounded end of the transept command delightful views of the vale of Lune, whose rapidly-ascending banks are here richly ornamented with trees, gardens, and neat dwellings. *Biggins house*, one mile W. of the town, is the seat of Anthony and William Tomlinson, Esqrs.

On the opposite side of the river, one mile N.N.E. of Kirby-Lonsdale, is *Casterton Hall*, in Casterton township, the stately mansion of W. W. C. Wilson, Esq. and the Rev. W. C. Wilson, M.A. It stands upon an eminence, and is surrounded by fine plantations.

In the town is a dwelling, with a large garden, and a lofty embrasured tower, built about seventy years ago, commanding a most extensive prospect of the vale. *Lune Cottage*, the property of John B. Pearson, Esq. of Augill

Castle, near Brough, is a neat dwelling, on the bank descending precipitately from the churchyard to the river Lune.

Keartswick is a small hamlet, one mile N., and *Tarnside*, another hamlet, two miles N.N.W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. At the latter was formerly a chapel, which was demolished about 180 years ago.

BARBON is a pleasant village on the east side of the Lune, three and a half miles N. by E of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and about one mile nearer to which town are the hamlets of *High and Low Beckfoot*, both in this township and chapelry, in which are the following seats, viz., *Whelprigg*, Joseph Gibson, Esq.; *Beckside*, the Rev. Benj. Hopkins; *Bank House*, R. J. Garnett, Esq.; *Low Fields*, F. J. Morris, Esq., the latter pleasantly seated on the eastern banks of the Lune. North of the village are the lofty hills, called *Barbon Fell* and *Barbon Beacon*, extending to the confines of Yorkshire. The largest landowners are W. Thompson, Esq., M.P., and K. Shuttleworth, Esq. the latter of whom is lord of the manor. Rateable value £2,383. 0s. 3d.

The *chapel* was rebuilt in 1815, partly by subscription and partly by a rate levied on the inhabitants of the chapelry. Prior to the year 1738, the chapel salary was only £2. 10s., but in that year it was augmented with £200. from Queen Anne's Bounty, and donations of the inhabitants, with which an estate was purchased at High Beck Foot. It has since received three lots of the same bounty and several donations, with which three other estates have been purchased, one at Over Kellet, in Lancashire, in 1758, and two at Kirkthwaite, in Dent, Yorkshire, in 1772 and 1808. The estate last-mentioned, viz., Rayside, is for the joint benefit of the curacies of Barbon, and Old and New Hutton. The curate of Barbon has also one third of the rent of Tarndale close, purchased with £46. 15s. of which £31. 3s. 4d. was poor stock; and the interest of £210. in the Kirkby-Lonsdale Savings' Bank, obtained by the sale of land left by John Garnett, in 1721, is equally divided between the curate and schoolmaster.

The curacy is in the patronage of the vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale and incumbency of the Rev. Benjamin Hopkins.

The *school*, which adjoins the chapel, was built in 1815, by subscription and an assessment.

(For charities see page 340.)

The *manor*, at the time of the Domesday Survey, belonged to Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, and afterwards to the de Brebunes, Lassels, Vaughans, and Middletons, from the last of which family it was purchased by Sergeant, afterwards, Judge Shuttleworth, whose nephew, Richard Shuttleworth, of Gauthorp, enfranchised the tenants, in 1716, reserving only a yearly free rent of £15. 8s.

CASTERTON township and chapelry lies between Lancashire, Barbon, and the river Lune, and contains the hamlets of High and Low Casterton, a number of dispersed dwellings, distant one mile and a half N.N.E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It would seem to have derived its name from some ancient camp, or castle, but there are no vestiges or record to shew that such ever existed here. A *chapel* formerly stood at a place called *Chapel*

Head Close, and was probably dedicated to St. Columbe, as there is a well contiguous which still bears the name of that saint.

The *chapel* is a neat edifice, erected by W. W. C. Wilson, Esq., in 1838. It is in the early English style of architecture, and has a square tower with three bells. It will seat about 400 persons.

The curacy is in the patronage of the vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Carus Wilson, M.A., for whom the Rev. Robert Black officiates.

Casterton Schools.—The *Clergy Daughters' School*, established in the year 1823, is open to the whole kingdom, but its benefits are confined to the clergy with the smallest incomes. 100 pupils are clothed and educated for £14. a year each, and £3. for drawing or music, and the greater part, on leaving the school, are provided for as governesses in respectable families. The *Preparatory Clergy Daughters' School*, established in 1837, is situated close to the parent institution, and provides on the same terms for thirty children, chiefly orphans, who, when fit, are advanced into the other school. The *Servants' School* was commenced at Tunstall in 1820, and permanently established at Casterton, in 1838. At this school 100 poor girls are clothed, lodged, boarded, and educated for service and teachers, for £10. a year each. The first of these schools requires £700. a year from charitable sources, the second £150., and the third £100. a year, to cover all expences. Here is also a *National School*, erected about ten years ago.

In 1672, Queen Catharine granted a ninety-nine years' lease of this manor, with the exception of the mines, quarries, woods, &c., to Edward Wilson, of Casterton, for a fine of £50., and an annual rent of £12. 6s. 8d., provided his "sons Edward, Thomas, and Roger, lived till the expiration of that period." It is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale, as lessee of the Richmond Fee. In 1492, there was a dilapidated fulling mill in this township, and in the same year one Christopher Symon paid a rent of 4d. for license to erect a corn mill, on Casterton beck. In the reign of Charles I. a coal mine is said to have been "briskly worked in this township," the principal landowners of which are W. W. C. Wilson, Esq., Joseph Gibson, Esq., W. Thompson, Esq., M.P., and the Earl of Lonsdale; and its rateable value is £3257. 13s. 2d.

Casterton Hall, the seat of W. W. C. Wilson, Esq., and his son the Rev. W. C. Wilson, M.A., is already described at page 351. *Casterton old Hall* is now occupied by Mr. W. Key, land agent and steward to Mr. Wilson. *Casterton Parsonage* is a neat mansion, the residence of W. W. C. Wilson, jun., Esq.; and *Norwood Cottage* is the seat of Thomas Clarke, Esq. *The Grange*, an elegant mansion erected in 1849, is the seat of the Rev. David B. Bevan, son of the London banker.

FIRBANK, anciently written *Frithbank*, is a wild mountainous township and chapelry of dispersed dwellings, on the west side of the Lune, which here forms the boundary of Yorkshire, this place being distant only from two to three miles W. of Sedbergh, and ten miles north of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

The *chapel*, which is a plain building, stands on the side of an extensive moor. The vicar of the parish is patron of the curacy, which is now pos-

sessed by the Rev. Wm. Clarke, of Longwell, Selside. It was endowed by Anthony Wood, with an estate in Lambrigg, together with £50., and has since received £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, both of which sums have been laid out in the purchase of land at Firbank, Kentmere, Strickland Ketel, and Strickland Roger. The tenements of Firbank and Killington, which were anciently one manor, are all freehold, having been purchased from the mesne lords by the tenants, who consequently hold immediately of the crown as of the Marquis Fee, by the yearly free rent of 6s. 8d., "as found by inquisition 28th Charles II." This rent is now paid to the crown's lessee.

The *school*, which stands near the chapel, is now taught by Samuel Aikrigg.

HUTTON ROOF township and chapelry has a small village of its own name, at the foot of a wild and barren hill; a hamlet called *Newbiggin*, and several scattered houses, from two and a half to four miles W. by S. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It is a romantic district, bordering upon Lancashire and Farleton Knot, and contains several limestone, fine blue flag, and millstone quarries, most of which are on Hutton Roof Cragg. The common, which was enclosed in 1815, and the low lands are fertile, and yield good crops of grain and grass. Its rateable value is £1985. 4s. 4½d., and its principal landowders are the Earl of Lonsdale, John Bradley, and W. R. Gregg, Esqs.

The *chapel* is of very ancient foundation, and its original income, twelve nobles, was barely sufficient for the maintenance of a curate of the 13th or 14th century. The present small chapel, which was built in 1757, is endowed with three estates purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty and benefactions; and the benefice, which is now worth above £80. per annum, is enjoyed by the Rev. Richard Hodgson, M.A., for whom the Rev. Joseph Price, M.A., officiates. It is in the gift of the vicar of the parish.

A new parsonage house is now (1849) being erected by subscription, and a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty. The school, which was built by subscription in 1774, is endowed with £100, left in 1773, by Thos. Chamney. It is now taught by John Huck, of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

The *manor*, or at least a great part of it, was given by Ivo de Talebois, to St. Mary's abbey, York, and, as the monasteries generally held their property without any secular exaction, the township is of free tenure. Attached to the dwelling still called Park house, there was anciently an extensive park, which, in the reign of Edward VI. belonged to Judge Carus, but was subsequently possessed by Colonel Charteris, whose name, Pope, with satirical acumen, introduces into the following couplet, where he says that riches are

> "Given to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil,
> To Ward, to Waters, Charteris, and the Devil."

The park is now the property of George Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower.

KILLINGTON is a mountainous township and chapelry, containing the hamlets of *Killington Hall*, *Beckside*, *Fellside* and *Hallbeck*, with a number of detached houses, from five to seven miles N. of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

Killington was anciently included in the chapelry of Firbank, but about the year 1585, on the petition of the inhabitants of both townships to Bishop Chadderton "setting forth that by reason of their distance from the parish church, some of them being distant ten miles, and none less than six; and by reason of inundations, and of storms frequently raging in those parts in the winter season, they could not carry their dead to be buried without great trouble and inconvenience, nor their children to be baptized without great peril of soul and body, nor resort thither to hear divine service and receive the sacraments, as becometh christians, and by right they are bounden," they obtained a licence to have a curate and chapel, with parochial privileges. The present chapel at Killington, which was re-opened in 1824, is an antique looking edifice. The vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale is the patron, and the Rev. Robert Wilkinson is the incumbent. The living is worth upwards of £100. per annum, arising from £13. 17s. ancient salary, 20s. yearly out of Lord's Holme; 20s. yearly out of Bendrigg estate in Old Hutton, left by William Walker; an estate in Killington, purchased with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and the chapel stock; an estate in Dent purchased in 1754, with £200. more of the same Bounty, and £200. left by Dr. Stratford; and the interest of £55., viz., £40. left by Thomas Hebblethwaite, £10. by Hugh Bowman, and £5. by Jacob Morland, Esq.

The *school* is endowed with small benefactions, left by Thomas Hebblethwaite, Jacob Morland, and Thomas Sharp, and now producing about £7. a year. (For the other charities see page 341.) Mr. John Bousfield is the present master.

Killington Hall, now occupied by a farmer, was long the residence of the knightly family of the Pickerings, from whom it passed through several families to the Morlands, who sold it about twenty-two years ago to John Upton, Esq., of Ingmire Hall, Yorkshire, and is now the property of his widow, Mrs. E. Upton. The other principal landowners are William Thompson, and Geo. Wilson, Esqrs. This manor and that of Firbank was held of the barons by the Pickerings, as early as the reign of Henry III., having in that reign obtained a grant of Killington manor, from Peter de Brus, to hold by the yearly payment of a pair of gilt spurs, or sixpence at the feast of Pentecost, and the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee when occasion should require.

LUPTON township contains the small hamlets of *Cow Brow*, *Lupton Row*, and *Lupton Smithy*, with several detached dwellings, from two and a half to four miles W. N. W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. In Domesday Survey the manor is called *Lupeton*, and was then part of the property of Torsin. It subsequently passed through the families of Redmans, Harringtons, Bellinghams, and Huttons, and in 1681, was purchased by Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall, in Cumberland, but now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. The largest owners of the soil are Wm. Bell, W. Thompson, and Edward Wilson, Esqs. *Lupton hall* is the residence and property of Mr. John Briggs. At Cow Brow hamlet, which is four miles W. by N. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, is a good inn. Rateable value, £2761. 3s. 9d.

MANSERGH township and chapelry is a wild district, containing about

twenty scattered dwellings, and the village of *Old Town*, about three miles N. by W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

The *chapel*, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1726, by Jacob Dawson, on his estate called Nether Hall, "the inhabitants paying for their seats, and subscribing with Mr. Dawson £120., to which Oliver Martin added £80., and the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty £200." The latter afterwards gave two more lots of £200. each, Lady Gower £100., and the curate, in 1777, £100. These sums, amounting to £1000., were laid out in the purchase of estates at Old Hutton, Dent, and Casterton. The vicar of the parish is the patron, and the Rev. John Rowlandson is the incumbent curate. The chapel is a neat building, with a turret and one bell, and was greatly improved a few years since by the late Christopher Wilson, Esq., father of Edw. Wilson, Esq. of Rigmaden, which is a pleasant mansion in this township. The school, which stands near the chapel, was erected in 1839, at the sole expence of the late Mr. Wilson, who also contributed £20. a year towards the master's salary, and this sum is still paid by his son.

The *manor*, at the Domesday Survey belonged to Torsin, and was subsequently held under the lords of the barony by the *de Manserghs*, the *Riggmaddens*, *Wards*, and *Godshalfes*, from whom it passed to Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Abbot Hall, who, in 1828, rebuilt the ancient manor house called *Rigmaden*. It is now a splendid mansion, standing upon a lofty eminence, which rises rapidly from the west side of the Lune, and commands a fine view of the vale. The tenants pay 15d. fines.

MIDDLETON township and chapelry is bounded on the west by the river Lune, on the north west by the Rother, which divides it from Yorkshire, and here falls into the Lune, and on the south by the township of Barbon. It contains a number of detached houses, and the small hamlet of Middleton Head, seven miles N. by E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and three and a half miles S.W. of Sedbergh.

The *chapel*, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was rebuilt in 1813, on the site of the old fabric, which was erected in 1634, on a piece of land given for that purpose by Dr. Bainbridge, who also gave 40s. towards its erection, a considerable sum in those days. In 1635, it was consecrated, and in 1671, made parochial, and in 1712, the burial ground was enlarged by land given by Giles Moore. The present edifice is a plain humble building, capable of seating about 120 hearers.

The curacy is in the gift of the vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and now in the incumbency of the Rev. John Abbott. It is endowed with two small estates in Middleton, and one in Garside, purchased with £106. ancient chapel stock; £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, given in 1750, 1756, and 1791; £100. left by Dr. Stratford, in 1756; £100. left by Mrs. Pyncombe; and £100. given by a late curate. Near the chapel is a small *School*, with a trifling endowment, from the charities enumerated at page 341.

The *manor* was held by a family of its own name, for ten generations, one of whom, John Middleton, Esq., enfranchised the tenants in the reign of James I., so that it is now held of the Earl of Lonsdale, as lessee of the great Barony of Kendal, by the payment of a small quit-rent.

Middleton Hall, once the residence of the Middletons, was a large castellated building. The portion of it still habitable is occupied by a farmer. It had a deer park, which was destroyed during the civil wars, in which this family of the Middletons were great sufferers, and sold part of the demesne to a Benjamin Middleton, (but no relation of the family) who sold it to Dr. Adam Askew, of Newcastle, whose descendant was recently a barrister in that town. It now belongs to Wm. Moore, Esq. of *Grimeshill*, who purchased it a few years ago, of the Rev. Mr. Askew, rector of Greystoke, Cumberland. *Hawkin Hall*, also the property of Wm. Moore, Esq., was built by Dr. Bainbridge, Master of Christ's College, in the reign of Charles I. It is now occupied by a farmer, as also is *Beckside*, in which was born Sir John Otway, an eminent counsellor during the civil wars. The place called Abbey, belonged to Cockersand Abbey, in Lancashire, having been given to it by Edmund de Neville, Knight. Of *Giles Moore*, of Grimeshill, ancestor to the present proprietor, Burn says, that, "by the mere force of genius and application, without the help of a University education, he became profoundly learned, not only in the history and antiquities of our own country, but in the ancient Grecian and Roman literature, and was even critically skilled in the Hebrew language." The other principal land owners are Lady le Fleming, and Mrs. E. Upton. The rateable value is £3513.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE PARISH DIRECTORY.

Post Office,—Miss Margaret Forster, Postmistress. Letters arrive from Burton every day at 8-15, A.M., and are dispatched at 4-45 P.M.

MISCELLANY.

Abbot, Miss Agnes, Mitchell gate.
Atkinson, Richard, Esq., Main street.
Batty William, gent. Prospect cottage.
Bective, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Underley hall.
Bell, James, maltster, Main street.
Briggs, Miss Jane, Market-place.
Bradley, Mrs. Main street.
Butler, Mrs. Eleanor, Market-place.
Carus, Mrs. Elizabeth, Lune field.
Carr, Rev. Joseph, Independent minister, Swine market.
Carr, Wm. S. veterinary surgeon, Fair bank
Coats, Mrs. Mary, Main street.
Coats, James, gent. Queen's square.
Cragg, Henry, assistant clerk to the County Court, Swine market.
Croft, Robert, hosier, Main street.
Davis, John, gent. Main street.
Davis, Mr. Henry, Main street.
Dawson, Mr. William, Main street.
Eyers, Michael, chief constable for Lonsdale ward.
Forster, Mrs. Ann, Biggins.
Gardner, Mrs. Nancy, New road.
Garnett, Miss Jane, New road.
Goth, Mr. James, Main street.
Gregg, Lamplugh, tanner, Mill brow.
Harrison, Mrs. Ellen, New road.
Irving, George, gent. Main street.
Johnson, the Misses Ann & Ellen, Mkt.-pl.
Johnson, Abraham, gent. Main street.
Kirk, Mr. Thomas, Keartswick.
Pickard, Mrs. Jenny, Queen's square.
Pickard, Richard, gent. Beck head.
Robinson, Miss Agnes, Queen's square.
Scott, Mr. Wm. Fair bank.
Sharp, Mrs. Margaret, Market place.
Tatham, Miss Ann, Main street.
Thompson, William, M.P. Underley hall.
Tomlinson, Anthony B. gent. Biggins house.
Tomlinson, William, gent. Biggins house.
Thornton, William, hatter, Main street.
Ward, John, chair maker, Main street.
Wilson, Mrs. Jane, Fair bank.
Wolfendale, Geo. land surveyor, Mitchell gt.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Academies.

Carr, Rev. Jph. Independent chapel.
Croft, Rev. Thos. B.A. Free Grammar school.
Dodd, Catherine.
Grundy, Eliz. Mitchel gate.
Huck, John, Hutton Roof; house, Mitchel gate.
Johnson, Ann and Ellen, Ladies' boarding school, Market place.

Attorneys.

Eastham & Townson, & clerk to the magistrates, Main st
Gregg, Wm. Romaine & H. A. Market-pl.
Pearson, Fras. Fair bank.
Roper, Richd. Main st.

Bakers.

Knowles, Rebecca, Main st.
Grundy, Mary, Workhouse.
Lupton, Ellen, Main st.
Ward, Jane, Main st.

Bankers.

Lancaster Banking Co.(brnch) Main st. draw on Barclay Bevan & Co. London, Mr. John Allen, manager; h. Mitchel gate.
Savings Bank, Market-place. (open on Thursday, from 11 to 1 o'clock,) Mr. John Metcalf, actuary.

Blacksmiths.

Fleming, Thos. Fairbank.
Kidd, Jas. Mitchel gate.
Ritson, Robt. Main st.
Yeates, Jas. Kearstwick.

Booksellers.

Bateson, John, Main st.
Forster, John, (and printer) Main st.

Boot and Shoemakers.

Bland, Miles, Mitchel gate.
Bowie, John, Chapel lane.
Craston, John, (and parish clerk,) Fair bank.
Hodgson, Wm. Biggin.
Lancaster, Stephen, Main st.
Marsden, Chas. Main st.
Mason, John, Mitchel gate.
Thornton, Thos. Main st.
Wilson, Isaac, Main st.

Butchers.

Atkinson, Thos. Main st.
Atkinson, Geo. Main st.
Hutchinson, Wm. Market-pl.
Richardson, John, Main st.

Chemists and Druggists.

Haythornthwaite, Rd. (and sub distributor of stamps) Main st.
Harrison, Wm. Market-pl.

Coopers.

Whittingham, Rd. Main st.
Yeats, Wm. Main st.

Curriers and Leather Cutters.

Benson, Wm. Swine market.
Lancaster, Stephen, Main st.

Fire & Life Offices.

Alfred (Law) Thos. Eastham, Main st.
Crown, Jno. Bateson, Main st
Clerical & Medical, Richd. Haythornthwaite, Main st.
Globe, Humphry A. Gregg, Market pl.
Farmers & General, Richd. Roper, Main st.
Imperial, Jno. Allen, Mitchel gate.
Phœnix & Pelican, John Forster, Main st.

Grocers, &c.

Eyers, Jas. Main st.
Haythornthwaite, Rd. Main st.
Hutchinson, Edw. Main st.
James, Robt. (and seedsman) Main street.
Sill, Thos. Beck head.

Hotels and Taverns.

Fleece, Jno. Wearing, Fairbk.
Green Dragon, Agnes Harrison, Main st.
King's Arms, Thos. Scott, Main st.
Red Dragon, Jas. Carton, Main st.
Royal, Henry Braithwaite, and posting house, Main st.
Sun, Thos. Askew, Main st.
Talbot, Jonathan Pool.
Wheat Sheaf, Wm. Proctor.

Hair Dressers.

Lodge, Leonard, (and fancy repository,) Main st.
Saul, Robt. W. Main st.

Ironmongers.

Batty, Hannah, Main st.
Gibson, Jas. Main st.
Winder, Thos. Main st.

Joiners, &c.

Brayshaw, Wm. Main st. (& upholsterer.)
Dixon, Jas. Main st.
Smith, Jas. Prospect cottage.
Pickering, Jph. Main st.
Dixon, Robt. Mitchel gate.
Wearing, John, Fair bank.

Linen & Woollen Drapers

Coates, Wm. Thos. Main st.
Davis, Henry, Main st.
Wearing, John, Main st.
Wilson, John, Main st.

Milliners & Dress Makers.

Atkinson, Ann, Main st.
Burton, Elizabeth, Main st.
Dover, Rebecca, Queen sq.
Craston, Jane, Fair bank.
Core, Jane, Main st.
Dean, Nancy, Fair bank.
Huck, Elizabeth, Mitchel gate
Lupton, Jane, Main st.
Marginson, Nancy, Underley lodge.
Redman, Elizabeth, Main st.
Robinson, Agnes, Queen's sq.
Sargeantson, Bella, New road

Nail Makers.

Coulstone, Jas. Mitchel gate.
Dean, John, Mitchel gate.
Dean, Wm. Main st.
Winder, Thos. Main st.

Painters.

Croft, H. G. & Son, Main st.
Croft, Ralph, New road.
Smith, Stephen S. Main st.

Plumbers, Glaziers, and Tin Plate Workers.

Fawcett, John, Market-pl.
Mason, Robt. Mitchel gate.
Silverwood, Jph. Queen's sq.
Willan, Thos. Main st.

Rope & Twine Makers.

Barker, Richd. Main st.
Barrow, Wm. Mitchel gate.

Saddlers.

Atkinson, Robt. Main st.
Gibson, Jas. Main st.
Willan, Jas. Swine market.

Shopkeepers.

Atkinson, Thos. Main st.
Brough, Saml. Mill brow.
Coulstone, Margt. Mill brow.
Dean, Matthew, Mitchel gate.
Hayhurst, Mary, Main st.
Howorth, John, Main st.
Lancaster, Stephen, Main st.
Nicholson, Rd. (& auctioneer) Beck head.
Shepherd, Mary, Main st.
Stout, John, Mitchel gate.
Ward, Jane, Main st.
Wildman, Thos. Main st.

Skinner.

Wilkinson, Joseph, Mill brow

Small Ware Dealers.

Croft, Ralph, New road.
Croft, Robt. Main st.
Redman, Elizabeth, Main st.

Stone Masons and Builders.

Atkinson, Steph. Mitchel gt.
Barker, Matthew, New rd.
Croft, John, Swine market.
Dixon, Jas. Mitchel gate.
Thwaites, Jas. Mitchel gate.

Straw Bonnet Makers.

Atkinson, Ann, Main st.
Core, Jane, Main st.
Craston, Jane, Fair bank.

Surgeons.

Pearson, Alexander, Main st.
James, Thos. P. Main st.
Whittaker, Thos. Beck head.
Willan, John, New road.

Tailors.

Atkinson, Jph. (and draper) Main st.
Bell, Matthew, (and draper,) New road.
Davis, Wm. Main street.
Dawson, George, Main st.
Lupton, Luke, Main st.
Nicholson, Rd. Beck head.
Tennant, John, Swine market
Todd, Thos. Main st.
Todd, Geo. Main st.
Wearing, John, (& draper,) Main st.
Willan, Ed. Swine market.

Tallow Chandlers.

Craston, Wm. Main st.
Hutchinson, Ed. Main st.

Tea Dealers.

Coulstone, Eliz. Mill brow.
Willan, Jane, Fair bank.

Watch & Clock Makers.

Blackburn, Jas. Swine mkt.
Winder, Thos. Main st.

Wheelwrights.

Barrow, Wm. Mitchel gate.
Baines, Thos. Main st.
Willan, John, Keartswick·

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Barker, Rd. (& twine spinner) Main street.
Hindson, Isaac, Market-pl.

Beer Houses.

Caton, Agnes, Mitchel gate.
Stout, Thos. Main st.
Theobalds, Wm. Main st.

Farmers § are Owners.

Armitstead, Jas. Mitchel gate
Blaymire, Isbl. Hollins hall.
Harris, Robt. Biggins.
Harrison, Thos. Biggins hall.
§Harrison, Thos. Tarnside.
Hawson, Wm. Deans biggin.
Hind, Wm. Tarnside.
Hodgson, Agnes, Pells yeat.
Jerman, Wm. Hop house.
Robinson, Thos. Fleet.
§Rawlinson, John, Fell side.
Taylor, Wm. & John, Tarnside hall.
Twisselton, Wm., Town.
Wildman, Christopher, Hill.
Wolfendale, Robt. Biggins.

Omnibus daily from the Royal Hotel to Burton and Holme Station.

Carriers.

Timothy Brough and William Proctor, to Kendal, every Wednesday and Saturday; Geo. Taylor, to Kendal, Tuesday and Saturday, & to Lancaster, Saturday.

BARBON TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Beck Foot; and* 2, *at Bank House.*

Burton, John, blacksmith.
1 Dixon, Thos. miller, Barbon mill, and Kirby Lonsdale.
1 Dixon, Mrs. Jane.
2 Garnett, Robt. S. Esq.
Godwin, Thos. surgeon, R.N.
Gibson, Jph. Esq., Whelprigg
Hoggarth, Wm. boot & shoe maker.
Hopkins, Rev. Benjn. incumbent, Beckside.
1 Holme, Miss Alice.
Lupton, Wm. shopkeeper.
Metcalf, John, shopkeeper.
Morris, Fred. J. Esq. Low fields.
Morphett, Stephen, shopkpr.
Robinson, John, joiner.
Slinger, Rd. schoolmaster & chapel clerk.

Farmers. § are Owners.

§Batty, John, Yew tree.
§Bownass, Martin, Gate head
Bownass, John, Fell house.
Bradley, Wm.

§Blades, Jas. (and tea dealer)
Garth, Roger.
1 Huck, Wm.
1 §Huck, John.
Kirk, Wm.
1 Marsden, Daniel.
2 §Robinson, Thos.
2 §Harrison, Wm. (& blacksmith.)
Harrison, Thomas.
2 Taylor, Jas.
Thompson, Wm.
Tomlinson, Joseph.
§Willan, John.
1 Wilkinson, Thos.

CASTERTON TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at High Casterton; and* 2, *at Low Casterton.*

Bevan, Rev. David Barclay, the Grange.
2 Black, Rev. Robt. B.A. officiating curate.
2 Blamire, Elizabeth, shopkpr and post office.
Carter, Jas. maltster, Holly bush.
1 Clarke, Thos. Esq., Norwood cottage.
2 Hardacre, Bownass, shoemaker, (and chapel clerk.)
2 Gibson, Arthur, blacksmith
2 Hooley, Miss, teacher, servants' school.
2 Hutchinson, Josiah, beer ho
2 Key, Wm. land agent, and steward to Wm. W. C. Wilson, Esq. Old hall.
2 Nelson, Richd. vict. George and Dragon.
2 Parz, Madmle., teacher, Clergy Daughters' school.
Rowley, Alfred, schoolmaster, National school.
2 Thwaites, Margaret, teacher Preparatory school.
Wilson, Wm. Wilson Carus, Esq., Casterton hall.
Wilson, Rev. Wm. Carus, M.A. incbt. Casterton hall.
Wilson, Wm. Wilson Carus, jun. Esq. parsonage.

Farmers. † *are Owners.*

Atkinson, Rd. Fell gate.
Atkinson, Thos. Bee nest.
1 †Bayley, Nicholas.
1 †Bayley, Jas.
†Burrow, Alice, Bonsfield.
†Carter, John, Holly bush.
†Dodgson, Wm. Fell garth.
†Dodgson, Jas. Fell yeat.
Garnett, Richd. Langthwaite
Garnett, Wm. Kirkfitt hall.
Harrison, Titus, Hole house.
1 Hodgson, Joseph, Casterton old hall.
1 Lambert, Lawrence.
Moore, Josiah, Bell gate.
Sarginson, Thos. Gorey.
Stockdale, Thos. Bull pot.
1 Taylor, John.
Whitehead, Geo. Gale garth.
Willan, Roger, Bindloss.
Wilson, Thos. Alder tree.
Wilson, Thos. Chapel house.

FIRBANK TOWNSHIP.

Aikrigg, Saml. schoolmaster.
Bateman, Wm. blacksmith.
Thompson, Mrs. Mary.
Woods, John, shoemaker.

Farmers. † *are Owners.*

Armitstead, Jno. Green dykes.
Atkinson, Rd. Waterside.
†Balmer, Rd. Nettle pot.
Bailiff, Thos. Shakley bank.
Bateman, Miles, Coplethwaite
†Bateman, Mrs. Goodies.
Bracken, Thos. New fields.
Fawcett, Wm. Moors.
Hastewell, Jas. Hill top.
Huck, Thos. Dowgill.
Maychell, Rowlandson, Hawk rigg.
Newby, Abraham.
Lowery, Jane, Bridge end.
Oversbay, Thos. Birch field.
†Postlethwaite, Hannah, Fell side.
Redding, Wm. Goodies.
†Rowlandson, Ed.
Swidenbank, John.
Turner, Jas. Moors.
†Ward, Wm. High houses.
Whitfell, John, Dowgill.
Wooff, John, Gill.
Wilson, Edmund, Moss foot.

HUTTON ROOF TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Hutton Roof; and* 2, *at Newbiggin.*

1 Braithwaite, Thos. blacksmith.
Dent, Geo. stone mason.
1 Gibson, Robt. beer house.
1 Holme, Robt. joiner.
Holme, Wm. vict. Sportsman.
Hodgson, Rev. Richd. M.A., parsonage.
Price, Rev. Jno. A.M. curate
1 Towers, Rd. shopkeeper.

Farmers. † *are Owners.*

Thus ‡ *are Quarry Owners.*

1 ‡Atkinson, Isaac.
2 ‡Berry, John.
Bownass, Mary, Gale barn.
Brown, Jas. Sill field.
Charnley, Thos. Meal rigg.
2 †Cragg, Wm. (and relieving officer, & registrar of births and deaths for the Kirkby-Lonsdale district.)
1 ‡Dent, Robt.
1 ‡†Dent, Thos.
2 Dixon, Hugh.
2 Fox, Wm.
Hartley, Wm. Moore end.
1 ‡Holme, Wm.
Holme, John, mill.
1 Hogarth, Thos. & Jph.
Hebblethwaite, Robt. Kilner foot.
Hodgson, Thos. Spittal.
2 Park, Jas.
Pearson, Wm. Gaskill house.
1 Smythies, Thos.
‡Wearing, Hannah & Abrhm. Badger gate.
1 Wilson, Wm. Low house.

LUPTON TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Cow Brow;* 2, *at Lupton Row; and* 3, *at Fell Houses.*

1 Atkinson, Jas. vict. Plough
1 Bewsher, John, joiner.
Eglin, Richd. shoemaker, Stocks.
Hayhurst, Chpr. miller, Lupton mill.
Hodgson, George, blacksmith, Stocks.
1 Nelson, Wm. shopkeeper.
1 Nelson, Wm. jun. tailor.
1 Wilson, Mrs. Mary.

Farmers. † *are Owners.*

Atkinson, George, Green side
2 Batty, Arthur.
Belshaw, Jas. Thornbarrow.
3 Braithwaite, Thos.
†Briggs, John, Lupton hall.
Briggs, Edmund, Carlinwha.
3 Dodgson, John.
3 Dodgson, Thos.
Ellwood, John, Tarnside.
2 Frear, Marmaduke.
Gardner, Joseph, Oak yeat.
Law, Thos. Beck side.
Meaudsley, Richd. Crab tree.
Newby, John, Foul stone.
1 †Park, John.
Proctor, Thos. Lupton high.
Richardson, Robt. H. Kitridding.
Robinson, Thos. Green side.
Shepherd, Roger, Boxtree.
Swindlehurst, Thos. Green lands.
1 Taylor, George.
Wilson, Ed. Thompson field.

KILLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Bracken, Wm. joiner.
Ewan, Rolland, vict. Three mile house.
Bousfield, John, schoolmaster
Metcalf, John, tailor.
Morphet, Thos. vict. Red Lion
Lewthwaite, Jas. vict. Black Horse.
Parrot, Richd. blacksmith.
Woof, Wm. miller, Broad raine.

Farmers. † *are Yeomen.*

Armitstead, Robt. Aikrigg.
Baines, Thos. Gillerstile.
Blacow, Jas. Drybeck.
Fleming, Wm. Mutton Hall.
Gott, John.
Kendall, Robt. Killington hall
†Knowles, Jas. Fell side.
Mason, George, Beckside.
Mason, Wm. Fell side.
Maychell, Thos.
Nelson, Wm.
Parks, Joseph.
Richardson, Rt. Harpriggs.
†Richardson, Wm. Light hawks.
†Slater, John, Beck side.
Simpson, Wm.
Ward, Richard.
Waller, Jas. Beckside.
Waller, Robt. Hall beck.
Waller, Robt. Green holme.
Westmorland, Geo. Beck ho.
Wilkinson, Rev. Rt. incumbt.
Winster, Joseph, Hall beck.
Wilson, John, White hall.
Woof, Thos.

MANSERGH TOWNSHIP.

Lewthwaite, Jas. vict. Durham Ox.
Rowlandson, Rev. John, incumbent.
Robinson, Alexander, schoolmaster.
Wilson, Ed. Esq., Rigmaden.

Farmers. † *are Owners.*

†Conder, Jph. & Robt. Old Town.
Dixon, Jph. Green side.
Dodding, Jas. game kpr.
Farer, John.
Fawcett, John, Birks.
Howard, John, Nether hall.
Leece, Joseph, Gill foot.
Mashiter, Richd. Flesh beck.
Parker, Wm.
Sill, John, Mire side.
Snowdon, Jph. Mansergh hall.
Snowdon, Jph. Holme House.
Taylor, Edw. Heights.

MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.

Abbott, Rev. Jno. incumbent, Abba.
Bownass, Jph. v. White Swan

Metcalfe, Leonard, shoemkr.
Moore, Wm. Esq. Grimeshill
Nelson, Rd. joiner.
Nelson, Rd. schoolmaster.
Nelson, Wm. joiner.
Yeates, Jas. blacksmith.

Farmers. † *are Owners.*

Airey, Jas.
Bownass, Richd.
†Bownass, Thos. Ellers.
Bownass, John, Tosbeck.
Braithwaithe, Jas.
Bownass, Wm. Middleton hall
Coulthwaithe, Jno. Waterside
Dimsdale, Geo. Millbeck.
Fawcett, Wm., Abba.
†Kirk, Jennette
Knipe, Edmund.
Morphet, Thos.
Parkinson, Agnes.
Rigg, Thos. Sewermire.
†Rigg, Agnes.
†Sedgewick, Thos. Holme.
Sedgewick, Rich. Holme.
Tomlinson, John, Bowers.
Thirnbeck, Wm.
Thirnbeck, Christopher.
Varey, Jas.
Warrener, Robt. Yew tree.
Warrener, W. Esk holme.
Wilson, Jas.
Wilson, John, Mill house.
Winter, Jas.
Winter, Thos. Hollins.

SINCE page 181 was written, the Rev. John Septimus Sisson, B.A., has been appointed to the vicarage of Orton.

HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY, AND DIRECTORY,

OF

FURNESS AND CARTMEL,

IN LANCASHIRE.

THE lordships of Furness and Cartmel comprise that detached portion of Lancashire lying north of Morecambe bay, and, in a natural division of the country would have been annexed either to Westmorland or Cumberland, which bound this tract on every side except the south and west, where it is terminated by the sands and the sea. They form that part of the hundred of Lonsdale, denominated Lonsdale north of the sands, being situated north of the Lancaster sands, by which they are totally separated from the rest of the county of Lancaster. The mountainous ranges, which form the loftiest parts of Westmorland and Cumberland, branch into this division, and impart to it an alpine character, materially different from the remainder of the county to which it belongs. The towering mountains on the western side of Windermere lake, and those surrounding Coniston water, constituting the most magnificent features in the region of the lake district, are all in the lordship of Furness, which extends southward from *Wrynose* mountain to the isle of Walney, a distance of about thirty miles; its greatest breadth from Windermere to Duddon is about thirteen miles, and its area about 137,060 statute acres. The southern portion of Furness forms a large fertile *peninsula*, lying between the estuaries of the Leven and Duddon, and having deeply indented shores, and near its extremity a group of islands, respectively called Walney, Foulney, Pile of Fouldrey, Sheep island, Roe island, Dova How, Ramsey, and Old Barrow, the former of which, though less than a mile in breadth, is nearly ten miles in length, and from its having the appearance of a bank or wall in the sea, was called by the Saxons *Waghney*, *Woney*, and *Walney*, "a walled island;" or the name may be divided from *wall*, and *eau*, water, a wall in the water.

The *rocks* that chiefly prevail in the mountains of Furness, are the *transition limestone and transition slate, Greywacke, and dark blue roofing slate*, and felspar-porphyry, which latter assumes a columnar form, in the vicinity of Coniston lake. These rocks may be thrown into four groups, viz., the lowest slaty group, middle slaty group, slaty limestone, and the uppermost system, placed upon each other in different series of strata, and resting

upon a base of thin mica schist and gneiss, over granite, as is found to be the case in some of the neighbouring mountains of Cumberland. Although the great bulk of the Furness and Cumbrian rocks, is composed of the "slate, or clay-slate and Grauwacke system," they include many others, in which *calcareous and arenaceous* ingredients prevail. A considerable portion of Furness is occupied by the carboniferous limestone, but its position does not conform with the strata of slaty rocks upon which it rests. The uppermost system, or new red sandstone, covers large portions of the limestone, and flanks the valley in which the ruins of Furness Abbey stand.

The most valuable mineral production of High Furness is the roofing slate, of which extensive quarries are worked on Kirkby Ireleth moor, at Coniston and Tilburthwaite, the slates of the former being dark blue, and of the two latter blue and green. Excellent *flags* are got near Brathay, in Hawkshead parish; and *marble* of *grey* limestone is obtained near Ulverston. *Copper Ore* is found in great abundance at Church Coniston, from which veins run across the mountains to Seathwaite where they are also worked. These mines give employment to some hundreds of hands, and yield about 250 tons of ore monthly, the average produce of which is 11 per cent. Veins of the same mineral run also to Hawshead, and some fine specimens are occasionally picked up near the brook in Rusland and other places in the district. The *Iron Ore*, called the "red oxide of iron," which abounds in Low Furness, ranks first among the mineral treasures of the district. Fine specimens of *red hematite*, are also sometimes obtained. This ore occurs in beds intermixed with a red unctuous clay, and is frequently found in large kidney shaped masses, composed of concentric layers, which have a diverging radiated structure. The ore was formerly so abundant in the parish of Urswick, that the Stainton and Adgarley mines were considered the richest in Furness, one shaft being known to yield 140 tons in twenty-four hours. In the parish of Dalton are several prolific mines, and those of Whitridge or Whitriggs, spoken of by the Rev. Thomas West, as the "Peru" of Furness, continue to be worked with great profit by the Furness mining company. There are also mines at Lindale Moor, Lindale Cote, Buttsbeck, Pennington and other places, most of which are very productive. The quantity of ore raised annually at all the different mines is estimated at nearly 100,000 tons, and the degree of its produce varies from 32 to 67 per cent. Several hundred hands are employed in raising and carting the ore to Ulverston and Barrow, where it is shipped for exportation. The exports of state are estimated at 14 to 15,000 tons annually.

Various organic remains of both animal and vegetable character are found in this district, some of which are of the coral kind, but most are *conchifera*. or of the shell kind. Here are also testaceous concretions, such as belemnites, representing headless shrimps, and the ammonite of St. Hilda. In reference to the appearance of sprigs of moss which are seen at Aldingham, Mr. West says, "the sprigs or twigs of this mock plant are all of a smut-brown colour, and being examined by the microscope, appear to be formed by the union of small particles of pyrites. Such of them as can be detached from the stone fall into black dust, but most of them are in the substance of the stone, and will admit of a polish with it. Here the artist

must see himself outdone in one example, when the most elegant touch of the pencil, or fine strokes of the engraver, are but rude performances, compared with this effect of nature."

In the Isle of Walney, under a layer of sand and clay, moss is found, imbedded in which trunks of trees are frequently met with; and towards the close of the last century in sinking a shaft for iron ore in the neighbourhood of Dalton, the body of an oak tree was found in a bed of white sand, thirty feet below the surface. The botanist will find Furness a rich field for the exercise of his skill, as it contains a considerable number of marine, inland, and amphibious plants, the bare enumeration of which does not come within our limits.

By the progressive encroachments of the sea large tracts of land, and several villages have been swept away in Furness, whilst other tracts have been separated from the main land and encircled by sands. The villages of Rhos, Crinleton, Lies, and Fordebodle, mentioned in Domesday book, with the ruins of a village called Low scales, which were visible at the commencement of the last century, have all been engulphed in the ocean, as has also the village of Aldingham. The air in Furness is very salubrious, and scrofulous and pulmonary complaints are uncommon in any part of the district, the inhabitants of which are generally healthy and long-lived. Mr. West mentions one of the name of Kelly, who died at Dalton, in 1720, having attained the advanced age of 116 years, and we find on reference to the register of deaths of the Ulverston Union, that more persons die above seventy than under five. They are in general civil and well-behaved to strangers, and quite free from that importunate curiosity which degenerates into rudeness and barbarism, so flagrant and offensive amongst people of the lowest stations in some other parts of the kingdom. The women are generally handsome, and the men, robust, sober, and industrious, frank, hospitable, and engaging.

Lonsdale North comprises an area of about 162,197 acres, and forms the *Deanery of Furness and Cartmel*, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and province of York. From the 33rd Henry VIII. (1541) till the formation of the new diocese of Manchester, a few years ago, it was included in the diocese of Chester, but is now in the diocese of Carlisle. It forms the Ulverston Union (see Ulverston), and, for making returns to Parliament, belongs to the northern division of the county of Lancaster. It contains five chartered market towns, and the following nine parishes, viz.: Aldingham, Cartmel, Colton, Dalton, Hawkshead, Kirkby-Ireleth, Pennington, Ulverston, and Urswick, which contained, collectively, in 1841, a population of 26,752 souls, of whom 21,828 were in Furness, and 4,924 in Cartmel, being an increase 2,932 since 1831.

The annual value of the rateable property of Furness was estimated in the same year, at £101,167.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE first inhabitants of this district were undoubtedly the descendants of those Celtic colonists who were the *aborigines* of Britain, (see page 19,) and

who gradually extended their bounds to the north as they were impelled by choice or necessity. As Camden observes, Brit. p. 978, the new settlers appropriated to themselves a name expressive of their situation with respect to their neighbours, and of the nature of the region which they occupied. Hence those who took possession of Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and the lofty ridges of the north-east of Lancashire, were denominated *Brigantiaid*, Brigantes, which means *Highlanders*, while such as seated themselves in the plains, and on the sea-coast of Lancashire, were called *Sistaniaid*, Sistanii, which term signifies *Lowlanders*. "Probably," says Mr. West, "the present name of 'Furness' is a translation of the original one which might have been *Morben*, or some such British word, that had the same descriptive meaning as the present Furness, or rather Forness, as it is still pronounced by many of the inhabitants." The Sistanii, or those Britons who inhabited the shores of Morecambe, and other maritime parts of Lancashire, lived free within their own district till about the beginning of the Christian era, when they were obliged to submit to the superior power of their more hardy neighbours, and finally to receive the name of Brigantes. These were soon after conquered in their turn by the victorious Agricola, a Roman general, who, in A.D. 79, invaded Lancashire, and subdued its inhabitants. Tacitus, in describing that successful campaign, seems to point out Agricola in person as attempting the estuary of Morecambe, "which," says Mr. West, "is the greatest and most dangerous of the five, between the rivers Dee and Duddon." It also appears from Tacitus that a *castrum* was erected at Dalton, by the orders of Agricola himself, the area of which "has probably been all the church-yard, the ground on which the present castle stands, and from that to the crest of the precipice on the western side." Mr. West says, "in the perambulation-roll of the parish of Ulverston, a record of high antiquity, the place where the road they (the Romans) made use of, quits the sands, is called *Spina alba*, the white thorn on Conishead bank; and in another part of the same roll, the road itself is called the street (See Cam. Brit. p. 636). At present it is known by the name of Red lane, because it is tinged with the iron ore carted along it from Whitridge to Conishead bank, to be shipped for exportation. The Roman road proceeds from the thorn west through streetgate, to the place where it joins the new turnpike road from Ulverston, and forming an obtuse angle to the south-west, points directly by Lindale to Dalton. At the cross, in Dalton, it turns up Scalegate, and slanting over the rocks by St. Helen's, crosses Goldmire, and circling a little, takes its direction by Roanhead to Duddon Sands. This road from the thorn continued the only great road through Low Furness till the dissolution of monasteries; when hospitality ceasing at the priory of Conishead, which was situated by the great road, and at the abbey of Furness, not far from it, houses of entertainment were opened for the traveller at Ulverston, and a road from thence to the sands laid out, by which means the ancient route through Low Furness was abandoned."

After the departure of the Romans, and the invasion of the Saxons, the Britons in Furness, says Camden, "lived securely for a long time, relying upon those fortifications wherewith nature had guarded them; but nothing

proved impregnable to the Saxon conqueror; for that the Britons lived here in the 228th year after the coming of the Saxons, is plain from hence;—that at that time, Egdrid, King of the Northumbrians, gave to St. Cuthbert the land called Carthmell, and all the Britons in it; for so it is related in his life." (Brit. p. 978.) Cartmel is the only town in Lonsdale North that retains the British name, and "Bardsea the only village that retains the Roman sound."

The Saxons finally possessed themselves of all this district, and divided it into a number of small lordships, which each proprietor called after his own name. In the Domesday Survey, which was made in A.D. 1080, the name of Furness does not occur, still most of its villages are mentioned, and the names of its principal land owners, together with the quantity of arable land which belonged to each. (Domesday, p. 28.) In this survey, Furness, and all the north of Lancashire, with the south of Westmorland, and part of Cumberland, are included in the division of *Hougun*, which belonged to the West Riding of Yorkshire. As the stream of population flowed from the south northward, it is natural to conclude that the lowest and most southerly parts of Furness would be first occupied by the aboriginal inhabitants, and hence Mr. West conjectures that the village of Rhos, now only known in record, was probably one of the first villages in the district. This stood on the marshy grounds, as the word itself implies, which means a large green plain. *Crimelton*, another primæval village, which was situate on the banks of the Leven, about the lower end of Cartmel Ware, has also been long since destroyed by the sea.

"Before the dissolution of the abbey, the military establishment of Furness depended upon the abbot. Every mesne lord and free homager, as well as the customary tenants, took an oath of fealty to the abbot, to be true to him against all men except the king. Every mesne lord obeyed the summons of the abbot or his steward, in raising his quota of armed men; and every tenant of a whole tenement furnished a man and horse of war, for guarding the coast, for the border service, or for any expedition against the common enemy of the king and kingdom. The habiliments of war were a steel coat, or coat of mail, a falce or falcon, a jack, the bow, the bill, the crossbow, and spear. The Furness legion, according to the muster roll in the reign of Henry VIII., consisted of four divisions;—first, bowmen horsed and harnessed; second, bylmen, horsed and harnessed; third, bowmen without horse and harness; and fourth, bylmen without horse and harness."

Besides the customary annual rent, every whole tenement was obliged to have in readiness, a man completely armed for the king's service; of these there were sixty in Low Furness. When the abbot disfranchised his villains, and raised them to the dignity of customary tenants, the lands they had cultivated for their lord were divided into whole tenements, which were again subdivided into four equal parts; each villain had one, and the party tenant contributed his share in supporting the man-at-arms and other burthens."

That there should be a military establishment here, when the frontier of the kingdom was in a constant state of attack or defence, was indispensible; and that the land should be thus divided, in order to increase the number of inhabitants, and keep them at home till called upon was

also very necessary. "Whilst the villains in Low Furness," says Mr. West, "were employed in all the useful arts of agriculture, the woodlanders of High Furness were charged with the care of the flocks and herds which pastured the verdant sides of the fells, to guard them from the wolves which lurked in the thickets below; and in winter to browse them with the tender sprouts and sprigs of the holly and ash. This custom has never been discontinued in High Furness, and the holly trees are carefully preserved for that purpose where all the other wood is cleared off; and large tracts of common pasture are so covered with these trees as to have the appearance of a forest of hollies. At the shepherd's call the flock surround the holly-bush, and receive the croppings at his hand, which they greedily nibble up, and bleat for more. A stranger unacquainted with this practice would imagine the holly-bush to have been sacred amongst the fellanders of Furness. The mutton so fed has a remarkably fine flavour." For a length of time after the Norman conquest, Furness fells remained the common pasture to Low Furness. The abbots of Furness permitted the inhabitants to enclose *quillets* to their houses, for which they had paid encroachment rent. These enclosures were soon after succeeded by others, and the abbots obtained leave of Edward I. to enclose large tracts in Furness fells, which are still known by the name of *parks*, as Abbot park, Stot park, Oaken park, &c., and some of the enclosures were called the grounds of the persons that first enclosed them, as Walker ground, &c.

The forest of Furness abounded in all the '*feræ naturæ*,' which were common in those parts, as the buck, doe, wild boar, falcons, and segh. That the latter was a native of these parts is evident from the heads of these animals so often found in Furness. In 1766, three heads of horns were taken up on Duddon sands, of a size much superior to those of any deer now known. They were supposed to be the horns of the Scofe Stagg, and seem to agree with the description given of that animal. (See Cam. Brit. p. 1372.) The largest of the heads was fixed to the skull which was entire, and the length of the horn was three feet nine inches, the width between the extremity of the tips, three feet seven and a half inches, the round of the beam, seven and a half inches, and the breadth of the palm, four inches. In the reign of Henry II. wild boar, wild deer, and falcons, are reserved by Richard de Lucy, lord of Egremont, in his grant to Reginald Fitz-Adam, "*Salvis mihi et heredibus meis cervo et cerpa, apro leia et aucipitre, quando ibi fuerint.*" Although Stephen, Earl of Moreton and Bologne, granted all the forest of Furness and Walney to the abbey of Furness, yet the abbot had not free chase through the whole of Furness, till after the agreement with Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, in the time of King John. The forest trees, the fir, the oak, and birch, had skirted the fells, tufted the hills, and shaded the valleys, through many centuries of silent solitude; the beasts and birds of prey reigned over the weaker species, and the '*bellum inter omnia*' maintained the balance of nature in the empire of beasts." To destroy the wild beasts for their own security and support, and to make room for the domestic species, was the employment of the first planters, and hunting their necessary exercise. By these they improved their strength of body, and increased their fierceness of temper.

"The protection which manufactories and agriculture met with from the Romans encouraged the Britons to the improvement of their lands, and Furness had her share in the annual export of grain, when no fewer than eight hundred vessels were every year freighted with grain to the continent" (Cam. Brit. p. 4). That iron was made here by the Romans is evident from the remains of blomaries which are frequently discovered, and probably the veins of copper in Furness fells, as well as the courses of iron ore which traverse Low Furness, were also discovered and worked by them.

"The free homagers of Furness were always attached to the abbot in their political economy, and thereby escaped those misfortunes which involved and ruined many of the more independent families in other parts of the country." In the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, it was the interest of the abbot of Furness to support the claim of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who, when afterwards king, confirmed all the privileges granted formerly to the abbey, and added others. Henry VI., in his adversity, found an asylum for some time with one of the Furness families, at Muncaster, in Cumberland, and as a testimony of his Majesty's good-will to the family, left a glass cup which, from the general opinion of the king's sanctity, and that with it he entailed a blessing on the family, was called "the Luck of Muncaster." Though the Furness families had adhered to the Lancaster line, yet no one suffered for having done so except Sir Thomas Broughton, who, by detaching himself from the abbot and interest of Furness, and joining Lord Lovel in his attempt to disturb the regular government of Henry VII., brought himself and his family to poverty and ruin.

After the dissolution of the monastery, the state of Furness underwent a considerable change. From this period, personal interviews, connections, and attachment to the lord paramount, ceased, and the men of property became gradually more independent, and acted according to the estimate which they formed of their own weight and importance. Although Henry VIII. insisted with the utmost rigour on the performance of all the feudal services at Dalton, yet the homagers made their appearance only by proxies. The sale of the abbey lands brought many strangers into Furness, and conflicting political opinions were soon engendered amongst the inhabitants. This party-feeling was clearly manifested at the breaking out of the civil war, in 1642, when one party adhered to the royal standard, while another sided with the parliament, so that during this period of public calamity, Furness became the scene of much strife and contention.

The lordship of Furness, which extends over the whole district of the same name, was called an island by one of the abbots, in a petition presented by him to Henry IV., "*est assis en une isle.*" It was granted by the Conqueror to Roger de Poictou, but afterwards reverted to the king, by whom it was awarded to Earl Stephen, who conferred nearly all the district on the monks of Furness, in whose hands it remained till the suppression of the monasteries, when it again reverted to the crown, and became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1662, it was granted, with all its rights and privileges, by Charles II. to the Duke of Albemarle, and is now held by the Duke of Buccleugh, but most of the manors are held under him by mesne

lords; and the smaller tenements are held either immediately of the lord of the liberty or of the lord of some manor within the liberty, by freehold, copyhold, or customary tenants. While the abbey existed the freehold tenants, as feudatories of the abbot, were exempt from villain service, being bound to the lord paramount by their homage only, and a small rent. The copyholders held their lands by a copy of court roll, paying a rent in lieu of all service except military, and a small relief upon their admittance. The customary tenants, who were the most numerous, were emancipated from their original state of villainage, by the indulgence of the abbot, and held their lands by the observance of certain customs, till the dissolution of the monastery, after which time till the reign of Elizabeth, their tenure was very precarious, for the Act of Parliament, which vested the estates of the abbey in the king, subjected them to the will of that capricious monarch. The several manors into which the lordship is divided, and the courts, customs, &c., peculiar to each, will be noticed at subsequent pages.

Having now taken a general summary view of this interesting district, we shall proceed to our topographical survey, commencing with the parish of Aldingham, as being the first in alphabetical order.

ALDINGHAM PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Morecambe bay; on the south west by the parish of Dalton; and on the north-west by that of Urswick. It is five miles in length, and three and a half in breadth; contains 4458½ statute acres; and the annual rateable value of its property, in 1841, was estimated at £7521. Its population in 1801, was 633; in 1811, 696; in 1821, 760; in 1831, 884; and in 1841 it amounted to 907 souls, viz., 469 males, and 438 females. Dr. Todd derives its name from *Hald-hing-ham*, "*oppidum ad lapides antiquum pensiles*,"—a habitation near hanging stones, and Mr. Baines, from *eald*, old, *ing*, a meadow or pasture, and *ham*, a habitation. It has been also derived from the British word *alltig*, or *aldig*, a cliffy place, and the Saxon word *ham*, a house or place of abode. It is divided into the four townships of Aldingham Lower and Upper, Gleaston, and Leece; and its principal land owners are the Earl of Burlington, C. D. Archibald, Esq., and Messrs. Peacock, Rd. Simpson, Rd. Presow, and Geo. Coulton. The entire parish is included in the manor of *Muchland*, originally called *Michael-land*, from Sir Michael le Fleming, who received a grant of the demesne of this manor from the Conqueror. In process of time the name Michael was changed into the Scotch epithet *Mickle*, which signifies *much*, and the lands were finally corrupted into the appellation of Much-land. This also includes part of the parish of Urswick, called Much-Urswick. A court leet and baron, which were granted in 1199, by King John to William le Fleming and his heirs, are still held in this manor twice a year, at the court room at Seawood. In this grant the king reserved for his manor of Aldingham, a rent of ten pounds a year, which, with the homage and service due for the manor, was subsequently granted by Henry III. to the abbot of Furness and his successors, and which is still paid to the lord of the liberty. In 1269 the manor

passed in marriage to Richard de Caunesfield, and afterwards to the families of Harrington and Bonville; and, in 1457, to the Greys, Marquises of Dorset. Henry Grey was created Duke of Suffolk by Edward VI., but was beheaded for high treason against Queen Mary, in 1554. By his attainder, the manor was forfeited to the crown. Several parts of it were afterwards dismembered by James I. and Charles I., the latter of whom, in 1629, conveyed it to the Earl of Holland and others, for ninety-nine years, in trust for Queen Henrietta during her life, and after her death to the use of the king, his heirs and successors. In 1672, Charles II. conveyed it for the residue of the said term to the Earl of St. Albans and others, in trust for his queen, Catherine, during her life; and, in 1679, granted it to Bertie and others in fee, in trust for Charles, Earl of Plymouth, his natural son, by Mrs. Catherine Peg, and the heirs of his body, but the next year, the Earl dying without issue, it again reverted to the crown, in which it remained till 1693, when William and Mary conveyed it to George and John Sayer for a term of ninety-nine years, from the death of Queen Catherine, which took place in 1705. These were to pay for it a yearly rent of 10s., and discharge the £10. a year due to the lordship of Furness. This lease expired in 1804, when the Duchess of Buccleugh, daughter of the Duke of Montague, became lessee. It was afterwards leased to Michael Knott, Esq., of Waterhead house, Monk Coniston, the assignment of whose grant passed to Thomas Richard Gale Braddyll, Esq., of Conishead priory. A fine of two years' rent is paid by the tenants to the lord on their admission. Formerly every tenant paying 40s. rent was obliged to find a horse and harness for the King's service, and those paying 20s. rent were each bound to furnish a man harnessed for the like service.

The village of Aldingham, which was once nearly a mile in length, has been swept away by the encroachments of the sea. It stood at the foot of a rock, near "*the Moat*" or Hall, and the rectory, the only two dwellings now remaining, with the church between them, distant about six miles S. of Ulverston. Mr. West says, "this moot or moat has the appearance of an exploratory mount, and might have been such as it commands a view of the coast and bay of Morecambe."

Near the farm-house called the Moat, is an artificial mount and a square entrenchment, on which stood the ancient mansion of the Le Flemings.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is an ancient fabric. It was renewed and repaired about the reign of Henry V. by one of the Harringtons, but the three cylindrical columns of the south aisle, and the circular door of the old edifice were retained. Its foundation is doubtless of a more remote origin than the commencement of the thirteenth century, when the first mention of it is made in the abbot's grant of 100s. a year to H. Parson, of Aldingham, out of the vicarage of Dalton. In the arch leading to the chancel is a small aperture, formed from one of the pews, for the purpose, as is supposed, of witnessing the elevation of the host in Catholic times. Another side-aisle was added to it by the late rector, at a cost of £300., so that it is now capable of seating three hundred and fifty persons. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two side-aisles, with a tower in which are three bells. The benefice, which is a rectory, in the gift of the crown in right of

the Duchy of Lancaster, is now worth about £1,093. per annum, and is enjoyed by the Rev. John Macauley, M.A., who resides at the rectory house, a pleasant dwelling near the church. The Rev. John Stonard, D.D., late rector, who died April 22nd, 1849, in the 81st year of his age, was author of several works which evinced great talent and research.

Baycliffe is a hamlet in Aldingham township, situate near the shore, five miles S. of Ulverston; *Newbiggin* is another hamlet in the same township, four miles S.E. of Dalton, and *Rossbeck*, another hamlet, four and a half miles S.S.E. of Dalton. *Scales* is a village in Aldingham, five miles S. of Ulverston. The hill called Scales haggs contains many large subterraneous cavities, in one of which some human skeletons have been found.

Sunbreak is another small hamlet in this township, three and a half miles S. of Ulverston.

GLEASTON township contains a village in a low situation, near a brook, two and a half miles S.E. of Dalton. The name is probably a contraction of *Glasserton*, which is derived from the British words, *glas*, green, *er*, fallow or ploughed land, and *ton*, a town or village. A little to the north-east of the village appear the venerable ruins of *Gleaston Castle*, whose shattered walls of massy thickness, and mouldering towers lighted by small apertures, demonstrate the design for which it was erected, and awaken in the mind historical associations, contrasting widely with the calm and settled tranquillity of the present age. Although this castle was undoubtedly intended as a place of security for the lord of Aldingham, against the frequent incursions of the Scots, and though its walls have been of a considerable height, and eight or nine feet in thickness, "yet," says Mr. West, "it can never have been a place capable of much resistance, for the interior part, instead of being filled with grout work, as in the walls of the Pile of Fouldrey, has been constructed with mud and small stones." It is traditionally said to have been erected about the 13th century, by the lords of Aldingham, in consequence of the lower part of the parish in which they originally resided, having been swept away by the sea. The main tower or castle has been defended by a thick wall, encompassing an oblong square plot of ground, and a tower at each corner. The two longest sides of the enclosure measure 228 feet each within the wall; another side is 168 feet; and the fourth 132. The two smallest towers are still entire, but one of the others is almost completely demolished, and the other much dilapidated.

LEECE township has a small village of its own name, built round a tarn, three miles S.S.E. of Dalton. The name is supposed to be derived from the British words *le* and *is*, which mean a place lower than some neighbouring place. The township contains also the small hamlet of *Dendron*, two and a half miles S.S E. of Dalton. Here is a *chapel of ease*, erected in 1642, by Robert Dickinson, a citizen of London, but a native of Leece, who also endowed it with £200., which, with another small benefaction, now yield about £9. per annum. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester, in 1776; and, in 1796, was rebuilt by Thomas Green, Esq. of London, who received a part of his early education at this place. In 1833 it was considerably

improved and enlarged, at the expense of the principal inhabitants, who also removed the school which was attached to it, in consideration of having free sittings in the chapel when enlarged. It is now a handsome edifice, containing one hundred and sixty sittings, twelve of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the rector of Aldingham, and incumbency of the Rev. John Pattinson, who is also master of the free school, which was originally erected by the above-named Mr. Green, and rebuilt on a new site, as before stated, in 1833. In 1773, 1780, and 1792, the curacy received three lots of Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £800., with which land was purchased in the parishes of Dalton and Urswick; and, in 1845, it received £31. per annum from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so that the benefice is now worth about £90. a year. The parsonage house is a neat and commodious dwelling, purchased in 1845, with £400., of which, £200. was obtained from the commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty, to meet a similar sum given in advance, viz., £100. by Pyncombe's trustees; £50. by Dr. Stonard; and £50. by Marshall's trustees. In George Fox's Journal it is stated that he preached in the old chapel, A.D. 1652.

ALDINGHAM PARISH DIRECTORY.

ALDINGHAM (LOWER) TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Newbiggin; and* 2, *at Roosbeck.*

Macaulay, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory.
Schollick, Edw. Jones, Esq. Aldingham Hall.
Simpson, Rd. gent. Roosbeck cottage.

Farmers.

2 Addison, Leonard.
1 Case, John.
1 Clarkson, Wm.
Coward, Thos. Colt park.
2 Edmondson, Jas.
2 Edmondson, Thos.
1 Edmondson, Wm.
Postlethwaite, John, Point of Comfort.

ALDINGHAM (UPPER) TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Baycliffe;* 2, *at Scales; and* 3, *at Sunbreak.*

1 Bird, John, grocer (and beerhouse.)
2 Briggs, Robt. shoemaker.
1 Mount, John, beerhouse.
1 Mount, John, quarry owner
2 Parker, Jas. shoemaker.
2 Postlethwaite, Wm. joiner.
Postlethwaite, Mary, school.
2 Postlethwaite, Thos. shoemaker.
2 Turner, Henry, gent. Dale garth.
Winder, Jas. school.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

2 *Ashburner, John.
2 Battersby, Saml.
1 *Case, George.
1 Cooper, Thos. and Robt.
*Coward, John, Windhill.
Hunter, Rd., Scales park.
1 Huddleston, Robt.
2 Kellet, John.
2 Postlethwaite, Thos. Moor house.
3 *Presow, Richd.
1 Pullein, Henry.
2 *Stables, Jas.
2 *Winder, Wm.

GLEASTON TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside in the Village; the rest where specified.*

1 Cookson, Jas. beerhouse.
1 Hird, John, wheelwright & house carpenter.
1 Kendall, Mr. Thos.
1 Kendall, Mr. Christopher.
1 Kendall, Maria, shopkpr.
1 Leece, John, butcher.
1 Ormandy, Rev. Thos.
Thexton, Geo. corn miller, Gleaston mill.
1 Todd, Edw. tailor, draper, and hatter.

1 Townson, Wm. shopkeeper.
1 Wilson, Mrs. Eleanor.
1 Wilson, Richd. blacksmith.
1 Wilson, Wm. beerhouse.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Ashburner, John, Gleaston park.
1 Goad, John.
1 *Goad, Joseph.
1 *Kendall, Jas.
1 *Kendall, Thos.
Ormandy, Wm. Gleaston castle.

LEECE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Leece village; and* 2, *at Dendron.*

1 Brockbank, Edw. beerhouse
1 Case, Wm. shopkeeper.
1 Duke, Wm. grocer.
1 Fletcher, Geo. shoemaker.
1 Livesey, Wm. shoemaker.
2 Pattinson, Rev. John, perpetual curate and master of the free school, Parsonage.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

1 *Bryer John.
2 *Coulton, Geo.
1 Cragg, Wm.
1 Crow, John.
2 *Gardner, Jas.
1 *Jackson, John.
1 Jackson, Saml.
1 *Jackson, Thos.
1 *Simpson, Jas.

CARTMEL PARISH

Is that highly picturesque and interesting district extending from the lower reach of Windermere to the great bay of Morecambe, and projecting southward between the estuaries of the Kent and Leven, being bounded on the other sides by Westmorland. Its surface is exceedingly diversified, alternately rising into barren and rocky hills and sinking into warm and fertile valleys, whose sides are clothed with native wood. On the margin of the western sands, a peat-like incrustation has been formed, but it is rapidly disappearing under the skilful operations of the cultivator. The parish, which comprises an area of about 25,137 statute acres, is about twelve miles in length, and averages from four to five in breadth, and is divided into five chapelries and seven townships, viz.: Lower Allithwaite, Upper Allithwaite, Broughton, Cartmel-Fell, Lower Holker, Upper Holker, and Staveley, which contained, collectively, in 1841, a population of 4,924 souls. The sands between the Lancaster shore and Hesk bank, in this parish, are about ten miles in breadth, and have always been considered as dangerous in the approach from Lancaster to Furness, but in company with the guides who are stationed on them, few accidents occur. Levens sands, on the west side of the peninsula, are about three miles in breadth, and are fordable at low water, but the flowing tide from Morecambe covers the whole sandy plain twice a day, many feet deep in the liquid element. Mr. West conjectures that Morecambe is derived from *Moreb*, a haven, and *Cain*, white or beautiful, and that it was so called from the white rocks on the coast, which give a good effect to the scenery of the bay; whilst others assert that its proper etymology is from the British words, *more*, sea, and *cam*, crooked, bent—the crooked sea, or bent shore. Cartmel parish "is accurately described as placed between two noble estuaries, and projecting into a third, while on the north, the vast fells of Coniston rise in all the majesty of neighbouring Alps." The principal land-owners of the parish are the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Burlington, James Stockdale, Esq., Gray Rigge, Esq., Captain W. B. Bigland, R.N., G. Gibson, Esq., W. Townley, Esq., F. P. D. Astley, Esq., Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., Mrs. S. Newby, Mrs. E. Harrison, Miss Mary

W. Lambert, Rev. T. Remington, and Messrs. James Birkett and William Field. The Earl of Burlington is lord of the manor of Cartmel, which comprises the whole parish.

Cartmel is a small and neat town in the townships of Lower Allithwaite and Upper Holker, seven miles E. by N. of Ulverston, fifteen miles N.N.W. of Lancaster, and two hundred and fifty-four miles N.W. by N. of London. Its name is said by some to be a compound of the two British words, *garth*, a ridge, a promontory or cape, and the adjective *moel*, which signifies bare, or bald, and, by others, the etymology of the place is derived from *kert*, a camp or fortification, and *mell*, a fell or small mountain, meaning a fortress amongst the hills. The town of Cartmel is surrounded by high hills, imparting to it the appearance of a town in Switzerland, "and the parish," says Mr. Baines, "does not inaptly, both from the simplicity of the manners of the people, and the face of the country they inhabit, represent a Swiss canton."

Camden informs us that the Britons settled here in 677, and that at this time, Egfred, king of Northumbria, granted the land and its inhabitants to the church, in the person of St. Cuthbert, but at what period a church was first erected at Cartmel is unknown, nor is the parish mentioned in the Domesday Survey, which was made by the orders of William the Conqueror, in 1081. The next mention we find made of Cartmel is in 1188, when William Mareschal the elder, Earl of Pembroke, founded a priory here for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine.

The priory, which is the principal and distinguishing ornament of Cartmel, is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and displaced the parish church, which stood here before the Conquest. "By the original charter," says Mr. Baines, "it was provided that this monastery should never be elevated into the dignity of an abbey." The founder prescribed the mode of electing the priors, as well as of governing the institution, and his charter concludes in these terms:—"This house I have founded for the increase of our holy religion, giving and granting to it every kind of liberty that heart can conceive or the mouth utter; and whosoever shall in any way infringe upon these immunities, or injure the said priory, may he incur the curse of God, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of all other saints, as well as my particular malediction." The endowment consisted of the whole manor of Cartmel, the church of Balifar, and the chapel of Balunadan, with its appendages; also, the town of Kinross, in Ireland, with the advowson of its church, &c.: besides which, the funds of the ancient parish church of Cartmel were all merged in its revenues; and amongst the privileges of this religious foundation, was the right of appointing a guide to conduct travellers over the sands. "In the reign of Edward III. a general alteration was made in this edifice; the inserted windows are of that period, and remains of a fine painted glass, containing figures of the line of Jesse, with the name of each, have several remnants of inscriptions in the Longobardic character, which could not be later. The columns are angular, without mouldings, and the tracery of the windows approaches to the square-headed form, which was introduced early in the 15th century." When Henry VIII. laid his unhallowed hands upon the property of this priory, its yearly income was valued, according to Dug-

dale, at £124. 2s. 1d.; and, according to Speed, at £212. 10s. 11d. The house then consisted of ten religious and thirty-eight lay domestics, to most of whom small annuities were allowed out of the revenues. Fortunately the edifice escaped destruction, the inhabitants being allowed to purchase it of the crown, on account of its being the parish as well as the conventual church; and this is one of the very few religious houses that did escape the general ruin which attended the dissolution. "The resources of the parishioners seem to have been exhausted by this effort, for eighty years afterwards the necessary repairs of the church were neglected, and it was hastening fast to a state of dilapidation; the refectory, chapter-house, prior's lodgings, and a number of other offices disappeared, and even the roof became insufficient to exclude the weather, when George Preston, Esq., of Holker, contracted with the parishioners, in consideration of forty marks, and as much old lead as could be spared, to re-edify the building, and to cover the greater part of it with a new roof. This timely renovation restored, though with diminished splendour, the sacred pile, and has preserved to this remote part of Lancashire, an edifice of which the inhabitants have reason to boast. The building is of excellent masonry, in the pointed style of architecture, and of a cruciform plan; the whole length 157 feet, the length of the transepts 110 feet, and the height of the walls 57 feet. The interior is handsome and spacious, and the centre is supported by four large and fine clustered pillars. The choir is beautiful, and is surrounded by stalls, twenty-six in number, whose tops and pillars are finely carved with foliage, surmounted with the instruments of the passion of the Saviour." The position of the cloister court, which was on the north side instead of the south, proves that the church was parochial as well as conventual. In the interior, the two arches of the choir on each side are perpendicular, and the triforium formerly extended round both the transepts and choir. On the north side of the proper choir is a narrow chapel, and on its south side what is called the Town Choir. The latter, which has two seats for the officiating priests, is supposed to have been anciently the parish church. The extraordinary apppearance of the belfry must at once attract the attention of every beholder. It is raised upon the sides of the tower, and stands a square inscribed within a square diagonal to its base, having the angles of the one placed upon the sides of the other. It contains four bells.

"In this country," says Mr. Baines, "where every hill is a rock, and every rock a quarry of marble, the means of multiplying monuments are so much at hand, that the walls of the church are incrusted with these decorations." The most ancient of these memorials of the dead is probably a tomb to prior *William de Walton*, within a plain arch, on the north side of the altar, and inscribed on a beautiful slab of grey marble, in Longobardic characters,—"*Hic jacet Frater Wilhelmus de Walton, prior de Cartmel.*" On the opposite side, under an arched canopy, is the magnificent but mutilated tomb of the Harringtons, with two recumbent figures, the one supposed to be that of Sir John Harrington, and the other that of his lady. They lie between a fine open-work arch, decorated with a variety of figures. An enclosure at the east-end of the south aisle is appropriated to the remains of owners of Holker Hall. The Biglands, Rawlinson, and other families have

also monuments in the church, and as a curious specimen of the monumental poetry of a former age, we present our readers with an ancient epitaph in verse, on Etheldred Thornburgh, a descendant of an ancient family of Hampsfield Hall, near Cartmel.

" Here before lyeth interred
Eltheldred Thornburgh's corps in dust:
In lyfe and death still firmly fixed
On God to rest hir stedfast trust.
Hir father, Justice Carus was;
Hir mother, Katharine his wife;
Hir husband, William Thornburgh was,
Whyle here she ledd this mortail lyfe.
The thryde of Martche, and yeare of grace
One thousand five hundred nyntie-six,
Hir sowle departed this earthly place,
Of age nighe fortie years and six;
To whose sweet sowle heavenlye dwelling
Our Saviour grant everlastinge rest."

The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Earl of Burlington, who has also the patronage of the five chapels in the parish, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Remington, A.M. About twenty-eight years ago, it was augmented with a Parliamentary grant of £375. 13s. 5d., now vested in the 3 per cent. government funds, and is at present worth £110. per annum. His lordship is also lessee of an allotment of land set apart in lieu of tithes, at the enclosure of the commons at the commencement of the present century.

The *Free Grammar School*, at Cartmel, was originally only a parochial seminary, under the superintendence of the churchwardens and sidesmen of the parish, who, for a series of years, hired a master to whom they paid the interest of a few small bequests, the remainder of his salary being made up by quarterage from the scholars, except the children of poor parents, who were taught free. In 1635, the quarterage for grammarians was sixpence, and for *petties*, little ones, fourpence. In 1664, the master's stipend was £20. In 1674, the quarterage for grammarians was raised to 8d., but no alteration was made for the *petties*. In 1680, £131. 10s. was invested in land for the use of the school, and in 1689, Mr. Henry Bigland, a citizen of London, but a native of this parish, bequeathed £400., which was also invested in land, in 1692. In 1711, the quarterage was raised to 1s. 6d. for Latin, and 1s. for English; but in the course of three years after, all quarterage ceased, and the school became entirely free. " Boys are admitted from all parts of the kingdom, and even from the West Indies, with a limitation, however, not to exceed twenty non-parishioners." Mr. Baines says, " it is customary for persons of property who have children at the school, to make a compliment to the master at Shrovetide, of a sum called *cock-pence*; and a charge per quarter is made upon the parents of those children who write and cypher, the poor as well as the rich." The present master is Mr. Paul Snowden, and his salary amounts to about £130 a year.

The Savings' Bank, which was established at Cartmel, in 1818, has now deposits amounting to £60,000. belonging to 320 depositors. It is open every

Tuesday from 11 to 12, and is kept at Mr. William Field's, who is both treasurer and secretary.

The market, which was first held on Monday, and about 120 years ago, changed to Tuesday, is now nearly obsolete; but two ancient fairs are held here on Whitmonday, and the Monday after the 23rd of October, and for cattle on the Wednesday before Easter, and 5th of November; but there is no staple manufacture in the town. A *parochial library*, established here about two years ago, now consists of 250 volumes. Terms—6d. per quarter.

We copy the following account from the Lonsdale Magazine, of a rather curious natural phenomenon connected with the valley of Cartmel, viz., two neighbouring streams, the one flowing north and the other south.

"Better than six hundred years since," said our guide, "some monks came over from another country; and, finding all this part of the kingdom covered with wood, resolved to build a monastery in some part of the forest. In their rambles they found a hill which commanded a prospect so beautiful, and so extensive, that they were quite charmed with it. They marked out a piece of ground on the summit of the hill, and were preparing to build the church, when a voice spoke to them out of the air, saying, '*Not there, but in a valley between two rivers, where the one runs north and the other south.*' Astonished at this strange command, they marvelled where the valley could be; for they had never seen a valley where two rivers ran in contrary directions. They set out to seek this singular valley, and travelled through all the north of England, but in vain. Wearied with their fruitless search, they were returning to the hill where they had heard the strange voice. In their way back, they had to cross the valley, at that time entirely covered with wood. They came at length to a small river, the stream of which ran north. They waded through it; and, in about one hundred yards, they found another, the stream of which ran south. They measured the distance between the rivers, and placed the church in the middle, upon a little island of hard ground, in the midst of a morass. The church they dedicated to St. Mary. They also built a small chapel on the hill where they had heard the voice, which they dedicated to St. Bernard. The chapel is long since destroyed, but the hill is called Mount Bernard to this day."

Three miles south of the town is a medicinal spring, called Holy Well, long celebrated as a remedy for the stone, gout, and cutaneous complaints. The water issues from a projecting rock of limestone, called Humphrey Head, and its healing qualities occasion a considerable influx of company to Cartmel and the neighbouring villages of Flookburgh, Kent's Bank, and Grange, during the summer months. The solid contents of one pint of this water, according to Charnock's analysis, are 10 grains of sulphate of lime, 2 grains of sulphate of magnesia, and 49 grains of muriate of soda. At Pit Farm, is an *intermitting* spring, similar to that at Giggleswick, in Yorkshire. This effect is said to be produced by a natural compound syphon, formed in the recess of the hills from which the water flows.

ALLITHWAITE (LOWER) township comprises also a village of its own name, two miles S.S.E. of Cartmel, and the hamlets of *Cartlane*, two miles E.S.E., and *Kent Bank*, two and a half miles E.S.E. of the same town, with several dispersed dwellings, bearing different names. The rateable value of its lands and buildings, is £3948. 4s. *Boarbank House*, the beautiful and pleasant seat of Miss Lambert, is in this township, two miles S.S.E. of Cartmel.

Near *Kent Bank*, resides the "*Carter*," as the *guide* who conducts travellers over the sands of this part of Morecambe Bay, has long been designated, owing to his name being Carter. His ancestors held the same necessary office during many generations. The original yearly salary was £10., but it

has been long advanced to £20., and his stipend is greatly augmented by the gratuities received from the numerous travellers, whom he conducts safely over dangerous sands and shifting channels. The guides were formerly paid by the Prior of Cartmel, but are now paid from the revenues of the Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster. The traveller, when crossing these sands on a hot summer day, is strongly reminded of an Arabian march; the tracks, or roads, are defined by branches of furze stuck in, called "brogs," and by poles at the edges of the channels. Under the influence of clear, cloudy, or tempestuous weather, the surrounding scenery assumes an almost endless change of effect, which, combined with the refreshing sea breeze, the easiness of motion, the loquaciousness and jocularity of the guide, renders the journey extremely agreeable, especially in fine weather. "The track is from Holker Hall to Plumpton Hall, keeping Chapel Island a little to the left; and the mind of the visitor is filled with a mixture of awe and gratitude, when, in a short time after he has traversed this estuary almost dry-shod, he beholds the waters advancing into the bay, and bearing stately vessels towards the harbour of Ulverston, over the very path which he has so recently trodden." At Kent Bank is a large and commodious inn.

ALLITHWAITE (UPPER) township contains the villages of *Lindale*, three miles E.N.E., and *Newton*, three miles N.E. of Cartmel, with several detached houses, some of which are neat and pleasant villas. Its rateable value is £1902. 14s. *Castle Head*, anciently called Atterpile Castle, a remarkable isolated hill in this township, is conjectured to have been occupied by the Romans, from the discovery here of coins, ornamental utensils, and other articles of that people's workmanship. Amongst the number of miscellaneous relics found at Castle Head, about seventy years ago, were parts of a human skull, vertebræ, &c.; jaws of a large species of deer, teeth of buffaloes and other animals, tusks of a boar, rings of silver, brass, and iron; beads of blue ragstone, lead, clay, and glass; ninety-five sticas of Northumbrian kings, seventy-five Roman coins, iron ore, petrified bone, pebbles. &c. At the foot of this conical rock is a good mansion belonging to Mr. Robert Wright, now unoccupied. *Eller How* is another handsome mansion in this township, the seat of George Webster, Esq.; and on the summit of a hill which overlooks the mansion, is an observatory, commanding extensive and panoramic views. *Height House* is another pleasantly situated dwelling, the seat of George Gibson, Esq.

The *Chapel* at Lindale, dedicated to St. Paul, is a neat edifice, rebuilt and enlarged in 1828, at a cost of about £800., towards which the Church Building Society gave £125., and the remainder was raised by subscription. It contains about 360 sittings, of which 200 are free. The living, which is in the patronage of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Burlington, and incumbency of the Rev. James Young, A.B., is now worth about £80. per annum, arising chiefly from lands purchased in 1762, with a grant obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, and sums contributed by the executors of W. Stratford, L.L.D., and other benefactors.

At the hamlet of Height, is a Friends' Meeting House, established in 1677, by Mr. Lawrence Newton, who, in the following year, endowed it with about

17½ acres of land, to which about 18½ more were added at the enclosure of the common. These 36 acres are now let for £16. a year, and the money is distributed to the industrious poor of that society and others, at the discretion of ten trustees.

At Lindale is a *National School*, rebuilt in 1838, by subscription. A bequest of 50. left to this school some time ago, by a Mr. Fitchett, has been laid out in land for the benefit of the master, who also receives contributions from a few benevolent individuals, interested in the education of the youth of this neighbourhood. A small dole, devised by Mr. Miles Taylor, is distributed twice a year to the most destitute inhabitants, who are natives of the chapelry of Lindale. A bye post office is established both at Lindale and Newton, whence letters are despatched to Milnthorpe and Ulverston.

BROUGHTON township and chapelry contains several handsome villas, and detached houses, with the small hamlets of Aynsome, Field Broughton, and Wood Broughton, and the village of *Grange*, which is pleasantly situated on the sands, two miles E. of Cartmel; the others being from one to two miles N. and N. by E. of the same town. The rateable value of the township, which includes several pieces of land scattered through the parish, is £2845. 5s.

The Chapel was enlarged about ten years ago, at a cost of about £150., of which £35. were given by the Church Building Society, and the rest raised by local subscription. It will accommodate 280 hearers, and 82 of the sittings are free and unappropriated for ever. In 1827, the living was augmented with £1000., of which £600. was a parliamentary grant; £200. was was given by Thomas Newby, Esq.; £120. was left by James Crosfield, Esq.; and Lord Cavendish, and the curate subscribed the remaining £80. It is now worth £67. per annum, and is possessed by the Rev. William Wilson, who has also a boarding academy adjoining the parsonage-house, at Field Broughton.

At Grange is a *School*, chiefly supported by Mrs. Eliz. Maude, of Blawith Cottage, widow of the late Thomas Holme Maude, Esq., who established it as a Sunday school in 1811, and as a day school in 1830.

CARTMELL FELL township is an extensive alpine region, lying between Windermere and Witherslack Beck, and stretching from four to nine miles N. of Cartmel. The rateable value of this township is £2476. The *Chapel*, dedicated to St. Anthony, is an ancient fabric, with a tower and two bells. It has been recently new roofed, and the east window contains a profusion of old stained glass. The curacy has received several lots of Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting in the whole to above £800., now invested in property.

The Rev. Robert Blackburn Cockerton is the incumbent, and also master of the school, which has land worth about £8. a year.

HOLKER (LOWER) is a neat village, one mile and a half S.W. of Cartmel, and its township contains also the large village of *Flookburgh*, two miles S., the hamlet of *Carke*, 2 miles S.S.E., and *Holker Hall*, a seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, about two miles S.S.W. of the same town. The rateable value of the township amounts to £3942. 6s. *Flookburgh* was

anciently a *market* town, by charter of Edward I., but is now reduced to a village; the market, which was held on Tuesday, having merged into that of Cartmel.

The Chapel at Flookburgh was rebuilt in 1778, and greatly enlarged in 1836, at a cost of £350., of which £200. was obtained by the sale of pews in the chapel; £60. from the Incorporated Society; £50. was given by Miss Lambert, of Boarbank, and the rest was raised by local subscriptions. It is capable of seating 700 persons, and 290 of its sittings are free and unappropriated. In addition to the township of Lower Holker, the chapelry includes also the dwellings called Rosthwaite, Outerthwaite, and Boar Bank House, and contains a population of 1200 souls. In 1829, the curacy was augmented with £678. 18s. 6d. of Queen Anne's Bounty, obtained through the instrumentality of the Bishop of London, the interest of which is £20. 7s. 4d. The living is worth £105. per annum, and is enjoyed by the Rev. William Rigg, who is assisted by his son, the Rev. William Postlethwaite Rigg, B.A.

Holker Hall, the seat of the Right Hon. William Cavendish, Earl of Burlington, is a splendid mansion, and has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last few years. Its interior contains a valuable collection of family portraits, and other paintings, many of which are by the first masters. The surrounding pleasure grounds display great taste, and contain a variety of rare and interesting plants and trees, amongst which are Portugal laurels, of the extraordinary height of fifty feet; a cedar of Lebanon, fifty feet in height, with a circumference of eight feet nine inches. The park, which is well-stocked with deer, stretches down Leven Sands, and the timber on the estate is of that luxuriant and mature kind, which imparts to a country its richest clothing. In the park is a tulip tree, seventy-five feet high, with a circumference, at two feet from the ground, of nine feet; and a beech tree, one hundred and two feet high, with a circumference, at six feet from the ground, of twenty-two feet; an ash tree, ninety-one feet in height; an elm, ninety-seven feet; and an oak, seventy-five feet in height. The park, which extends to the deeply-indented shore, commands a view of many picturesque objects, "and the woody hills of Conishead Priory; the shipping in the port of Ulverston; the capacious bay of Morecambe to the south; and Cartmel Fell towering to the north, enrich and dignify the landscape."

This mansion was the family seat of the Prestons, as early as the reign of Elizabeth, from whom it passed to the Lowthers, and from them to the family of Cavendish.

HOLKER (UPPER) township extends N.W. from Cartmel to the river Leven, and includes most of the village of *Backbarrow*, four and a half miles N. by W.; the hamlet of *Beckside*, one and a half mile N.; and *Brow Edge*, four and a half miles N.W. of Cartmel; and its rateable value is £5505. 2s. Backbarrow village is situate on both sides of the Leven, which divides the parishes of Cartmel and Coulton, and is crossed by a good bridge, near to which are two extensive cotton mills belonging to Thomas and William Ainsworth, Esqrs., at which about 350 hands are employed; and on the other side of the river, in Coulton parish, are the iron works of Harrison, Ainslie, & Co. At *Low Wood* are extensive *powder mills*, belong-

ing to Daye, Barker, and Co.; and at Brow Edge is a free school, endowed with about £40. a year.

Bigland Hall, which for seven centuries has been the seat of the Bigland family, stands in this township, on the summit of a hill, whose sides are hung with spring wood, and contiguous to a small tarn, abounding with wild fowl. Furness Fells, Leven Sands, the pile of Fouldrey, and the extensive bay of Morecambe, are seen from hence in fine perspective. The mansion, which is now unoccupied, is the property of Capt. Wilson Braddyll Bigland, R.N. For an account of the conical rock, called Castle Head, which is in this township, see page 379.

STAVELEY township and chapelry contains a pleasant village of its own name, six miles N. of Cartmel; the hamlets of *Ayside*, three miles N.; *Barber Green*, two and a half miles N.; *Seatle*, four miles N., and part of the hamlet of *Newby Bridge*, six miles N. of the same town, and nine miles N.E. by N. of Ulverston. The large inn at the west end of the bridge, in the latter hamlet, is in Coulton parish, and is delightfully situated at the foot of Windermere lake. The rateable value of Staveley township, is £2571. 2s.

The Chapel is a neat building, with a tower and one bell. It was rebuilt in 1793, and subsequently enlarged. In 1844, it had a burial ground consecrated. The interior is handsomely fitted up, and contains about 180 sittings. The living has received several grants of Queen Anne's Bounty, all of which have been laid out in property, now yielding £110. per annum. The Rev. Edmund Townley is the incumbent curate, and resides about a quarter of a mile from the chapel.

The Girls' School was erected in 1801, by Mrs. Mary Dixon, who afterwards endowed it with the interest of £460., for the education and part clothing of twelve poor girls. This money is vested in the three per cent. consols, as is also the sum of £200. left by the same benevolent lady for the poor of this township.

The Boys' School was rebuilt in 1817, at a cost of about £80., of which £32. was given by the Committee of Council on Education, and the rest was raised by subscription. It is endowed with land, left in 1779, by Thomas Barwick, now let for £11. a year; and an allotment of the enclosed common, let for about £2. a year; and William Townley, Esq., of Town Head, has deposited £10. in the hands of certain trustees, for the benefit of this school, which is now conducted by Mr. John Thompson.

The beautiful mansion called *Fell Foot*, the seat of Francis Palmer Duckinfield Astley, Esq., situate near the shore of Windermere, in the midst of plantations; and *Town Head*, the pleasant seat of William Townley, Esq., are both in this township.

BIOGRAPHY.—*Edmund Law*, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, born in 1703, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Law, minister of a small chapel, in the neighbourhood of Cartmel. After receiving the rudiments of his education in Cartmel school he proceeded to the Free Grammar School at Kendal, and thence to St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1723, he took the degree of B.A.; and in 1727, that of M.A. In 1737, he was presented by the University to the living of Graystoke, in Cumberland; and in 1743, was promoted to the Archdeaconry of Carlisle. In 1749, he took his degree of D.D.; in 1754, was elected master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and was soon after appointed Casuistical Professor. In 1767, he

obtained a stall in Durham Cathedral, and in the year following was promoted to the see of Carlisle, which he held till his death, in 1787, aged 84 years. He possessed great erudition and piety, was of a most mild and tranquil disposition, and of a calm and benignant temper. His principal Works are, "Considerations on the Theory of Religion"; "An Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c.; and an edition of Locke's Works, with a Life of the Author. "His fault," says Archdeacon Paley, for we are not writing his 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 in some virtues, which seldom permits them to subsist together in perfection."

MR. WILLIAM GIBSON, though a native of Westmorland, spent the greater part of his life in the parish of Cartmel. He was born in 1720, near Appleby, and at an early age was left an orphan, without guardian, or immediate means of support. In the hope of bettering his condition, he removed to Kendal, and soon afterward to the neighbourhood of Cartmel, where he was encouraged to take a small farm, at a place called *Hollins*, in Cartmel Fell. Here he vigorously applied himself to the rudiments of mathematics, having previously attained the art of reading almost entirely without the assistance of a master. He went through a treatise on arithmetic, as far as the extraction of the cube root, working out all the problems by memory, and became so expert, that he could tell the product of any two numbers multiplied together, although the multiplier and multiplicand consisted of nine places of figures each; and could answer in the same manner, questions in division, in decimal fractions, or in the extraction of the square and cube roots. He at this time did not know what the word *mathematics* meant, nor was he aware that he possessed any extraordinary talent, but conceived that the capacity of others fully equalled his own. Having heard something about "Euclid," he purchased a copy, and soon launched out into a field of which he had previously no conception. These pursuits he carried on while engaged in the business of his farm, chiefly by the help of his wonderful memory, but occasionally working out an abstruse problem by calculations with chalk, on his breeches. He next applied himself to the studies of astronomy, the laws of gravity, the centripetal and centrifugal forces, the ebbing and flowing of the tides, &c. His next study was Emerson's Treatise on Algebra, which he went through with success. He afterwards studied navigation, the principles of Mechanics, the doctrine of falling bodies, and the elements of optics; and as a preliminary to fluxions, which had then been only lately discovered, by Sir Isaac Newton, he went through conic sections, and subsequently made himself master both of fluxions and flowing quantities. Questions had been put to him by learned persons in London, the Universities, and even from Gottingen, in Germany, all of which he never failed to answer; nor was there a question in mathematics that he could not readily solve. During the last forty years of his life, he consented to take pupils, whom he instructed in geometry, mensuration, &c. His original simplicity of character never forsook him, and he was addressed by his neighbours with the familiar *soubriquets* of "Will o' th' Hollins," while he resided on his farm; and afterwards when he had removed nearer Cartmel, "Willy Gibson." He died in 1791, aged 71 years.

CARTMEL PARISH DIRECTORY.

CARTMEL TOWN.

Post Office, at Wm. Field's. Letters arrive from all parts at 10-0 A.M.; and are dispatched at 2-20 P.M.

Marked 1, *reside in Lower Allithwaite; and the rest in Upper Holker township.*

1 Allen, Robt. surgeon.
1 Barrow, Mr. John.
Bell, Eleanor, vict. King's Arms.
1 Bell, Amelia, milliner.
Bell, John, printer and bookseller, and dealer in hats and caps.
Bigland, Robt. joiner and cabinet maker.
Bradley, Thos. blacksmith.
1 Brockbank, Th. Fell, grocr.
Burton, John, shoemaker.
Cowperthwaite, Mr. John.
Dickinson, Wm. boot & shoemaker.
1 Dobson, John, tailor and habit maker.
1 Dobson, Wm. tailor.
Fell, Mrs. Ann, Fairfield.
Fell, John, gent. Tanley cott.
1 Fell, Rd. Oak basket mkr.
1 Fell, Wm. basket maker (and parish clerk.)

1 Field, Mrs. Ruth, Cornbrook cottage.
Field, Mrs. Agnes.
Field, Wm. linen and woollen draper, grocer, tallow-chandler, and ironmonger.
Fishwick, Thos. cooper and mast hoop maker.
1 Forster, Wm. gent.
1 Frearson, Jonathan Dixon, tanner.
1 Galloway, Mrs. Phœbe.
1 Gardner, Mrs. Eleanor.
Gaskarth, John, surgeon.
1 Gibson, Mrs. Mary.
1 Greenwood, John, auctionr.
Haddath, Jas. tailor.
Harrison, Jas. Machell, solr. h. Flookburgh.
Holme, Mary, milliner and dress maker.
Holme, Henry, cabinet mkr. and upholsterer.
Holme, Margaret, grocer and ironmonger.
1 Hudson, Wm. wheelwright and carpenter.
1 Hunter, Mary Ann, milliner and dress maker.
1 Jackson, Mr. Wm.
1 Jackson, Wm. shoemaker.
Lowe, John, beer ho. brewer, painter, plumber, glazier, and tin plate worker.
Maule, Mrs. Rebecca, Spring field.
1 Myers, Rd. millwright.
Oliver, Saml. vict. Crown Inn.
1 Orr, Wm. joiner & builder.
1 Parkin, Wm. gent. Pit farm.
Pedder, Thos. vict. Cavendish Arms (posting house and excise office.)
1 Pladdy, John Pitt, painter, plumber, glazier, and tin plate worker.
1 Postlethwaite, Jas. shopkp.
1 Rawlinson, John, grocer.
1 Redhead, John, surgeon.
1 Relph, John, shopkeeper.
Remington, Rev. Thos. M.A. h. Aynsome.
1 Richardson, Mrs. Margaret.
Rigg, John, vict. Nag's head.
1 Rigg, Miss Ellen.
1 Robinson, Miss Dorothy.
1 Sephton, Jas. tailor.
Smith, Geo. vict. Royal Oak.
Snowden, Paul, master of the Free School.
Stamper, Jas. butcher.
Stoner, Jph. police officer.
Storey, Edwd. watch maker.
1 Swainson, Jane, bread bakr.
Taylor, Misses Margaret and Harriet.
1 Thompson, Thos. stonemsn.
1 Thompson, Mrs. Sarah, Springfield.
1 Thompson, Rd. shoemaker.
1 Thompson, Mr. John.
Towers, John, saddler and harness maker.
1 Towers, Miss Margaret.
Tyson, Ann, school.
Wearing, Jonathan, butcher.
Wearing, Mary, draper and grocer.
1 Whitehead, Rt. chair mkr.
Wilkinson, Thos. black and whitesmith.
1 Withers, Margaret, wheelwright.
1 Woodburn, Wm. boot and shoemaker.
1 Woodburn, Jane, beerhouse
Wright, Wm. solicitor.

Carrier.

Geo. Rigg, to Ulverston, on Monday and Thursday; to Lancaster, Tues. & Sat.

ALLITHWAITE (LOWER) TOWNSHIP.

***Marked** 1, reside at Allithwaite Village; 2, at Cartlane; and 3, at Templand.*

1 Borrowdale, John, corn mlr
1 Brown, Jph. blacksmith.
2 Carter, Jas. guide over Lancaster sands.
1 Hoggarth, Thos. shopkpr. and beerhouse.
1 Hudson, Saml. grocer (and stonemason.
1 Hutton, John, vict. Royal Oak.
2 Jamieson, Sarah, lodgings.
Lambert, Miss Mary Whinfield, Boarbank house.
1 Maychell, Jno. wheelwr.
1 Parkinson, John, grocer & tea dealer.
1 Parkinson, Elizabeth, dress makr. & straw hat manufac.
Strickland, Wm. gent. Kent bank.
2 Waller, Ann, lodgings.
Wilcock, Robt. vict. Kent bank, (and steward for Miss Lambert.

*Farmers. * are Owners.*

Atkinson, John, Wraysholme tower.
Bell, John, Wyke.
* Benson, Jane.
3 Bigland, Wm.
Bradley, Edmund, Birkby hall
Clark, Thos. Gateside.
Cleminson, Jas. Kent bank.
Coupland, John Hatton, Fell gate.
Greenwood, Wm. High birkby
Knight, Rd. Low fell gate.
2 Knowles, Matthew.
Lawrence, Wm. The green.
3 Orr, Chpr.
Parkin, Wm. Pit-farm.
1 Rowlandson, Rd. jun.
2 Rowlandson, Rd. sen.
Slater, Thos. Applebury hill.
1 *Storey, John.
Walmsley, Edwd. (and limeburner) Fell gate.
3 *Wearing, Robt.
Wright, Jas. (and butcher) Barrow's green.

Carrier.

1 John Moore, to Preston, on Friday; to Ulverston, Monday and Thursday.

ALLITHWAITE (UPPER) TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Newton; and* 2, *at Lindale.*

2 Akister, Aaron, stonemason
2 Allen, Peter, vict. Commercial Inn.
2 Backhouse, Jas. vict. Royal Oak.
1 Barber, Robt. vict. Coach and Horses.
2 Birch, Mark, stonemason.
2 Bolton, John, schoolmaster.
1 Christopherson, Jph. blksm.
2 Cottam, Adam, corn miller.
2 Coupland, Wm. joiner and wheelwright.
2 Coupland, Thos. shopkpr.
2 Dobson, Jph. blacksmith.
Gibson, Geo. gent. Height house.
1 Hodgson, John, auctioneer.
1 Hodgson, Alice, schoolmst.
Hunter, Wm. tea dealer, Height.
1 Jackson, Jno. tailor, draper, and grocer.
2 Jackson, Wm. blacksmith.
2 Kidd, Hy. shoemaker.
1 Maychell, John, vict. Horse and Farrier.
I Milne, Edw. Wm. gent. Yew trees.
1 Palmer, Edw. beerhouse.
2 Park, John, shopkeeper.
2 Parker, Wm. grocer and postmaster.
1 Preston, John, nailer.
1 Rawlinson, John, relieving officer, & registrar of births and deaths for Cartmel distr
1 Redhead, Thos. blacksmith.
2 Remington, Thos. grocer.
1 Thompson, Jas. postmaster.
Webster, Geo. Esq. Eller how
1 Withers, Wm. wheelwright.
2 Young, Rev. J. A.B. incbt.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

*Barker, Wm. Low green.
Barker, Maria, Sunny green.
Bigland, Thos. Hunters fold.
Bigland, John, Head house.
Clark, Fras. Tarn green.
Hall, Wm. Tarn green.
2 Hollywell, John.
Hunter, Jas. Height.
Middleton, Rd. (and lime-burner) Head house.
*Robinson, Wm. Harehill.
Robinson, Lucy, Wilson house
Wilson, Thos. Moss end.

Carrier.

Jas. Middleton, to Kendal, Wed. and Sat.; to Ulverston, Mon. & Thur. From High Newton.

BROUGHTON TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Field Broughton;* 2, *at Grange; and the rest where specified.*

Atkinson, Chas. gent. Broughton house.
2 Bell, Saml. hoop maker.
1 Backhouse, Rd. shoemkr.
Barker, Jno. Esq. Broughton lodge.
1 Brockbank, Jno. blacksmh.
Brooks, Thos. gent. Stony dale
2 Fisher, Chas. Anthony, gent
Gardner, Walter, gent. Broughton bank.
2 Hargreaves, Wm. Esq. Ubarrow lodge.
Harrison, Geo. Esq. Longlands.
2 Just, John, tailor, draper, and grocer.
Machell, Mrs. Harriet Broughton grove.
2 Machell, Mrs. Margaret.
Mc.Gill, Wm. M.D. Broughton hall.
Maude, Mrs. Elizabeth, Blawith Cottage.
2 Newby, Mrs. Susannah, Grange house.
Postlethwaite, Richd. gent. Woodhead.
2 Redman, Jas. joiner and wheelwright.
Rigge, Gray, Esq. Woodbroughton.
1 Robinson, Mrs. Grace.
2 Sergeant, Rev. Canon.
2 Singleton, Sarah, school.
Slater, Geo. miller, Aynsome.
2 Turner, Mr. Edw.
1 Wilson, Rev. Wm. incumbt. and master of the Boarding Academy.
2 Wilson, Thos. vict. Bay Horse.
Winder, Mr. Peter, Lowplain.
Wright, Robt. mariner.
2 Wren, John, vict. Crown Inn, and posting house.

Farmers.

Armer, Anthony, Springbank
Backhouse, John, Longlands.
Bell, Wm. Aynsome farm.
Caddy, Henry, (& maltster, at Aynsome) Greenbank.
Coulton, Jas. Hamsfield hall.
1 Dixon, George.
2 Edmondson, Wm. Cartlane.
1 Greaves, Geo. (& lime-brnr)
2 Jackson, Thos.
Lambert, Rt. Broughton lodge
2 Lewthwaite, Isaac.
Mossop, Geo., High.
1 Robinson, Joseph.
Robinson, Wm. Hamsfield.
Stainton, Thos. Hamsfield.
Withers, Wm. Hamsfield hall

CARTMEL FELL TOWNSHIP.

Bateman, Thos. beerhouse.
Birkett, Miss Elizabeth, Bridge house.
Cockerton, Rev. Robt. Blackburn, incbt. & schoolmaster
Dickinson, Henry, stonemsn. Old house.
Matthews, Wm. stonemason, Briambeck.
Poole, John, solicitor, Gill hd.
Stables, John, shoemaker, Chapel house.
Taylor, John, shoemaker.
Taylor, John, blacksmith, Gill head.

Tyson, Margt. vict. Mason's Arms, (& grocer) Strawberry bank.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Airey, Jph. Hodge hill.
Askew, Wm. Wood farm.
*Barker, Jas. Light wood.
Bigland, Martha, Hartbarrow
Carr, Wm. (and cattle dlr.) Foxfield.
Crow, Jacob, Swallow mire.
Crow, Wm. Pattinson how.
Cragg, Leonard, Old house beck.
Dickinson, Edw. Eddyfield.
Hird, John, Collinfield.
Kellett, Thos. and John, Moor how.
Kirkbride, Margt. Simpson's ground.
Lishman, John, Briam beck.
Long, Rowland, Pool garth.
Long, Robt. Oaks.
Mason, Henry, Goswick hall.
Mason, Jas. Burblethwaite hall.
Mounsey, George, (& corn miller) Burblethwaite mill.
Pearson, Richd. Foxfield.
*Poole, John, Tower wood.
Robinson, Wm. Hollins.
*Robinson, Jas. Moor how.
Thornbarrow, Thos. Little Thorpinstye.
Watson, Jas. Sow how.
Wright, Jph. Thorpinstye hall

HOLKER (LOWER) TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Holker Village;* 2, *at Carke; and* 3, *at Flookburgh.*

2 Allonby, Jph. miller and maltster.
3 Archer, Enoch, shoemaker.
2 Bailiff, Wm. beerhouse.
3 Benson, Thos. joiner.
3 Bradley, Robt. vict. Hope and Anchor.
2 Brockbank, Mrs. Ann, Bank top.
3 Butler, John, vict. Crown Inn, (& blacksmith.)
Braithwaite, Amelia. schoolm.
Cavendish, the Right Hon. Wm., Earl of Burlington, Holker hall.
1 Cook, Thos. blacksmith.
3 Cornthwaite, John, shopkpr
2 Crow, John, tailor.
Drewry, Mr. Geo. sen. Bank side.
1 Drewry, Geo. land agent for the Earl of Burlington, Holker house.
2 Davis, Johanna, grocer and draper.
2 Davis, Thos. shoemaker.
2 Grisdale, John, shopkpr.
2 Hall, Edw. miller and maltster.
3 Harrison, Mrs. Ann.
2 Harker, Jane, Academy.
3 Hoggat, Jas. vict. Royal Oak.
3 Johnson, Isaac, Shopkeeper
3 Johnson, Wm. police officer
3 Johnson, Rt. shoemaker.
3 Lawrence, John, grocer.
2 Mackereth, Wm. shoemkr.
3 Moore, Wm. grocer and fishmonger.
2 Newby, Miss, Carke villa.
1 Page, Nathaniel, schoomsr.
3 Pedder, Wm. gamekeeper, Holker.
Pollard, John, butler & house steward, Holker hall.
3 Redmayne, Jas. surgeon, Fair view.
3 Rigg, Rev. Wm. incumbt.
3 Rose, Miles, tailor.
3 Rose, Wm. shoemaker.
3 Postlethwaite, Mr. Thos.
2 Stockdale, Jas. Esq.
Thompson, John Henry, farm steward, Holker farm.
2 Thompson, Jane, beerhouse
2 Todd, Wilson, joiner.
2 Todd, Edw. joiner.
3 Todd, Jane, vict. King's Arms.
3 Todd, John, joiner.
2 Wardley, Wm. shopkeeper.
Wilson, Wm. head gardener, Holker gardens.
2 Wren, Margaret, vict. The Engine.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Atkinson, Wm. Mire side.
1 Atkinson, Wm.
*Barrow, John, Hole Ellon.
Butler, Matt. Carke hall.
Butler, John, Winder hall.
Harrison, John, Carke hall.
2 *Harrison, Jas.
3 *Helm, John Wainhouse.
3 *Helm, Edw. Wainhouse.
Lawrence, Geo. and Richd. Raven winder.
Rowlandson, Rowland, Mire side.
Tyson, Reginald, Bank side.
Walker, Rd. East plain.

Carriers.

Thos. Butler and Isaac Johnson, to Lancaster, Tues. & Fri.; to Ulverston, Mon. and Thur.

HOLKER (UPPER) TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Low Wood;* 2, *at Backbarrow;* 3, *at Brow Edge; and* 4, *at Beckside.*

2 Ainsworth, Thos. & Wm. cotton spinners (& Preston.)
Bainbridge, Mr. Jno. Walton how.
1 Barker, the Misses Eliz., Mary, and Frances.
1 Baythorp, John, shopkpr.
Bigland, Capt. W. B., R.N., Bigland hall.
1 Daye, Barker, and Co. powder works.
2 Cook, Frederick, tailor.
Frear, Marmaduke, corn mlr. Hill mill.
Garnett, Wm. Jas. beerhouse
1 Jackson, Geo. clerk, powder works.
4 King, Mrs. Alice.
3 Kirkby, Jas. beerhouse.
3 Kirkby, John, boot and shoemaker.

3 Newby, Eliz. straw bonnet maker.
2 Pearson, Thos. shopkpr.
Rawlinson, Mrs. Jane, Tan house.
3 Rigg, Rev. Wm. P. schoolmaster.
2 Travis, Thos. beerhouse.
1 Waterhouse, Saml. tailor.
2 Welch, Rd. clerk at cotton mills.
2 Wilson, Wm. tailor.
2 Wilson, Benj. tailor.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Bethom, Thos. Stribers.
Bibby, John, High frith.
Bibby, Robt. Old park.
Bigland, Jas. Speelbank.
Burrel, Susanh. Garrethouse.
Cowperthwaite, Thos. Airey, Hill.
Chapman, Wm. Hardcragg.
Dodgson, Simon, Overedge.
Garnett, John, Walton hall.
Haddath, Rd. Hardcragg.
Harrison, Jph. Low frith.
3 Kirkby, Jas.
4 Newby, Robt.
4 *Rawlinson, John.
Rawlinson, Wm. Barrow Burn's farm.
Rawlinson, Rd. Gate side.
*Rigg, Geo. Hill.
Slater, Mary, Howbarrow.
Speight, John, Walton how.
Storey, John Barrow, Mean house.
Wadley, Joshua, Lane head.
Watson, John, Greenhurst.

STAVELEY TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Staveley Village;* 2, *at Aynside; and* 3, *at Barber Green.*

Airey, Thos. & Geo. butchers, Fidler hall.
1 Ashburner, Margt. school.
Birkett, Mr. Wm. Carke cott.
1 Crossley, Mr. Michl.
2 Crow, John, shoemaker.
2 Gunson, Jas. grocer (& collector of Income & Assessed Taxes, and Poor Rates for the Cartmel district.)
Jackson, Mr. Thos. Barrow bank cottage.
2 Knowles, Matthew, joiner.
1 Townley, Rev. Edw. perpt. curate.
1 Thompson, John, schoolms.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Airey, Wm. & Rt. Fidler hall
Atkinson, Henry, Seatle.
Battersby, Wm. Field end.
2 Barrow, Robt.
2 Barrow, Wm.
Casson, Wm.
3 Clark, Miles.
Gardner, Agnes, Fidler hall.
*Harrison, Thos. & John, Seatle.
Hudson, John, Carke.
2 Jackson, Thos. Blackbeck hall.
Jefferson, Wm. Chapel house.
Ray, Thos. Canny hill.
Rawlinson, Th. Belman beck
2 Robinson, Thos.
Storey, John, Seatle.
2 Turner, John.
Wood, Wm. Carke hall.

Carriers.

Thos. Ellwood, to Ulverston, Mon. and Thurs.; to Bowness, Tues. and Frid.; and to Kendal on Sat.
Edmund Ray, to Kendal on Sat. and Wed.; to Ulverston, Thurs. and Mon.

COULTON, OR COLTON, PARISH

Extends northward from the estuary of the rivers Crake and Leven, to the lakes of Coniston and Windermere, comprehending a mountainous district, fraught with picturesque beauties. It is about six and a half miles in length, and five and a half miles in breadth, contains an area of 16,720 statute acres, and is divided into the four townships of East Colton, West Colton, Nibthwaite, and Haverthwaite with Finsthwaite and Rusland. Its population in 1801, was 1516; in 1811, 1524; in 1821, 1627; in 1831, 1786; and in 1841, 1993: of whom 1000 were males, and 993 females. Its rateable value is £8051. 12s.

This parish is one of the most modern in Lancashire, having been a parochial chapelry to Hawkshead, till 1603, or according to Dr. Whitaker, till 1673. The lands of the bailiwick of Colton belonged to the abbey of Furness, till the suppression of religious houses, when they fell to the Duchy of Lancaster, and were held of Queen Elizabeth, by customary and bloomsmithy or wood rents. In the 11th of James I, the bailiwick of Nibthwaite, Colton, Haverthwaite, Satterthwaite, Sawrey and Graythwaite, was granted in fee farm, to William and George Whitmore, of London; and in the same year the land owners commuted the customary rents, by a purchase from the

crown. The bloomsmithy was afterwards granted with the other privileges of the liberty of Furness, by Charles II. to the Duke of Albemarle, from whom it descended to the Duke of Buccleugh. This rent is the only acknowledgement now paid by the landowners, and its amount is very trifling.

COLTON (EAST) township comprises the village of *Colton*, and the hamlets of *Bouth* and *Oxen Park*, distant about six miles N.N.E. of Ulverston. The parish church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands on a lofty eminence. It is supposed to have been consecrated in 1575, by Archbishop Sandys, and to have been rebuilt about the year 1600, by William Rawlinson. It was re-pewed about ten years ago. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of seventy-six of the land-owners, who pay an annual stipend of twenty marks to the clergyman. Its income is £96. per annum, and it is now possessed by the Rev. Samuel Thomas Clarke, M.A., who resides in a commodious parsonage house, about one mile from the church, purchased with a portion of a grant of £600. obtained from government in 1816, the surplus being lodged in the hands of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. Here is a *School*, endowed by Adam Sandys, with an estate in this parish, now valued at about £50. a year.

At *Rook How*, three miles N.E. of Colton, is a *Friends' Meeting House*, where a few of the followers of George Fox hold meetings. It was built in 1725. The Friends were first formed in Furness in 1652, on their founder's visit to this neighbourhood, and though they were at one time rather numerous, they are now dwindled to about thirty members, in both High and Low Furness.

COLTON (WEST) township includes *Bandrake Head*, *Tottlebank*, and *Underfield;* the flax mill at Penny Bridge, and several dispersed dwellings, distant from five to seven miles N. by E. of Ulverston. At Tottlebank is a Baptist chapel, erected about the year 1664, and rebuilt about a hundred years ago. It is endowed with a small estate, now worth about £45. a year, together with the interest of £300. invested in property. Penny Bridge derived its name from the Rev. James Penny, who lived at the old ford of the river Crake, when the bridge was erected. The word *penny* is probably a corruption of the British word *penna*, the head, the chief, &c.

HAVERTHWAITE, FINSTHWAITE, and RUSLAND, three villages, distant from five to eight miles N. by W. of Cartmel, form a township, in which are also part of the village of *Backbarrow*, and several small hamlets and dispersed dwellings,. The parish workhouse, which was erected at Backbarrow in 1823, at a cost of £250., is now converted into cottages. *Rusland Hall*, the property of C. D. Archibald, Esq., is a good mansion, now occupied by his land agent, Mr. James Nelson.

There are three *chapels of ease* in this township, one at Haverthwaite, one at Finsthwaite, and one at Rusland. The former, which is dedicated to St. Anne, was erected in 1828, and its net income is about £60. a year. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the incumbent of Colton, and now under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Troughton, M.A., who has lately erected a new handsome parsonage house, contiguous to the chapel.

Rusland Chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, is a plain edifice, erected in 1756, on a rocky eminence near the school. This benefice, which is worth £57. a year, is also a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the incumbent of Colton, conjointly with two landowners. It was augmented in 1766, with £400., viz.—£200. from Queen Anne's bounty, £100. given by the executors of W. Stratford, L.L.D., and £100. by other benefactors, with which, land was purchased in Low Furness, and Dent, Yorkshire. The Rev. H. J. Baines is the incumbent. Near the chapel is an ancient school, now taught by Mr. John Teasdale.

Finsthwaite Chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was, according to Mr. West, made parochial, at the request of the neighbouring gentlemen, in 1725. The perpetual curacy is in the gift of the incumbent of the parish, and six of the inhabitants. It possesses an income of about £90. per annum, which is now enjoyed by the Rev. John Bigland. Here is a *school*, endowed with £27. 10s. a year, arising from various bequests, left at different periods. All the scholars pay quarter pence.

The large inn, at *Newby Bridge*, is in Finsthwaite, where letters are received and dispatched by the Ulverston and Milnthorp Mail. On the summit of a hill, north of the inn, is a tower or observatory, from which are obtained delightful and extensive views. That it is frequently visited by tourists, is evident from the number of names cut into its wooden frame. It was erected in 1797, by the late James King, Esq., of Finsthwaite House, a neat mansion, now the seat of Roger Taylor, Esq. The other principal landowners in this township are George Braithwaite, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, C. D. Archibald, Esq., and Mrs. J. Romney.

NIBTHWAITE township lies at the foot of Coniston lake, and in the vale of the river crake, extending from seven to nine miles N. by E. of Ulverston. Here is an extensive bobbin mill erected on the site of an ancient *iron forge*. "High Furness," says Mr. West, "is a country of water or lakes, around which the towns, villages, and houses, were at first planted by the Sistuntian Britons, and so remain with change of name, imposed by the Saxon lords. It is also remarkable that the Saxon families in High Furness, lived in villages and hamlets of their own name, as late as the reign of Henry VIII., as appears from the court rolls of that time. The Branthwaites lived then about Brathay; the Sawreys at Sawrey. At Sawrey Infra, at the view of frank-pledge, 38 Hen. VIII., there were George Braithwaithe, bailiff, and eighteen tenants of the same name. At the same time the Hirdsons lived at Bowith; the Rawlinsons at Haverthwaite; at Oxen Park, all were Turners. The Rigges were of Hawkshead; the Tomlinsons of Grisdale; at Nibthwaite all were Redheads; at Fincethwaite, all Taylors; at Colthouse, all Salterthwaites, &c."

COLTON PARISH DIRECTORY.

COLTON (EAST) TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Bouth*; 2, *at Colton*; 3, *at Oxen Park*; *the rest where specified.*

Atkinson, Mr. John, Burnknot.

1 Barrow, Anthony, Garnet, butcher.

3 Burns, Arthur, joiner. (j)
3 Casson, Robt. blacksmith.

2 Christopherson, Thos.tanner
3 Christopherson, Thos. butch
3 Christopherson, Brian, vict. Black Lion.
Christopherson, Brian, shopk.
2 Cort, Wm. schoolmaster.
3 Cookson, Rowland, shoemkr
1 Cousins, Ann, shopkr.
1 Coward, Rt. tailor & draper
1 Dixon, W. vict. White Hart, and basket maker.
1 Geldart, Wm. painter & gla
Hall, Thos. beerhouse, Stackbird head.
3 Hardbottle, Ebenezer, gent
3 Harrison, John, joiner and wheelwright.
3 Inman, Mr. Thos.
3 Jackson, Jos.Angus, tanner
1 Lodge, Miss Jane.
1 Park, Swainson, tailor.
Penny, Thos. joiner, Fallstyle
3 Penny, Jos. shoemaker and shopkeeper.
3 Robinson, Mrs. Eleanor.
1 Robinson, Henry, wood hoop monger.
Romney, Mrs. Jane, White stock hall.
3 Salterthwaite, Mich. tailor.
1 Shuttleworth, Dorothy, shpr
Swainson, John, gent. Snow's house.
1 Wearing, Wm. shoemaker.
1 Wilson, Jno. vict. Sun Inn, and nail maker.
1 White, Sarah, druggist.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Ashburner, Geo. Blackbeck.
Atkinson, Robt. Longmire.
Atkinson, John, White stock farm.
* Burns, John, Poolfoot.
1 * Burns, Thos. (& maltster) Old hall.
Burns, Arthur, New close.
Burns, Jas. Collinpit.
Burns, Robt. Hulleter.
Clark, John, Ickenthwaite.
1 Crewdson, Richd. New hall
2 * Crewdson, Wm Riddingside.
2 * Christopherson, John.
Crow, Richd. Crooks.
Forrest, Wm. (& corn miller) Little mill.
1 Penny, Jas.
1 Woodward, Wm.

COLTON (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Bandrake Head;* 2, *at Tottle Bank; the rest where specified.*

Ainsworth, Thos. flax & tow spinner, Penny bridge mill.
1 Brockbank, John, basket maker
Clarke, Saml. gent. Parsonage
Clarke, Rev. Sam. Thos. M.A. incbt. of Colton, Parsonage.
1 Corney, Richd. basketmaker
Christopherson, John, butcher Hill top.
1 Darrick, Daniel, tailor.
Fell, Jno. gent. Spark bridge.
Fell, Jno. B. gent. Vale view
1 Pennington, Mr. James.
2 Taylor, Rev. T. (Baptist)
Simon, John, manager, flax mill, Penny bridge.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Cragg, Jas. Beckside.
Graveston, Jos. Underfield.
2 Gibson, Nicholas.
Higgin, Edwd. Springfield.
2 Holme, Henry (& hoopmkr)
* Jackson, Robt. Closefoot.
1 Kirkby, Edward.
Redhead, John, Bridge end.
Satterthwaite, Miles, Lane end.
Whittam, Thos. Cow ridding.
Wilson, John, Abbot park.

Carrier.

1 Thos. Bennett, to Hawkshead and Ambleside, Mon. Wed. & Frid.; to Ulverston, Tues. Thurs. & Sat.

HAVERTHWAITE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Backbarrow;* 2, *at Croslands;* 3, *at Finsthwaite;* 4, *at Haverthwaite;* 5, *at Rusland;* 6, *at Stott Park; and the rest where specified.*

3 Atkinson, John, miller, Finsthwaite cottage. (j)
5 Baines, Rev. H. J. incbt. of Rusland.
Bellman, John, vict. Angler inn, Low wood.
3 Bigland, Rev. Jno. incbt. of Finsthwaite, Cinder hill.
3 Briggs, John, schoolmaster.
4 Barrow, Isabella, shopkpr.
3 Backhouse, Sarah, beerhouse
6 Braithwaite, Geo. Esq.
3 Braithwaite, Thos. beerhse.
2 Chapman, Rd. boot & shoem
Crasdale, Mary, hoop maker, Low wood.
Dixon, George Fred. Esq. Abbot's reading.
1 Garnett, Dorothy, grocer, grocer, and brewer.
1 Gunson, Geo. joiner and wheelwright.
Harrison, Mrs. Eliz. Landing
3 Harrison, John, swiller, Water side.
1 Harrison, Ainslie & Co. Iron works.
4 Harper, Edward, grocer.
Heavyside, Samuel, waller, Rose cottage.
1 Hewertson, Wilson, hoop maker.
3 Jackson, Chas. shopkeepr.
1 Jackson, Rd. shopkeeper.
5 Leece, Wm. grocer and chapel clerk.
4 Leece, Wm. vict. The Hound, (and blacksmith.)
6 Lewthwaite, Mr. John.
4 Machell, John Penny, Esq. Hollow oak.
4 Machell, William, Esq. Woodcroft.
5 Nelson, Jas. bailiff & land steward to C. D. Archibald, Esq. Rusland Hall.
4 Pennington, Thos. postmstr. shoe maker, & beerhouse.

1 Robinson, Hannah, post mistress.
1 Shaw, John, blacksmith.
1 Steel, Christopher, grocer and shoe maker.
3 Taylor, Roger, Esq. Finsthwaite house.
Teasdale, John, schoolmaster, Thwaite head.
4 Troughton, Rev. Thos. M.A. incumbent, Parsonage.
5 Twisaday, Mrs. Mary.
4 Walker, Elizabeth, shopkpr
6 Wharton, Wm. bobbin mkr. Stott park mill.
White, Th. vict. White Swan, and posting house, Newby bridge.

Farmers • *are Owners.*

5 Askew, Henry.
2 Atkinson, Peter.
Backhouse, Geo. S. July Flower Tree.
Backhouse, Wm. Ealing harth
4 Baines, John.
Brow, Wm. Thwaite head.
•Brown, John Coulton, (and hoop mkr,) Friendly cottage
Carter, Thos. (and hoop mkr.) Ealingharth.
Carter, Jas. Ealingharth.
2 Casson, Ferdinand.
5 Dawson. Daniel, (& tanner)
5 Dawson, Jas.
4 •Dawson, John.
3 Dobson, Roger, Covey house
2 Fell, John, Charley cragg.
3 Harrison, Rd. Chapel house
5 Hudson, Ellen.
6 Kellet, Wm.
4 Kellet, Wm.
Kirkbride, Robt. Tom cragg.
Lindsay, Saml. Thwaite head
5 Lindsay, Jas. Town end.
Lindsay, Jacob, Abbot's reading.
2 Mackereth, Geo.
4 Massicks Thos.
Nelson, Jane, Roger ridding.
•Nelson, Jno. Roger ridding.
6 Robinson, William.
1 Rowlandson, Jas. Smithy gr.
Rowlandson, Jas. (and joiner) Thwaite moss.
Salkeld, Jas. Quay house.
Walker, Chpr. Causeway end.
Woodend, Wm. Thwaite moss

NIBTHWAITE TOWNSHIP.

Baines, Henry, foreman, bobbin mills.
Dixon, Thos. gent. Nibthwaite grange.
Frearson, Sarah, school.
Gaskell, Wm. tanner, Nibthwaite village.
White, Fras. bobbin maker; h. Lowick bridge.

Farmers.

Atkinson, Wm. Hill park.
Coward, Geo. Stock.
Coward, Wm. Hill park.
Dickinson, Adam, Ickenthwaite.
Fleming, Thos. Bethecar.
Hartley, John, Bridge field.
Hope, Thos. Arklid.
Swainson, Edward.
Wilson, Wm. Bethecar.
Wilson, John, Barkers bank.

DALTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the south and west by the sea, on the north by the parish of Kirkby Ireleth, and on the east by the parishes of Aldingham, Urswick, and Pennington, being about ten miles in length and four in breadth. It contains nearly 17,000 statute acres, and the annual value of its rateable property in 1841, was estimated at £19,724. All the islands to the south and west, on the coast of Furness, belong to this parish, which is divided into the four townships of Dalton, Above Town, Hawcoat, and Yarlesdale, and contained in 1801, a population of 1954; in 1811, 2074; in 1821, 2446; in 1831, 2697; and in 1841, 3229, viz, 1651 males, and 1578 females, being an increase since 1831, of 532 souls.

DALTON is a small town, pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, five miles S.W. of Ulverston, and one and a half mile N.E. of the venerable ruins of *Furness Abbey*, "in the midst," says Mr. Close, "of a tract of country almost unparalleled for the fertility of its soil, and the extent of its cultivation." It consists of one street, the west end of which forms a spacious market-place, where stands an ancient *castle or square tower*, supposed to have been erected by one of the abbots of Furness, out of the ruins of one still more ancient and extensive; but the exact time of its erection is not known.

The ground plan of this edifice is an oblong square, the east and west sides measuring each forty-five, and the north and south, thirty feet; and the walls at the foundation are between five and six feet in thickness. Its present main entrance is by a small door on the west, whence a spiral staircase ascends to the room where the courts for the liberty of Furness are held. The top of the castle, which is surmounted by a parapet, commands a pleasing view of the surrounding country. The name, Dalton, which signifies a meadow, or valley town, was no doubt conferred upon this place, in consequence of its situation bordering upon several narrow dells or valleys. In consequence of the privileges granted to the abbot, by King Stephen, Dalton soon became the capital of Furness, and retained this provincial superiority till the dissolution of the monastery; after which the market began to decline, and Ulverston being more eligibly situated for trade and commerce, gradually attained that pre-eminence which it now holds in this insulated portion of Lancashire. The market, which was held on Saturday, under a charter granted by Edward III., has been long since discontinued, but three cattle fairs are held here annually, on April 28th, June 6th, and October 23rd; and malting is carried on in the town to a considerable extent.

The *church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on the declivity of a hill, within the precincts of the ancient castellum; it is of very remote origin, but has undergone several alterations since its first erection. It was nearly all rebuilt in 1826, considerably improved in 1832, and is now a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, two porches, and a tower, with three bells. The benefice is a discharged vicarage, in the gift of the crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the impropriation of the Earl of Burlington, and incumbency of the Rev. James M. Morgan, who resides at the vicarage house, a neat building, a short distance east of the church. In 1760, the living was augmented with £200. by Queen Anne's Bounty, £100. left by Dr. Stratford, and £100. given by Lord George Cavendish. In 1844, the tithes were commuted for a yearly rent charge of £405. The present income of the clergyman is about £150. per annum. The ancient *chapel of St. Helen*, which stood near Dalton, has long been converted into a dwelling house, and has undergone so great an alteration, that the only part now remaining, to suggest any idea of its original appropriation, is the eastern Gothic window. In the town is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1822; and also a *Free School*, endowed with about £94. a year, arising from an estate in the Isle of Walney, purchased with £200. left in 1622, by Thomas Bolton, Esq., a citizen of London, who also left £20. towards the erection of the school, which is free to all the children of the parish of Dalton; but those not *born* within its limits, pay one shilling entrance money. It is under the management of twenty-four "sidesmen," and is now very efficiently conducted by Mr. John Slee, the present master The Sunday School, also held here, is attended by about 200 children. In connection with the latter is a parochial library, of about 400 vols., belonging to about 100 subscribers, who pay one shilling each yearly. The schoolmaster is secretary and librarian. In 1847, a *Female Preparatory School* was established in Dalton, by a number of shareholders, and is now conducted by Miss Eliza Aspden. A taste for reading and literature is also promoted here by means of a long-

established and well-conducted *Book Club*, consisting of about twenty-five members, who pay half a guinea per year each. Mr. Thomas Butler is librarian and secretary to this useful society. Dalton township contains only 824 acres, and its rateable value is £2527. The largest owners of the soil are the Earl of Burlington, John Postlethwaite, Esq., and R. B. Postlethwaite, Esq. An estate called Billincoats, purchased many years ago, with various benefactions, bequeathed to this parish for charitable uses, now lets for about £270. per annum. An Agricultural Society, established at Dalton, in 1846, is now in a prosperous state, and its advantages seem to be fully appreciated by the yeomen and farmers of this district. The Railway Station, at Dalton, was built in the year 1847.

FURNESS ABBEY.

The history of this once splendid religious establishment has been so faithfully recorded, and the description of its magnificent ruins so ably delineated by the Rev. Thomas West, author of "the Antiquities of Furness," that we shall take the liberty of placing before our readers, lengthy extracts from that valuable and interesting work; and also some of the rich fruits of the all-accomplished mind of Mrs. Radcliffe, whose eloquent description of these hallowed remains, and the picturesque locality in which they are situated, cannot fail to gratify the mind, and awaken the soul to sentiments of grandeur and sublimity.

"This abbey," says Mr. West, "was founded by Stephen, Earl of Mortaign and Boulogne, afterwards King of England, A.D. 1127, and was endowed with the lordships of Furness, and many royal privileges. It was peopled from the monastery of Savigny, in Normandy, and dedicated to St. Mary. In ancient writings, it is styled *St. Marye's, of Furness.* The monks were of the order of Savigny, and their dress was grey cloth; but on receiving St. Bernard's form, they changed from grey to white, and became Cistercians; and such they remained till the dissolution of the monasteries.

"The situation of this abbey, so favourable to a contemplative life, justifies the choice of the first settlers. Such a sequestered site, in the bottom of a deep dell, through which a hasty brook rolls its murmuring stream, and along which the roaring west wind would often blow, joined with the deep-toned matin song, must have been very favourable to the solemn melancholy of a monastic life.

"To prevent surprise, and call in assistance, a beacon was placed on the crown of an eminence, that rises immediately from the abbey, and is seen over all Low Furness. The door leading to the beacon is still remaining in the inclosure-wall, on the eastern side. The magnitude of the abbey may be known from the dimensions of the ruins; and enough is standing to show the style of the architecture. The round and pointed arches occur in the doors and windows. The fine clustered Gothic, and the heavy plain Saxon pillars stand contrasted. The walls show excellent masonry, are in many places counter-arched, and the ruins discover a strong cement. The east window has been noble, and some of the painted glass that once adorned it

is preserved in a window in Windermere church. On the outside of the window, under an arched festoon, is the head of the founder, and opposite to it, that of Maud, his queen; both crowned, and well executed. In the south wall, and east end of the church, are four seats, adorned with Gothic ornaments. In these the officiating priest, with his attendants, sat at intervals, during the solemn service of high mass. In the middle space, where the first barons of Kendal are interred, lies a procumbent figure of a man in armour, cross-legged. The chapter-house has been a noble room of sixty feet by forty-five. The vaulted roof, formed of twelve ribbed arches, was supported by six pillars in two rows, at thirteen feet distance from each other. Now, supposing each of the pillars to be two feet in diameter, the room would be divided into three alleys, or passages, each thirteen feet wide. On entrance, the middle one only could be seen, lighted by a pair of tall pointed windows at the upper end of the room; the company in the side passage would be concealed by the pillars, and the vaulted roof, that groined from those pillars, would have a truly Gothic disproportionate appearance of sixty feet by thirteen. The two side alleys were lighted each by a pair of similar lights, besides another pair at the upper end, at present entire, and which illustrate what is here said. Thus, whilst the upper end of the room had a profusion of light, the lower end would be in the shade. The noble roof of this singular edifice did but lately fall in, and the entrance or porch is still standing; a fine circular arch, beautified with a deep cornice, and a portico on each side. The only entire roof now remaining, is of a building without the inclosure-wall. It was the school-house of the abbot's tenants. and is a single ribbed arch that groins from the wall.

"There is a general disproportion remarkable in Gothic churches, which must have originated in some effect intended by all the architects; perhaps to strike the mind with reverential awe at the sight of magnificence, arising from the vastness of two dimensions, and a third seemingly disregarded; or, perhaps, such a determinate height and length was found more favourable than any other to the church song, by giving a deeper swell to the choir of chanting monks. A remarkable deformity in this edifice, and for which there is no apparent reason or necessity, is, that the north door, which is the principal entrance, is on one side of the window above it. The tower has been supported by four magnificent arches, which rested upon four tall pillars, whereof three are finely clustered." "The west end of the church," continues Mr. West, "seems to have been an additional part intended for a belfry, to ease the main tower—but that is as plain as the rest. Had the monks even intended it, the stone would not admit of such work as has been executed at Fountains and Rievaulx abbeys. The east end of the church contained five altars, besides the high altar, as appears by the chapels; and probably there was a private altar in the sacristy. In magnitude, this abbey was the second in England, belonging to the Cistercian monks, and the next in opulence to Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire. The church and cloisters were encompassed with a wall, which commenced at the east side of the great northern door, and formed the strait enclosure; and a space of ground, to the amount of sixty-five acres, was surrounded with a strong stone wall, which enclosed the mills, kilns, and fishponds, belonging to the abbey, the

ruins of which are still visible. This last was the great enclosure now called the deer park, in which such terraces might be formed as would equal, if not surpass, any in England." The ruins are situated in a narrow and secluded valley, called the "glen of deadly nightshade," six and a half miles S.W. of Ulverston, and one and a half mile beyond Dalton. Mrs. Radcliffe says, "In a close glen branching from this valley, shrouded by winding banks clumped with old groves of oak and chesnut, we found the magnificent remains of Furness Abbey. The deep retirement of its situation, the venerable grandeur of its Gothic arches, and the luxuriant yet ancient trees that shadow this forsaken spot, are circumstances of picturesque, and if the expression may be allowed, of sentimental beauty, which fill the mind with solemn yet delightful emotion. This glen is called 'the vale of night-shade,' or, more literally, from its ancient title, *Bekangsgill*, 'the glen of deadly night-shade,' that plant being abundantly found in the neighbourhood. Its romantic gloom and sequestered privacy, particularly adapted it to the austerities of monastic life: and in the most retired part of it, King Stephen, while Earl of Mortaign and Bulloign, founded in the year 1127, the magnificent monastery of Furness, and endowed it with princely wealth, and almost princely authority, in which it was second only to Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire.

"The windings of the glen conceal these venerable ruins, till they are closely approached, and the bye-road that conducted us is margined with a few ancient oaks which stretch their broad branches entirely across it, and are fine preparatory objects to the scene beyond. A sudden bend in the road brought us within view of the northern gate, a beautiful Gothic arch, one side of which is luxuriantly festooned with nightshade. A thick grove of plane trees, with some oak and beech, overshadow it on the right, and lead the eye onwards to the ruins of the Abbey, seen through this dark arch in remote perspective, over rough but verdant ground. The principal features are the great northern window, and part of the eastern choir, with glimpses of shattered arches and stately walls beyond, caught between the gaping casements. On the left the bank of the glen is broken into knolls capped with oaks, which in some places spread downwards to a stream that winds round the ruin, and darken it with their rich foliage. Through this gate is the entrance to the immediate precincts of the Abbey, an area said to contain sixty-five acres, now called the deer park. It is enclosed by a stone wall on which the remains of many small buildings, and the faint vestiges of others, still appear; such as the porter's lodge, mills, granaries, ovens, and kilns, that once supplied the monastery; some of which seen under the shade of the fine old trees, that on every side adorn the broken steps of this glen, have a very interesting effect.

"Just within the gate, a small manor house of modern date, with its stables and other offices, breaks discordantly upon the lonely grandeur of the scene. Except this, the character of this deserted ruin is scrupulously preserved in the surrounding area; no spade has dared to level the inequalities which fallen fragments have occasioned in the ground, or shears to clip the wild fern and underwood that overspread it: but every circumstance conspires to heighten the solitary grace of the principal object, and to prolong the

luxurious melancholy which a view of it inspires. We made our way among the pathless fern and grass to the north end of the church, now like every other part of the Abbey, entirely roofless, but showing the lofty arch of the great window, where instead of the painted glass that once enriched it, are now tufted plants and wreaths of nightshade. Below is the principal door of the church, bending into a deep round arch, which, retiring circle within circle, is rich and beautiful; the remains of a winding staircase are visible within the wall on its left side. Near this northern end of the edifice is seen one side of the eastern choir, with its two slender Gothic window frames; and on the west, a remnant of the nave of the Abbey, and some lofty arches which once belonged to the belfry, now detached from the main building.

"To the south, but concealed from this point of view, is the chapter house, some years ago exhibiting a roof of beautiful Gothic fret-work, and which was almost the only part of the Abbey thus ornamented, its architecture being characterised by an air of grand simplicity, rather than by the elegance and richness of decoration, which in an after date distinguished the Gothic style in England. Over the chapter-house were once the library and scriptorium, and beyond it are still the remains of cloisters, of the refectory, the locutorium, or conversation room, and the calefactory. These, with the walls of some chapels, of the vestry, a hall, and of what is believed to have been a school-house, are all the features of this noble edifice that can easily be traced: winding staircases within the surprising thicknesses of the walls, and doorcases involved in darkness and mystery, the place abounds with.

"The Abbey, which was formerly of such magnitude as nearly to fill up the breadth of the glen, is built of pale red stone, dug from the neighbouring rocks, now changed by time and weather to a tint of dusky brown, which accords well with the hues of plants and shrubs that every where emboss the mouldering arches.

"The finest view of the ruin is on the east side, where, beyond the vast shattered frame that once contained a richly painted window, is seen a perspective of the choir and of distant arches, remains of the nave of the Abbey, closed by the woods. This perspective of the ruin is said to be 287 feet in length; the choir part of it is in width only 28 feet inside, but the nave is 70; the walls as they now stand, are 54 feet high, and in thickness five. Southward from the choir extend the still beautiful, though broken-pillars and arcades of some chapels, now laid open to the day; the chapter-house, the cloisters, and beyond all, and detached from all, is the school house, a large building, the only part of the monastery that still boasts a roof."

"As soothed by the venerable shades, and the view of a more venerable ruin, we rested opposite to the eastern window of the choir, where once the high altar stood, and, with five other altars, assisted the religious pomp of the scene, the images and manners of times that were past, rose to reflection. The midnight procession of monks, clothed in white, and bearing lighted tapers, appeared to the mind's eye, issuing to the choir through the very door case by which such processions were wont to pass from the cloisters to perform the matin service, when, at the moment of their entering the church, the deep chanting of voices was heard, and the organ swelled a solemn peal.

To fancy, the strain still echoed feebly along the arcades, and died in the breeze among the woods, the rustling leaves mingling with the close. It was easy to imagine the abbots and the officiating priests seated beneath the richly-fretted canopy of the four stalls, that still remain entire in the southern wall, and high over which is now perched a solitary yew tree, a black funereal memento to the living of those who once sat below.

"Of a quadrangular court on the west side of the church, 334 feet long, and 102 feet wide, little vestige now remains, except the foundation of a range of cloisters, that formed its western boundary, and under the shades of which the monks, on days of high solemnity, passed in their customary procession round the court. What was the belfry is now a huge mass of detached ruin, picturesque from the loftiness of its shattered arches, and the high inequalities of the ground within them, where the tower, that once crowned this building, having fallen, lies in vast fragments, now covered with earth and grass, and no longer distinguishable but by the hillock they form.

"The school-house, a heavy structure attached to the boundary-wall on the south, is nearly entire; and the walls, particularly of the portal, are of enormous thickness, but, here and there, a chasm discloses the staircases, that wind within them to chambers above. The school-room below shows only a stone bench, that extends round the walls, and a low stone pillar in the eastern corner, on which the teacher's pulpit was formerly fixed. The lofty vaulted roof is scarcely distinguishable by the dusky light admitted through one or two narrow windows placed high from the ground, perhaps for the purpose of confining the scholar's attention to his book.

"These are the principal features that remain of this once magnificent abbey. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and received a colony of monks from the monastery of Savigny, in Normandy, who were called Grey Monks, from their dress of that colour, till they became Cistercians, and, with the severe rules of St. Bernard, adopted a white habit, which they retained till the dissolution of monastic orders in England. The original rules of St. Bernard partook, in several instances, of the austerities of those of La Trapp, and the society did not very readily relinquish the milder laws of St. Benedict for the new rigours imposed upon them by the parent monastery of Savigny. They were forbidden to taste flesh, except when ill, and even eggs, butter, cheese, and milk, but on extraordinary occasions; and denied even the use of linen and fur. The monks were divided into two classes, to which separate apartments belonged. Those who attended the choir slept upon straw in their usual habits, from which, at midnight, they rose and passed into the church, where they continued their holy hymns, during the short remainder of the night. After this first mass, having publicly confessed themselves, they retired to their cells, and the day was employed in spiritual exercises, and in copying or illuminating manuscripts. An unbroken silence was observed, except when, after dinner, they withdrew into the locutorium, where, for an hour, perhaps, they were permitted the common privileges of social beings. This class was confined to the boundary wall, except that, on some particular days, the members of it were allowed to walk in parties beyond it, for exercise and amusement; but they were seldom permitted

either to receive or pay visits. Like the monks of La Trapp, however, they were distinguished for extensive charities and liberal hospitality; for travellers were so scrupulously entertained at the abbey, that it was not till the dissolution, that an inn was thought necessary in this part of Furness, when one was opened for their accommodation, expressly because the monastery could no longer receive them.

"To the second class were assigned the cultivation of the lands, and the performance of domestic affairs in the monastery.

"This was the second house in England that received the Bernardine rules, the most rigorous of which were however dispensed with in 1486, by Sixtus the Fourth, when, among other indulgencies, the whole order was allowed to taste meat on three days of the week. With the rules of St. Benedict, the monks had exchanged their grey habit for a white cassock, with a white cowl and scapulary. But their choir dress was either white or grey, with cowl or scapulary of the same, and a girdle of black wool; over that a mozet or hood, and a rochet.* When they went abroad they wore a cowl and full black hood.

"The privileges and immunities granted to the Cistercian order in general were very abundant; and those to the abbey of Furness were proportioned to its vast endowments. The abbot, it has been mentioned, held his secular court in the neighbouring castle of Dalton, where he presided, with the power of administering not only justice, but injustice, since the lives and the property of the villain tenants of the lordship of Furness were consigned by a grant of King Stephen to the disposal of my Lord abbot! The monks also could be arraigned for whatever crime only by him. The military establishment of Furness likewise depended on the abbot. Every mesne lord and free homager, as well as the customary tenants, took an oath of fealty to the abbot, to be true to him against all men, excepting the king. Every mesne lord obeyed the summons of the abbot, or his steward, in raising his quota of armed men, and every tenant of a whole tenement furnished a man and horse of war for guarding the "coast for the border service, or any expedition against the common enemy of the king and kingdom. The habiliments of war were a steel coat or coat of mail, a falce or falchion, a jack, the bow, the byll, the cross-bow, and spear. The Furness legion consisted of four divisions—one of bowmen, horsed and harnessed; bylmen, horsed and harnessed; bowmen, without horse and harness: bylmen, without horse and harness.

"The deep forests that once surrounded the Abbey, and overspread all Furness, contributed with its insulated situation, on a nook of land running out into the sea, to secure it from the depredations of the Scots, who were continually committing hostilities upon the borders. On a summit over the abbey, are the remains of the *beacon*† or watch-tower, raised by the society for further security. It commands views of Low Furness, and the bay of the

* Antiquities of Furness.

† From this beacon the Vale is said to have derived the name, Beacon's Gill; or, corruptly Bekang's Gill; erroneously confounded with the "Glen of deadly nightshade," in which the Abbey is situate.

sea immediately beneath; looking forward to the town and castle of Lancaster, appearing faintly on the opposite side; on the south to the isles of Walney, Foulney, and their numerous islets, on one of which stands Peel Castle; and on the north, to the mountains of High Furness and Coniston, rising in a grand amphitheatre round this islet of the Irish Channel."

Mr. West gives the dimensions of the *church*, which formed the north side of the Abbey, as follows;—Inside length from east to west, 275 feet 8 inches; thickness of the east end wall, and depth of the east end buttress, 8 feet 7 inches; thickness of the west end wall, 9 feet 7 inches; depth of the west end buttress, 10 feet 8 inches; extreme length of the church, 304 feet 6 inches. Inside width of the east end, 28 feet; and the thickness of the two side walls, 10 feet; making a total width of the east end, 38 feet. Inside length of the transept, 130 feet; south wall, 6 feet; and north wall, 3 feet 6 inches thick; inside width of the transept, 28 feet 4 inches; the thickness of the two side walls, 8 feet 8 inches; making the whole breadth of the transept 37 feet. Inside width of the nave, 66 feet; thickness of the two side walls, 8 feet; making the whole width of the nave, 74 feet. The height of the side walls of the church has been about 54 feet. The inside of the *chapter-house*, which has been the most elegant apartment of the whole edifice, is, 60 feet by 45 feet 6 inches; and the thickness of each wall, 3 feet 6 inches; the inside width of the *cloisters* 31 feet 6 inches; and the thickness of the two walls, 8 feet. The area of the quadrangular court, 338 feet 6 inches, by 102 feet 6 inches. On solemn days the monks walked in procession round the court, under a shade. In a fabric of these dimensions, what exalted devotional feelings—what intense emotions of sublimity and reverence was not the impressive service of the catholic church calculated to awaken in the minds of her children,—heightened by the solemn harmonies of the full-voiced choir,—

> "Whence through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
> The pealing anthem swell'd the note of praise."

The eastern window of the church was of extraordinary dimensions, consisting, says Mr. West, of seven compartments. "In the third, fourth, and fifth, are depicted, in full proportion, the crucifixion, with the Blessed Virgin on the right, and the beloved disciple on the left side of the cross; angels are expressed receiving the sacred blood from the five precious wounds; below the cross are a group of monks in their proper habits, with the abbot in a vestment; their names are written on labels issuing from their mouths; the abbot's name is defaced, which would have given a date to the whole. In the second partitions are the figures of St. George and the Dragon. In the sixth is represented St. Catherine, with the emblems of her martyrdom—the sword and wheel. In the seventh are two figures of mitred abbots; and, underneath them, two monks dressed in vestments. In the middle compartment above, are finely painted, quarterly, the arms of France and England, bound with the garter and its motto, probably done in the reign of King Edward III. The rest of the window is filled up by pieces of tracery, with some figures in coats armorial, and the arms of several benefactors, amongst whom are Lancaster, Urswick, Harrington, Fleming, Mil-

lum, &c." In the front of this superb window stood the high altar, having behind it the circumambulatory. "In the south wall was placed the piscina, or cistern, at which the priest washed his hands before service; there is also a small niche, and over it hung the manutergium, on each side of the cistern, for receiving the purificatories. Below these are four stalls, or seats, in the wall, richly ornamented in the Gothic style, in which the officiating priest, with his assistants, sat at intervals, in time of celebrating high mass."

Previous to noticing the dissolution of the abbey, the motives that led thereto, and the changes thereby produced in the state of Furness, it may be necessary to take a summary view of the origin and progress of monastic life, the various religious orders, and the introduction of monachism into this country.

No sooner had the Christian religion made some progress in the East, than a succession of the most direful and bloody persecutions, especially under the Emperors Decius and Dioclesian, constrained its professors, in order to secure themselves from the unrelenting malignity of their enemies, to retire to the mountains, deserts, and other solitary places, where they found a safe retreat, and time to devote to the exereise of piety and divine contemplation. This ascetic life was afterwards, in the time of the Christian emperors, embraced through choice; and, about the middle of the 4th century, Pacomius drew up rules for regular societies, and founded some monasteries in the environs of Thebes, in Egypt. They soon spread over the Christian world, and, it is evident from Gildas—the most ancient British author now extant—that they had been established in England long before St. Austin and his associates were despatched by Pope Gregory I., in 590, to preach the gospel to the Anglo-Saxons. Many of those religious communities were destroyed by the Saxons previous to their conversion to Christianity. At Bangor ys Coed—Bangor under the Wood—in Flintshire, twelve hundred defenceless monks were murdered by them; and all the precious books and records belonging to the monastery were completely destroyed—a loss the more considerable, as this place had been for ages the seat of learning, and the repository of much that was valuable. But soon after the conversion of the Saxons to the Christian religion, they themselves founded several monasteries, and St. Austin laid down rules for their conduct.

Here we beg to present our readers with a brief notice of St. Benedict, whose rule has been the most universally followed in the western world. He was born about the year 480, of noble parents, in Nursia, in the dukedom of Spoletto, in Italy. Having received a liberal education, he withdrew from society, and concealed himself in a cave, where, known only to a brother monk, who supplied him with the first necessaries of life, he spent three years in divine contemplation and prayer. After this retreat, the fame of his sanctity brought to him several monks who desired to be guided by his council, and governed by his code of monastic laws and institutions. The Benedictine rule, in all its purity, was first settled in England by St. Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, about the year 950. A branch of the Benedictines, called the Cluniac order, was introduced into England, by William Earl of Warren, son-in-law to the Conqueror, soon after the Norman invasion; and about the same time several other branches of the same

order were also brought to this country. The next branch of the Benedictines was the Cistercian order, so named from Cistertium, or Cisteaux, in Burgundy, where it had its rise, in A.D. 1078. St. Bernard, abbot of Clarveaux, or Clareval, having by his sanctity and learning, greatly dignified the order, the monks have been since his time indiscriminately called Cistercians or Bernardins. He was born at Fountains, a castle near Dijon, belonging to his father, who was a person of the first rank, in Burgundy, and after having completed his studies at Chalon, went to Citeaux, accompanied by his uncle Gauter, Lord of Telvellon, and three of his brothers, with twenty-seven noblemen, all of whom embraced the severe Cistercian rule, in A.D. 1113, when St. Stephen was abbot. Bernard soon made such progress in a spiritual life, that Stephen, who was an Englishman, observing his extraordinary abilities and talents for governing others, bestowed on him a crosier, and, appointing him abbot, ordered him with twelve monks, amongst whom were his three brothers, to found a new monastery in the diocese of Langres, in Champagne.* This house, which was founded in 1115, became so renowned from the sanctity of its abbot and the piety of the monks, that their number soon increased to 130, and in compliment to that fraternity, the valley in which they built their cells, was afterwards called Clara-Vallis, or, Clareval, now Clarveaux.

"The Cistercian order," says Mr. West, "in its origin, was devoted to the practice of penance, assiduous contemplation, and the angelical functions of singing the divine praises: wherefore it did not admit of the ordinary dissipation which attends scholastic enquiries. St. Bernard, who was himself a man of learning, well knowing how far reading was necessary to improve the mind even of a recluse, took great care to furnish all his monks with good libraries. Such of them as were best qualified were employed in taking copies of books in every branch of literature, many of which, beautifully written on vellum, and elegantly illuminated, are at this time to be seen in their libraries.†

The great reputation of St. Bernard and his monks, drew many other monasteries to embrace his order, so that before his death, that is, within the space of the thirty-eight years that he was abbot, he founded one hundred and sixty monasteries, and so rapid was the progress of this order, that in the space of fifty years from its establishment, it had acquired five hundred abbeys; and at one time the number was so great, that no fewer than eight hundred were dependent on Clareval."

Cardinal Vitri, who wrote in the 13th century, says, that "they used neither furs nor linen, and never eat any flesh, except in time of dangerous sickness; and that they abstained even from eggs, butter, milk, and cheese, unless given to them in alms. They had belonging to them certain religious lay brethren, whose office was to cultivate their lands, and attend to their secular affairs; these lived at their granges and farms, and were

* Butler's lives of Saints, and Helyot's Histoire des ordres Religieux, as quoted by West.

† Two books belonging to the monks of Conishead, are still preserved at the priory: one is a volume in folio, written on superfine vellum, and contains the epistles of St Austin, with some sermons. The second is a large quarto, less elegantly written; but the subject is more curious, being a system, or plan of education for kings and princes."

treated in like manner with the monks, but were never indulged with the use of wine. The monks who attended the choir slept in their habits upon straw; they rose at midnight, and spent the night in singing the divine office. After prime and the first mass, having accused themselves of their faults in public chapter, the rest of the day was spent in a variety of spiritual exercises with uninterupted silence. From the feast of the exaltation of the holy cross, the 14th of September, until Easter, they observed a strict fast. Their hospitality to strangers, and their charity to the poor, was extensive. Flesh was banished from their infirmaries from Septuagesima until Easter." After the year 1485, they were allowed to eat flesh meat three times a week, viz., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. This order was introduced into England about A.D. 1128; and the first of the Cistercian houses, whose monks came immediately from Clareval, was that erected near Helmsley, in Yorkshire, about the year 1130. Their rule and manner of living proved so agreeable to the prelates and people in general, that in a few years no less than eighty-five houses of this order were established in England and Wales, though there never were more than two in the County of Lancaster, viz., Furness and Whalley. All the houses belonging to the order were dedicated to the blessed Virgin.

Another religious order was founded at Savigny, about the year 1112, by Vitallis de Mortain, a native of Fierciville, three leagues from Bayeux. After having acquired a perfect knowledge of literature, he was ordained priest, and became chaplain to Robert, Earl of Mortain, brother, by the mother's side, to William the Conqueror, who conferred upon him a prebendary in the collegiate church, which he had founded in his own town, in A.D. 1082. "About ten years after this," says Mr. West, "Vitallis being desirous more perfectly to obey Jesus Christ, who in His Gospel he believed had placed perfection in the renunciation of all things, quitted his benefices, disposed of all that he had to the poor, and being convinced of the vanity of this world, retired amongst the rocks of Mortmain." In 1093, he repaired to St. Robert D'Abrissel, in the forest of Craon, in Anjou, and having divided the numerous disciples of St. D'Abrissel into three colonies, he founded with one of them the order of Fontevraud; another he committed to Raoul de la Futaye, who retired with his division into the forest of Ned de Merle, and the third repaired, under the guidance of Vitallis, to the forest of Fongeres, on the confines of Brittany. They afterwards left this forest, and settled in that of Savigny, where they built a monastery to the honor of the Holy Trinity, in the year 1112. They chose for their dress a grey habit, and their numbers increased so rapidly, that in thirty-six years the order of Savigny became one of the most celebrated in France. The monks of Furness were originally of the order of Savigny, but the whole order being matriculated in 1148, into the order of Citeaux, by Pope Eugenius III., out of regard to St. Bernard, under whom he had been himself a monk, the abbey of St. Mary, in Furness, from this time to its dissolution, belonged to the Cistercian order. Previous to its matriculation, the inmates were called "grey monks," from the dress which they had worn under the rule of St. Benedict; and afterwards, "white monks," in consequence of having

changed their dress from grey to white cloth. When they attended the choir, they wore either a white or grey cassock, with a cowl or scapulary of the same colour, and a girdle of black wool, "all surmounted by a mozet or hood, and a rochet, the front of which descended to the girdle, where it ended in a round, and the back part reached down to the middle of the leg behind; but when they went abroad they wore a cowl and a full black hood.". The abbot wore a mitre, and carried a crosier or pastoral staff, the latter of which he bore in his right hand, whilst a bishop carries his in the left. The word *abbot* is derived from *abbatis*, the genitive of *abbas*, which is the Greek and Latin form of the Syriac *abba*, the original being from the Hebrew *ab*, father.

That the monasteries were the nurseries of learning and religion, may be inferred from the words of the venerable Bede, who speaks of the monastery of Bangor, already alluded to, as "a school for christian learning, for the improvement of christian knowledge, and for supplying the faithful with fit pastors;" and the following translation of the charter of Hen. I., confirming a grant made to the priors of Gisburgh, in Yorkshire; and also of the foundation grant of Stephen to the abbot of Furness, will show the spirit of those times, and evince the cause of its great progress in this as well as in almost every other christian country.

"In the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity. By the munificent gifts of kings and princes, the church is enlarged, and now spreads herself over the world. We also rejoice that in our kingdom the number is increased, by which religion is augmented, and the numbers of religious multiplied, by whose prayers the strength of our kingdom is established, and a passage to heaven is mercifully opened to such as truly seek for it. Wherefore, I, Henry, by the disposition of God, King of the English, son of William the Great, for the good of my soul, the soul of my wife, and the souls of my predecessors, do, by royal authority, grant and confirm whatever Richard de Brus hath given to the church of Gisburgh, and the brethren there regularly serving God, as well the church itself, as the lands, possessions, and other rents, to the honour of God and the holy church," &c. The next is a translation of Stephen's charter, both from Mr. West. "In the name of the Blessed Trinity, and in honour of St. Mary, of Furness, I, Stephen, Earl of Bologne and Moreton, consulting God, and providing for the safety of my own soul, the soul of my wife the Countess Matilda, the soul of my lord and uncle, Henry King of England and Duke of Normandy, and for the souls of all the faithful, living as well as dead, in the year of our Lord, 1127, of the Roman indiction, the 5th and 18th of the epact. Considering every day the uncertainty of life, that the roses and flowers of kings, emperors, and dukes, and the crowns and palms of all the great, wither and decay; that things with an uninterrupted course, tend to dissolution and death: —I therefore return, give, and grant to God, and St. Mary, of Furness, all Furness and Walney, (Wagnes) with the privileges of hunting; with Dalton, and all my lordships of Furness, (infra Frudernesiam) with the men and every thing thereto belonging, that is, in woods and in open grounds, in land and in water; and Ulverston, (Olvestonam) and Roger Braithwaite, with all that belongs to him; my fisheries at Lancaster; and Little Guoring (Guorenum

Parvum) with all the land thereof; with sac* and soc†, tol‡ and team‖, infangenetheof §, and every thing within Furness, except the lands of Michael le Fleming; with this view, and upon this condition: That in Furness an order of regular monks be by Divine Permission established: which gift and offering I, by supreme authority, appoint to be for ever observed: and that it may remain firm and inviolate for ever, I subscribe this Charter with my hand, and confirm it with the sign of the Holy Cross.

"Signed by

"HENRY, King of England and Duke of Normandy.

"THURSTAN, Archbishop of York.

"AUDIN, "BOCES, } Bishops.

"ROBERT, Keeper of the Seal.

"ROBERT, Earl of Glo'ster."

After reading the foregoing, we cannot help admiring the spirit of self-denial which prevailed in those days, and the salutary contempt with which so many of the great ones of the earth looked upon all mundane possessions; nor can we but venerate that religion which inculculated, and could so profusely disseminate such principles amongst her followers. They evidently believed the church to be the infallible oracle of God, the ark of Heaven, 'the spouse of Jesus Christ,' 'the pillar and ground of truth,' 'pure without spot or wrinkle,' 'the mountain upon the top of mountains;' and would, no doubt, cheerfully subscribe to the truth of the following eloquent effusion of a modern author, respecting the Catholic Church:—"Like the vast and universal arch of Heaven, she over-canopies alike all christian climes and ages; and like that *arch* she is one—unbroken, wheresoever she appears. Sectarian systems are the dark and shifting vapours that obscure the surface of the heavens; and their ever-varying masses are drifted into numberless fantastic forms by every passing gale, 'by every wind of doctrine,' as St. Paul expresses it. Cloud after cloud has fallen in rain, or melted away into the boundless fields of ether; 'they were and are not,' while other vapours occupy their place as fleeting and as unsubstantial. *But the arch still stands*—for the sacred word of everlasting truth is pledged for its perpetual stability."

As has been already seen, the abbey of Furness was a filiation of Benedictine monks from the monastery of Savigny, in Normandy. They had placed themselves under the guidance of one Evanus, or Ewanus, who

* Saccum. The power of imposing fines upon tenants and vassals within the lordship.

† Soccum. The power and authority of administering justice.

‡ Tollum. A duty paid for buying or selling, &c.

‖ Team, Theam. A royalty granted for trying bondmen and villeins, with a sovereign power over their villein tenants, their wives, children, and goods, to dispose of them at pleasure. This badge of feudal slavery was entirely abolished by the memorable statute 12 Car. II. c. 24, which at one blow destroyed the system of slavery on this side of the Tweed; but it remained longer in the neighbouring kingdoms.

§ Infanthefe. The power of judging of theft committed within the liberty of Furness.

brought them to England; and after remaining three years and three days at Tulket, near Preston, they removed to Beckang's Gill, which they took possession of on the fourth of the Nones of July, 1124. They enjoyed all the privileges and immunities common to their brethren, besides some peculiar favours from the see of Rome, and in addition to the princely grant of Stephen, afterwards confirmed by Henry I. and succeeding kings, the proprietors of neighbouring estates, made them many conveyances of lands and other offerings. The abbots were summoned to parliament in the several reigns of Henry III., Edward I., and Edward III., but they never attended, owing, no doubt, to their remote situation, the peninsulated position of Furness, and the want of facilities for travelling, rather than from any want of the requisite qualifications. Soon after they settled in Furness, the resources of the district began to be developed, agricultural improvements encouraged, the condition of the people improved, knowledge, civilization, and religion advanced, and universal charity and hospitality extended and cultivated. These happy results of their judicious policy, were, however, much retarded by the devastating irruptions of the marauding Scots, who continued to harass the inhabitants, and spread desolation and ruin through the land. The abbot held his court at Dalton, where he probably transacted all the civil affairs of the district, and deliberated upon the best means of defending his territories against the frequent incursions of his northern neighbours. "Not an abbot in the kingdom" says the learned Dr. Whitaker, "was so much a monarch as that of Furness. His territory was marked by boundaries so nearly impassible—by the sea, with its ever-varying sands, on more than two sides; and by mountains almost insuperable on the remainder—that Furness was a little nation within itself. In point of extent it was equal to the kingdom of Man. Within these limits the abbot was lord paramount, and exacted the same oath of fealty which was paid to the king. He had the patronage of all the churches, excepting one; had free warren over the whole district; and was immediate owner and occupant of almost half the low country. Under such circumstances his power would be almost unlimited; but when to these we add the opinion of superior sanctity, upheld in general by great propriety and decorum of manners; the dignified hospitality of the house; the friendly intercourse maintained with all the neighbouring gentry; the gratuitous education afforded to the youth of the country, of every rank; the lodging and tender protection extended to their own wards; the vast number of shepherds and husbandmen employed upon their domains; the despondency and dejection, the depopulation and decay which must have followed upon the instantaneous cessation of all these, may be more easily conceived than expressed."

But the fiat for its destruction had gone forth—an act of parliament was passed to legalize its suppression; and thus, through the lawless will of a licentious monarch, was this splendid monument of our forefathers' piety levelled with the dust. Furness abbey was dissolved. No more was the Vale of Deadly Nightshade to echo with the rich tones of the pealing organ, "all was hushed,—save the sound of the axe, which was lifted up on the pillars of the temple. or the rude jeers of the destroyer—the lamp on St.

Mary's altar was extinguished for ever." This took place in 1537, four hundred and thirteen years after its first establishment.

The following reflections and remarks on the dissolution of the English monasteries, are from Mr. West's Antiquities of Furness.

Lord Herbert, in his History of the reign of Henry VIII. says, "After the visitation of religious houses by commissioners from the king, divers of those commissioners did petition the king, that some of the houses, both for the virtue of the persons, and the benefit of the country (the poor receiving thence great relief, and the richer sort good education) might be spared. Bishop Latimer also moved, that two or three might be left in every shire for pious uses; but Cromwell (by the king's permission) invaded all, whilst, betwixt threats, gifts, persuasions, promises, and whatever might make a man obnoxious, he obtained of the abbots, priors, and abbesses, &c., that their houses might be given up; amongst which, those who offered their monasteries freely, got best conditions of the king; for, if they stood upon their right, the oath of supremacy, and some other statutes and injunctions, brought them into danger, or their crimes at least made them guilty of the law (that created them) which was also quickly executed; and particularly on the abbots of Glastonbury, Colchester, and Reading, who more than any else resisted. In conclusion, the title made to these houses, seems not to be grounded upon a grant by statute, or claim of right, but either was some voluntary surrender, purchase, or forfeiture; however, the king thought fit to have these proceedings presently confirmed by an act of parliament, which he summoned 28 April, 1539." And the noble author adds, "But the Christian world was astonished at these doings; and though the excessive number of houses excused the king in the first part, for the first suppression of the lesser houses under £200. yer annum, yet the latter suppression of the great houses, has no such specious pretext, when the surrender, purchase, or the like, were urged; though, notwithstanding the king's necessities, no little occasion of scandal and obloquy was given; for, besides the houses and lands taken away, there was much money made of the present stock of cattle and corn, of the timber, lead, bells, &c.; and chiefly of the plate and church ornaments, which is not valued, but may be conjectured by that one monastery of St. Edmondbury, whence was taken, as our record testifies, five thousand marks of gold and silver, besides divers precious stones of great value; all which, by some being openly called rapine and sacrilege, I will no ways excuse." In the reign of Henry VIII. there were extant the most honourable marks of our forefathers' piety, monuments erected to the honour of God, to the propagation of virtue, the encouragement of learning, and help of the poor. Since the highest period of Christianity, religious houses, monasteries, abbeys, priories, existed. Forty of those established in this country were suppressed with leave of pope Clement VII. in favour of Cardinal Wolsey. In 1536, all houses of £200. per annum, and under, were, with consent of parliament, given to the king, and suppressed, in number, 376.* The following year, the remaining number were also suppressed, with 96

* Dr. Burton, Eccl. Hist. of Yorkshire, p. 65, says, 380 houses were dissolved.

colleges, 110 hospitals, and 2374 chantries and free chapels. Thus, the stately edifices and immense wealth, which had been the work of many ages to accumulate, were defaced, destroyed, dissipated, and squandered away, in a moment; the annual revenues of which amounted to £160,000. being more than one third of all the church revenues in the kingdom; besides the sums made of every article that had a name, even to the hedge-row tree, which were valued and sold. No wonder then that such sacrilegious rapine astonished the whole christian world; but the king's passions admitted of no alternative. A parliament was summoned, which by its unlimited power might legalise these acts of cruelty and oppression by a transcendent decree; the act, however, was drawn up with such care and circumspection, as to remove all suspicion of hard usage and forced surrenders; and the king was to be solicited by the parties to accept of their surrender, as is seen in the surrender deed of the abbey of Furness. The whole was varnished over with a vast prospect of advantage to the public; the nobility were taught to believe that they should have large shares in the spoils, either by free gifts, easy purchases, or advantageous exchanges; the gentry were flattered with the hopes of a very considerable rise in honour and estate; nor were they disappointed, for a considerable part of the abbey lands were granted out by lease, or otherwise, before the meeting of parliament; and thus it was that the minister secured his scheme, by interesting many of the nobility and commons in the support of it. On the king's behalf, says Sir Edward Coke, Inst. fol. 4. "The members of both houses were informed in parliament, that kings and kingdoms were not safe, but where the king had three abilities. First, to live on his own, and able to defend his kingdoms; secondly, to aid his confederates, otherwise they would never assist him; thirdly, to reward his well-deserving servants. Now, the project was, if the parliament would give unto the king all the abbeys, priories, friaries, nunneries, and other monasteries, that for ever, in times to come, he would take order that the same should not be conveyed to private use; but first, that his exchequer for the purpose aforesaid should be enriched; secondly, the kingdom be strengthened by the maintenance of 40,000 well-trained soldiers, with skilful captains and commanders; thirdly, for the benefit and ease of the subject, who never afterwards (as it was pretended) in any time to come, should be charged with subsidies, fifteenths, loans, or common aids; fourthly, lest the honour of the realm should receive any diminution by the dissolution of the said monasteries, there being, twenty-nine lords of parliament, of abbots and priors, that the king would create a number of nobles. The monasteries were given to the king by divers acts of parliament; but no provision was there made for the said projects, or any part thereof, only ad faciendum populum. The possessions were given to the king, his heirs, and successors, to do and use therewith according to his and their own wills, to the pleasure of Almighty God, and honour and profit of the realm. Now observe the catastrophe:—In the same parliament, 32 Henry VIII. when the great and opulent priory of St. John's, of Jerusalem, was given to the king, he demanded and had a subsidy, both of the laity and clergy; and the like he had in his 34th year; and in his 37th year he had another subsidy; and since the dissolution of the aforesaid monasteries he exacted great loans, and against the

law received them." It is also to be remembered, that as each religious house was a corporation aggregate, it was not one of the least difficulties the minister had to encounter in the project of the suppression of monasteries; for as such the succession was perpetual; the members, though existing in different periods of time, were united in their aggregate capacity; and therefore it could not elapse, or escheate, for want of succession, nor be liable to forfeiture, attainder, or corruption of blood; the aggregate existence being merely an idea abstracted from individuals, who might as such offend, and in that individual capacity suffer for such offence, without endangering the incorporate body, whose existence consists in the aggregate, which can only be forfeited by a conduct directly contradictory to the intention of the original founder; and in that case the endowment reverted to the founder or his heirs: nor could such incorporate bodies dissolve themselves by any power committed to them by their founder, this being directly opposite to the very end of the institute, which is a perpetual succession, as Judge Blackston observes.* At the dissolution of the monasteries, "The appropriation of several parsonages which belonged to the respective religious houses (amounting to more than one-third of all the parishes in England) would have been by the rule of common law disappropriated, had not a clause in those statutes intervened to give them to the king, in as ample manner as the abbots, &c. formerly held them at the time of their dissolution. This though perhaps scarcely defensible, was not without example; for the same was done in former reigns, when the alien priories were dissolved, and given to the crown:" with this circumstance, that it was done when the king was at war with the nation wherein the abbots and priors were found, with whom the alien priors in England had connexions, and to whom they were answerable for part of their revenues. These alien houses were at any time a prejudice to the kingdom, by sending the treasure out of it for no consideration; but in a time of open war it would have been the highest folly to have thereby supported an enemy: however, such was the temper of the times, that upon the conclusion of the war, restitution was often made to the alien houses; so that it seems to have been rather by way of reprisal that the alien priories were first seized, and the parliament granted them to the crown, and the crown retained or returned them as it judged proper. This precedent therefore has nothing similar to the dissolution we speak of, where the property of the subject, who readily contributed to all the exigences and necessary burthens of government, was attacked without any legal process. What the parliament did, however injurious to public and private right, was marked with legal authority, the consent of the subject being implicitly understood, and representatively expressed; but every antecedent act was arbitrary, oppressive and cruel. Though the king had a right to visit by his commissioners all abbeys, &c. of royal foundation; or admitting that, as supreme ordinary, he might visit, by a special commission, every religious house in the kingdom; yet that could only be in order to correct such irregularities, as individuals are, through human frailties, subject to fall into, and thereby deviate from the end of their institution; but as such visitation is only with a view to

* Right, B. i. p. 386.

restore discipline, and by its coersive power to correct manners, it extends its jurisdiction no farther; and a regular dissolution of such incorporate bodies can only be by a writ of Quo Warranto, to enquire if they have forfeited their incorporate power, as was the case with the Furness monks, in the reign of king Edward I. or by what warrant they continue to exercise the same, having forfeited it. But nothing of this was done: some were confiscated for neglect, or contempt, of arbitrary rules imposed upon them; others were forfeited for the rebellion of some of their members; others on different pretexts; and many, with that of Furness, surrendered their franchises into the hands of the king. This last kind of dissolution Judge Blakston, with propriety calls "a kind of suicide; and their estates fell to the king as a deodand:" but as the same learned Judge lays it down—"which dissolution is the civil death of the corporation; and in this case the lands and tenements shall revert to the person or his heirs, who granted them to the corporation, which may endure for ever; but when that life is determined by the dissolution of the body politic, the granter takes it back by reversion, as in the case of every other grant for life; and hence it appears how injurious, as well to private as public right, these statutes were, which vested in king Henry VIII. instead of the heir of the founder, the lands of the dissolved monasteries."

Nothing more, I presume, is necessary to give a just idea of the spirit with which these affairs were conducted to answer certain purposes, since productive of many and much greater events than were thereby intended."

"What pensions" says Mr. West, "the monks of Furness received, I have not found, but it was not till the end of the succeeding year that Roger (the last abbot) was provided for, by the king settling on him for life, the profits of the rectory of Dalton, which were then valued at £33. 6s. 8d. per annum, and would be equivalent to £141. 13s. 4d. at present. A copy of the original grant is now remaining in the augmentation office at Westminster. The common seal of the abbey of Furness, of which an impression remains appendant to the deed of surrender, in the augmentation office, is Roundle, and exhibits within the circle the blessed Virgin Mary, as the *Sublimis inter Sidera* holding in her left arm the infant, who has a halo of glory round its head; and in her right hand a globe, as *Regina Mundi.* She stands between two shields of arms, which are suspended by bundles of nightshade, and charged with three lions of England, each supported at the bottom by a monk, in his full dress and coulet. On the foreground, before each monk, is a plant of nightshade, and over his head a sprig of the same, alluding to Stell's description of Becan-Gill.* In the compartments is the figure of a wivern, the device of Thomas Plantagenet, second Earl of Lancaster. The legend round the seal is *Sigillum Commune Domus Beatæ Mariæ De Furnesio.*—The common seal of St. Mary's of Furness."

Great and disastrous were the changes which happened in Low Furness, in consequence of the dissolution of the abbey. The large demands for pro-

* "Hæc vallis tenuit olim, sibi nomen ab herba *Bekan*, qua viruit dulcis nunc, tunc sed acerba; unde Domus nomen *Bekangs-Gille* claruit."

visions of all kinds, occasioned by constant hospitality, and the frequent concourse of company resorting to the abbey, dropped at once. "Thus agriculture received a fatal blow; the means were first neglected, then forgot. The fertile fields and spacious lands which had given a name to plain Furness, waved no more with the rich harvest of silver wheat. The inhabitants turned their views to another but more remote market, and breeding of cattle took place of the plough. The land producing a rich, though not luxuriant grass, was fit for pasturage; their breed of cattle improved, and every market was open to receive them." Thus did the country remain till the advanced price of corn, and the increasing demand for provisions from the maritime towns of Lancaster, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, revived again the spirit of industry and agriculture. But it is to the mineral treasures of the district that Furness is chiefly indebted for her present prosperity. The abbey of Furness is now the property of the Right Hon. William Earl of Burlington. At the dissolution the revenues of the abbey were valued, according to Dugdale, at £805. 16s.; and according to Speed, at £966. 7s. per annum, a sum equal to about £5000., according to the present value of British money.

The *Hotel*, at Furness Abbey, is a very large establishment, replete with every accommodation for visitors to this hoary fane, and is now kept by Mr. William Parker, late of the Sun Inn, Ulverston. This building was originally the abbot's dwelling; and, until a few years ago, was called the '*Manor House*,' and occupied by a farmer. It still retains some inscriptions, &c., indicative of the faith and aspirations of its pristine inhabitants. On a stone in the staircase is inscribed, "Querite primum regnum Dei, et hæc omnia adjicientur vobis," (Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you.) On a tablet of red freestone in the hall—now called the Refreshment Room—is a rudely-wrought presentation of Eve to Adam in Paradise, with the following inscription, "Post orbem conditum sexto die creatur homo," (On the sixth day after the world was built man is created.) Inserted in the walls of different apartments are four beautiful figures in bas relief, representing the woman with the issue of blood, touching the hem of our Saviour's garment, Mary wiping his feet with her hair, John the Baptist, and the Beloved Disciple, and bearing respectively the following inscriptions:—

"Marcida . sanguineo . languebat . foemina . fluxu
Excruciata . annos . ad . duo . lustra . duos
Ipsa . tamen . tanta . est . fiducia . Vestis . Jesu
Detur . ait . limbum . tangere . sana . forem
Attingit . fluidus . stetit . humor . cede . redemptor
Sic . tangam . ut . bene . stet . quod . male . corde . fluit."

(A feeble woman with a bloody issue languished, having been tormented for two years, in addition to two lustres.* Nevertheless, so great was her confidence, that she said, Let it be granted me to touch the hem of Jesus' robe, I shall be whole. She touches. The flowing humour stood. Grant, O Redeemer, that, as I thus touch, what badly flows from my heart may well stand.)

"Quæ . lacrimis . tibi . Christe . lavat . quæ . sedula . fuso
Tergit . crine . pedes . ungere . prona . caput
Lavit . ut . ablueres . ut . tergas . tersit . ut ungas
Unxit . pacem . optans . oscula prima . tulit
Rex . famulam . judexque . ream . paranymphus . amantem
Respice . solve . fove . pœnitet . orat . amat."

(She who washes for thee O Christ, thy feet with her tears; she who carefully wipes them with her unbound hair; she, who is bending to anoint thy head—washed, that thou mayest

* That is, twelve years, for the lustre was a purification, or cleansing by sacrifice, every fifth year.

wash; wiped, that thou mayest wipe; anointed, that thou mayest anoint; desiring peace, offered the first kisses. As a king, regard thy handmaid: as a judge, acquit her being a criminal: as a bridegroom, espouse her being in love. She repents, prays, and loves.)

"Inter natos mulierum non surrexit major Johanne Baptista. Quantum ad annuntiationem quantum ad sanctificationem visitationem nativitatem conversationem prædicationem baptizationem revelationem commendationem ab ipso Christo quantum ad celebrationem nativitatis suæ non surrexit major.

"Me peperit sterilis vox sum muto edito fontem
Fonte lavo æterno previus atque sequax."

(Among those born of women there has not risen a greater than John the Baptist. As touching his annunciation, as touching his sanctification, visitation, nativity, conversation, preaching, baptizing, revelation, commendation, from Christ himself, as touching also the celebration of his nativity, there has not risen a greater.

A barren voice brought me forth. I am with one declared to be dumb. Going before and following, I wash a fountain in the eternal fountain.)

"Discipulus quem diligebat Jesus apostolus evangelista propheta pontifex heres virgo confessor, et martir et sæpessime dixit Filioli diligite alterutrum quod si fiat sufficit.

"Me frater moriens genuit sine matre parensque
Est mihi sed facta est non pariendo parens."

(The disciple whom Jesus loved, being an apostle, an evangelist, a prophet, a priest, an heir, a virgin, a confessor, a martyr, very frequently said, My little children love one another, which, if it be done, is sufficient.

A brother dying begat me without a mother, a mother I have, but she was not made a mother by bringing me forth.)

Many relics of the abbey are exhibited at the hotel; and here is a figure, apparently of a crusader, and also a female figure, both found about four years ago. The Furness railway now passes by the ruins.

Dalton Manor, for which a court baron is held twice a year, comprises only this township, and belongs to the lord of the liberty of Furness. Copyhold tenants pay 3s. 4d. fine on death and alienation, for every whole burgage, and 1s. 8d. for every half burgage. The manor of *Plain Furness* comprehends the remainder of the parish, except certain portions now held in fee farm of the lord of the liberty of Furness, to whom it belongs, and also a portion of the adjoining parish of Urswick, called "Quernbarrow and Suet Fields." Freeholders pay nothing upon descent, but customary tenants, upon death or alienation, pay a fine of two years rent, and all admissions of tenants are to be done in open court of the manor. Should any tenant suffer his copyhold or tenement to fall into ruin or decay for two years, he shall forfeit his holdings; nor are the tenants to dispose of their tenements separately, otherwise the contract is void; but the lord has power, by a late act of parliament, to alienate the tenement in parcels. The tenants are to keep in repair the walls and banks of the island of Walney, and other parts and places of the manor, at their own expense; and should any part of the manor be wasted by the sea, they are bound to pay the same annual rent as if nothing of the kind had taken place. For the purpose of this reparation and maintenance, the tenants are to be supplied with as much timber and peat as they require, out of the woods of the manor. The Duke of Buccleugh is lord of these manors.

ABOVE TOWN is an extensive township, containing the villages of *Ireleth*, *Lindale*, and *Marton*, distant about two and a half miles N. and N.N.E. of Dalton; and from two and a half to four and a half miles S.W. and W.S.W. of Ulverston.

Ireleth, which stands near Duddon sands, has long been celebrated for cockles. The *Chapel* at Ireleth was built in 1608, for a school house, by Giles Brownrigg, who endowed it with £12. a year, and was consecrated for divine worship about thirty years after its erection. It has received several lots of Queen Anne's Bounty, with which land has been purchased, now worth about £100. a year; and after the expiration of a lease, which will take place in 1879, the income of this living is likely to be greatly augmented. The vicar of Dalton is the patron, and the Rev. Henry Nelson Walton is the perpetual curate, and also teacher of the school.

Lindale village is built round a large tarn; and in its neighbourhood are very productive iron mines, at which several hands are constantly employed by Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie, & Co. and by the Ulverston Mining Company. The iron of Furness appears to have been considered valuable in the time of Edward II.; for we find that during an excursion made by the Scots in that king's reign, they "met with no iron worth their notice until they came to Furness, in Lancashire, where they seized all the manufactured iron they could find, and carried it off with the greatest joy, though so heavy of carriage, and preferred it to all other plunder."—*Hollinshed's Chron.*

"Every stranger," says Mr. Jopling, "is struck with the appearance of the red roads in Low Furness, caused by carting the iron. Those employed in transporting the ore are facetiously said to receive their education in "Red Lane College," and if they possess a more than ordinary volubility, they are said to be "Fellows." The iron miner is a singularly looking being as he emerges from his gloomy subterraneous operations, his clothes red with the oxide of iron, and his face as resplendent as the greasy visage of a copper-coloured Indian; when washed and dressed it would be difficult to recognize him."

At Marton is a small Wesleyan place of worship, opened about twelve months ago.

Tytup Hall, the residence of James Davis, Esq., and property of Myles Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite hall, is a good mansion in this township, occupying a pleasant situation on a rising ground, four miles S.W. of Ulverston. It was formerly the residence of the Rev. Thomas West. The other principal land owners of the township, which contains 1137 acres, are the Earl of Burlington, Rev. John Baldwin, E. W. Wakefield, Esq., W. A. Makinnon, Esq., and Mr. G. B. Ashburner. Rateable value, £4366. 5s.

HAWCOAT is a large, fertile, and interesting township, embracing a rich agricultural and highly picturesque tract of country, and extending from one mile S.W. of Dalton, to the Isle of Walney, which it includes, together with its neighbouring islets. The largest land owners are the Earl of Burlington, T. Y. P. Michaelson, Esq., C. D. Archibald, Esq., P. Woodhouse, Esq., and the Rev. John Baldwin; and its rateable value is £6078. 18s. 2d. It contains a village of its own name, two miles S.W. of Dalton, and the hamlets

of *Barrow, Newbarns, Salthouse,* and *Cocken,* with the villages of *Bigger* and *North Scales,* in the Isle of Walney. Hawcoat, which means a hill rising in a plain, is described by Mr. West as one of the principal points of view within Low Furness. On a fine day the offscape here is circular, and takes in the whole extent of the Isle of Man, the Isle of Anglesea, and a great many of the Welsh mountains. The landscape to the south, the east, and the north, extends from Asher's Beacon to Rivington Pike, and comprehends Longridge, Bolland, Ingleborough, and the hills which divide Lancashire from Yorkshire, and Westmorland from Cumberland, with many other lofty eminences in those counties. Perhaps the most extensive view may be obtained from a gate about half a mile from *Millwood,* the residence of Arthur Curry, Esq. Near the village of Newbarns is a neat *Chapel of Ease,* erected by subscription, in 1843, at which the Rev. John Baldwin, of Dalton, now officiates gratuitously every Sunday afternoon. A day school is kept in the chapel by Mr. Jas. Jackson.

Old Barrow Island, in this township, lies near the main land opposite Barrow, which is a seaport, in Pile harbour, whence great quantities of iron ore, coal, &c. are shipped from a pier completed in June, 1846. Two new cranes have been fitted up here in this year (1849) by the railway company, who also erected a station house and a strong engine house, a short distance from the village, in 1846, in which year the line of railway from Broughton to Dalton was opened. Mr. J. Dix is the station master. *A Building Society* was established at Barrow in 1848, on much the same principles as the generality of such societies in other parts of the kingdom. The population of Barrow has greatly increased within the last twenty years. On old Barrow Island is a handsome mansion called *Old Island Hall,* the seat and property of Thos. Y. P. Michaelson, Esq. who is also owner of the whole of the island. This mansion occupies a pleasant situation near the shore, and is finely shaded with trees.

Fouldrey Castle, or, *The Pile of Fouldrey,* as it is generally called, which stands upon a small island, at the southern entrance of the harbour of Pile, was erected, according to Camden, by one of the abbots of Furness, in the first year of Edward III.. A.D. 1327, for the purpose of guarding the harbour, and also as a place of retreat and refuge from hostile incursions during the border contests. The main tower has been encompassed by two walls, with ditches, and defended by several angle towers. Some ruins in the outer bayle or yard, are said to be those of the chapel, but it is more probable that this was within the keep. The ditches were supplied with water from a large reservoir, which had been formed on the north east side. The massive walls were constructed of boulder stones, collected from the neighbouring beach, and so firmly were they cemented together with grout work, that the many huge fragments which lie scattered on the shore, seem to bid defiance both to the corroding hand of time, and the raging waves of the ocean, to effect a separation of their parts. When the castle was demolished is unknown, but it most likely fell by the orders of that arch dismantler, Cromwell. Those remaining, which "Look great in ruin, noble in decay"—may be visited at low water, from the Isle of Walney, but the shorter passage is by

a boat from Rampside. A public house and a cottage or two, are the only dwellings on this island.

THE ISLE OF WALNEY is about ten miles in length, and varies from a quarter of a mile to a mile in breadth. It is shaped somewhat like the top of the letter T., bending at each extremity towards the main land, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It was called by the Saxons, *Waghney*, *Woney*, and *Walncy*—"a walled island, or a wall in the water." Others derive the name from the British word, *Gwaun*, or *Waun*, which signifies a plain, a down, or mountain-meadow.

The *Chapel* at Walney, which stands between the hamlets of Bigger and North Scale, about six miles from Dalton, near the centre of the island, is of unknown origin. It is a neat edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, and was considerably repaired about twenty-five years ago. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the vicar of Dalton, and now in the incumbency of the Rev. John Park. Its yearly income is nearly £100., arising chiefly from an annual endowment of £10. by the inhabitants, £600. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, now vested in land, and a parliamentary grant of £800. obtained in 1825. The inhabitants of the island are also accommodated with a day and Sunday school. At the south end, on Haws Point, is a *Lighthouse*, erected in 1790, according to an act of Parliament obtained by a body of commissioners and trustees, that had been appointed to improve the navigation of the Lune. It is an octagonal column, sixty-eight feet high, and is ascended by a winding staircase of ninety-one steps. It acts upon the principle of the revolving axle, and has proved of essential service to mariners. In this island are several intermitting fresh water springs, having their flow and ebb regulated by the advance and recession of the tide—a circumstance which proves that they are supplied by the sea, and that the salt water loses its saline particles by percolation through the arenaceous stratum. But the most remarkable curiosity of Walney, and the most attractive ornithological feature in Furness, is the breeding place of the sea birds, at the north end of this island. A space about a mile in length, by fifty to one hundred yards in breadth, sheltered from the sea by a long sand bank, is literally covered by myriads of sea gulls; and it is scarcely possible to step without putting the foot into a nest. The breeding season begins about the last week in April, and from this period till the beginning of July the air seems alive with the constant flapping, the whirring, and the unceasing cries of the apprehensive parents. The botanist will be highly interested with the great variety of rare plants which abound in the island, amongst which we may mention the *Artemisia Maritima*, sea wormwood; *Carduus Marianus*, or *Carduus Mariæ*, milk thistle; the former, says Dr. Leigh, is a plant of extraordinary virtue, yielding an aromatic oil, a volatile and fixed salt, and is of great use in hysteric, hypochondriac, and hydropic cases; and the latter, in pleuritic cases, may be styled amongst the first. *Aster Trypolium*, sea starwort; *Brassica Monensis*, Isle of Man cabbage; *Chelidonium Glaucium*, sea celandine; *Cocklearia Danica*, Danish scurvy grass; *Crambe Maritima*, sea calewort; *Fucus Filicinus*, Ferns Fucus; *Geranium Sanguineum*, bloody cranes bill, with a variegated flower,

Matricaria Maritima, sea feverfew, a noted antic-steric and diuretic; *Ononis Arvensis*, Creeping Rest-harrow, *Pulmonaria Maritima*, Sea Lung-wort, and other plants grow on this island. In 1631, no fewer than one hundred and twenty persons died of the plague in Walney. The southern part of the island is an immense ridge of pebbles, which the ocean has amassed, and which is daily increasing, every tide adding a large convex ridge of pebbles to those already accumulated.

ROE ISLAND, one of the group within the straits of Walney, has been purchased by a company of shareholders, with a view of making it a station for steam packets running between Fleetwood and the terminus of the Furness railway. In furtherance of this design, a new pier was commenced here in 1845, and completed in 1847, at the expence of J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P. It stretches out to the length of 810 feet into the sea, and after descending 6½ feet, is continued 370 feet to a low water pier, which is 100 feet long by 20 broad. From the main pier, which is 40 feet above low water, another branches southward, to the length of 200 by 38 feet in width. A *commodious Hotel* and eight other dwellings, with a custom house, watering house, &c., have been erected here within the last two years.

YARLESDALE township includes the villages of *Rampside* and *Newton*, and the small hamlets of Little Mill, Peasholm, Roos, Roos Coat, and Stank. Rampside is delightfully situated on the shore of Pile harbour, at the most southern part of the peninsula of Furness, six miles S. of Dalton. It is much resorted to for sea bathing, and the accommodation for visitors at the New Inn, is excellent. About a mile from the village, is a neat *Chapel-of-Ease*, dedicated to St. Michael. It was rebuilt in 1840, on the site of the original fabric, which was erected about the close of the 17th century, after which it had been for some time used as a school-house. It has a tower surmounted by four pinnacles. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the vicar of the parish, and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Dawson, who resides at a commodious parsonage, about seven hundred yards from the chapel. His income is about £100. per annum. Near the chapel is a neat building, erected in 1842, at the expence of the curate, for the purpose of a Sunday school, which is now attended by about fifty children.

Close to the village is a deep basin, called concle-hole, supposed to be a natural salt spring, said to possess sanative properties. The principal landowners of Yarleside, are the Earl of Burlington, Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, — Clark, Esq., Rev. Thos. Tolming, Rev. John Baldwin, and C. D. Archibald, Esq.

BIOGRAPHY.—*George Romney*, an eminent artist, was born at Beckside, adjoining the town of Dalton, on the 15th of December, O.S. 1734. He went to school at Dendron, till his eleventh year, when he was taken from it to learn his father's trade, which was that of a joiner and builder. During the ten years that he continued with his father, his genius began to unfold itself in decorating some pieces of furniture with carving and gilding, and in imitating the prints of a monthly magazine. In 1755, he was bound to a Mr. Steele, an itinerant painter of some celebrity, then residing at Kendal. He afterwards began to practice portrait painting on his own account, in that town, until 1762, when he set off for London, where he remained nearly to the close of his life except while visiting Paris and Italy, in the latter of

which places he spent two years studying the works of the great masters. Finding his health on the decline, he retired to Hampstead in 1797, and in 1799, he returned to Kendal, where he died, on the 15th of November, 1802, in the 68th year of his age. His remains are interred in Dalton church yard. In an interesting memoir of his life, written by his son, the late Rev. John Romney, B.D., it is stated that "subjects of the sublime, in which the powerful passions are represented, were the most congenial to his mind." "If," continues the Rev. Mr. Romney, "there was any part of his art in which he more especially excelled, it was in *expression*. He could impart to his female figures that indescribable something, that *Je ne sais quoi*, which captivates the spectator, without being able to account for it."

The Rev. Thomas West, who resided for several years at Tytup Hall, near Dalton, where he compiled his elaborate work, "The Antiquities of Furness," will ever have his name associated with the history of this district. He was a native of North Briton, born about the year 1716, and received the earliest part of his education at the public schools in Edinburgh, whence he removed to the English College at St. Omers. After having entered the holy order of priesthood, and resided some years on the continent, he came to England, and was a man revered as much for his sterling piety, and the benevolence of his disposition, as for his great intellectual attainments. Mr. West removed from Tytup Hall to Ulverston, where he wrote his well-known "Guide to the Lakes." During one of his occasional visits to Sizergh Hall, in Westmorland, he died there on the 10th of July, 1779, in the 63rd year of his age, much lamented by all who had the advantage of his acquaintance, and was interred, according to his own request, in the choir or chapel belonging to the Strickland family, in Kendal church. He belonged to that learned but greatly calumniated society called Jesuits.

William Close, who wrote the life of Mr. West, was born in the year 1775, at Field Broughton, near Cartmel, but his parents having removed during his infancy to the Isle of Walney, he received there the early part of his education. In 1790, he was apprenticed to a surgeon, in Burton in Kendal, and in 1797, obtained his diploma, and commenced practice at Dalton, where he devoted his attention to several branches of philosophy, and the various departments of general literature, and was for many years a liberal contributor to Nicholson's Philosophical Journal. He made considerable improvements in different musical instruments, especially in the keyed bugle, for which he received a patent, and was instrumental in introeucing vaccination into Furness, in 1799. He died on the 27th of June, 1813, at the early age of thirty-eight, beloved and regretted by his family and friends, and his remains lie interred in the chapel yard, of the Isle of Walney.

DALTON PARISH DIRECTORY.

DALTON TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

Letters arrive from Ulverston at 12-30 P.M., and are dispatched at 7-0 evening.

Ashburner, Thos. gent.
Aspden, Eliza, Preparatory school.
Atkinson, Robt. draper and dealer in stationary.
Baldwin, Rev. John, A.M.
Barber, Wm. stone mason.
Beck, James, shopkeeper.
Briggs, George, joiner.
Briggs, Rd. joiner, cooper, grocer, &c.
Briggs, Rd. stonemason.
Bryer, James, Grocer and draper.
Burrow, John, butcher.
Butler, Thos. jun. maltster.
Butler, Thos. conveyancer, land agt & hon. sec. to the agricultural society.
Butler, Wm. attorney.
Cockerton, Miss Hannah
Couperthwaite, Jos. surgeon.
Crarey, Rd. vict. Red Lion and posting house.
Croasdell, John, contractor.
Danson, Sarah, vict. Cavendish Arms.
Dixon, Thos. tailor & draper.
Fell, Thos. shopkeeper.
Fisher, Mrs. Betty.
Fisher, Wm. Jas. saddler and harness maker.
Foster, John, tailor & draper.
Gardner, Thos. vet. surgeon, & vict. White Horse.
Garnett, Mr. Anty. and the Misses M. E.
Hall, Edward, surgeon.
Hartley, Thos. gent.
Hartley, Thos. grocer & drpr.
Helme, Thos. blacksmith.
Howson, Thos. grocer & drpr.
Jackson, Jas. tanner, Yarlwell.
Jackson, Jane, vict. George and Dragon.
Jackson, Rd. shopkpr.
Jackson, Wm. painter, plumber, and glazier.
Kendall, Mrs. Ann.
Kendall, Jas. painter, plumber, and glazier.
Malcolmson, David, millwrgt. and grocer.
Marvin, Cathr. schoolmistress
Mason, Henry, butcher, and beerhouse.

Messenger, Joseph, Revenue officer.
Monrow, Stephen, grocer and draper.
Morgan, Rev. Jas. M. vicar.
Ormandy, Isaac, surgeon.
Ormandy, Thos. grocer and draper.
Park, Jno. blacksm. & farrier
Penney, Thos. shopkeeper.
Pixton, John, gentleman.
Porter, Rev. Jackson.
Postlethwaite, Eliz. grocer and draper.
Postlethwaite, John, Esq.
Quaile, Mrs. Ann.
Rawlinson, Jph. iron ore mstr
Richardson, Thos. tailor and draper.
Robinson, Ann, shopkeeper.
Robinson, Matt. stonemason.
Romney, Geo. shoemaker.
Romney, John, joiner, &c.
Shaw, John, vict. Ship, and auctioneer & appraiser.
Slater, Jas. railway clerk.
Slater, Mrs. Ellen.
Slater, Nancy, shopkeeper.
Slater, Wm. meal & flour dlr.
Slee, John, master of the free school.
Smith, John, tailor.
Spence, Wm. gentleman.
Stevenson, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Thexton, Jph. grocer & drpr.
Tod, William, tailor.
Towers, Thos. vict. King's Arms.
Turner, Edw. blacksmith.
Turner, Mrs. Eleanor.
Turner, Mr. Henry.
Turner, Wm. shoemaker.
Walker, Edward, joiner.
Wardley, Joshua, shoemaker.
White, John, maltster.
Wilson, Wm. baker.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

Atkinson, Andrew, (& malts. and tanner.)
Atkinson, Margaret.
Bell, John.
*Denney, Matthew, (and brewer and maltster.)
Fisher, Joseph.
Fisher, Thomas.
Fox, Joseph.
Slater, William.
*Wilson, Wm. Crooklands.

Carriers.

James Eccleston and Thos. Huddleston, to Ulverston, Mon. Thurs. and Sat.

ABOVE TOWN TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Ireleth;* 2, *at Lindale; and* 3, *at Marton.*

1 Ashburner, Mrs. Hannah.
3 Brocklebank, Wm. beerhouse.
1 Cragg, Thos. gentleman.
Davis, James, Esq. Furness iron & steel works, Tytup hall.
3 Kendall, Mary, grocer and draper.
1 Kitchen, Mrs. Margaret.
1 Newby, Nicholas, beerhouse
3 Ormandy, Jph. miner and beerhouse.
2 Ormandy, Wm. blacksmith.
2 Park, Wm. grocer.
Pearson, Alice, beerhouse, Holmes green.
1 Thompson, Thos. grocer & draper.
1 Walton, Rev. Hy. Nelson, perpetual curate.
2 Ormandy, Jph. blacksmith and shopkeeper.
2 Pickthall, John, joiner and builder, &c.
Radnall, Saml. bookkeeper at Furness iron works, Hemming cottage.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

*Ashburner, Geo. Banks (and iron ore master) Elliscales.
1 *Ashburner, Robt. Wm.
Ashburner, Thos. Steuner bk.
Atkinson, Jas. Green holm.
2 Atkinson, John.
2 Bell, Jph. (& beerhouse.)
3 Benson, Richd.
Benson, Thos. Steuner park.
Birkett, Edw. Tytup farm.
*Brocklebank, Th. West cott.
Butler, John, Moor side.
Butler, Matthew, Old park.
1 *Chapman, Richd., James, and John.
Cross, William, Park.
2 Denney, William.
1 Edmonston, Joseph.
2 Fargher, John.
3 Fawcett, James.
Heslam, Miles, Old park.
Huddleston, Jas. Scale bank
Hunter, Thos. Green scar.
3 Kellett, Jonathan.
1 Kitchen, John (and miller, grocer, draper, &c.)
1 Kitchen, Thos.
Knight, Thos. Roanhead.
Lowther, Thos. Standish coat
Marr, James, Holmes green.
Mason, John, Marsh grange.
1 Mason, Samuel.
Ormandy, Edw. C. Lindale cote.
1 Pearson, Rt. (and builder and vict. Bay Horse.)
1 Postlethwaite, Thos.
2 Redhead, Wm.
1 Sharpe, Joseph.
2 Sharpe, Lawrence.
Slater, John, High haume.
1 Thompson, Wm.
3 Wilson, Thos.
2 Walker, Edward.

HAWCOAT TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Barrow;* 2, *at Barrow Island;* 3, *at Newbarns;* 4, *at Cocken;* 5, *at Hawcoat; and* 6, *at Salthouse.*

Armstrong & Hodgson, drain tile mfrs. Sowerby lodge.
1 Ashburner, Rd. and Wm. shipbuilders.
1 Bell, Thos. shoemaker.
1 Bissett, Thos. manager in the goods department, Railway station.
Clark, John, vict. Pile Pier Hotel (and horses, cars, and pleasure boats, &c. for hire) Roe Island.

Crank, John, Esq. Hind pool
Currey, Arthr. Esq. Millwood
1 Dix, Jthn. station master.
1 Fisher, James, agent.
1 Fisher, James, maltster and grocer.
1 Fisher, Joseph, butcher.
1 Hartley, John, grocer.
1 Heslam, Thos. tailor.
5 Holme, Agnes, beerhouse.
Hoole, Jas. vict. Piel island.
3 Jackson, Mary, grocer and draper.
3 Jackson, Wm. schoolmaster
1 Kirk, Isaac, agent.
5 Lesh, Wm. gent.
5 Lowery, Wm. tailor.
1 Mc.Corison, Geo. stonemsn.
2 Michaelson, T. Y. P. Esq.
5 Postlethwaite, Wm. blksm.
6 Ramsden, James, general manager to the Furness Railway Co. & secretary to the Barrow Harbour commissioners.
1 Salmon, Thos. sail maker.
1 Sherwin, Thos. grocer.
1 Smith, John, shoemaker.
1 Taylor, Jph. stonemason.
1 Thompson, Abraham, agent
1 Todd, Matt. blackmith and ship smith.
5 Turner, Thos. joiner.
1 Vivian, Jno. iron ore mstr.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

3 Barrow, William.
Bell, Mrs. Ann and William Lowis, Armsgill.
5 Bell, William.
6 *Brocklebank, Thos.
4 Butcher, James.
3 Clark, John.
4 Cornthwaite, Richard.
Deason, Thos. (& brick & tile mnfr.) Sandscale.
1 Fisher, James.
2 Fisher, Philip Hartley.
6 Fisher, Thos. (and general storekeeper, commiss. agnt. and maltster.)
1 *Fisher, William.
5 *Gibson, Thos.
Hartley, Mrs. Jane, & Son, Sink fold.
1 Holme, James.
Jackson, Jas. Sowerby lodge.
6 *Kellett, James.
5 *Kellett, William.
6 *Kendall, James.
1 Kendall, Thos. (and vict Ship.)
6 *Kendall, William.
King, Henry, Millwood.
King, Thos. Barrow head.
3 *Lesh, Edward.
3 Lesh, William.
3 Milburne, Thos.
5 Nelson, Thos. (& grocer.)
3 Postlethwaite, Elizabeth.
5 Postlethwaite, John, (and joiner.)
5 Postlethwaite, Thos. (and joiner.)
3 Robinson, Christopher.
3 Robinson, George.
5 Slater, John, (and butcher.)
Shaw, Thos. Rakes moor.
5 Walker, Rd. (& stonemsn.)
5 Waites, Simon, (& stonemason.)
Thompson, Jno. Sowerby hall
1 Tyson, James, (and vict. Burlington Arms.)

At Barrow is a bye Post Office, under Ulverston.

ISLE OF WALNEY.

Marked 1, *reside at Bigger;* 2, *at North Scales;* 3, *at North End; and* 4, *at South End.*

2 Boulton, Wm. gent.
1 Cragg, John Richardson, gentleman.
Geldert, Jph. lighthouse kpr.
2 Greenwood, Miss Elizabeth, gentlewoman.
2 Greenwood, Wm. gent.
2 Howsby, Wm. shoemaker.
2 Lewis, Jas. C. schoolmaster
2 Lowther, John, shoemaker.
Park, Rev. John, perpetual curate, Parsonage.
2 Poole, Joseph, grocer.
1 Richardson, Jph. joiner.
2 Richardson, Jas. shoemaker and shopkeeper.
2 Slater, Abraham, blacksm.
1 Spencer, Richd. beerhouse, grocer, and farmer.
2 Walton, Jph. gentleman.
2 Waters, Miss Ann.

Farmers. * *are Yeomen.*

4 Berry, Thos.
3 Benson, Rt. (and miller.)
2 Dixon, James Hunter.
2 *Gibson, Wm.
2 Gibson, Thomas.
2 Gould, Leonard.
2 *Greenwood, Thos.
1 Heslam, John.
2 Howson, John.
4 Kendall, James.
2 Pickthall, Thos.
3 Postlethwaite, William.
1 Redhead, Peter.
2 Simpson, William.
1 Troughton, Robert.
1 Tyson, Thos.
1 Tyson, William.
1 *Woodburn, Thos. T.

YARLESIDE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Furness Abbey;* 2, *at Little Mill;* 3, *at Newton;* 4, *at Peasholme;* 5, *at Rampside;* 6, *at Roos;* 7, *at Rooscote; and* 8, *at Stank; and the rest where specified.*

5 Ashburner, Chpr. vict. Bay Horse.
6 Atkinson, Thos. blacksmith.
5 Berry, Ann, grocer.
3 Bolton, Thos. blacksmith & farrier.
Case, Geo. gent. Eastwood cottage.
3 Coulton, Ann, shopkeeper.

Dawson, Rev. Wm. perpetual curate, Parsonage.
3 Deason, Edw. joiner, buildr and blacksmith.
Fell, Dinah, beerhouse, Roos-mill.
6 Gradwell, Wm. and Robt. joiners, &c.
5 Hargreaves, George, vict. New Inn (and horse & car for hire.)
5 High, John, shoemaker.
3 Hoole, George, beerhouse.
6 Huddleston, Jas. beerhouse.
Hulland, Jph. corn miller, Roos mill.
Kendall, Geo. gent. Moss side
1 King, Myles, guide through Furness abbey.
Lowther, Chpr. gent. Eastward house.
2 Lowther, John, corn miller.
1 Parker, Wm. vict. Furness Abbey Hotel, (and posting house.)
5 Postlethwaite, Roger, butc.
5 Postlethwaite, Rd. gent.
6 Robinson, Matthew, grocer.
5 Simpson, Wm. grocer and draper.
Smith, Rd. gent. Sea view.
Storey, Jno. surveyor, valuer, & auctioneer, Moss side.

Farmers.

Backhouse, Mrs. & Sons, Page bank.
Bolton, Chpr. New close.
Bolton, John, Park house.
5 Bolton, Thos.
2 Brockelbank, Rt. (and corn miller.)
Case, John, New manor.
5 Coward, John.
Coward, Thos. Bridge gate.
3 Deason, Jph. (& joiner.)
Foulche, John, West field.
3 Gibson, Horatio.
8 Gould, William.
Hoole, James, Boss field.
4 Huddleston, John.
4 Huddleston, William.
7 Huddleston, Thos.
7 Huddleston, Wm.
Hunter, Sarah, Moss side.
6 Jackson, John.
Lowther, John, Wm., and Andrew, Billing coat.
Ormondy, Jph. New park.
Patterson, Jn. & Rt. Holbeck
5 Postlethwaite, Wm. Rampside hall.
8 Postlethwaite, Wm.
7 Ross, William.
3 Slater, Abraham.
3 Tyson, John.
8 Woodhead, Wm.

HAWKSHEAD PARISH.

This parish embraces a picturesque and delightful district, bounded on the west by the Lake of Coniston; on the north by Elter Water and the river Brathay; on the east by a small part of the river Rothay, and the expansive lake of Windermere; and on the south by the parish of Colton. It is about nine miles in length, and four in breadth, contains 24,320 statute acres, and the annual value of its rateable property in 1841, was estimated at £9,470. It is divided into the four townships of Claife, Hawkshead, Monk Coniston with Skelwith, and Satterthwaite, and its population in 1801, amounted to 1585; in 1811, to 1710; in 1821, to 2014; in 1831, to 2060; and in 1841, to 2323 souls, viz., 1198 males, and 1125 females. Of this number 280 males and 261 females were in Claife; 685 males and 677 females in Hawkshead and Monk Coniston with Skelwith; and 233 males and 187 females in Satterthwaite. The soil of the parish is in general dry, and more suitable for pasture, sheepwalks, and wood, than for tillage.

HAWKSHEAD is an ancient market town, situate in the centre of a warm and sheltered valley, at the head of Esthwaite Water, and surrounded by the lofty Fells of Furness. "The small round-topped verdant elevations," says Mr. Baines, "with which the country abounds, give a softness and beauty to this part of the lake scenery, which can scarcely be excelled." The construction of this town is very antique, but there are no authentic records to show either its origin or the etymology of its name. When Furness Abbey was in the zenith of its splendour, in the middle ages of British history, a court was held here, at which the bailiff of Hawkshead dispensed justice in the name of the abbots. The room in which this court was held is still pointed out over the gateway of the house called Hawkshead Hall, now occupied

by a farmer, about a mile north from the town; and here the abbot kept residence by one or more monks, who performed divine service in the church and other places. Though several of the old-fashioned houses still remain, yet there are many good dwellings in the town, and some comfortable inns, especially the Red Lion, where conveyances are always in readiness for visitants and tourists; and it is a matter of surprise that this central and picturesque town is not more frequently resorted to by tourists to the lake district.

The *Hawkshead Amicable Society*, established the 14th April, 1792, now numbers 360 members, and has a fund amounting to £2571. 16s., of which the sum of £2170. is deposited in the Bank of England. Mr. Thomas Bowman is president, and Mr. John Taylor is treasurer.

The *Female Union Society*, instituted the 6th of August, 1798, is also liberally patronized by the ladies of this neighbourhood, and has 204 members, and their fund amounts to £747. 10s. 4d., of which £700. is on mortgage in Grasmere. Mrs. Beck, of Esthwaite Lodge, is the patroness of this institution, and Mr. J. Nicholson is clerk and treasurer. Both societies are partly on the same principle as other benefit societies in the country. The *market* is held on Monday, under a charter granted by James I. to Adam Sandys, Esq. of Graithwaite, but the town having no manufacture or prevailing trade immediately within itself, the market is nearly obselete; that animation which had characterized both it, and those of Ambleside and Broughton, previous to the invention of spinning machinery in the latter part of the eighteenth century, having long since disappeared. Four annual fairs for *cattle*, &c., are held on Easter Monday, the Monday before Ascension Day, Whit Monday, and the 2nd of October. The market-place is tolerably spacious, and here is a neat town house of modern erection, where public business is transacted. By the reform act, Hawkshead was made a polling place for the northern division of Lancashire.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large structure, with side aisles and a massive square tower, in which are six bells. It stands upon an elevation at the southern end of the market-place, and commands a good view of the vale and lake of Esthwaite. It was founded about the time of the Norman conquest, and although it was much modernised in the reign of Elizabeth, (1578) and again in the reign of Charles I., yet the columns and arches of the original fabric still remain. "The Coucher Book of Furness Abbey, mentions Hawkshead Chapel in the year 1200, but the internal evidence derived from several documents in that valuable and beautiful ecclesiastical record, indicate its much earlier origin." It was originally a chapel, under Dalton, but was sequestered from the mother church by Pope Honorius III., in the early part of the 13th century, from which period it continued a free chapel, till the reign of Elizabeth, when Archbishop Sandys, by an act of metropolitical power, constituted it a parish church. The arms of this great benefactor of Hawkshead are inscribed on a free stone, over the choir door, and in the church is an ancient altar tomb in commemoration of his parents William and Mary Sandys. The living is a stipendiary vicarage,* in the

* In the Episcopal Register, it is termed a perpetual curacy.

patronage of the Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster, and incumbency of the Rev. George Park. It was only worth £95. per annum, till 1841, when it was augmented to £160. by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The tithes were impropriated soon after the dissolution of the abbey. The church was greatly improved in 1846, by the erection of a new gallery and organ.

The *Free Grammar School* of Hawkshead was founded in 1585, by Edwyne Sandys, Archbishop of York. The constitution of this excellent foundation, says Mr. Baines, drawn up by his Grace of York, is dated on the 1st of April, 1588, and amongst other things it is ordained, that there shall be a perpetual free school, to be called "*The Free Grammar School of Edwyne Sandys.*" for teaching grammar, and the principles of the Greek tongue, with other sciences necessary to be taught in a Grammar school; the same to be taught in the said school *freely*, without taking any stipend, wage, or other exactions from the scholars, or any of them resorting to the said school for learning. That there shall be a head master and an usher; that between the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Michael the archangel, the school shall begin at six o'clock in the morning, or at latest at half-past six, and continue till eleven; and begin again at one, and continue till five; and that for the remainder of the year it shall begin at seven, continue till eleven, be resumed at one, and continue till four—during all which time the schoolmaster and usher shall be present. The master's yearly salary was originally fixed at £20., and the usher's at £3. 6s. 8d. The pious founder endowed the school with a dwelling house and lands for the master, in the manor of Hawkshead, and with lands and houses near Wakefield and Doncaster, in the County of York, and some ground rents in Kendal. The principal estate now belonging to the school, is near Doncaster; the Wakefield estate having been sold some years ago, and the money laid out in the purchase of an estate in the parish of Hawkshead. The school is open to all boys indiscriminately, and the number has been frequently 100; at present there are about 30 scholars. Pupils coming out of the parish are expected to pay an entrance fee of two guineas, and the same sum every Shrovetide, called their cock-penny, which is all the charge that is made for their education, except they learn writing and arithmetic, for the former of which 7s. 6d. a quarter is paid, and if the latter be added, 10s. a quarter." The present master is the Rev. Daniel B. Hickie, L.L.D., and his salary is about £160. a year.

The school has a good library left to it in 1717, by the Rev. Thomas Sandys. Prizes for the greatest proficiency in classical learning, and to the best declaimers in English, have been distributed yearly out of the interest of £100., left in 1816, by the Rev. William Wilson. The general management of the affairs of the school, and the appointment of the master, &c., are intrusted to eight governors. The Rev. Dr. Walker, the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Mr. Wordsworth the poet, Sir James Scarlett, Sir Frederick Pollock, Josiah King, with many others, distinguished for classical learning, received the rudiments of their education in this school, which proves the truth of Mr. West's assertion, that "the school has been served by able masters, and in general has given great satisfaction." Here is also a well-conducted *National School*, established some years ago. Mr. Baines says,

that in the adjoining village of Gallow Barow there is another charitable institution for ten poor boys, endowed by the donor of the school library, which bears the following inscription, descriptive of its object :—"The Rev. Thomas Sandys, curate of St. Martin in the Fields, and lecturer of St. James', London, A.D. 1717, left by will the interest of £800. to endow this poor house, and to maintain and educate as many boys, born in Hawkshead, as the interest will admit of, and they are to be taught at the free school, 1749." But the hand of peculation has not only diminished the amount, as the same writer adds, but it has nearly annihilated the institution. The lands of this parish have been an appendage to the lordship of Furness since the foundation of Furness Abbey, and are all, except Claife township, of customary or copyhold tenure. A court baron, in which such rights as belong to the lord are exercised, is held at the Red Lion Inn, Hawkshead, on the last Tuesday in November, before the Duke of Buccleugh's steward, who is also bailiff of the liberty. The estate attached to Hawkshead Hall, continues exempt from the custom of tenant right.

The ancient name of the *Segantii*, "the dwellers in the country of the waters," given to the inhabitants of Lancashire, applies here with peculiar force, for the most striking feature of this part of England, is the lakes, which are already briefly described at pages 62 to 70 of this work. In the vicinity of Esthwaite Water is the pleasant mansion called *Esthwaite Lodge*, the seat of Mrs. Elizabeth Beck; and here is *Esthwaite Hall*, a very ancient dwelling, said to be the birth place of Archbishop Sandys, but now tenanted by a farmer. In a pond, near the head of the lake, is a small floating island, with several considerable trees and shrubs, and a pretty peninsula fringed with trees, juts out from the western shore of this lake, which is encircled by a good carriage road. The grassy banks that border the water, and the undulating hills by which it is environed, impart to it a lively beauty altogether unlike the stateliness of Coniston or Windermere. At *Hawkshead Hill*, one mile west of the town, is an extensive bobbin mill, now worked by Mr. Wm. Fred. Walker.

CLAIFE township extends eastward from Hawkshead to the west side of Windermere, where there is a large Hotel called the *Ferry Inn*, for the accommodation of visitors and tourists, and where boats are constantly kept in readiness to convey horses and passengers across the lake, "whose immediate shore" says Mr. Young, "is traced in every variety of line that fancy can imagine: sometimes contracting the lake into the appearance of a noble winding river; at others retiring from it into large bays, as if for navies to anchor in; promontories spread with woods, or scattered with trees and enclosures, projecting into the water in the most picturesque style imaginable; rocky points breaking the shore, and rearing their bold heads above the water; in a word, a variety that amazes the beholder. But what finishes the scene, with an elegance too delicious to be imagined is, this beautiful sheet of water being dotted with no less than ten islands, distinctly comprehended by the eye, all of the most bewitching beauty. The large one presents a waving various line, which rises from the water in the most picturesque inequalities of surface: high land in one place, low in another, clumps of trees in this spot, scattered ones in that, adorned by a farm-house on the

water's edge, and backed with a little wood, vieing in simple elegance with Baromian palaces: some of the small islets rising from the lake like little hills of wood; some only scattered with trees, and others of grass of the finest verdure; a more beautiful variety is no where to be seen."

The small hamlets of *Colthouse*, the two *Sawreys*, and *Wray*, are in this township. At Colthouse is a *Friends' Meeting House*, probably built soon after John Fox himself visited Furness; and at *Extra Sawrey*, as one of these hamlets is called, and which is about three and a half miles S.E. of Hawkshead, is a good inn for the accommodation of travellers. Many of the inhabitants of the township of Claife and its vicinity, are engaged during the summer months in preparing basket rods, and hoops, for the Whitehaven, Liverpool, and other markets; quantities are sent from hence even to Scotland and Ireland. Mr. John Hawkrigg, of Colthouse, and Mr. Joseph Swainson, of Cunsey, in Satterthwaite township, are extensively engaged in this business.

The principal landowners of Claife township are Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, Mr. Joseph Garnet, of Kendal, and James Dawson, Esq. of Wray Castle; and its rateable value is £2446. 2s. 6d.

A building called "The Station," belonging to Mr. Curwen, commands many delightful landscapes, and has its windows filled with stained glass, so as to represent those landscapes as they appear at different seasons of the year.

Wray Castle, the seat and property of James Dawson, Esq., is a superb mansion, near the head of Windermere, commanding extensive views of the lake and the surrounding mountains. It is in the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, and is decidedly the most stately dwelling in the region of the lakes, and must at once attract the attention of every tourist visiting this part of the district. The building was commenced in 1840, by the present proprietor, and has been completed at a great expence. Near the castle is "The *Wray Cottage*," the neat rural residence of Miss Forster.

CONISTON MONK forms a joint township with Skelwith, and contains the hamlets of *Hollingbank*, *Park*, *Skelwith Fold*, and *Waterhead*, the latter of which is at the head of *Coniston Lake*, described at page 61, three miles west of Hawkshead, and nearly the same distance east of the majestic mountain called *Coniston Old Man*, described at page 76. *Skelwith* is distant about three and a half miles north of Hawkshead, and here is a handsome *church*, with a large square tower containing six bells. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was consecrated October 1st, 1846. This sacred edifice was erected by Giles Redmayne, Esq, of Brathay Hall, who also endowed it with the interest of £1000. and to whom the patronage has been granted by Her Majesty's Commissioners. The Rev. Wm. Hodgson, M.A. is the present incumbent. It stands on an eminence about one mile from Ambleside, and a short distance from *Brathay Hall*, the pleasant seat of Giles Redmayne, Esq.

Coniston Park, a modern Gothic mansion, on a fine elevation, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect, is the seat of J. G. Marshall, Esq. M.P. for Leeds, who is also the principal landowner of this township, which is rated at £2282.

SATTERTHWAITE township and chapelry contains a village of its own name, four miles S. of Hawkshead, and the hamlets of *Cunsey, Dale Park, Force Forge, Grisdale,* and *Low Graythwaite,* distant from three to five miles S. and S.S.W. of the same town.

The *Chapel of Ease* at Satterthwaite, which is of unknown origin, was rebuilt and enlarged in 1835. It is in the early English style of architecture, with a square tower and one bell, and is capable of seating two hundred persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the incumbent of Hawkshead. and its yearly income is about £70. The Rev. H. Baines is the perpetual curate.

At *Force Forge* are two extensive *bobbin mills,* worked by Mr. Henry Walker, and also a *corn mill,* in the occupation of Mr. John Inman; and on the neighbouring common, a new school and house for the master are now being erected by subscription. The rateable value of this township is £2119. 14s. 9d., and the largest owners of the soil are Myles Sandys, J. J. Rawlinson, and Montague Ainslie, Esqrs.

High Graythwaite Hall, the principal ornament of this township, is a very ancient mansion, above Windermere, the seat of Myles Sandys, Esq., the present representative of the Sandys family, some of whose members were returned knights of the shire for Cumberland, in the reign of Richard II., and a branch of which was introduced into Furness in the reign of Henry IV. His ancestor, the before-mentioned Dr. Sandys, Archbishop of York, resided here in the reign of Elizabeth. In the east front of the hall is a curious old stone, bearing the date 1178, the year in which that part of the house was built. The arms cut on this stone are as perfect as if recently done. In the hall is a curious and handsomely embossed *Tankard,* usually called a "*Peg-Tankard,*" from its having a row of silver pegs down the inside, about an inch apart. It is about 300 years old, and it is supposed there is not another like it in the kingdom. Formerly every new guest had to drink out of the Peg Tankard, and if he did not happen to stop exactly at a peg, he had to drink again and again, until he hit upon one, before which he was generally intoxicated; and from this is taken the old saying of being 'a peg too low,' which signifies having 'a drop too much.'

Grisdale New Hall, the seat of Montague Ainslie, Esq., is a neat mansion, situate in the hamlet of Grisdale, three miles S. of Hawkshead.

Low Graythwaite Hall, now occupied by a farmer, is the property of J. J. Rawlinson, Esq., who has a neat modern mansion contiguous.

BIOGRAPHY.—*Dr. Edwin Sandys* was born near Hawkshead, in the year 1519, and having received his education at a school in that town, under the government of the monks of Furness abbey, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1533, where he soon became a great proficient in theological literature, and was ordained priest in 1544. In 1549, he took out the degree of D.D., and was advanced to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Peterborough, and in 1552, he obtained the second stall at Carlisle. At the solicitation of the Duke of Northumberland, he joined the party of Lady Jane Grey, by which conduct he incurred the displeasure of Mary, who was just proclaimed and generally acknowledged as the lawful Queen. He was soon after deprived of all his preferments, and cast into prison, but was ultimately set at liberty through the influence of Sir Thomas Holcroft, then Knight Marshal. He afterwards escaped to the continent, but on the death of Mary, in 1559, he returned to England, and was soon after consecrated Bishop of Worcester. In 1564, he was named one of the Bishops who were appointed to produce a new translation of the Bible, and

was also one of the commissioners for preparing the new Liturgy. In 1570, he succeeded Dr. Grindal in the See of London, and in 1576, was translated to the Archbishopric of York. After a life of much trouble and contention, he died at Southwell, on the 10th of July, 1588, in the 69th year of his age, and was interred in a richly-sculptured tomb, near the high altar of the Collegiate church of that place. He seems to have possessed a benevolent disposition, but was evidently wanting in meekness and forbearance.

Geo. Walker, a divine of the 16th century, was born at Hawkshead in 1581. He was for nearly the space of forty years rector of St. John the Evangelist, Watling street; and in 1643 was chosen one of the 'Westminster assembly of divines.' He frequently preached before parliament during the commonwealth, but died in 1651. Fuller ranks him amongst 'the Worthies of England,' and says that he was well skilled in the oriental languages.

Mr. Michael Napier Taylor, author of a treatise on Sexagesimal Logarithms, was a native of this parish He died in London, December 23rd, 1790.

The late *Thomas Alcock Beck, Esq.*, of Esthwaite Lodge, was author of a most elaborate work called *Annales Furnesienses;* or, the History and Antiquities of St. Mary's Abbey, of Furness, a work which manifests deep research and learning, and certainly the most valuable ever published on these celebrated ruins. It is a royal quarto, dedicated by permission to the Queen, and has twenty-six steel engravings, several wood-cuts, coloured fac-similes of initial writings, arms, &c. from ancient documents. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 31st, 1795, and died at Esthwaite Lodge, April 24th, 1846.

HAWKSHEAD PARISH DIRECTORY.

HAWKSHEAD TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, at Chas. Watson's. Letters arrive from Ambleside at 10-30 A.M., and are dispatched at 2-35 P.M.

MISCELLANY.

Bainbridge, Miss Sarah.
Baisbrown, John, nursery and seedsman.
Beck, Mrs. Eliz. Esthwaite lodge.
Bragg, Miss Hannah.
Bowman, Thos. gent. Roger ground.
Clark, Saml. gent.
Coward, Wm. miller, Hawkshead mill.
Dowbiggin, Jas. auctioneer and general commission agent.
Frearson, Rev. Strickland, (Baptist minister) Hawkshead hill.
Harrison, Jas. gent. Violet bank.
Hawkrigg, Miss Eliz. Roger ground.
Holme, Miss Margaret.
Milligan, Joseph, tanner, Castle.
Lodge, Rd. gent. Keene ground.
Lodge, Rev. John, M.A., Keene ground.
Park, Rev. George, vicar, Vicarage.
Park, The Misses Mary and Sarah, Walker ground.
Rowlandson, Mr. John, Fold gate.
Rowlandson, Miss Margaret.
Railstone, Miss Ann.
Robinson, Thos. E. veterinary surgeon.
Stansfield, Saml. Esq. Field head.
Satterthwaite, Miss Jane.
Satterthwaite, Thos. cooper, Outgate.
Steele, Jonathan, seedsman.
Scott, Wm. High house.
Taylor, John, relieving officer, and registrar of births and deaths for the Hawkshead district.
Walker, Wm. Fred. bobbin manufacturer, Hawkshead hill.
Whittaker, Rev. John Wm. D.D., Bellmont.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Academies.

Coward, Wm.
Free Grammar, Daniel B. Hickie, L.L.D.
National School, Mary and Agnes Wilson.

Attorneys.

Slater & Raven (and agents for the West of England Fire and Life Insurance Co., and for the manor of Bayesbrown.)
Taylor, John, (& Ambleside.)

Blacksmiths.

Hodgson, John.
Satterthwaite, Wm.
Taylor, Isaac.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Burton, Wm.

Dacre, Wm.
Hewitson, Myles.
Hutchinson, John.
Rigg, John.
Noble, Robt.
Stoddart, Robt.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Armstead, Wm. Field head.
Bell, Anthony, Birk Wray.
Black, Geo. Atwood.
Benson, Thos. Field house.
Clowsdale, William, Sawrey ground.
Fothergill, John, Esthwaite hall.
Garnett, Geo. Sunny brow.
Gardner, Rt. Borwick ground
*Hodgson, John, Hawkshead hill.
Jackson, Geo. Eel house.
*Kendall, Jas. Hawkerstead.
Keene, Jacob, The How.
Kirkby, Rt. Watterson ground
*Livingston, George.
Milligan, Michl. Mark fold.
Nicholson, Jas. Keene ground
Newby, John, Esthwaite.
Park, Jas. Dodgson ground.
Park, Saml. Sand ground.
Park, Anthony, Hawkshead hall.
Scale, Rowland, Outgate.
Townson, John, Borwick ground.
Usher, John, Sand ground.

Grocers, &c.

Cousins, Geo. Hawkshead hill
Noble, Jno. (& ironmonger.)
Noble Mary.
Robinson, Edw.
Taylor, Ann.

Hoop Merchants.

Atkinson, John, Outgate.
Forrest, John & Co., Sawrey.
Hawkrigg, John, Colthouse.
Martin, John.
Swainson, Jph. Cunsey.

Inns, &c.

Brown Cow, John Usher.
King's Arms, Sarah Gill.
Queen's Head, Geo. Ladyman
Red Lion, Fernando Taylor, (and posting house.)
Sun, Richd. Jackson.

Joiners, &c.

Brockbank, Rt. & Matthew.
Dixon, Isaac, (and architect.)
Ladyman, George.
Park, Wm.
Walker, Thos.

Linen & Woollen Drapers

Noble, Jane, and Sisters.
Watson, Charles.

Milliners & Dress Makers.

Baisbrown, Elizabeth.
Burton, Elizabeth.
Scott, Deborah.
Taylor, Mary Ann.
Usher, Hannah.
Walker, Dorca (& bonnet mk.)

Saddlers.

Coward, Jas.
Raven, Robt.

Stonemasons.

Bownass, Geo. Waterside.
Dixon, Jas.
Martin, George.
Taylor, John.
Usher, John.

Surgeons.

Burns, Joseph.
Lane, Wm.
Lodge, Richd.

Tallow Chandler.

Watson, Gawn, (and sub-distributor of stamps, and collector of Income Taxes.)

Tailors.

Burton, John.
Postlethwaite, Isaac.
Nicholson, Geo. (and draper.)

Coaches.

The *Jenny Lind*, from the Ferry Inn, (calling at Hawkshead) to Coniston, daily during the Summer.

Carriers.

To *Kendal*, John Scott, Wed. and Sat.; and John Atkinson, Tues. Thurs. and Sat. & to *Coniston*, Mon. Wed. and Frid.
To *Ulverston*, Joseph Atkinson, every Tues. Thurs. & Sat.

CLAIFE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Colthouse;* 2, *at Great Sawrey;* 3, *at Little Sawrey; and* 4, *at Wray.*

Arnold, Jas. vict. Ferry Inn, (and posting house.)
2 Ashland, Lindsey, artist.
2 Atkinson, My. spirit merch.
Curwen, Mrs. Maria, Belle grange.
Dawson, Jas. Esq., Wray castle.
2 Dixon, Jas. beerhouse.
Dixon, Jas. stonemason, Croft head.
3 Farrest, John, & Co., hoop benders.
Forster, Miss, The Wray cottage.
3 Garnett, Joseph, gent.
1 Harrison, Wm. swill mkr.
2 Hawkrigg, John, grocer.
Hawkrigg, Thos. blacksmith.
Herdson, Wm. butcher.
1 Hodgson, Braithwaite, Esq.
Ogden, Jonathan Robt. Esq. Lake field.
3 Perry, Thos. vict. New Inn, and spirit merchant.
2 Rowlandson, Michl. joiner.
3 Scott, Robt. schoolmaster.
3 Stalker, John, shopkeeper.
2 Taylor, Jph. shoemaker.
1 Taylor, Geo. plasterer.
Towers, Mrs. Margaret.

2 Towers, Wm. gent. Tower bank.
4 Wilson, Wm. Esq.

Farmers. • *are Owners.*

Allonby, Edmund, Dike side.
Atkinson, John, Cunsey.
Black, George, Hall.
Clark, Thos. Satter how.
Coward, Wm.
Dugdale, Richd. Cragg.
Dugdale, John, Tock how.
3 Forrest, Thos.
Forrest, George, Briars.
4 Forrest, Henry.
Hartley, Dorothy, Tock how.
•Hawkrigg, Hugh.
1 Hawkrigg, John, (and hoop merchant.)
Leece, Wm. Beyond field.
Robinson, Margt. Windy hall
1 Satterthwaite, John.
Satterthwaite, Thos.
•Swainson, Jph. (and hoop merchant) Cunsey.
4 Wilson, Thos.

CONISTON MONK WITH SKELWITH TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Thos. vict. Water Head Inn (& posting house.)
Beever, John, Esq. Thwaite.
Chambers, Miss Mary, Low bank ground.
Fleming, Geo. butcher.
Hudson, Josiah, Esq. Brantwood.
Marshall, Jas. G. Esq. M.P. Coniston park.
Redmayne, Giles, Esq. Brathay hall.
Rumney, Wm. land steward to Jas. G. Marshall, Esq.
Smith, Henry, Esq. Coniston bank.

Farmers. • *are Owners.*

Birkett, Jthn. Wilson place.
Brocklebank, Benj. Stang end
Beck, Jas. Mire side.
Benson, John, Yew tree.
•Burns, Wm. Hodge close.
•Creighton, John, Low park.
Coward, Edw. Water head.
Dawson, Daniel, High park.
Dixon, Jas. Dale end.
Graves, Margt. Ocenfell.
Hawkrigg, Jph. Park house.
Hawkrigg, Jas. Skelwith.
Jackson, Edw. Yew dale.
Jenkinson, Jph. Arnside.
Knight, Jno. Atkinson ground
Lishman, John, Beel.
Milligan, Geo. Tarn house.
Pattison, John, Park.
Pattison, Wm. Arnside.
Parker, Jane, Holme ground.
Salkeld, Wm. Skelwith fold.
Shuttleworth, Edw. Thwaite.
Tyson, Geo., Busk.
Tyson, John, Fell foot.
Udale, Jph. Bank how.
Wardley, Josiah, Bank ground
•Wilson, Matt. Holy bank.
Wilson, John, Rowlandson ground.
Wilson, Isaac, Lawson park.

SATTERTHWAITE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Dale Park;* 2, *at Satterthwaite; and* 3, *at Force Forge.*

2 Atkinson, John, stonemason
Ainslie, Montague, Esq., Grisdale new hall.
2 Baines, Rev. H. Parsonage
Braithwaite, Wm. joiner, Grisdale.
Garnett, Rt. Land steward to Montague Ainslie, Esq.
Inman, John, miller & maltster, Force mill.
Postlethwaite, Geo. miller, Grisdale.
Rowlinson, John Job, Esq. Graythwaite.
Sandys, Myles, Esq. Graythwaite hall.
3 Sawrey, John, blacksmith.
2 Turner, Jane, vict. Eagle's Head.
3 Walker, Hy. bobbin mfr.
3 Walker, Michael, tailor and draper.

Farmers. • *are Owners.*

3 Bellingham, Robt.
2 •Bellingham, Thos.
Chapman, Jas.
2 Dawson, Wm.
3 Dickinson, Barker.
Ellwood, John, Grisdale old hall.
Forrest, John, Grisdale.
2 Hawkrigg, Thos.
Hudson, Wm. Bowkersteads.
1 Johnson, Robt.
Kirkby, Matt. Graythwaite.
Lowther, Benj. Grisdale.
1 Mansey, Wm.
1 Perry, Joseph.
2 Proctor, Saml.

Carrier.

Atkinson, Jph. to Ulverston, Tues. Thurs. and Sat., and to Hawkshead, Mon. Wed. and Friday.

KIRKBY-IRELETH PARISH

THIS parish is bounded on the south by that of Dalton; on the west and north by the river Duddon; and on the east by the parish of Ulverston. It stretches from Duddon sands to the source of the Duddon, under Wrynose mountain, a distance of about sixteen miles, and averages about three and a half miles in breadth; and its area is computed at 35,200 statute acres. It is divided into six townships, viz., Broughton, Dunnerdale, Seathwaite, Low Quarter, Middle Quarter, and Woodland and Heathwaite, and contained collectively, in 1801, a population of 2344; in 1811, 2394; in 1821, 2947; in 1831, 3234; and in 1841, 3449 souls. The annual value of its rateable property was estimated in the latter year at £16,484. The parish is noted for the production of excellent *dark blue slate*, and several thousand tons of this article are raised annually from the extensive quarries on Kirkby-Moor, at which a great number of men and horses are constantly employed. At the "Burlington Slate Works," railways, and a series of inclined planes have been constructed to carry the slate down to the coast. The Kirkby quarries extend more than a mile in length, and their vast heaps of debris, or waste, which rise tier after tier for about seven hundred feet in height, are a sombre appendage to the hills in which they are situated, and form a very prominent object from the Broughton and Furness line of railway, which skirts the base of these wealth-producing hills. The romantic positions in which they occur will amply repay a visit, and here a rich field is laid open for the investigation of the geologist, by the immense excavations shewing the positions of the strata, joints, lamina of depositions, and the planes of cleavage, the latter of which is a very singular feature in the structure of the slate, as it maintains nearly one unvaried bearing and angle with the horizon, however much the stratification may be contorted. On the plane of deposition, in some of the strata, are rows of nodular concretions formed around the nucleus, the nature of which has not yet been determined, "but they bear, in the best specimens, a resemblance to the *Cephalaspis Lewisii* of Agassiz." The quarries are mostly open at the top, though some are subterraneous, with levels or tunnels to carry away the rock and rubbish, and to allow the water to drain off; and the slate is detached from the rock by means of blasting. The huge masses, thus brought down, being afterwards bored and blasted, the whole is reduced by means of sledge hammers and wedges to such pieces as may be conveniently carried away. The next process is that of riving the rock into thin plates, which are formed or dressed into slates, and classed according to their size and thickness. These quarries are the property of the Earl of Burlington, who lets them to various parties, and derives from them an immense sum of money, raised by a rate chargeable on the different qualities of slate. All the slate is now sent by railway to Barrow for shipment.

LOW QUARTER township contains the neighbouring villages of *Beckside*, *Sandside*, and *Soutergate*, all on Duddon sands, near the mouth of a rivulet, where vessels were laden with slate previous to 1847, when the Furness

railway was opened, since which time the vessels belonging to this coast have been reduced to about a dozen. The *Parish church*, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, stands in the village of Beckside, five miles N.W. of Ulverston. It is an ancient edifice, supposed by some to have been founded by Alexander de Kirkby, who, in the 2nd of Henry III., conveyed it, with forty acres of land, to the abbey of Furness; but, from the Dano-Saxon termination of the name of the parish, it has been presumed that a church existed here before the Conquest. It was renovated, and its tower rebuilt, in 1827; but it exhibits, as alas! do many other of our country churches, the *refined* tastes of modern churchwardens, who have superimposed a nondescript set of additions upon the Norman and pointed styles of architecture. Its windows contain some good specimens of old stained glass; and in its interior are a few ancient monuments; and here is a silver patten, taken by Colonel Kirkby, from the French, after they had plundered Carthagena. It contains 482 sittings, of which 131 are free. In the tower are five good bells. The living is a peculiar in the patronage and appropriation of the Dean and Chapter of York, and in the incumbency of the Rev. Charles Robert Graham. It is now worth about £140 per annum.

The School at Beckside is endowed with £16. a year, arising from various bequests, for which twenty-three scholars are educated on payment of a small quarterage. It is now very efficiently conducted by Mr. John Wylde.

The following *Charitable bequests* are taken from boards in the church. In 1670, William Chamney, of Burney, left the interest of £4. to be distributed annually to the poor on Good Friday; and in 1680, John Kirkby, of Coniston, bequeathed the interest of £60. to the minister, and £40. to the poor of this parish. In the same year John Woodburn, of Dove Forde, left the interest of £5. and in 1681, Roger Kirkby, left the interest of £10. to the poor. In 1684, the *Hallsteads estate* in this parish was purchased with £72. 13s. 4d., ancient parish stock, £3. 6s. 8d. bequeathed by Jno. Askew, and £25. given by Mrs. Agnes Kirkby. The proceeds of this estate are disposed of at the discretion of twenty-four trustees. In 1769, Samuel Wilson, of Cop, in this parish, bequeathed the interest of £30. for the education of poor children, and £20. to the poor of Middle and Lower quarters. In 1774, Thomas Holme, of Wellingborrow, Northamptonshire, clerk, bequeathed the interest of £50. to be distributed to poor persons, in bread, on the first Sunday after the 18th. of May. The above £100. together with £8. belonging to the parish, were in 1791, laid out in the purchase of land, called Toddas, in this parish. In 1832, John Dodgson, of Beanthwaite, bequeathed £300. to the divisions of Low and Middle quarters, Heathwaite and Worland, one half the interest of which to be applied to the education of children of poor parents residents in these townships, and the other half to be distributed annually on Christmas Day, to four poor inhabitants of the said townships, who have never received parochial relief.

Kirkby Hall, once called Cross-house, or Kirkby Cross, from a cross which formerly stood before it, and which was partly demolished by order of Archbishop Sandys, is situate a little more than a mile from the village of Beckside. This hall, now a farm house, was the residence of the Kirkby family for about ten generations. Here is a singular apartment called the *chapel*, now much

dilapidated; upon the walls are inscribed in black letters, the Lord's prayer, creed, &c., with heraldic devices; and there were formerly some oak carvings, but they have been removed to Holker.

The *manor of Kirkby-Ireleth* belonged to the Kirkby family from time immemorial until about the middle of the last century, when it fell to the duchess of Buckingham, who left it to Constantine Phipps, lord Mulgrave in Ireland, who in 1771, sold it to the Right hon. lord John Cavendish, in whose family it still continues, the present lord being the Earl of Burlington, who holds a court baron occasionally at the Punch Bowl, Beckside. The fines are twenty years quit rent. Formerly every entire tenement was obliged to keep a horse and harness for the king's service, on the borders or elsewhere, and to furnish a boon plough, and a boon harrow, or a day's ploughing and harrowing. These horses were called *summer nags*, thirty of which were kept at Kirkby. "No tenant is to let his land for any term exceeding seven years, without a licence. A tenant convicted of perjury, forfeits to the lord twenty year's rent, and for petty larceny, ten year's rent. By treason and felony, tenements are forfeited to the lord. The widow is entitled during her widowhood, to the moiety of the estate of which her husband died seized; but forfeits her right to the same by marriage or breach of chastity".

At Beckside, is a corn mill, and also a stone saw mill; the former wrought by Mr. Robert Postlethwaite, and the latter by Mr. James Deason; and at Grisebeck is a good inn and corn mill.

BROUGHTON is a small market town and chapelry, occupying a pleasant situation on the southern declivity of a gentle eminence, and nearly opposite the natural harbour of Burrock Rails, in Cumberland, about half a mile from the river Duddon, ten miles N.W. of Ulverston, twelve miles north of Dalton, thirteen miles S.W. of Hawkshead, thirty-one miles N.W. of Lancaster, and 270 miles N.W. by north of London. It is in the form of a square, and the houses being mostly built of stone, and covered with blue slate, have a clean and respectable appearance, and the inns afford very comfortable accommodation. The population of the chapelry in 1801 was 1005; in 1811, 966; in 1821, 1253; in 1831, 1375; and in 1841, 1286. Formerly a number of the inhabitants were employed in the spinning of woollen yarn, upon the domestic system, but the introduction of machinery completely destroyed this branch of manufacture, and the principal trade of the place now consists in the making of hoops and baskets, considerable quantities of which as well as bark and blue slate, are sent from hence; no less than about 2000 tons of the latter article being shipped annually from the estuary of the Duddon, previous to the opening of the Broughton and Furness railway, in January, 1848.

The market-place forms a spacious square in the centre of the town. The market was formerly held on Friday, but was changed to Wednesday, above twenty years ago. Fairs are held here annually, on April 27th, August 1st, and October 6th, chiefly for cattle and sheep.

Broughton has been derived from the British words *ber*, short, *rhiw*, ascent, slope, and *ton*, a town, meaning a town on the short slope or ascent, and in the Saxon times gave name to a considerable family, which flourished here through the period of the Norman conquest, the struggles of the barons,

and the contests of the houses of York and Lancaster, till Lambert Simnel, a youth about sixteen years of age, the son of a baker, landed at the Pile of Fouldrey, in May, 1487, to prosecute his fictitious claims to the crown of England, under the assumed name of Richard Plantagenet. "Before the arrival of the followers of Swartz, the Duchess of Burgundy, sister to the deposed tyrant, Richard III., had prevailed upon Sir Thomas Broughton to join the invaders, and the landing in Furness was probably a consequence of the arrangement between the Duchess and the Knight. After the defeat of the invaders, at the battle of Stoke, near Coventry, Sir Thomas, according to tradition, narrowly escaped with his life, and found an asylum amongst his tenantry, at Witherslack, in Westmoreland—where, dying in seclusion, in the spring of 1495, without issue, the family became extinct. The fall of the enemies of Henry VII, served to enlarge the already extensive possessions of the house of Stanley, into whose hands the estates of Lord Viscount Lovel and Sir Thomas Broughton, in the north of this county, and the still more valuable domains of the Pilkingtons, in the south, fell by the attainders of their several proprietors. Another civil war so far impaired the fortunes of the Knowsley family, that in 1657, Charles, the eighth Earl of Derby, conveyed the manor of Broughton, in fee, to Edward Leigh, Esq.; by him it was conveyed to Roger Sawrey, Esq.," who, in the year 1688, settled the manor upon his only son, who married a daughter of the Gilpins, of Scaleby Castle, in Cumberland. The only issue of this marriage was Richard Gilpin Sawrey, Esq., who dying without issue, devised the manor to his relative, John Gilpin, Esq., who took the name of Sawrey, and from whom the present proprietor, John Sawrey, Esq. is descended. He resides at the mansion called *Broughton Tower*, which stands a short distance from the town in an elevated situation. The tower has been greatly modernized with ogee-headed windows, and considerable additions were made to it some years since. According to the custom of this manor, the tenant, on his admission, pays a twenty penny fine to the lord, together with an ancient annual rent; renders suit and service to the court, and is free to alienate or mortgage his estate, on payment of ten shillings to the lord. A court baron is held for this manor, annually, on the 24th of April, at the King's Head, Broughton.

Broughton Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a plain edifice, with side aisles and a square tower, in which are two bells, and is calculated to seat about 300 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of John Sawrey, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. John Robinson, M.A. Its yearly income is about £110.

The *school* is endowed with £26. per annum, for which the master teaches six free scholars. There is another school at Aulthurst side, erected by subscription, in 1828. It possesses an endowment of £10. a year, arising from a tenement in Broughton, and a small plot of land, on which the school-house is erected, These are the gifts of the late Mrs. Taylor and Miss Dixon, both of this township; and for which five poor children receive gratuitous education.

The principal land owners of Broughton township are John Sawrey and Robt. Postlethwaite, Esqrs., the Misses Pritt, Mrs. Jane Pritt, and Mr. Lawrence Sharp, and its rateable value is £4580.

The surrounding country is very mountainous, and abounds with the usual productions of Furness Fells—iron, copper, and slate. An act for the enclosure of Broughton common, was obtained in 1828. The air of this district is very salubrious, and the inhabitants are famed for their longevity. In the churchyard is shewn a tombstone, under which repose the ashes of seven members of the same family, who attained respectively the patriarchal ages of 78, 80, 84, 92, 94, 101, and 104 years.

DUNNERDALE and SEATHWAITE are two united townships, extending from two to ten miles north of Broughton, along the east side of the river Duddon, and forming a romantic and picturesque district, terminated by Wrynose and other gigantic mountains. The scenery of the sequestered vale, through which flows the Duddon, is exceedingly beautiful, and the stupendous hills, covered with debris, from the impending green-stone crags, are fine features in the landscape. The dark crag of Wallabarow is a conspicuous object; opposite which is a rock called the Pen. At Walney Scar and Common Wood, are slate quarries; and near Seathwaite Tarn, the largest and perhaps the most interesting of the mountain tarns; and at Cockly Beck, veins of copper are being worked. Dunnerdale is a contraction of *Duddon dir-dale*, meaning Duddon-landvale.

The *manor* belonged at one time to the family of Kirkby, and afterwards to that of Hesketh; but in 1774, it was possessed by William Penny, whose trustees sold it to Richard Towers, Esq., of Duddon Grove, and now belongs to the Rev. George Millers, M.A, who has succeeded to the whole of the freehold estates of the late benevolent Miss Millers, of Duddon Grove, Cumberland.

Seathwaite chapel, which stands about the centre of the dale, is a plain edifice of unknown origin. Its pulpit was erected in 1692, and its south side was enlarged in 1796. In the church yard is a venerable yew tree, twenty feet in circumference near the lower extremity of its trunk. This is supposed to be above two hundred years old; probably it is coeval with the chapel. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. George Millers, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Tyson. It has received several augmentations from Queen Anne's Bounty, the last of which was £200. obtained about twelve years ago, but the interest of this sum has not yet been claimed. It is worth £68. a year, exclusive of the last augmentation. Near the chapel is a school, erected in 1782, and endowed in 1841, by the late Mr. James Ashburner, with the interest of £27. At New Close is an ancient Friends' burial ground, but none have been interred here since 1765.

The following biographical sketch of the celebrated Walker, who for many years officiated at this chapel, will, doubtless, be perused with interest by many of our readers.

The *Rev. Robert Walker* was born at Undercragg, in Seathwaite, in 1709. He was the youngest of twelve children; and being of a delicate constitution, his parents considered it necessary "to breed him a scholar." After the completion of his education at the school in Seathwaite chapel, he became a schoolmaster at Loweswater, in Cumberland, where through the assistance

of a friend, he made a tolerable proficiency in the classics, and qualified himself for taking holy orders. In 1736 he was presented to the *living* of Seathwaite, the value of which was then only *five pounds a year!* He then married, and with the £40. of a fortune which he had obtained with his wife, furnished the parsonage house, or cottage attached to the chapel. Thus established, it behoved him to improve his limited income, and to effect this, his industry, frugality, and temperance, have scarcely a parallel. For five days and a half in each week he kept a school in the chapel, his seat being within the rails surrounding the communion table—the table itself supplying the place of a desk. Here he was constantly occupied at a spinning wheel, whilst the children were repeating their lessons by his side. His evenings were also employed either in spinning on a wheel, writing out petitions, deeds of conveyance, wills, covenants, &c., for his rustic neighbours; in attending to his garden, to the two or three acres of land which he rented, in addition to less than one acre of glebe, and to the couple of cows and the few sheep which he was enabled to keep by right of pasturage upon the mountains. He also assisted the neighbouring farmers in haymaking, shearing their flocks and other offices, so that a single moment was not wasted, nor was the most servile drudgery rejected. The diet of his family was free from every species of luxury, and their apparel was made of homespun materials, by their own hands. Peat, procured by their own labour, was the fuel which they burned—and the lights which they used on winter evenings, consisted of the pith of rushes, dipped in fat, tallow candles being only procured to honor the Christmas festivities. He was so far from being tainted with the vice of cupidity, that he refused another benefice in addition to his own, though his income at the time was only seventeen pounds a year; nor did he make any charge for teaching school, such as could afford gave him what they pleased. He was exceedingly hospitable, and ever ready to relieve the poor, the sick, and the stranger; and on every Sunday served up messes of broth for the refreshment of such of his congregation as came from a considerable distance. By these means Mr. Walker not only brought up and educated a numerous family, but also gave every member of them something with which to begin the world; and at his death he left behind him the sum of £2000. in money, besides a number of webs of linen and woollen yarn of his own spinning. He was buried in Seathwaite chapel, where his tomb bears the following inscription:—"In memory of the Rev. Robert Walker, who died the 25th of June, 1802, in the 93rd year of his age, and the 67th of his curacy at Seathwaite."

MIDDLE QUARTER township contains the hamlets called *Chapels*, *Dovebank*, *Doveford*, and *Grizebeck* about three miles south of Broughton, but part of the latter is in Heathwaite. It also includes the hamlets of *Beanthwaite*, five miles south, and *Bolton Ground*, five miles S.E. of the same town.

Near the hamlet of chapels is a *Baptist place of worship*, built in 1828, and a *well*, called St. Mary's Well.

WOODLAND and HEATHWAITE form a woody and picturesque township, three miles east of Broughton. It is rated at £1797.. and the largest owners

of the soil are Mr. George Mason, the Earl of Burlington, and Messrs. Skelton.

The *chapel* at Woodland was built in 1689, and rebuilt in 1822, by the landowners, who are patrons of the curacy, which is possessed by the Rev. William Sandwith. The living has received several lots of Queen Anne's Bounty, which have been laid out in the purchase of land at Torvor, Millom, and Lindale, now worth about £66. per annum; besides which the clergyman receives an ancient salary of £2. 10s., making his whole yearly income worth £68. 10s. At Woodland Grove is an extensive *bobbin manufactory*, worked by Mr. William G. Green; and at Grizebeck, is a *sickle manufactory*, carried on by Mr. Joseph Jackson. In that part of the hamlet of Grizebeck which is in Heathwaite, are two *schools*—one erected about twenty years ago, by five benevolent individuals of the neighbourhood; and the other is a well-conducted girls' school, taught by Mrs. Douglas.

KIRKBY-IRELETH DIRECTORY.

BROUGHTON TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, Mr. Daniel Tyson's. Letters arrive from Whitehaven at 5-30 P.M.; and from Ulverston at 12-30 A.M.

Marked 1, *reside at Broughton Mills*; 2, *at Sykehouse*; *those without marks at Broughton Town*; *and the rest where specified.*

Atkinson, Wm. surgeon.
Barwick, Jas. grocer and woodmonger.
Barwick, Wm. tailor & drapr
Barwick, Jph. saddler.
2 Bashall, Mrs. Tamer.
Bell, Rt. vict. (and joiner) Wool Pack.
Bellman, Daniel, watchmkr.
Bellman, Geo. blacksmith.
Blackburne, John, maltster & miller, Thwaites mill, Millom.
Blendall, Wm. solicitor, (and coroner for the Liberty of Furness.)
Bolton, Miss Tamer.
Bolton, Robt. vict. King's Arms (and painter.)
Briggs, Nicholas, painter.
Butterfield, Jas. joiner,
1 Burton, John, shoemaker.
Casson, Mr. Elias.
Casson, John, station clerk.
Casson, Hy. waller, Woodhs
Casson, Wm. blacksmith.
Casson, Wm. blacksmith, Lane end.
1 Case, Jas. H., miller, Broughton mill.
2 Clarke, Mrs. Sarah.
Crosthwaite, Rd. schoolmastr.
Dawson, Jas. beerhouse.
Dawson, Misses Elizabeth & Sarah.
Dawson, Ann, vict. Black Cock.
Dawson, John, joiner, &c.
1 Dobson, Chpr. vict. Blacksmith's Arms.
Dodgson, Mary, milliner and dressmaker.
Dickinson, Thos. joiner.
Fleming, Wm. blacksmith.
2 Fleming, Abraham & H. tanners.
Fleming, Jas. vict. King's Head, excise office, and posting house.
Garden, John, boot and shoemaker.
Gardner, John, beerhouse, High cross.
1 Haggard, Wm. D., gent. Hill side.
Hannah, Betty, schoolmistr.
Holmes, Jane, Ladies' Boarding academy.
Holmes, Wm. shopkeeper.
Holmes, Jas. blacksmith.
2 Ireland, Thos. hatter.
Jackson, Thos. nail maker.
Jackson, John, painter, plumber, and glazier.
Johnson, Mr. John, Burghlands.
Kitching, Ann, milliner and dressmaker.
Kerr, Miss Mary.
Kerr, Jas. gent.
Knight, Wm. tailor.
Lamb, Edwd. joiner, &c.
Latham, Geo. gent.
Massicks, Thos. shoemaker.
2 Myers, Mr. Jas.
Myers, John Postlethwaite, solicitor, and agent to the Royal Farmers' Insurance Co., London, and Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of married women, and deputy coroner for the Liberty of Furness.
Nicholson, Wm. shoemaker.
Porter, Mr. Joseph.
Postlethwaite, Robt. Esq. (magistrate.)
Pritt, Thos. vict. Griffin.
Pritt, the Misses Margaret and Hannah.
Pritt, Mrs. Jane, Wreaks end
Pye, Rt. police office.
Ray, Roger, solicitor's clerk.

Rigg, John, shoemaker.
Robinson, Rev. John, incbt.
1 Robinson, Geo. quarry own.
Robson, Wm. surgeon.
2 Sandwith, Wm. gent.
Sawrey, John, Esq. Broughton tower.
Shaw, John, druggist, (and Roman cement mfr.)
Spedding, Jas. shopkpr.
Simpson, Moses, wood turner.
2 Stable, David, tanner.
St. Lawrence, John, officer of inland revenue.
Troughton, Elizabeth, baker.
Tyson, Henry, butcher, Kirkby-Ireleth.
Tyson, Miss Dinah.
Tyson, Geo. tailor & draper.
Tyson, John, waller, Board riggs.
Tyson, Anthony, vict. Old King's Head (and posting house) opposite the Railway station.
Vance, Lancelot, gent.
Walker, John, baker and confectioner.
Walker, Rev. Jeremiah, B.D. Boarding academy, Broom Hill.
Walker, Roger, grocer and ironmonger.
Walker, Wm. grocer and woodmonger.
Wilson, Benj. shopkpr.
2 Woodend, Ann, shopkpr.
Whinfield, Moses, grocer.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

*Addison, Wm. Addistone.
*Atkinson, John, Lane end.
*Barker, Stephen, Bank end.
*Barker, John, Lind end.
Carter, Ephraim, Hartley ground.
Carter, Geo. Middle Bleansley
Croasdell, Jas. Hawthwaite.
*Crowdson, Wm. Green slack
Collinson, John, Bracelet.
Dawson, John, Gretty gate.
Dawson, Robt. Sand gap.
Dixon, John, Wreaks farm.
*Dixon, Geo. Woodhouse.
*Dixon, Wm. Baskell.
*Dixon, Miles, Hill.
*Dixon, Thos. B. Rosthwaite
Dixon, Wm. Waytham hill.
Douglass, Wm. Low moss.
Farer, Geo. Brocklebank ground.
*Gawith, Ralph, Croglins.
*Gawith, John, Croglins.
Keen, Isaac, Moss houses.
Jackson, Noble, Wallen rigg.
*Jackson, Wm. Aulthurst side
*Moncaster, Isabella, Coalgt.
*Newby, Wm. Foxfield.
Newby, Wm. Hopkin ground
Nicholson, Jas. Moss field.
Parke, Wm. Wreaks end.
Robinson, Isaac, Holbeck.
Riley, Thos. Board riggs.
*Sharp, Lawrence, Hawes.
Shepherd, Jph. Aulthurst side
Singleton, Anthony, Angerton
Singleton, Betty, Burn moor.
Smith, John, Croft end.
Stable, Josiah, Moss side.
Tyson, Rd. Wreaks end.
Tyson, Robt. Mire side.
Tyson, Thos. Foxfield.
Tyson, John, Low Bleansley.
Tyson, Jonathan, Wall end.
Tyson, Rt. Troughton hall.
Woodend, John, Angerton hall.
Wilson, Richd. Bein croft.

Railway Trains to Dalton & Barrow, leave Broughton twice a day; and a Coach leaves daily for Ravenglass.

DUNNERDALE TOWNSHIP.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

*Casson, Anthony, Sella.
*Dobson, John, Stone star.
Hodgson, Isaac, Hawes ho.
Kendall, Robt. Whineray ground.
Newby, Rd. Jackson ground.
Parke, Edw. Parker ground.
Postlethwaite, Robt. Pickthall ground.
Rowlandson, Jno. Scrythwaite
Simpson, Wm. Redfold.
*Stephenson, Jas. Ball hall.
*Stephenson, John C. Knot end
Stilling, Jph. Jackson ground
*Tyson, Geo. Dryhall.
Whineray, Thos. Green bank
*Whineray, John, Whineray ground.
Wilson, John, Stephenson ground.
Wilson, Edw. Green bank.

LOW QUARTER TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Beckside;* 2, *at Sandside; and* 3, *at Soutergate.*

3 Addison, Jane, shopkpr.
2 Bibby, John, shopkeeper.
2 Braithwaite, Wm. joiner & wheelwright.
2 Braithwaite, John, shopkpr.
3 Burns, Thos. shoemaker.
3 Cartmel, Thos. beerhouse.
Chamley, Mrs. Ann, Peartree
2 Coulton, Isaac, joiner and wheelwright.
1 Coward, Wm. shopkeeper and tailor.
1 Deason, Jas. stone saw mill. joiner, and millwright.
2 Dodgson, Geo. joiner and wheelwright.
2 Fallows, Mary, schoolmstr.
2 Gilbanks, Isabella, vict. Commercial Inn.
1 Graham, Rev. Chas. Robt. vicar of Kirkby-Ireleth.
Greenlaw, John, coast waiter, Little croft.
3 Hartley, Mary, beerhouse.
3 Knight, Wm. shoemaker.
2 Nixon, Rt. blacksmith.
3 Park, John, shoemaker.
2 Parker, Jane, shopkeeper.
1 Postlethwaite, Thos. tailor.
1 Postlethwaite, Jph. gent.
1 Postlethwaite, Wm. & Co. slate merchants.
1 Postlethwaite, Mrs. Jane.
1 Postlethwaite, Robt. grocer and corn miller.
2 Shepherd, Jas. vict. Ship.

1 Stables, Wm. vict. Punch Bowl (and farmer.)
2 Tyson, John, beerhouse.
3 Winder, Wm. blacksmith.
3 Woodend, Robt. shopkpr.
1 Wylde, John, schoolmaster.

Farmers • *are Owners.*

•Chamley, John, Pear tree.
•Chamley, Wm. Kellett, Mearbeck.
Dickinson, Rd. Bailiff ground
Gibson, John, Bank house.
3 Harrison, Wm.
James, Jas, Lowbarn.
1 James, Roger Kellett, Rectory.
Lewthwaite, Timothy, Guards
3 •Mason, John.
Phizacklea, Miles, Gill end.
Postlethwaite, Rt. Beckside.
Rigg, Thos. Lane head.
Southward, John, Lowbridge house.
Threlfall, John, Bank house.
Tyson, John, High bridge ho.
Woodend, Wm. Prospect cot.

MIDDLE QUARTER TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Chapels*; 2, *at Dovebank*; 3, *at Doveford*; 4, *at Grizebeck*; *and* 5, *at Wallend.*

1 Casson, Wm. blacksmith.
Coward, Mr. Wm. Gill house
5 Johnson, Edw. grocer.
Johnson, John, corn miller, (and farmer) Grizebeck.
5 Johnson, John, joiner and wheelwright.
1 Lewis, Matthew, shopkpr. and beerhouse.
1 Marr, Jph. beerhouse.
4 Postlethwaite, John, vict. Bridge end (& farmer.)
Redhead, Sawrey, beerhouse, Beanthwaite.
5 Simpson, Rt. shoemaker.
Trevethan, Thos. mineral agt. for the Earl of Burlington; h. Bank cottage.
Tyson, Agnes, schoolmistress, Bolton ground.
2 Wilson, Geo. shopkeeper.
Woodburn, Wm. beerhouse, Beanthwaite.

Farmers. • *are Owners.*

Benson, Wm. Kirkby hall.
Coward, John, Moorside.
Dodgson, John, Gill house.
•Johnson, Wm. Hill.
Kendall, Wm. Sturdy bank.
1 Newton, Jas.
4 Postlethwaite, John.
Redhead, Sawrey, (& beerhouse) Beanthwaite.
Russell, Hy. Bolton ground.
•Sykes, David, Well house.
Tyson, Wm. & Henry, Hallsteads.
2 Wayles, Jas. (& maltster.)
•Wayles, Hannah, Doveford.
Wilson, Wm. Doveford.

SEATHWAITE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Cockley Beck*; 2, *at Hall Dunnerdale*; *and the rest where specified.*

Atkinson, Wm. joiner.
2 Dawson, Mr. Wm.
2 Dawson, Thos. grocer.
Gaskell, Wm. school, Birks.
Gunson, Mr. John, Birks.
2 Gunson, John, slate quarry owner.
2 Postlethwaite, Jas. grocer.
Stable, Edw. Woolpack, New Field.
Tyson, Rev. Edw. incumbt. Parsonage.
Turner, John, schoolmaster.

Farmers. † *are Owners*

†Allison, Matthew A. Kilnbank.
†Casson, Jph. Kilnbank.
1 †Coward, Robt.
2 †Dixon, John.
†Dawson, John, Throng.
Dawson, Agnes, Long house.
Dawson, Robt. Brow side.
2 †Dawson, John.
Dawson, Jas. Troughton hall
Helling, Jph, Low hall.
Southward, Jas. Dale head.
2 †Stephenson, Stephen.
Stable, Wm. Beck house.
1 †Tyson, Daniel.
†Tyson, Wm. Turner hall.
†Tyson, Jph. Holling house.
Tyson, Hy. Heming how.
Walker, John, Tongue house.

WOODLAND AND HEATHWAITE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Grizebeck*; *and the rest where specified.*

1 Douglas, John, registrar of births and deaths, and relieving officer for Broughton district.
1 Douglas, Alice, school, Brow foot cottage.
1 Frearson, Martha, shopkpr.
1 Frearson, Jas. maltster, (& collector of poor rates and income tax for Kirkby dis.)
Green, Wm. Grigg, bobbin mfr. Woodland grove.
1 Jackson, Jph. sickle mfr.
Leece, John, shoemaker, Bank end.
Marr, Mr. Thos. Woodland grove.

Mason. Geo. gent. Ashlack hall.
Sandwith, Rev. Wm. incbt. of Woodland.
1 Williamson, Wm. schoolms.

Farmers. † are Owners.

†Addison, Mary, Moor house.
Askew, John, Ring house.
†Atkinson, Rt. Haws.
Bell, Wm. Green moor.
Casson, Thos. Knittleton.
1 †Frearson, Jas. Eller mire.
Gawith, Thos. Thornthwaite.
Hunter, Thos. Wellwood.
Johnson, Thos. Rowridding.
†Nelson, Matthew, Hill.
Newby, Wm. Haverigholme.
Newton, Thos. Burney.
Postlethwaite, Wm. Bankend
Postlethwaite, Wm. Clime style.
Riley, Kenry, Heathwaite Yeat.
Riley, Jas. Bridge end.
Sawrey, John, Tenter bank.
†Stable, Jph. Fell yeat.
Stephenson, Jno. Raisthwaite.
Woodburn, John and Wm. Beck stones.

PENNINGTON PARISH

Is bounded on the south and south-west by the parishes of Urswick and Dalton, on the north west by the parish of Kirkby Ireleth, and on the north west and north east by that of Ulverston. It is the smallest parish in Lancashire, being only from three to four miles in length, and from one and a half to two miles in breadth. Its area is 2626¾ acres, and its population in 1801, was 273; in 1811, 271; in 1821, 284; in 1831, 355; and in 1841, 387 souls. The annual value of its rateable property in the latter year was estimated at £3297. It has a scattered village, one and a half mile S.W. by west of Ulverston, and its name may be derived from the British word *pennig*, a little head, or top, meaning a town or village on a little head or breast of a hill; in allusion to *Pennington Castle*, which stood on the verge of the precipice, now known as the Castle Hill, about half a mile from the church. No indications of this ancient castle of the Pennington family now exist, save a vallum of earth and a ditch on the south and east side of the castle yard; the other sides have been defended by precipices.

The *church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat edifice, with a square tower, rebuilt in 1826, at a cost of about £550., towards which George IV. contributed £50.; and the Incorporated Society granted £100. It contains 175 sittings, of which 140 are free. The old church, which was quite a small building, is supposed to have been the remnant of a larger fabric. It was granted by Gamel de Pennington to Conishead Priory, and about the year 1200, was claimed by the Abbey of Furness, but it was afterwards decided by Walter Grey, archbishop of York, that the canons should for ever possess the churches of Ulverston and Pennington, on condition of their paying nine marks per annum to the abbey. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, and incumbency of the Rev. Thos. Wm. Johns, M.A. It is worth nearly £250. per annum, having been augmented in 1846, with the interest of £250. left by Miss Margaret Townson. In the 7th of James I., the great tithes of the parish were granted to James Phillips and Francis Maurice, under whose title they are now possessed by the present landowners, with a reservation of £6. a year to be paid to the crown. Here is a school erected by subscription a few years ago.

The *manor of Pennington*, which is co-extensive with the parish, has belonged from time immemorial to the Pennington family, who resided here before the Conquest, and is now possessed by Gamel Augustus Pennington,

fourth baron Muncaster, and eighth baronet, of Muncaster castle, Cumberland, whither the family removed about the year 1242. "The name," says Mr. West, "is diversely written in ancient writings, as *Penyngton*, *Penington*, *Pennington*; and in Doomsday, *Pennegetun*, perhaps from *Pennaig*, in British, a prince, or great personage, to which the Saxon termination *tun*, being added, forms *Pennegetun* in Doomsday, since smoothed into Pennington." From an agreement made between William de Pennington and the abbot of Furness, in A.D. 1318, respecting boon services, it appears "that the manor of Pennington was held by the service of 30s., and of finding yearly, for one day in autumn, a man and woman, sufficient to mow at the Grange of Lindale for every house with a court yard, except Sir William de Pennington's capital messuage; the convent to find the daily refreshment of each mower while employed, according to ancient custom; and Sir William granting, that all the tenants of the manor who had, or might have, ploughs, should plough half an acre of the abbot's Grange, at Lindale." Every tenant on his admission, pays a fine of sixteen years' quit rent, on the death of the lord, or charge by descent; and a running fine, town term, or gressum, is payable every seventh year. He must also plant two trees of the same kind for every one that he cuts down; and formerly he was obliged to carry a horse and load once a year to Muncaster, and half a horse load to Lancaster. The heir, where there is a widow, pays a heriot. The principal landowners of Pennington are William Fell, Esq., and Messrs. Robert, William, John, and Thomas Ashburner.

PENNINGTON PARISH DIRECTORY.

Ashburner, Wm. gent. Whinfield.
Ashburner, Geo. gent. Cowaran.
Barker, Jas. blacksmith, Well grounds.
Braide, Miss Ann, Fell side house.
Casson, Isabella, grocer, Lopper garth.
Chamney, the Misses, Little Whinfield.
Dixon, Jph. joiner and vict. Anchor, Town end.
Fell, Wm. mineral agent for Lindale Coat iron ore Co., Fell mount.
Fleming, Mr. Wm. Rowe-head.
Nicholson, Mrs. Jane, Low greaves.
Ormandy, Thos. beerhouse (& blacksmith) Church stile.
Picthall, Roger, shoemaker, (and parish clerk) High greaves.
Park, Lawrence, joiner, Lopper garth.
Pearson, John, stonemason, Rowe.
Thompson, Rd. schoolmaster, Church stile.
Woodburn, John, shoemaker, Loppergarth.
Yarker, Fras. attorney, Beck cottage.

Farmers. † *are Owners.*

Atkinson, Saml. Midrowe.
Chadwick, Jph. Gill.
Clark, Miles, Horrace farm.
Coulton, Thos. Church stile.
Denney, Matthew, Green lane house.
Dickinson, Wm. Rowe head.
†Fell, Ann, Holebiggrah.
Gaitskell, Wm. Castle hill.
Hartley, Jas. Walthwaite.
Kellett, Thos. Green moor house.
Kendall, Robt. (and mining agent) Lindale moor.
Myers, Thos. Udale.
Nicholson, Jph. Harlock.
†Nicholson, Wm. Low greaves.
Penny, Wm. Whinfield.
Phizacklea, Geo. Fell side.
Phizacklea, Jas. Rowe end.
Postlethwaite, Jno. Chandle house.
Postlethwaite, Jas. Holebiggrah.
Postlethwaite, R. Low greaves
Postlethwaite, Wm. Rowe hd
Riley, Hy. Rathmoss.
Sawrey, Anthony, (& miller) Pennington mill.
Sharp, Thos. Whinfield.
†Shepherd, Jph. Low greaves
Wilson, Wm. Bracken park.
Withers, Wm. Low field ho.

ULVERSTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the south by that of Urswick, on the west by the parishes of Pennington and Kirkby Ireleth, on the north by Wrynose Mountain, and on the east by Yewdale Beck, Coniston Water, the rivers Crake and Leven, and the Levens Bay, being about seventeen miles in length, and from two to three miles in breadth, and containing an area of about 32640 statute acres. Its population in 1801, was 4962; in 1811, 5493; in 1821, 6662; in 1831, 7250; and in 1841, 8780; and the annual value of its rateable property was estimated in the latter year, at £30,764. This interesting district, which was originally part of Dalton parish, is divided into the nine townships of Ulverston, Blawith, Church Coniston, Egton-cum-Newland, Lowick, Mansriggs, Osmotherley, Subberthwaite, and Torver.

ULVERSTON, or *Ulverstone*, the capital of Furness, is a neat and well-built market town and port, pleasantly situated on the sides of gentle declivities, with a southern aspect, distant about one mile and a quarter from the Furness channel, in the bay of Morecambe, 5 miles N.E. from Dalton, 7 miles west from Cartmel, 14 miles south from Hawkshead, 22 miles N.W. from Lancaster, and 261 miles N.W. by north, across the sands from London. Dr. Whitaker says, "the oldest orthography of the name is Olvaston, or Ulvaston; and I am disposed to think that the modern r is epenthetical, and that it was originally the town of Ulpha.* Others disputing this etymology, ask by what process *Ulphus* could be metamorphosed into *Ulvers*. In the provincial dialect it is pronounced *Ouston*. The town, though unquestionably very ancient, has now a modern aspect; and the houses being rough-cast, or white washed, and covered with blue slate, have a clean and agreeable appearance. It contains several spacious streets, four of which branch off from the market place, which occupies a central position at their junction, and is ornamented with a pillar of cast iron, erected in 1822, crowned by a lamp, and a water pump, put up in August, 1849. The town is abundantly supplied with excellent water, and amongst the several springs which contribute to the supply, is the celebrated "Lightburn," remarkable for its purity: and at Plumpton, a short distance from the town, is a small medicinal spring.

Ulverston is the mart for the agricultural and mineral productions of Furness, and has been always considered the key to the lakes. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cotton checks, canvas, hats, candle wicks, axes, spades and sickles. Here are also several tanneries, breweries, &c., besides the various miscellaneous trades of a local character, common to most towns. (see directory.) The *market*, which is held on Thursday, under a charter of Edward I., is well supplied with grain and provisions, and has almost completely absorbed those of Dalton, Broughton, Hawkshead, and Cartmel.

* *Ulph* or *Ulphus*, was a Saxon lord, who is said to have extended his conquests from the western parts of Yorkshire to the sea.

"Though Ulverston" says Mr. West, "can boast of a charter for a weekly market and annual fair,* since the 8th of Edward I., yet it never availed itself of it whilst the abbey of Furness subsisted. The resort of company was at the abbey, and the general market was held at Dalton. After the dissolution of that monastery, Ulverston being a more central place, and more convenient for High Furness, the market for grain was fixed there by the common consent of the country." The fairs now held here are on the Tuesday next before Easter, for cattle and hiring servants; Thursday in Whitsun week, for pedlary; October 7th for cattle, and hiring servants; Thursday after October 23rd for pedlary: November 12th for hiring servants; and on the Tuesday before the first week in January, for horses. The "Flan Sports," which include horse racing, wrestling, &c., and which are held yearly, in a field near the town, about the beginning of August, have long been celebrated, and are numerously attended. They continue for two days.

The estuary of the Levens appears to have receded from Ulverston, which according to the law of the customs, is a *creek*, within the limits of the port of Lancaster. A communication is however formed between the town and the bay of Morecambe, by means of a *canal*, one mile and a quarter in length, which was cut in 1795, under the direction of the late Mr. John Rennie. This canal, which is said to be the shortest, broadest, and deepest in England, has given a powerful stimulus to the commerce of the place.

It is capable of affording navigation to vessels of about 350 tons' burthen, and has a capacious basin, with wharfs, &c., at the very edge of the town. The number of vessels which entered inward, and cleared outward with cargoes, during the year ending January, 1849, was 641, and their tonnage amounted to about 32,000 tons. But there are only 34 vessels *belonging* to Ulverston, whose aggregate registry is 2311 tons.

The principal articles of export are iron and copper ores, in large quantities; slates, hoops, basket rods, brooms, malt, butter, wool, &c.: and the chief articles imported are timber, coals, raw cotton, &c. Mr. West says, "In 1774, there were seventy ships belonging to this place, chiefly employed in the coasting trade. Coals were then imported, and sold at £1. 5s. 6d. per chaldron." The average quantity of iron ore at present shipped from Ulverston is about 40,000 tons. The custom house is situate in Union street.

The *parish church*, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on rising ground, at the northern side of the town, in a spacious cemetery, in which are several tomb stones and monuments. This venerable structure consists of a nave, chancel, three aisles, and a tower, in which are six excellent bells. It is of great antiquity, but was all rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII., and again in 1804, with the exception of the tower and Norman door-way, which is deeply channelled and decorated with tracery. On a stone, in the south side of the tower, is the date 1154, supposed to be that of the original fabric, and the following inscription—

* This fair which was held on the eve, day, and morrow of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin, the 8th of September, has become obselete.

"PRAY . FOR . THE . SOWL.
OF . WILLM . DOBSON . GEN.
P. SHER . TO . QUEN . ELLR. WEH.
GAVE . INTO . THIS . WORKE . [IIIII.]"

which is conjectured to mean, pray for the soul of William Dobson, gent, purser to Queen Eleanor, who gave unto this work £5. The altar-piece, which is a representation of Christ taken down from the cross, attended by faith, hope, and charity, is a copy from the original of Vandyke, in the Borghese palace, at Rome, by Ghirardi. The east window is of beautifully stained glass, representing the four evangelists, and the resurrection of Christ, with the figures of faith and hope. The window, in the burial place of the Braddyll family, contains the arms of the Percys, Plantagenets, Nevilles, Cliffords, Lowthers, Vauxes, Richmonds, Sandyses, Doddings, &c. All the above-named ornaments were presented by T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq.

The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage and impropriation of the Braddyll family, and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Gwillym. It is worth about £160. a year.

The new Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat building in the early English style of architecture, with a spiral tower. It was commenced in 1829, and completed in 1832, from a design by A. Salvin, Esq., of London. The altar piece of this church is a copy, by the same artist, of the "Crucifixion," by Guido, in the church of St. Lorenzo di Lucina, at Rome; and was also the gift of T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., who is patron of the *perpetual curacy*, which is worth £145. per annum. The Rev. George Pickering is the incumbent.

The Catholic Church, dedicated in honor of the Blessed Virgin, is a neat Gothic edifice, with a tower at the east end. The foundation stone, which was taken from Furness Abbey, was laid by the late Rev. B. McHugh, on the of 29th June, 1822, and the church was solemnly dedicated on the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, A.D. 1823, but the tower was not erected till 1832. The window in the west end of this sacred edifice, which occupies the site of an old one, is filled with stained glass, having in the centre compartments a representation of the crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension of our Saviour, with the descent of the Holy Ghost, and in the others the twelve apostles. Adjoining the chapel is a house for the priest, and connected with it are a school and cemetery, the former of which was erected in 1824, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1831, and the latter was procured in 1842. This church is now under the pastoral care of the Rev. John George Morris.

The dissenting places of worship in Ulverston, are the *Independent Chapel*, erected in 1778, and enlarged in 1848, now under the ministry of the Rev. Francis Evans; and the *Wesleyan Chapel*, built about the year 1811. At Swarthmoor, about one mile south west of the town is a *Friends' Meeting House*, built in 1688, at the expense of *George Fox* himself, who obtained possession of Swarthmoor Hall, by marrying the widow of Judge Fell.*

* As the acknowledged founder of the society of Friends became, through his marriage, in a great measure, identified with Furness, we shall throw into the form of a note, a brief sketch of his life and character:—

Sunday schools are connected with both the churches and chapels, and here are auxiliaries of the Christian Knowledge, the British and Foreign Bible, the Gospel Propagation, the Church Missionary, and London and Wesleyan Missionary societies; and among the literary institutions are a subscription library, containing about 5000 volumes, and a parochial, a clerical, and a circulating library, and news-room. Here is also a *Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society*, established in 1845, and now consisting of about 170 members; connected with it is a library and reading room, established in 1848.

The *Athæneum*, *Reading room*, and *Library*, which is kept in an apartment in the theatre, is well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, &c. This institution also has been only recently established. A weekly *newspaper*, called the 'Advertiser,' is published by Mr. Stephen Soulby, on Thursday.

The *Theatre and Assembly Rooms* were erected by subscription, in 1796, on the tontine principle, but have since become private property by purchase.

The *Savings' Bank* is a handsome building, in Union street, erected in 1838, in the Italian style of architecture, with a tower, in which is an excellent *clock*, made by Roberts and Dobinson, of Manchester; and three bells, the largest of which is fourteen hundred weight. This provident institution was established at Ulverston, in 1816, and now contains deposits amounting to £81,966. 17s. 11d., belonging to 2890 depositors, 22 charitable and 13 friendly societies. It is open on Fridays, from one till four. Mr. Samuel Donaldson is *actuary*.

A Building Society, designated the "Ulverston and North Lonsdale Building Society," was established here in 1849.

The *Workhouse* for the Ulverston Union, is a large building, in the Gill.

George Fox, was born in the year 1624, at Drayton, in Leicestershire. His father, a man in humble circumstances, was by trade a weaver. He was so attentive to his religious duties, and so remarkable for his integrity of life, that he received from his neighbours the name of righteous Christopher. He belonged to the national church, and instructed his son in that form of worship; but when George attained a suitable age, he was apprenticed to a grazier, who was also a wool dealer, and, in 1647, commenced his public ministry, by openly reproving the licentiousness which then abounded. The distinguishing features of his system were the *inward* teaching of the Holy Spirit, and rectitude of manners. He also supposed that he was forbidden, by divine command, to uncover the head to any of his fellow-mortals, or to apply to any the common title of Master, Sir, Lord, &c., but to approach all alike, with the simple address of *thou* or *thee*. In his zealous endeavours to disseminate these principles, he met with much opposition, and was frequently arrested by the civil authorities, and committed to prison. At Ulverston, Cocker, and Northscales, in the Isle of Walney, he not only met with opposition, but abuse, even to the imminent danger of his life; but at Gleaston, Dendron, and Rampside, he was well received. In 1669 he married the widow of Judge Fell, eleven years after the death of her husband. He afterwards visited Ireland, Scotland, and America, to propagate his sentiments, and subsequently Holland and other parts of the continent of Europe; and after encountering innumerable sufferings, oppositions and afflictions, this singular and extraordinary man died on the 13th of November, 1690, in the 67th year of his age, in White Hart court, London. "He was," says Mr. Gough, (History of the people called Quakers, vol. 1, p. 56.) "a man of strong natural parts, firm health, and undaunted courage, remarkable disinterestedness, inflexible integrity, and undistinguished sincerity."

Swarthmoor hall is now occupied by a farmer, and the large room in which the meetings were first held, is still in tolerable repair. There is also an old bedstead, on which the proto-Quaker is said to have reposed.

It was erected in 1838, at a cost of about £5,800., and is capable of containing about 350 paupers. The Union includes the whole of Furness and Cartmel, which comprise an area of 162,197 acres, and a population of 26,752 souls. It is divided into the six districts of *Broughton West, Cartmel, Colton, Dalton, Hawkshead, and Ulverston;* the first embracing Broughton West, Dunnerdale with Seathwaite, and Kirkby-Ireleth; the second, the entire of Cartmel parish; the third, Blawith, Colton, Egton with Newland, Lowick, and Subberthwaite; the fourth, Aldingham, Dalton, and Urswick; the fifth, Claife, Church Coniston, Hawkshead, and Monk Coniston with Skelwith, Satterthwaite and Torvor; and the sixth, Mansriggs, Osmotherley, Pennington, and Ulverston. The board of guardians meet monthly, on Thursday, at half-past one, at the board room, in the workhouse. The Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington is chairman, William Gale, Esq. is first vice-chairman, and Thos. Ainsworth, Esq. second vice-chairman. Wm. Postlethwaite, Esq. treasurer. R. F. Yarker, Esq. auditor. John Sykes, Esq superintendent registrar, and clerk to the board of guardians. Rev. Geo. Pickering, chaplain. Mr. Andrew Davidson, master of the workhouse, and Mrs. Ann Morris, matron.

Gas Works, in Morecambe road, were erected in 1834, and the town was first illuminated with burning vapour on the 4th of April in that year. They contain two gasometers and nine retorts, and the gas is sold to the consumers at ten shillings per thousand cubic feet. The number of public lamps in the town is eighty-two. James Kellet Hodgson is manager.

An *endowed school*, for the education of six boys chosen annually; a *national school* for boys and girls, erected in 1834; and a bequest of £12. a year, by John Park, Esq, towards the support of as many poor men, with a suit of clothes every third year for each, are the principal charities in Ulverston, which is a polling place for the northern division of the county of Lancaster. It is included in the third list of county court towns, under the act passed in 1846, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20. The magistrates sit every Thursday, at their office, in Theatre street, where are also held petty sessions. Robert Francis Yarker, Esq. is clerk to the magistrates.

Ulverston is the native place of the late Sir John Barrow, Bart, to whose memory it is in contemplation to erect a pillar, either in the town or its immediate vicinity. He was Secretary to the Admiralty, and author of a Chronological History of Arctic Voyages; the Lives of Macartney, Howe, and Anson, &c. It is also the birth place of the late Colonel Boulton, and of Richard Ulverston, a celebrated antiquary in the reign of Henry VI. He was author of a work, entitled "Articles of Faith."

The views obtained from the walks in the neighbourhood of this town are exceedingly beautiful, and those from the apex of the hill called Hoad, which may be designated the lungs of Ulverston, can scarcely be surpassed in extent and grandeur. We beg next to direct the readers attention to

CONISHEAD PRIORY,

The situation of which has been justly designated by Mr. West, as "the Paradise of Furness and Mount Edgecombe, in miniature." This splendid

mansion, which is now only occupied by servants, stands about two miles south of Ulverston. It is the seat of Thomas Richard Gale Braddyll, Esq. by whom it was erected, partly on the site of the ancient priory at Conishead, which gives name to the present sumptuous and stately edifice; and is situated in a beautifully wooded demesne, at the foot of a fine eminence, near the bay of Morecambe, commanding most pleasing and delightful views of the exquisite scenery of the neighbourhood. Its prevailing style of architecture is what is called the English-Gothic, from designs by P. W. Wyatt. Esq., and it is constructed of Bath stone. "The elevations," says Mr. Jopling, "are varied on the several fronts facing the north, the east, and the south—on the west side are placed the various inferior offices. The north front, with the grand entrance, is a fine design. On either side of the main door-way, are two minaret towers, which rise to the height of a hundred feet. To the right of the entrance are the cloisters, and on the left the grand stair case and the windows of the drawing room. Over the door-way there is a fine traceried window, and above it a Catherine wheel. From the court in front, which contains some antique specimens of the thorn, a most lovely peep is obtained of the summit of the Old Man Mountain; a little to the left of which are seen, Scawfell Pikes. The quarterings of the family are displayed on this front in several places."

"On the east front is a noble terraced promenade, with flower-gardens, fountains, and vases. The entrance on this side leads through a vestibule into the cloisters; and over the entrance there is an oriel window—on either side are the drawing room windows. The south front, round which a broad terrace extends, has an entrance leading into the morning room; on the left is the dining room, and on the right the drawing room windows."

The *entrance hall* is truly imposing. It occupies the site of the north transept of the ancient church, and is sixty feet in length, twenty-four in width, and forty in height. The great window over the principal entrance, must immediately attract the attention of the visitor. It is a beautiful specimen of stained glass, and viewed as a whole from top to bottom, consists of four divisions. In the upper compartments of the middle divisions are the figures of Edward II., who confirmed the charter of William de Lancaster, founder of the priory, and of St. Augustine, the head of the order of monks that occupied the priory. The quarterings on the other divisions are the arms of William de Lancaster, Gamel de Pennington, Richard de Huddleston, Edward II., Magnus King of Man and the Isles, Anselm de Fleming, Margaret de Ros, Roger de Bardsey, Richard de Boyville, Thomas Musgrave, Peter de Lowick, and Richard de Ponsonby, all benefactors of the priory. And on the lancet windows is emblazoned the history of our Saviour, from his birth to the ascension. Here are two valuable suits of Norman chain mail, probably of the period of the crusaders; and a suit of splint armour, of the time of Edward IV. The other suits are armour of the 16th century.

The *Cloisters* are 177 feet in length, 19¼ in width, and 17¼ in height, and are entered through a richly-ornamented screen, which is overhung with banners of the Braddyll arms. They are elegantly constructed, in the pure Gothic style, and the walls are adorned with different kinds of arms, and with some suits of black armour, of the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

Here is preserved a remarkable cannon, one of the earliest species of ordnance, which was found a few years since, imbedded in the sands at the back of the Isle of Walney. Amongst the curiosities of the cloisters, are two elaborately-carved box wood chairs, formerly belonging to the Borghese Palace, at Rome. The great staircase is ornamented with crests of the Braddyll (the badger), Gale (the unicorn), and Richmond (the tiger cat), families. On the upper staircase are the crests of the Sandys family; and on the great window of the staircase are deposited the arms of the family in its different connections. Opposite the window are carved the armorial bearings of the present proprietor, with the motto, "*Cognoies Toy Mesme*," Know thyself.

The *dining room* is 45 feet in length, 24 in width, and 17¼ in height. The *morning room*, 31 feet in length, by 22 in width. The *blue drawing room*, of the same dimensions as the dining room. The *north drawing room*, 40 feet in length, 24 in width, and of the same height as the preceding. There are also several other apartments well worthy of notice, but the numerous valuable paintings with which the principal rooms were adorned, when the mansion was inhabited by Mr. Braddyll, have all been removed.

The *Pleasure Gardens* attached to this magnificent mansion, contain about seventeen acres, delightfully situated and agreeably varied in aspect. The flower garden is 113 feet long, by 110 wide; the *fountain flower* garden, 158 by 82 feet; the *new American garden*, 324 by 135 feet; and the old American garden, 148 by 122 feet. The terrraced walks on the west, south, and east fronts, are above 800 feet in length by 20 in breadth. To give a minute description of the various interesting and rare plants which are presented to view in these delightful pleasure grounds, is far above our ability, even did our limited space justify us, which it does not, in making the attempt. The *Hermitage*, a pretty secluded retreat, on the wooded hill to the north, is also highly deserving of a visit. In the chapel belonging to it is a painted window, on which the annunciation is well depicted. On the same hill are the ruins of a castle, with a small circular ivy-clad tower.

No parts of the ancient priory are now visible, the last portions of it being removed about thirty years ago. A residence of some magnitude was built out of the ruins of the original religious house and its offices, soon after the dissolution of Monasteries; but the whole was entirely removed on the erection of the present mansion, which occupies the site of the conventual buildings. The church stood a little to the south, and appears to have been about 100 feet in length. The priory was founded by William de Lancaster, as an hospital "for the relief of the poor, decrepit, indigent, and lepers, in the environs of Ulverston;" and endowed by him with all the lands on both sides of the road leading from Bardsea to Ulverston, and from the great road to Trinkeld to the sea bank. Also with the church of Ulverston, its chapels, and appurtenances, forty acres of land near the same town, with many privileges and immunities; but the hospital was soon afterwards raised to the dignity of a priory. "Such transitions," says Mr. West, "were frequent, when the founder did not bar the privilege by any exclusive clause. Such was the case of the priory of Cartmel, founded by William Earl of Pembroke, with a clause that it should never be erected into an abbey; nor

was the intention of the founder frustrated by the hospital being erected into a priory, for the sick and lame were equally provided for in the priories as in the hospitals; and particular funds were received by the abbeys and priories for that purpose only. The abbey of Cockersand, near Lancaster, was originally such an hospital for that neighbourhood, as Conishead was for Furness; and long after it had been erected into an abbey, we find Harry le Waleys, rector of Standish, founded for himself a chantry there, and a bed and entertainment for one poor man, for ever. So in like manner in the hospital of Conishead, after it had been raised to the dignity of a priory, the canons were charged with the care of the sick and lepers. Not only in Furness, but also at Kendal, they served the hospital of St. Leonard, and the leper lodge, there, till the dissolution." After the hospital was erected into a priory, it was further endowed by William de Lancaster, and many other benefactors, with several pieces of land, and various privileges, both in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, and was in such a flourishing state at the time of its dissolution, in the 27th of Henry VIII., that the goods, chattels, lead, bells, and timber, were sold at £333. 6s. 3½d., a large sum in those days. After passing through several hands, it came by marriage into the Braddyll family, of Portfield. "It stood in a position calculated to afford valuable assistance to those who crossed the sands; and, no doubt many a way-worn traveller hailed with delight the old grey towers, or the light that, as a beacon to the stranger, or the bewildered, glanced from the convent windows."

On Chapel Island, near to which is the crossing track from Furness to Cartmel, there formerly stood a *chapel*, where Divine service was performed by the canons of Conishead Priory, at a convenient hour, for such as crossed the sands with the morning tide. Some ruins of the chapel are still remaining; but this rocky island is now more sacred to pleasure than devotion. Being situated in Morecambe bay, and surrounded with the most beautiful scenery that it is possible to depict, there is not perhaps in the United Kingdom, a more appropriate place for pic-nic parties during the summer months.

The manor of Ulverston, at the time of the Domesday survey, was in the possession of Turnulf; and in the early part of the 12th century, belonged to Stephen Earl of Mortaign and Boulogne, by whom it was presented in 1127, to Furness Abbey. In the reign of Richard I, it was granted with its appurtenances, to Gilbert Fitzreinford, and his heirs, for a rent of ten shillings, in lieu of all services. It was afterwards divided into moieties, one of which was subsequently escheated to the abbot as lord paramount. The other moiety, after passing through several hands, was purchased in 1736, for £490. by Mr. Dummer, who conveyed it in the same year for a like sum to the Duke of Montague, by whose descendant, the Duke of Buccleugh, it is still possessed. The profits of this manor arise from various rents, and from what is called town term, which is held every seventh year; from fines and amerciaments; courts leet and baron; from the profits of a fair at Ulverston; and from free fishing within the parishes of Colton, Dalton, Hawkshead, and Ulverston, and a few other places.

Nevill Hall Manor, which is within the manor of Ulverston, has its own privileges and bye laws. It was originated by the third William de Lan-

caster, and was afterwards conveyed by Lawrence Lawrence, to Edmund de Nevill, who erected Nevill Hall, on the eastern side of the town of Ulverston. This mansion was used as a poor house by the township of Ulverston, previous to the erection of the present workhouse, The manor continued in the Nevill family till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was forfeited by the rebellion of Sir John Nevill, who joined his kinsman, Charles Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, and Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in their attempted insurrection. Tenants, on their admisssion, pay a fine of two years' rent; and the heriot on the charge of lord, is half a year's rent. "The running gressom, or town term, is half a year's rent every seventh year. The widow, if the first wife, is to have half of the tenement; but a latter wife only one-third. A tenant may whenever he pleases, give his tenement to any of his sons; and in default of sons, to any of his daughters, as he thinks fit. A tenant may let or mortgage any tenement or part of it for a year, without licence; and may sell his whole tenant-right, or any part of it, with licence from the lord."

Conishead is also a manor, and has a court held for it in conjunction with *Blawith*. All the rights and royalties of the river Crake belong to this manor. which is the property of Colonel Braddyll. The small hamlets of *Dragley Beck*, *Plumpton*, and *Outcast*, distant about one mile from the town, are in Ulverston township. The former is the birth place of the late Sir John Barrow, Bart.

Having noticed all that is interesting in the town and township of Ulverston, we shall now proceed to the out townships of the parish, commencing with that of

BLAWITH, which is a township and chapelry, comprising the village of *Watergate*, at the foot of Coniston Lake, eight miles north of Ulverston. It is pronounced like the British word *Blaith*, signifying a *wolf*, with which animals this country was formerly much infested. Indeed, some writers assert that Ulverston took its name from being a place where premiums were awarded to wolf killers. About one mile from Watergate, stands *Blawith Chapel*, an humble edifice. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Patch, M.A., who in 1849, erected a neat dwelling here, called Meadow Lodge. The benefice received several lots of Queen Anne's Bounty, most of which were laid out in the purchase of land, now let for £56. a year, and the remainder, £200. is still at interest, so that the benefice is worth about £64. per annum. Near the chapel is a *school*, possessing a small ancient endowment. *Brown Hall*, the property and occasional residence of George Penny, Esq., is a pleasant mansion in this township, on the banks of Coniston Lake.

CHURCH CONISTON township and chapelry comprises a romantic district, with a village of scattered houses built on the sides of eminences, at the head of Coniston Lake, (*see page* 57) four miles W.S.W. of Hawkshead. From the margin of this lake is obtained a view of the *Vale of Yewdale*, with its stupendous crags and venerable tree; and near to it is the *valley of Tilber-*

thwaite, where the fells on either side appear like one mass of blue slate, from the great number of quarries made in them for its extraction. Some hundreds of the inhabitants are constantly employed in the slate quarries and copper mines of this neighbourhood, 400 being employed at the copper mines; and the average quantity of excellent ore raised monthly is about 250 tons, which as well as the slates, are boated down the lake to Nibthwaite, and then carted to Greenodd or Ulverston for shipment. *Coniston Old Man*, described at page 71, and other lofty mountains, are in this neighbourhood. The ascent to the old man is generally made from the inn at the head of the lake. A beacon erected on the summit of this mountain forms a very prominent object.

The *Chapel*, at Coniston, which was rebuilt and enlarged in 1819, is a neat building, with a small tower and two bells. It contains about 300 sittings, of which 120 are free, provided by £125. granted towards its re-erection, by the Incorporated Society for building churches and chapels. The living, which is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., and now in the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Tolming, is worth £117. per annum.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1837, and enlarged in 1841. A handsome school was built at Coniston, by subscription, about twelve years ago, but owing to some misunderstanding between the clergyman and the parishioners, it is at present closed up.

Coniston Hall, the ancient seat of the Flemings, of Rydal, in Westmorland, is an antique mansion, on the border of the lake, supposed to have been erected during the reign of Elizabeth. This estate came into the possession of the Flemings in the time of Henry III, by the marriage of Richard le Fleming with an heiress of Adam de Urswick. A court baron is held occasionally for this manor. The hall is now occupied by Mr. Joseph Irving, farmer. Here is also a neat mansion called *Hollywarth Cottage*, the residence of John Barratt, Esq., managing partner for the Coniston Copper Mining Company. On the western bank of Coniston lake a large hotel was erected in 1849, by J. G. Marshall, Esq., from a design furnished by Mr. Thompson, of Kendal, architect.

Tent Lodge is another pleasant dwelling, now unoccupied, on the banks of the lake, but in Monk Coniston township.

We beg here to present the reader with a short biographical notice of Miss Elizabeth Smith, a lady of extraordinary talents and acquirements, who resided at Tent Lodge, from 1801, till her death in 1806. Miss Smith was born at Burnhall, near Durham, the residence of her paternal ancestors, in December, 1776. In 1785, her father removed with his family to Piercefield, a seat which he possessed near Chepstow, but the depreciation in value of public securities, and the general disturbance of commercial affairs in 1793, caused the failure of many long-established houses, and amongst them was that of the banking establishment of Mr. Smith. "This untoward event compelled him to relinquish Piercefield, and for many years after the family might be said to have no settled abode. In 1794, Mr. Smith procured a captain's commission in the army, and proceeded to Ireland, where his regiment was stationed, and where he continued for several years;" but the

family took possession of Tent Lodge, in 1801, and "here the greater part of Miss Smith's pieces were composed, and most of her translations from the Hebrew and German made." Miss Bowdler, who published a brief "Account of Miss Smith's Life and Character," says that at the age of thirteen she was well acquainted with the French and Italian languages, and had made considerable progress in the study of geometry, and some other branches of the mathematics. In 1793, Miss Smith had begun the study of German, and during the following winter acquired some knowledge of the Arabic and Persian languages. She also learned the Spanish language, and in 1794, began Latin and Greek. She studied the Hebrew, with the assistance of Parkhurst, "but *she had no regular instruction in any language except French,*" and yet she was subsequently enabled to read fluently the most difficult Latin and Greek classics; possessed so critical a knowledge of German, as to translate without the aid of a dictionary, almost any author in that language; and her intimate acquaintance with Hebrew is evinced by her translation of the Book of Job and other portions of the Bible; in the notes to which pieces she proves likewise her familiarity with Arabic, &c." She died August the 7th, 1806, at the early age of 29 years; and her remains lie interred at Hawkshead, in the church of which parish, a small white marble monument is erected to her memory.

EGTON-CUM-NEWLAND constitute a township and chapelry, in which are the hamlets of *Arrad Foot, Beckside, Greeenodd, Newland, Penny Bridge, Spark Bridge,* and *Scaithwaite,* distant from one to five miles north of Ulverston, and bounded on the east by Leven Sands. At Newland is an *iron furnace;* at *Spark Bridge* a *cotton factory;* and at Greenodd are a steam saw mill, a ship building and hoopmonger's establishment, besides a tan yard, coal yards, and several other trades, (see directory.) This is the highest po'nt to which the estuary of the Leven is navigable.

The township contains 3381A. 1R. 39P., including woods and plantations, rated at £3682. 9s. 8d., and its largest landowners are Wm. Morritt, Wm. Bateman, and J. P. Machell, Esqrs.

The *Chapel,* which stands near Penny Bridge, and which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was built and endowed by William Penny, Esq., of Penny Bridge. It was consecrated in 1791, and by its enlargement in 1831, 225 additional sittings were obtained, of which 174 are free, provided by £100. granted by the Incorporated Society, making together with 20 original free sittings, 194.—Total number of sittings in the chapel, 368. The living, which is a perpetual curacy, worth £92. a year, is in the gift of J. P. Machell, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. John Henry Coombe. Near the chapel, is a National School, erected in 1837, by subscription, and a grant from the National Society. At Penny Bridge, is the residence of Jas. P. Machell, Esq.; at Spark Bridge is *Thurston Ville,* the pleasant seat of Mrs. Margaret Woodburne, *Summer Hill* is also another good mansion, in this township, the residence of James Clarke, Esq.

* Mr. Machell is a descendant, by the mother's side, of the family of Penny, from whom Penny Bridge takes its name.

The *manor* of Egton-cum-Newland having belonged at the time of the dissolution to Furness Abbey, has descended, with its other possessions, to the lord of the liberty of Furness.

LOWICK is a township and chapelry, containing the hamlets of *Lowick Bridge*, and *Lowick Green*, with several dispersed dwellings, about six miles north of Ulverston. It also includes part of *Nettleslack* Village, four and a half miles north of the same town. Excellent views of Coniston Water, and the towering mountains, and steep crags in its vicinity, may be obtained from several parts of this township, which contains 1438 acres, rated at £1741. 13s. 6d.; and the largest owners of the soil are Miss Everard, Mrs. Gasgarth, and Mr. Stephen Stephenson.

The *chapel*, which stands near Lowick Old Hall, once the residence of the Blencows, was rebuilt in 1818, but has been in existence since before the year 1684. It is a plain edifice, containing 250 sittings, of which 50 are free, and has a turret with one bell. The interior was considerably improved and beautified in 1849, at a cost of £30. raised by subscription, and a rate on the chapelry. In two of its windows are the armorial bearings of the Everards and Blencows —separately, and in a third, those of the same families incorporated; the whole brought from Stoft, in Suffolk. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the joint patronage of Mrs. Gasgarth, Mrs. Montague, and Miss Everard, co-heiresses of the manor of Lowick. It is worth £90. a year. including the glebe lands and parsonage house, and is in the incumbency of the Rev. Isaac Gasgarth, who resides at the hall, one wing of which is now, 1849, being greatly improved. The chapel income arises from an endowment by the Blencowes, an augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty, and a parliamentary grant of £600.

The manor of Lowick consists of a portion of land lying on the south east side of Kirkby Moor, near the river Crake, granted by William de Lancaster, fifth baron of Kendal, to Robert de Turribus, (Towers) in the reign of Henry II. It was afterwards, in the reign of King John, conveyed by Gilbert de Turribus to Robert de Lofwic, in whose family it remained till about the time of Henry VII., when it came by marriage to the family of Ambrose, in which it continued by descent, till about the year 1684, when, on the failure of male issue in that family, it passed by way of purchase, to John Latus, Esq., nephew to the last possessor, John Ambrose, the survivor of eight brothers, who all died without issue. The manor subsequently passed by marriage to William Blencowe, Esq., and is now possessed by his descendants, the three co-heiresses already named. Amongst the customs of this manor, is that of appointing four housekeepers annually, for reviewing and assigning timber for necessary repairs. A running gressom of a year's rent is paid every seventh year.

MANSRIGGS is a small township about a mile north of Ulverston. Though part of it has been considered extra-parochial, yet the whole pays a proportion of rates to the parish church. It contains 564½ acres, rated at £576. 15s. and the largest owners of the soil are Richard B. B. H. Blundall, Esq., of

Draysbrook, near Liverpool; Mrs. Mary Brougham, and Messrs. John Jackson and Thomas Postlethwaite.

OSMOTHERLEY township includes a small part of the town of Ulverston, and the whole of the hamlets of *Broughton Beck*, *Hollowmire*, *Nether-houses*, and *Newbiggin*, distant from two to four miles N.N.W. of Ulverston. The principal landowners in this township are R. B. B. H. Blundall, Esq., Rev. Geo. Millers, and T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq.; and its rateable value is £1346. Near Broughton Beck is a school, built about the year 1770, and endowed with a small estate, purchased with the surplus of the money subscribed for its erection; and with the interest of £60. left about ten years since, by Miss Agnes Stephenson, the whole amounting to £15. per annum. The vicar of Ulverston reads prayers in the school every alternate Sunday evening. At Broughton Beck, which is three miles north of Ulverston, are a corn mill, a sickle manufactory, and a few other trades.

SUBBERTHWAITE is another small township, containing the hamlet of *Goathwaite*, and several scattered dwellings, six and half miles north by west of Ulverston. Here are two blue slate quarries, one at Goathwaite and the other at Stone Dykes. The largest landowners are the Rev. John Bigland, Miss Ann Kilner, and Mr. John Atkinson; and the township contains 581A. 1R. 0P., rated at £616. 15s.

TORVER is a highly picturesque township and chapelry, containing a small scattered village, two and a quarter miles west of Coniston, twelve miles north of Ulverston, and seven miles south west of Hawkshead. The houses are dispersed through a pleasant valley, and the lofty hills are partly covered with underwood. The small tarn called *Gates Water*, (Goat's Water) lies at the head of the vale, resting on the Old Man's western side, at the foot of the precipitous Dow Crag. Like most other tarns, it is well stocked with trout, and its stream forms the rivulet of Trover. "Among the slate quarries around is that of Ash Gill, which contains numerous fossil shells, classed by the country people under the general head of 'cockle shells,' amongst them are several varieties of the *orthis*. A band of transition limestone, with many well-developed strata of slate, may be examined here."

The *chapel* is a neat edifice, rebuilt by subscription, at a cost of £200., in 1849, on the side of the old fabric, which was erected by archbishop Cranmer, in 1538. It is in the early English style of architecture, and is capable of seating 200 persons. All the sittings are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., and in the incumbency of the Rev. Matthew J. Carter, M.A. Its income is about £60. a year. Near it is a *school*, endowed with £6. a year, being the interest of £200. left several years ago for that purpose.

The *manor*, which is united with Markland, belongs to the Crown: and the principal landowners are Mr. John Park, Mr. James Sandars, and Mrs. B. Brocklebank.

ULVERSTON DIRECTORY.

Post Office, King-street, Mr. Moses Mawson, Postmaster. Letters are dispatched and received to and from the South and North, twice a day, and from Whitehaven and intermediate places once daily.

MISCELLANY.

Comprising the Addresses of Clergy, Gentry, Partners in Firms, and others not arranged under the classification of Trades and Professions.

Addison, Rd. collector of poor rates and assessed taxes, Market st.
Ainslie, Mr. John, Sunderland terrace.
Ashburner, Mr. Wm. Union st.
Ashburner, Richd. S. collector of customs, Sunderland terrace.
Backhouse, Mrs. Jane, Queen st.
Barber, Mrs. Eliz. Sunderland terrace.
Barrow, Miss Ann, Hart st. cottage.
Barrow, Mr. Jas. Soutergate.
Barrow, John, spade, sickle, and general tool manufacturer, Rosside.
Bateman, Mary, staymaker, Soutergate.
Bates, Mr. Samuel, Waterloo cottage.
Barnes, Jph. registrar of deaths, Brook st.
Belasyse, Miss Frances, Market st.
Bell, Robert, chair maker.
Benson, John, sail maker, Canal head.
Benn, Miss Betsy, Queen st.
Bigg, John G. gent. Sunderland terrace.
Blackburn, Mrs. Mary, Oubas house.
Boardman, Mrs. Elizabeth, Hill top.
Bolton, Mrs. Hannah, Back lanes.
Bolton, John, land surveyor, Queen st.
Bolton, Mrs. Jane, Soutergate.
Braddyll, Thos. R. G. Esq. Conishead priory
Brewer, Misses, Sunderland terrace.
Briscoe, Mrs. Ann, Cavendish st.
Brown, Miss, Queen st.
Briggs, Wm. registrar of marriages, Market place.
Chester, John, gent. Rosside.
Cleminson, Miss Jane, Cavendish st.
Cookson, Rt. block & pump maker, Canal hd.
Coulter, Michael, excise, Soutergate.
Crosthwaite, Miss Mary, Brook st.
Davidson, Andrew, governor of the Union workhouse, Gill.
Daniel, Robt. organist, Hart st.
Dean, Philip Bury, gent. Lightburn terrace.
Deason, Jas. & Edw. coachbuilders, Gill.
Deason, Jph. coachbuilder, Queen's Arms yd.
Davidson, Geo. superintendent of police, Gill
Dodgson, Mrs. Martina Esther, Lightburn terrace.
Ellertson, Mr. Edw. Sunderland terrace.
Evans, Rev. Fras. (Independent) Soutergate
Fell, Mrs. Eleanor, Fountain st.
Fell, Mr. Geo. Sunderland terrace.
Fell, John, & Co. linen mfrs. Duke st.
Fell, Mr. Thos. Gill.
Fletcher, Isaac, millwright, Soutergate.
Gale, Wm. Esq., J.P., and deputy Lieutenant, Lightburn house.
Gasgarth, Mrs. Ann, King st.
Geldard, Mrs. Eleanor, Soapery.
Gibson, Miss Mary, Oubas hill.
Goad, Misses Sarah & Hannah Edge end.
Goad, Miss Mary, Church walk.
Goad, Mr. Isaac, Church walk.
Greaves, Jas. lath render, Sunderland terrace
Greenwood, Mgt. clothes dealer, Market st.
Gwillym, Rev. Rd. incumbent of St. Mary's, Stockbridge house.
Harrison, Mrs. Betty, Queen st.
Hodgson, Capt. Jas., R.N., Cavendish st.
Hodgson, J. K. manager at Gas Works, Morecambe road.
Hodgson, Henry, Esq. Springfield.
Holt, Thos. professor of dancing, Sunderland terrace.
Huddleston, Geo. Esq. Duke st.
Ireland, Isaac, brick and tile mkr. West end
James, the Misses, Queen st.
Johnson, Mr. Jas. Oubas house.
Kennedy, Chas. Store, Esq. Fair view.
Kinler, Ann, gentlewoman, Queen st.
Leathom, Miss Elizabeth, Union st.
Lennon, Teresa, stay maker, Hart st.
Lindow, Wm. marine store dealer, Hart st.
Mackenzie, Mrs. Margt. Cavendish st.
Mashiter, Jas. chair maker, King st.
McQuade, Arthur, dealer in silks, shawls, & drapery goods, &c. Union st.
Molineaux, Mr. John, Gill.
Morris, Rev. John Geo. (Catholic) Fountain street.
Newton, Jas. gent. Queen st.
Park, Mrs. Ann, Queen st.
Park, Mrs. Mary, Cavendish st.
Parker, Mrs. Ann, Cavendish st.
Pennington, Thos. parish clerk, Hart st.
Penny, Miss Elizabeth, Fountain st.
Petty, George Shaw, Esq. Queen st.
Petty, the Misses, Fenson st.
Pickering, Rev. Geo. incumbent of Holy Trinity church, Soutergate.
Quail, Mr. Edw. Canal head.

Riley, John, tobacco and snuff dealer, Market st.
Richey, Mrs. Agnes, Soutergate.
Rigg, Mrs. Brewery st.
Robinson, Mrs. Cavendish st.
Robinson, Miss Margaret, Cavendish st.
Rosser, Mrs. Cavendish st.
Salmon, Allen, magistrates' clerk, Sunderland terrace.
Salmon, John, harbour master, Canal head.
Salthouse, Ann, gentlewoman, Lightburn terrace.
Salthouse, Mrs. Mary, Tarn side.
Selby, Mrs. Margaret, Soutergate.
Shaw, Mrs. Margaret, Soutergate.
Stones, Isaac, master mariner, Sunderland terrace.
Strickland, Jas. locksmith and bellhanger, Duke st.
Sunderland, Lieutenant Geo. H. C. Lund hall.
Sweny, Hugh, umbrella maker, Weint.
Sykes, John, superintendent registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, Cavendish street.
Taylor, Jph. brush maker, King street.
Teasdale, Miss Jane, Soutergate.
Town, Miss Betty, Benson st.
Wheeler, Miss Maria, Sunderland terrace.
Whinery, Mr. Wm. Sunderland terrace.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Eleanor, Back lanes.
Wilson, Mrs. Betty, Ganswell.
Windsor, Mary, gentlewoman, Lightburn pl.
Woodburn, Thos. gent. Lightburn place.
Young, George Henry R. sculptor and marble mason, King st.
Young, Geo. clothes dealer, King st.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

Academies.

*Marked * take Boarders.*

Briggs, Agnes, Benson st.
Carter, John, Church walk.
Catholic School, Tarn side, Joseph Robinson, master.
Chapman, John, Town end.
Dixon, Mgt. Fountain st.
Grammar School, Town bank, Wm. Knight, master.
*Hamilton, Eliz. and Maria, Fountain st.
Hodgson, Misses, Cavendish street.
National School, Ellers, Rt. and Ellen Daniels.
*Pickering, Rev. Geo. Soutergate.
Postlethwaite, Thos. Cavendish st.
Proprietary School, Gill, Wm. Barr, master.
Rosser, Sarah and Jane, Cavendish st.
Russell, Mark, Soutergate.

Artists.

Crosthwaite, Danl. Benson st.
Brown, Wm. Morrison, Church walk.

Attorneys.

Barton, Jas. Greaves, Fountain st.
Cranke, John, Fountain st.
Postlethwaite, John Pearson, Smith's yard.
Postlethwaite, Woodburn, Duke st.; h. Hoad cottage.
Remington, Henry, Queen st.
Robinson, Hy. Brook st.
Sykes, John, Cavendish st.
Tyson, Saml. Brook lane.
Woodburn, Thos. Soapery.
Yarker, Robt. Francis, (notary, public, clerk to the magistrates, and to the Ulverston canal Co., and commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of married women), Theatre st.

Auctioneers & Appraisers.

Blacklock, Jas. Soutergate.
Crewdson, Rd. Market st.
Postlethwaite, John, Sunderland terrace.

Bakers.

Blackburn, Jas. Lower Brook street.
Benson, John, Soutergate.
Briggs, Betty, Ellers.
Colton, John, Duke st.
Coward, Jas. Fountain st,
Douglas, Thos. Queen st.
Gash, Sarah, (and flour dlr.) Canal head.
Hartley, Mary, Market st.
Morris, — King st.
Pearson, John, Market st.
Redhead, Thos. Market st.
Whineray, Wm. Dyehouse bridge.
Winder, Ellen, Gill.

Bankers.

Lancaster Banking Company, John Satterthwaite, manager, Queen street, draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.
Petty & Postlethwaite, Theatre st. draw on Peters & Co.
Savings Bank, Union street, open on Fridays from one to four, Samuel Donaldson, actuary.

Blacksmiths.

Bryer, Wm. Queen st.
Casson, John, Hart st.
Heaton, Wm. Soutergate.
Smith, Anthony, Queen st.
Stephenson, Mark, Dyehouse bridge.

Bleachers.

Hartley, Philip & Co., Ellers

Booksellers, Stationers, & Printers.

Atkinson, David, King st.
Jackson, John, Market st.
Kirkby, John, Market st.
Soulby, Stephen, King st.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Atkinson, Henry, (clogger) King st.
Askew, John, King st.
Baynes, Wm. Septimus, Gill.
Crewdson, Wm. Market st.
Geldart John, Duke st.
Hesketh, John, King st.
Hurst, Rt. Rattan row.
Hurst, Rt. Union st.
Muncaster, Jas. Ellers.
Muncaster, Rd. Market st.
Preston, Wm. Market st.
Ragan, John, Market st.
Ragan, Wm. Market st.
Salmon, Thos. Soutergate.
Shuttleworth, Wm. Mkt. st.
Speight, John, Soutergate.
Spencer, Geo. Queen st.
Suart, Wm. Market st.
Threlfall, Jph. Rattan row.
Tyson, Wm. Daltongate.
Watson, Jas. King st.
Watson, Thos. Cavendish st.
Wearing, Thos. Duke st.
Woodburn and Atkinson, Theatre st.
Woodburn, John, jun., Queen street.

Braziers & Tin Plate Workers.

Case, Robt. Duke st.
Richey, Wm. Queen st.
Warhurst, Jas. King st.

Brewers.

Hodgson, John, Canal head.
Jackson, Fell, & Co., Old Brewery.
Jackson, Edw. Ellers.
Robinson, Rt. Brook st.

Butchers.

Burrow, Geo. Upper Brook st
Dickinson, Thos. Market st.
Harrison, Geo. Ellers.
Mashiter, Thos. Market st.
Robinson, Eliz. Market st.
Warhurst, Stephen, King st.
Wilson, Thos. Market st.

Cabinet Makers.

Marked • are also Upholstrs.

•Ashburner, Robt. & Thos. Upper Brook st.
•Duke, John, Fountain st.
Hodgson, Wm. Wells, Fountain st.
•Jackson, Thos. Market st.
•Law, Rd. Upper Brook st.

Candlewick Manufacturers

Fell, John & Co. Duke st.
Hartley, Philip & Co., Low mill and Ellers High mill.

Chemists and Druggists.

Denney, John, King st.
Downward, John, Market st.
Mason, Hartley, Market st.
Robinson, Hy. King st.
Ripley, Wm. King st.

Coal Dealers.

Ashburner, John, Duke st.
Balcarres, Earl of, Canal hd. J. K. Hodgson, agent.
Butler, Peter & Jno. King st.
Nicholson, Wm. Rattan row.
Rimmer, John, Ellers.

Confectioners.

Bateman, Agnes, Market st.
Bell, Mary, Duke st.
Cleminson, Eliz. Queen st.
Coulton, John, Duke st.
Gasgarth, Ann, King st.
Park, Ann & Alice, Queen st.

Coopers.

Huddleston, Wm. Canal hd.
Thompson, John, Duke st.

Cotton and Flax Spinners and Manufacturers.

Hartley, Philip, & Co., Low mill, and Ellers High mill; h. Queen st.

Curriers and Leather Cutters.

Ashburner, Robt. and Thos. Market st.
Atkins, H. & B. King st.
Cooper, Jas. Bateman's yard.
Gaskell, Roger, Little beck.
Geldard, Wm., Weint.

Dyers.

Briggs, Rt. Ellers.
Gaskell, Sarah, Weint.

Earthenware Dealers.

See also Glass & China Dlrs.

Butler, Nancy, King st.
Mashiter, Jas. King st.
Parker Dorothy, Market st.
Thompson, John, Duke st.

Fancy Repositories.

Butler, Nancy, King st.
Cole & Hooper, Benson st.
Nowlan, James, Market st.

Farmers. • are Owners.

Marked 1, *reside at Swarth Moor.*

Atkinson, Thos. Sands hall.
1 Atkinson, Jas. Trinkelt.
Atkinson, Jas. Mount barrow
1 Ashburner, Wm. Molt cott.
•Brocklebank, Thos. West cottage.
Clark, Thos. Gainswell.
1 Edmondson, John, Nook.
Johnson, Simon, Mount barrow.
1 Johnson, John, Trinkelt.
Mount, Jas. Sand side.
Park, Richd. Sand side.
1 Proctor, Wm. and Thos. Triknelt.
1 Riley, Rd. Rake head.
1 Slater, Geo. Colthouse.
Swainson, Cooper, Sand side.
Teasdale, Thos. Gasgow ho.
Walker, Thos. Hasty gill.

Fire & Life Insurance Offices.

Atlas, Woodburn Postlethwaite, Duke st.
Farmers, Town and Fell, Market st.
Globe, John Jackson, Market street.
Mercantile, Wm. Hargreaves, Duke st.
Norwich Union, R. F. Yarker, Theatre street.
Phœnix (Fire), and *Pelican* (Life), James Mason, Market st.
Phœnix, Stephen Soulby, King st.
Sun, Hy. Remington, Queen, street.

Gardeners and Seedsmen.

Clarke, Wm. Queen st.
Hodge, Wm. Ellers.
Hodgson, Mary, Soutergate.
Jones, Wm. Soutergate.
Longstaff, Wm. Gill.

Glass & China Dealers.

Butler, Nancy, King st.
Elleray, Jane and Elizabeth, King st.

Grocers & Tea Dealers.

Ashburner, John, King st.
Briggs, Wm. Market st.
Butler, Nancy, King st.
Dickinson, Wm. King st.
Elleray, Jane & Elizabeth, King st.
Fleming, John, Market st.
Gerard, Wm. Queen st.
Hodgson, Jas. Market st.
Hunter, Geo. Fred. King st.
Jackson, John, Union st.
Jefferson, Theophilus, (wholesale) Brook st.
Mount, Wm. Market st.
Nelson, Henry, Market st.
Ormandy, Jas. Market st.
Parker, Dorothy, and Son, Market st.
Satterthwaite and Jackson, King st.
Seatle, Wm. R. Market pl.
Turner, Wm. King st.
Whineray, Thos. Market st.
Winder, Thos. Market st.

Hair Dressers.

Cook, John, King st.
Coward, Saml. Upper Brook street.
Kirkby, Jas. Market st.
Nelson, James, Market st.

Hat Mfrs. & Dealers.

Butler, Peter and John, (and hosiers) King st.
Moffatt, Elizabeth, King st.
Myers, Thos. Duke st.

Hoop Benders.

Coward, Jas. Fountain st.
Jackson, Thos. Market st.
Tyson, Isaac, Back Ellers.

Hotels, Inns, & Taverns.

Barley Mow, John Bateman Ellers.
Bay Horse, William. Park, Canal foot.
Black Bull, John Nicholson, Duke st.
Bugle Horn, Wm. Hunter, Soutergate.
Braddyll's Arms, Thos. Thexton, Market pl.
Canal Tavern, Andrew Bibby, Canal head.
Coach & Horses, Jas. Cooper Brook st.
Commercial, Thos. Postlethwaite, Upper brook st.
Farmers' Arms, Chpr. Brocklebank, Market st.
Globe, Jonathan Sumpton, Queen st.
Hare & Hounds, Wilfred Stalker, King st.
Hope & Anchor, Wm. Neale, Duke st.
King's Head, Jas. Bolton, Queen st.
King's Arms, James Barnet, King st.
New Inn, Wm. Postlethwaite Sand side.
Pile Castle, Betsey Taylor, Market st.
Queen's Arms, Agnes Worthington, King st.
Rose & Crown, Rd. Hudson, King st.
Ship, Richd. Sandwell, Ellers
Sun, Thos. Smith, (& posting house) Market st.
White Hart, Anty. Pearson, Market st.
White Swan, Robt. Forshaw, Rattan row.

Beer Houses.

Bouskill, Eliz. Rattan row.
Braithwaite, Isabella, Ellers.
Brockside Benj. Sand side.
Butcher, Thos. Sunderland terrace.
Fawcett, Geo. Hart st.
Falshaw, Geo. Market st.
Hodgson, John, Canal head.
Jackson, Edward, Ellers.
Kellett, Wm. Ellers.
Lace, Mary, Sunderland ter.
Marr, J. Duke st.
Sharp, Thos. Rattan row.
Sanders, Thos. Quay st.
Simpson, Jas. Market st.
Suart, Stephen, Soutergate.
Wainman, John, Sunderland terrace.

Iron and Brass Founders.

Briggs, Joseph, Market st. and Dragley beck.
Peters, John, Hart st.

Ironmongers.

Ashburner, John, King st.
Caddy, Geo. Newby, Mkt. st.
Kendall, Richd. King st.
Pickthall, Richd. Queen st.
Satterthwaite and Jackson, King st.

Joiners.

Thus † are Builders.

†Barton, Wm. Ellers.
†Bateman, John, Ellers.
Bell, John, Soutergate.
†Brocklebank, John, Church walk.
Brocklebank, Wm. (trustees of) Soutergate.
Deason, Jas. & Edwd. Gill.
Harper, John, Cavendish st.
†Hodgson, Wm. Wells, Fountain st.
†Jackson Benj. Gill.
Molley, Geo. Ellers.
Postlethwaite, John, Church walk.
Reay, Henry, Hart st.
†Wearing, Jas. Ellers.

Librarians.

Jackson, John, (Circulating) Market pl.
Kirkby, John, Mechanics Library and News Room, Market st.
Soulby, Stephen, (Clerical Subscription Library, and Public News Room) King street.

Linen & Woollen Drapers

Barrow, John H. Duke st.
Briggs, Thos. Market pl.
Butler, Peter, Queen st.
Craig, Jas. Theatre st.
Daws, Thos. Queen st.
Fell, Wm. Market st.
Hodgson, J. K. Queen st.

Mason, Jas. Market st.
Nicholson, John, Market st.
Robinson, Jacob, Market st.
Town & Fell, Market pl.

Maltsters.

Atkinson and Fell, Brook st.
Cooper, Wm. Market st.
Jackson, John and James, Old Brewery.
Patrickson, Wm. Swarth Moor.
Robinson, Robt. Upper Brook st. and Saltcoats.

Manufacturers of Ginghams and Checks.

Briggs, Thos. T. Market pl.
Fell & Co. (and importers of Irish linens) Duke st.
Robinson, Jacob, Market st.
Town & Fell, Market pl.

Millers & Corn Dealers.

Barrow, Thos. Soapery, and Newland.
Benson, Ann, Brook st. and Benn Cragg mill.
Fleming, Rt. Town mill.
Grice, Wm. & Co. King st.
Jackson, John, Union st. and Bardsea.

Milliners & Dress Makers.

Bolton, Ann, Queen st.
Buckle, Ann, Upper Brook st
Dodd, Jane, Market st.
Fish, Ann Amelia, Queen st.
Jackson, Eliz. Union st.
Lees, Ann, Union st.
Newby, Betsy & Mary, Sunderland terrace.
Nicholson, Jane, Duke st.
Rawlinson, Mary, Gill.
Richey, Ann & Esther Jane, Queen st.
Sanders, Mary, Soutergate.
Swainson, Ann, Soutergate.
Towers, Margt. Brook st.
Walker, Sarah, Upper Brook street.
Warhurst, Sarah, Gill.
Whineray, Margaret & Ann, Queen st.
Young, Isabella, Queen st.

Painters.

Brownrigg, John, Queen st.
Coward, Geo. Brook st.
Fox, Thos. Weint.
Hall, Michl. Soutergate.
Harrison, Thos. Church walk
King, Jas. Harrison, Queen street.
Sumpton, John, Queen st.
Wheeler, Francis, (& glazier) Soutergate.
Woodburn, Hy. (and gilder) King st.

Plasterers.

Borwick, John, Soutergate.
Butcher, Joseph Sharples, Fountain st.
Harrison, Edw. Sea view.
Jones, Wm. Soutergate.
Tyson, Moses, Gill.
Walker, Hy. Market st.

Plumbers & Glaziers.

Geldard, Edwd. Queen st.
King, Jas. H. Queen st.

Rope & Twine Mfrs.

Briggs, Thos. Towers, Market st.
Hartley, Philip & Co. Ellers.
Hellen, John, Ellers.
Hellen, Jos. Upper Brook st.

Saddlers.

Barton, John, Duke st.
Casson, Thos. Soutergate.
Crossthwaite, Joseph, Market
Postlethwaite, Thos. Duke st.
Whineray, Jas. King st.

Ship Agents.

Roper, Thos. Newland.
Sandbach, Wm. to E. Winder & Sons, Soutergate.
Walker, Wm. (to London, traders.)

Shopkeepers.

Ashburn, — Market st.
Atkinson, John, Canal head.
Barker, Henry, Market st.
Blacklock, Jas. Soutergate.
Blake, Thos. Soutergate.
Caddy, Jonathan, Ellers.
Casson, John, Canal head.
Clarke, Joseph, Quay st.
Crewdson, Wm. Market pl.
Crewdson, Wm. Ellers.
Daffady, Jane, Quay st.
Davis, Henry, Sunderland terrace.
Davis, Ann, Duke st.
Dickinson, William, King st.
Fleming & Garnet, King st.
Gleaves, Elizabeth, Gill.
Hodgson, Mary, Hill fall.
Huddleston, Thos. Canal head
Kirkman, John, Soutergate.
Lewthwaite, Isaac, Ellers.
Love, Mary, Hart st.
Muckelt, Thos Duke st.
Matthison, Robt. Tarn side.
Nicholson, Wm. Rattan row.
Ratcliff, Wm. Fountain st.
Roper, Robt. Ellers.
Schuster, Henry, Market st.
Scrogham, Margaret, Souter gate.
Stamper, John, Ellers.
Stephenson, John, Ellers.
Stones, Wm. Market st.
Thompson, John, Duke st.
Tipping, Peter, Ellers.
Threlfall, Joseph, Rattan row
Turner, John, Ellers.
Winder, Thos. Market st.

Stonemasons & Builders.

Brocklebank, John, Benson st
Brocklebank, Wm. (trustee of) Church walk.
Harrison, Edwd. Sea view.
Tyson, Moses, Gill.

Straw Hat Makers.

See also Milliners and Dress Makers.

Bolton, Ann, Queen st.
Nicholson, Jane, Duke st.
Ormandy, Agnes & Hannah, Market st.
Rhodes, Caroline, Market st.
Saunders, Mary, Soutergate.
Walker, Sarh. Upper Brook st
Whineray, Margaret & Ann. Queen st.

Surgeons.

Barnes, Joseph, Brook st.
Carter, John, Canal st.
Dickinson, Wm. F. Daniel, Fountain st.
Gibson, Geo. Duke st.
Gilpin, Bernard, Cavendish st.
Higham, Richd. King st.
Potter, Thos. Soutergate.

Tailors.

Baynes, Thos. Soutergate.
Bell, Robt. Soutergate.
Briggs, Thos. Bateman's yd.
Crewdson, Thos. Upper Brook st.
Fisher, Thos. Fountain st.
Hannah, Peter, Ellers.
High, Anty. Market st.
High, Wm. Sunderland ter.
Jenkinson, David, Cavendish st.
Kirkby, Jas. Hill fall.
Newby, John, Queen st.
Quail, Jas. King st.
Riley, Thos. Duke st.
Robinson, John, Duke st.
Salmon, Thos. (and letter carrier) Market st.
Sharp, Robt. Soutergate.
Sharp, Robt. Stock bridge lane.
Swainson, Wm. Soutergate.

Tallow Chandlers.

Brickel, Wm. market st.
Gaskill, Roger, Little beck.
Hodgson, Richd. King st.

Tanners.

Ashburner, Robt & Thomas, Market st.
Ashburner, Agnes, Market st.
Atkinson, Jas. Dragley beck.
Brunton, Richd. The Gill.
Dixon, Thos. Gill.
Scott, Jas. L. Gill.
Scott, Wm., Gill.

Timber Merchants.

Brocklebank, John, Canal head and church walk.
Brocklebank, Wm. (trustee of the late) Canal head and church walk.
Petty and Postlethwaite, & ship builders, Canal head.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Parkinson, Jas. B. Queen st.

Watch & Clock Makers.

Bellman, Thos. Soutergate.
Burton, Isaac, King st.
Fletcher, John, Fountain st.
Parker, Geo. Market pl.
Strickland, Jas. Duke st.
Storey, Edwd. Fountain st.

Wheelwrights.

Bateman, John, Ellers.
Barton, John, do.
Caddy, Michael, do.
Deason, Jas. & Edwd. Gill.
Hodgson, Wm. Soapery.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Crewdson, Richd. Market st.
Fell, Matthew, King st.
Hudson, Richd. King st.
Mercer, Ruth, Upper brook st
Postlethwaite, Wm. Queen st
Petty and Postlethwaite, Theatre st.
Smith, John Bridson, Little brook st.
Yarker, Wm. & Henry, the Gill.

Coaches.

To Lancaster, over the sands, and to Milnthorp, by Newby Bridge, daily; also, an Omnibus, every day, to Dalton, in connection with the railway trains to Barrow and Steam Packets to Fleetwood; and one to Bardsea, to meet the Steamer from that village to Fleetwood.

Carriers.

Between Ulverston and the following places, once or twice a week, viz., Bowness, Broughton, Coniston, Cartmel, Dalton, Hawkshead, Kendal, Lancaster, Penny Bridge, Spark Bridge, Preston, Rampside, Rusland, Whitehaven, &c.

Trading Vessels.

From the Canal head to London, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Whitehaven.

PARISH OF ULVERSTON.—OUT-TOWNSHIPS.

BLAWITH TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Watergate.*

Atkinson, Mrs. Beck side.
Brunskill, Stephen, shopkpr.
Jefferson, John, Esq.
Kellett, John, shoemaker, Beck side.
Kendall, Ann, Water end.
Patch, Rev. Jph. M.A. incb. Meadow lodge.
Penny, Geo. Esq. Brown hall
Shepherd, Jas. miller and maltster.

Farmers. • *are Owners.*

•Coward, Jas. Raisthwaite.
1 Dixon, Wm.
Dickinson, Edw. Green holme
•Kendall, Jph. Appletree holme.
Kendall, Ann, Water end.
1 •Kirkby, Wm.
Nicholson, John, Lin cragg.
Mawson, Moses, Oxen house.
Nicholson, Wm. Cockinshall
Proctor, Tim. Great Knott.
1 Shepherd, Jas.
Stephenson, Telford, (and schoolmaster.)
Tyson, Wm. Ivy tree.
•Woodend, Jas. Hough lea.
•Woodend, Wm. Hough lea.
Whineray, Jph. Birkwray.

CHURCH CONISTON TOWNSHIP.

Post Office, Roger Bownass. Letters arrive from Hawkshead and Ambleside, at 11-30 A M., and are dispatched at 2-40 P.M.

Aitkin, John, vict. Ship.
Ash, Thos. draper.
Barnett, Geo. beerhouse.
Barratt, John, Esq. Holly wath.
Barratt, Wm. mining steward
Bell, Adam, vict. Black Bull, and posting house.
Bell, Wm. joiner, &c.
Bownass, Roger, draper.
Bownass, Geo. grocer.
Birkett, John, beerhouse.
Coward, Henry, shopkpr.
Coward, Wm. shoemaker.
Dodgson, Geo. grocer.
Dixon, Jph. grocer.
Dixon, John, tailor.
Floyd, Peter, mining steward.
Fleming, John, shoemaker.
Fleming, Robt. blacksmith.
Fleming, Wm. tailor & draper Raysdale cottage.
Gibson, Alex. Craig, surgeon.
Graves, Wm. beerhouse.
Lowe, Thos. police officer.
Mason, Miles, waller.
Massicks, Isaac, vict. Crown Hotel, and blacksmith.
Mossop, Clement, tailor.
Parker, Isaac, slate mercht.
Redhead, Edw. painter.
Thwaite, Wm. shoemaker.
Tolming, Rev. Thos. incbt. Rectory.
Wilson, Wm. grocer.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

Barrow, Thos. Mount cottage
Barrow, John, Brow.
*Barrow, Wm. Outrake.
Barrow, Wm. Heathwaite.
*Barrow, Agnes, Little arrow
Bell, Eliz. Bownastead.
Dodgson, Geo.
*Dixon, Wm. Dixon ground.
*Dixon, Benj. Spoon hall.
Irving, Isaac, Coniston hall.
Mitchell, Jph. Heathwaite.
Pattinson, John, High ground
Pickle, Rd. Dixon ground.
Prickett, Rd. Dixon ground.
*Sanders, Jas. Outhwaite.
Tyson, Jph. High grounds.
*Wilson, Wm. Low beck.

EGTON-CUM-NEWLAND TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Arradfoot*; 2, *at Greenodd*; 3, *at Newland*; 4, *at Penny Bridge*; 5, *at Spark Bridge*; *and* 6, *at Scaithwaite.*

Letters are dispatched from Penny Bridge to Ulverston and Milnthorp daily.

4 Ainsworth, Thos. flax and tow spinner, and *Cleator*, John Simon, manager.
2 Ashburner, Rd. shipbuilder.
2 Atkinson, Robt. shopkpr.
5 Atkinson, John, vict. Royal Oak.
4 Backhouse, John, grocer.
4 Bowerbank, Jph. blacksm.
3 Barker, Wm. blacksmith.
3 Barrow, Thos. corn miller.
2 Bond, Henry, mariner.
Christopherson, John, hoop-maker, Beck side.
Clarke, Jas. Esq. Summer hill
5 Coward, John, grocer, draper, and dealer in meal and flour.
2 Crawford & Balcarres, Earl of, coal proprietor.
Dickinson, John, hoop maker, Little dix.
4 Dixon, Isabella, shoemaker
2 Dodson, Wm. joiner and cabinet maker.
5 Ermen, Brothers, cotton spinners, Jph. F. Cheetham, manager.
2 Fallows, Wm. beerhouse.
2 Fell, John, Barrowclough, timber merchant, steam saw mill, and railway waggon and carriage maker, Jthn. Wilding, manager.
2 Fleming, Jph. joiner and wheelwright.
Gaskell, Geo. stonemason, Spring gardens.
2 Gradwell, John, beerhouse, and blacksmith & nail mfr.
3 Harrison, Ainslie, and Co. iron masters.
4 Harper, Wm. vict. Britannia Arms.
4 Holmes, John, mariner.
4 Holmes, Jane, milliner and dress maker.
3 Jackson, Wm. charcoal blacking mfr.
2 Jackson, Jph. shopkeeper.
2 Jackson, Wm. postmaster and basket mkr.
4 Jones, John, painter and glazier.
2 Kendall, Edw. beerhouse.
Leck, Jas. wood hoop manfr. Mount pleasant.
3 Lowes, John, house carptr.
4 Machell, Jas. Penny, gent.
2 Massicks, Thos. painter, plumber, and glazier.
4 Mawson, Jas. tailor.
4 Mawson, David.
4 Mounsey, John, grocer and mast hoop maker, and postmaster.
4 Newton, Hy. beerhouse.
Oxley, Robt. beerhouse, and shoemaker.
Parker, John, charcoal blacking mfr. Newland bottom.
4 Penny, Geo. gent.
Pickthall, Thos. shopkeeper, Lane end.
1 Postlethwaite, Geo. vict. Race Horses.
4 Quincey, Mr. Bitten.
4 Robinson, Hy. wood hoop mkr. and Bouth.
2 Rennison, Wm. vict. Ship.
3 Roper, Rd. managing part. at iron works; h. Gowith house.

3 Roper, Thos. clerk at iron works.
4 Robinson, Jas. schoolmst.
2 Southward, Wm. tailor and draper.
Spedding, John, shopkeeper, Mount pleasant.
Swainson, Jno. tanner, Mount pleasant.
1 Taylor, Roger, registrar of births and deaths for Colton district.
2 Taylor, Rd. saddler, shoemaker, and beerhouse.
Taylor, Matthew, stonemason, Mount pleasant.
2 Turnbull, Mr. Rd. Lloyd, Redbeck.
1 Tyson, John, basket maker
4 Walker, John, grocer, and veterinary surgeon.
2 Wilkinson, Thos. nail mkr.
Wilson, Thos. brewer, &c. Redbeck, or Low smithy.
Williamson, Jas. beer house.
Wilson, Walker, corn miller, Newland bottom.
Woodburne, Mrs. Margaret, Thruston ville.

Farmers • *are Owners.*

Atkinson, Jas. The Alps.
Atkinson, Wm. Scaithwaite.
Barker, Saml. Moss nook.
3 Barrow, Thos. and miller.
•Briscoe, Wm. Pheasant field
Christopherson, Geo. Smithy green.
Dawson, John, Gretty syke.
Dickinson, Robt. and lime burner. Plumpton hall.
Gibson, Thos. High.
Hartley, Jane, Cragg.
Hawkrigg, Jas. Sod house.
Hawkrigg, Jas. Scaife.
Hayton, Wm. Scaithwaite.
Jackson, Jas. Causeway end.
Lamb, Leonard, Cragg.
Leece, John, Newland green.
Mason, Geo. Ash plants.
•Noble, Wm. Scaithwaite.
Park, Rd. Stainton gap.
1 Park, Thos.
Park, John, Plumpton cottage
Phillipson, Wm. Topping rays
•Postlethwaite, Thos. Scaithwaite.
Rawlinson, Wm. Holling hall
Satterthwaite, Wm. Boustead gate.
Schollick, Jas. Oak bank cott
Shuttleworth, Edw. Ashes.
Shuttleworth, Thos. Broad green.
Shuttleworth, Jno. Crake side
Shuttleworth, Wm. High.
•Troughton, Thos. Nettleslack
4 Woodend, John.
Wright, Jas. Green hills.
Wilson, Walker, Newland bottom.
Williamson, Rt. Nexton ears

LOWICK TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Lowick Green*; 2, *at Nettleslack*; 3, *at Keldray*; 4, *at Knapithaw*; 5, *at Groffa Cragg*; 6, *at Lowick Bridge*; *and the rest where specified.*

Atkinson, Henry, gent. Hyde park.
6 Benson, John, miller and maltster.
6 Bowerbank, Wm. blacksm.
6 Casson, John, schoolmaster.
6 Cannon, Jane, grocer.
6 Craystone, Thos. joiner and wheelwright.
1 Dickinson, Rd. beerhouse.
Everard, Miss Carolina, Lowick hall.
Gasgarth, Rev. Isaac, incbt. Lowick hall.
1 Long, Jas. spade & shovel manufacturer.
Middleton, Rt. slate mercht. Park gate.
Middleton, Mr. Wm. Garth row.
4 Newton, Wm. joiner, &c.
1 Park, Wm. shoemaker.
3 Robinson, Jno. land survyr.
Settle, Agnes, beerhouse, Park gate.
1 Simpson, — vict. Red Lion
2 Stephenson, Mrs. Jane.
Townson, Mrs. Mary, Wood gate.
Tyson, Jas. grocer, Wood gate
6 Venteman, Percy, inland revenue officer, Parsonage.

Farmers. • *are Owners.*

4 Askew, John.
•Askew, Betty, Swangs.
•Benson, Wm. The cottage.
Burns, John, Esps.
5 •Coward, Wm.
3 •Gaskell, Thos.
Harrison, Jas. Lane end.
1 Hudson, Thos. and grocer.
5 Kendall, David.
2 •Newton, Wm.
•Newton, Miles, Hunda hall.
1 •Pearson, Geo. jun.
Redhead, Henry, Hawkswell
1 Rowlandson, Jas.
Rowlandson, Wm. Beck bottom.
Robinson, Wm. Beck bottom.
2 •Stephenson, John.
1 Stephenson, Stephen, and tanner.
•Towers, Miles, and tanner, Wood gate.
1 •Townson, Robt.
Whineray, Jane, Everard cot.
1 White, Francis, and bobbin manufacturer.

MANSRIGG TOWNSHIP.

Farmers. † *are Owners.*

Harrison, Wm. basket maker, Newland bottom.
Holmes, John, Mansrigg.
Jackson, John, and basket maker, Newland bottom.
Myers, Thos. Mansrigg hall.
Sanders, Matthew, Beck side
Smith, Robt. Flan.
†Rigg, John, and land agent for Rd. Benson Blundall Hollinshead Blundall, Esq. Falls.

OSMOTHERLEY TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Broughton Beck*; 2, *at Hollowmire*; 3, *at Netherhouses*; *and* 4, *at Newbiggin.*

1 Butler, Richardson, vict. Fox Chase.
1 Fleming, Edw. blacksmith.
3 Higgin, Mrs. Mary.
1 Postlethwaite, Jas. shopkpr.
1 Redhead, Wm. shoemaker and clogger.
3 Robinson, John, schoolmstr.
1 Smith, Wm. joiner and wheelwright.
1 Towers, Thos. hook and sickle mfr.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

•Atkinson, Thos. Stoney crag
1 Clarke, John, & corn miller
1 Harrison, Thos.
Higgin, Robt. Rake.
2 •Lesh, Wm.
Moss, Wm. Well house.
4 Myers, Isaac, Windy ash.
Ormandy, John, Old hall.
2 Parker, Henry.
1 Postlethwaite, Thos.
Ray, Rd. Moor house.
4 •Rigg, William.
Towers, John, Higher Laith.
3 Whineray, Robt.

SUBERTHWAITE TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Goathwaite*; 2, *at Suberthwaite*; *and* 3, *at Tottlebank.*

Collinson, Isaac, mineral agt. for Goathwaite quarry slate merchants.
2 Coward, Thos. shoemaker.
Wayles, Wm. miller, Longholme bridge.
Woodburne & Co. slate merchants, Stoney dykes, Robt. Middleton, agent.

Farmers. • *are Yeomen.*

•Atkinson, John, Stony dykes
3 Casson, Wm.
1 •Coward, Wm.
1 •Coward, John.
Coward, Jas. Barney end.
2 •Dickinson, John.
Dixon, Wm. Crooked birch.
3 Muncaster, Ferdinand.
Muncaster, Wm. Goathwaite lands.
Redhead, — Birk bank.
Threlfall, Wm. High Stennerley.
1 Tyson, Wm.
Wilson, Geo. Birk bank.
Wood, Jas. Low Stennerley.

TORVER TOWNSHIP.

Brunskill, Wilson, bobbin mfr. Sunny bank.
Birkett, Mr. John, Crook.
Carter, Rev. Matthew J., M.A., incumbent.
Crewdson, Thos. joiner.
Fleming, Abel, schoolmaster.
Kendall, Wm. pill box maker, Sunny bank.
Massicks, Th. vict. Kirk house
Rawson, Mr. Jno. Bridge ho.
Wilson, John, blacksmith, & beerhouse.

Farmers. † *are Owners.*

Biggins, John, Cragg.
Birkett, Isaac.
†Birkett, Daniel, Cragg.
Briggs, John, Park ground.
Briggs, John, Beck stones.
Graves, Steph. Southerstead.
Gibson, Nicholas, Tarnwath.
Harker, John, Bracken barrow.
Hudson, Hy. Hawthwaite.
†Park, Geo. Under cragg.
†Park, John, Brocklebank ground.
†Parker, John, Hasel hall.
Robinson, Wm. Green rigg.
Sanders, Jas. Hawthwaite.
Smith, Anthony, Moor.
Smith, Wm, Grass guards.
†Towers, Matthew, Cragg.
Tyson, Daniel, Graves ground
Wilson, Thos. Bank end.
†Wilson, Wm. High stile.
Wharton, Thos. Rosleythorns

URSWICK PARISH.

This parish, which like that of Ulverston, originally formed a part of the parish of Dalton, is three miles in length from north to south, and two miles in breadth from east to west, and contains an area of 4095¾ statute acres. It is bounded on the south and west by the parishes of Aldingham and Dalton, on the east by the bay of Morecambe, and on the north by the parishes of Pennington and Ulverston. Its population in 1801, was 633; in 1811, 590; in 1821, 787; in 1831, 752; and in 1841, 760; viz., 372 males and 388 females; and its rateable value is £4307. 10s. It is divided into the

four townships of Great Urswick, Little Urswick, Bardsea, and Adgarley-cum-Stainton ; and the principal landowners are Mrs. Ashburner, W. Gale, Esq., T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., the Earl of Derby, and Thos. Petty, Esq.

GREAT, OR MUCH URSWICK, is a small village, situate on three sides of a tarn, at the end of a fertile vale, three and a quarter miles S.S.W. of Ulverston. Mr. West calls it "an ancient Saxon, or rather Sistuntian village, once the seat of a family of Urswicks, long since absorbt in that of Fleming:" and Mr. Close conjectures that its name may be a compound of the Latin words *orbis*, a circle, and *vicus*, a *street*—a name "probably suggested by its circular form," thus investing it with classic dignity. Another writer thinks the name is a corruption of the British word *orsig*, a boggy or finny place ; but as Mr. Jopling observes, "the name is evidently Saxon—the village of *Urse*."

The *church*, which stands between the villages of Much and Little Urswick, is a long venerable fabric, with a massive tower, on one side of which is a defaced figure of the blessed Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated, holding the infant in her arms. The tower also contains a beil, which by an inscription upon it, appears to have been the gift of William de Harrington, lord of Aldingham, and must consequently be about 380 years old. The church was re-pewed in 1828, and was repaired in 1844, and again in 1848. In the latter year new windows were put in, and one of the old ones which was purchased by Mr. Cranke, of Bolton, consists of a cinque foil head, over three pannels, and holds some fragments of stained glass. This church is undoubtedly of great antiquity. It is mentioned as existing within fifty years after the Norman conquest, but was probably founded before the Conqueror's time. Much alterations are visible in the varied styles. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the landowners, who have presented since 1681, but the advowson formerly belonged to the monks of Furness. The vicarial tithes were commuted, in 1849, for £200. a year, and the living is now possessed by the Rev. Mathias Forrest.

The *school*, which is free for reading to all the children of the parish, is now taught by Mr. William Hodgson. It is endowed with £15. a year, left in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by William Marshall, a native of this parish.

In this parish are many antiquities and curiosities, well worthy the attention of the antiquary and traveller. The *stone walls* are singular remnants of antiquity, and open a page in the early history of Furness, which cannot fail to awaken in the mind lively associations of a remote age. They are situate upon an eminence about a quarter of a mile westward of the church, and consist of two enclosures, about twenty yards asunder, an angular and circular one, the latter being divided into several compartments, by curved walls. The walls of the former enclosure, which appear to have been formed of loose stones, have been nine feet eight inches in thickness, and about 253 yards in circumference, three sides measuring 67 yards each, and the other 52. These appear to have had two openings on the side opposite the village. The circular plot has been surrounded by a wall, of 320 yards in circumference, and of the same thickness as that of the preceding enclosure. But it is extremely difficult to trace out either the outline of this

structure, or the exact position of its internal walls, on account of the site being planted. At the present entrance of the enclosure is a large stone, raised a little from the ground, and resting on two or three small ones. Mr. Close, in his edition of West, compares this circle to *Mayburgh*, which the reader will find noticed at page 209 of this work. The diversified aspect of the surrounding country, as seen from the natural terrace on which these ancient enclosures are situated, is extremely pleasing, with the villages of Much and Little Urswick in the valley beneath. A short distance to the north east, is another natural terrace or ridge of rock, with an elevated stone in the centre, bearing resemblance to a *cromlech*, raised upon two large blocks of stone. Within the *manor* of Much Urswick is a small tract, commonly called "Westby Lands," for which a customary court is occasionally held.

LITTLE URSWICK is about three and a half miles S.S.W. of Ulverston. It forms a joint township with *Bolton*, which contains only the two farms and houses of *Hawkfield* and Beckside, five miles S.S.W. of the same town. At Bolton, was formerly a *chapel*, in which a chantry was granted by Robert, one of the abbots of Furness, to Sir Richard, son of Sir Allan de Coupland, and his heirs. The remains of this sacred edifice are now employed as an appurtenance of a farm yard; but the Gothic doors and windows bear ample testimony to the use for which the building was originally designed. In a field not far from these ruins, several pieces of silver coin have been found, many of which were coins of Edward III. *Little Urswick* was styled a manor in the reign of Edward I, and was held by Richard Lumbard, for the abbot of Furness. Here is a *Book Club*, established by Mr. Wm. Cranke, in 1813. Terms—10s. 6d. per annum for each member, and entrance money to the same amount. Mr. W. Hodgson is librarian and treasurer.

ADGARLEY WITH STAINTON are two scattered villages, the former five, and the latter five and a quarter miles S.S.W. of Ulverston. Adgarley, or as it is frequently spelled *Aldgarley*, is derived from the British words *alt*, or *ald*, a heap of stones, and *le*, a place; and Stainton is a Saxon name, meaning *Stonetown*, and was so denominated from the many huge detached rocks scattered about it. "The high ground above the village, called Stone Close," says Mr. West, "is in the centre of Furness, and commands the whole internal prospect of Low Furness." The iron ore obtained in this vicinity, is said to be the richest in Furness; and the lime produced from the rock here is preferred to all other in the neighbourhood for building and agricultural purposes. That the detached masses of rock which lie on the green "have been submerged by the waters of the ocean," says Mr. Jopling, "seems indubitable: for the cavities in which the lithophaga burrowed are still fresh, and tell of other aspects and other times. Marine sand and gravel beds are also found a few feet below the surface; though Stainton is now some hundreds of feet above the level of the sea. One of the boulders measures fifty-three feet in circumference, and several are very singularly formed masses."

The *manor* of Bolton-with-Adgarley was originally a part of the manor of Muchland, and held at an early period by the Couplands. It afterwards belonged to the abbey of Furness, from which it passed to the family of

Broughton, and subsequently by the forfeiture of Sir Thomas Broughton, to the Earls of Derby, to whom it still belongs.

BARDSEA village occupies a pleasant and romantic situation near the shore, three miles S.S.E. of Ulverston. A steam packet sails from Bardsea to Fleetwood, five times every week, and to Liverpool weekly. Malting is carried on here to a considerable extent. Mr. West says, "If there was ever a Druid in Furness—Bardsea, or Bardesey, has probably been his seat; and though the name is not literally applicable to the site, yet from its vicinity to the water, and the excellent fountain which gushes from the foot of the hill on which the village stands, it might have received the name of Bardesey, 'the isle or seat of a Druid, or bard,' more especially if any such had ever resided there." But the name is more likely to be a corruption of the British word *Berthsig*, which signifies a place abounding in thickets or brakes. Besides the abbey of Furness, and the priory of Conishead, there also existed in the small division of Low Furness, another religious house, viz., an *hospital*, at Bardsea, belonging to St. John, of Jerusalem; but when or by whom it was founded, or upon what account it was suppressed, has not been ascertained. "Probably, as Mr. West observes, "it had been endowed by the Bardseys, of Bardsea, long before either the priory of Conishead or the abbey of Furness was founded; for William de Bardsey gave the toft on which it stood to the priory of Conishead." In the village is a handsome church, erected by subscription, and opened in 1848 for Divine service, which is performed here every Sunday afternoon, by the incumbent of Trinity church, Ulverston. Bardsea *school* is endowed with £8. a year, arising from land at Longcroft, in this township, given by T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq.

Bardsea Hall is an ancient building, in a well-sheltered though elevated situation, with terraced gardens and gravel walks, made on shelving rocks; the whole said to resemble a chateau in the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland, It is stated that grape vines were at one time planted in the crevices of the rocks, and bore excellent fruit. This old-fashioned building, once the residence of the Bardseys, was purchased about 160 years ago, by Lord Molineaux, for a hunting seat, and subsequently became the property of the Braddyll family, by one of whose servants it is now occupied. On a hill to the north-west is a triangular domed building, containing cenotaphs to members of the family of Wilson.

At *Birkrigg*, in this township, there is a small Druidical temple, about twenty-four feet in diameter. The inner circle is about ninety-two feet in circumference, and consists of twelve stones, representing, no doubt, the twelve signs of the Zodiac; and the outer circle consists of nineteen stones, intended probably to represent the years contained in the cycle of the moon. At a distance of a few hundred yards, is an enclosure of an oval shape, with traces of a fosse on the outside. The vallum by which it is formed, is about ten feet in breadth, and 420 feet in circumference. There is also a similar enclosure a little to the south of Birkrigg. Both these enclosures are supposed to have been British camps or fortresses—a conjecture strengthened by the description given by Tacitus, of the camp of Caractacus, when attacked by Ontorius.

"From the top of Birkrigg," says Mr. West, "the view of Furness and of the surrounding coast is singularly beautiful. Lancaster, with its castle, appears to great advantage—set off by the high mountains that seem to overhang it. From south to east, a coast presents itself to the view, in many places bold and steep, in others sloping and cultivated, or flat and woody; distinguished and adorned with a contrast of woods, villages, towns, castles, rocks, cultivated fields, and rich meadows, stocked with herds and flocks, and yellow harvest in the autumnal months. From the east to the north-west, the scene is Alpine. Furness fells appear as descending from the clouds in all the wild magnificence of nature; their bold sides are a defence against the bleak north winds.

"Insurgat Aquilo, quantus, altis montibus
Frangit trementes ilices."

and their lofty pointed heads serve to condense the summer clouds into showers that fertilize the plains below;

"Aquosus Eurus arva reddit imbribus
Pinquia ne siccis urantur semina glebis."

and are no less subservient to health, by fanning the sultry caniculars of July and August.

"Frustra per Autumnos nocentem
Corporibus metuemus Austrum."*

The *manor* of Bardsea was originally a part of that of Muchland. It had a court baron till the commencement of the last century, when some of the customary tenants were enfranchised by Lord Molineaux, and the remainder by his successor Christopher Wilson, Esq. Until the reign of Charles I., it was held by the ancient local family of Bardsey, the last of whom was Nicholas Bardsey, who died in the 18th of Charles first.

BIOGRAPHY.—James Cranke, an eminent artist, was born in the village of Urswick, in the year 1709. At a very early age he evinced a taste for painting, and after practising in the country for some years, he went to London, where he received employment at the Old Academy, in St. Martin's Lane, and his talents soon procured for him considerable celebrity as a portrait painter. He afterwards took a house in Bloomsbury square, where he resided—till through intense application, and the effects of the warm atmosphere of the metropolis, his health began to decline, when he returned to his native place; and here he pursued an extensive and profitable business in portrait painting for thirty years. He died October 28th, 1781, in the 72nd year of his age: and his remains were interred in Urswick church yard, where an inscription on his tomb-stone, composed by his son, who was many years principal of Trinity College, Cambridge, records his memory, and bears testimony to the purity of his morals.

* Horace.

BARDSEA TOWNSHIP.

Bouskill, Jas. master mariner.
Castle, Wm. Henry, gent.
Duke, John, bailiff, Priory lodge.
Fell, Mrs. Nancy.
Fell, Jas. maltster.
Jackson, John, miller, Bardsea mill.
Jones, Mrs. Jane.
Penny, Ann, vict. Braddyll's Arms.
Petty, Thos. gent. Well house
Pickthall, Jas. grocer.
Robinson, Mary, vict. Ship.
Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Sharp, Anthony, tailor.
Taylor, Geo. schoolmaster.
Thackray, Wm. shoemaker.
Thompson, Mary, grocer.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

*Ashburner, Jas. (& maltster)
Patrickson, Wm. (& maltster)
Petty, Thos. gent. Bardsea green.
Robinson, Mary.
Russell, Robt. (& maltster.)

ADGARLEY-CUM-STAINTON TOWNSHIP.

Marked 1, *reside at Adgarley; and* 2, *at Stainton,*

2 Marshall, Stephen, shopkpr.
2 Peddar, Adam, shoemaker.
2 Slater, Abraham, miner.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

2 Bell, John, High field house
2 *Butler, Thos.
2 Longhorn, Wm.
*Ormandy, Jph. Skells lodge.
1 Sharp Matt. (& stonemsn.)
2 Stable, Matthew.
1 Thompson, Thos.

URSWICK (LITTLE) TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Sarah, vict. Swan.
Forrest, Rev. Matthias.
Hodgson, Wm. master of the Free school.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

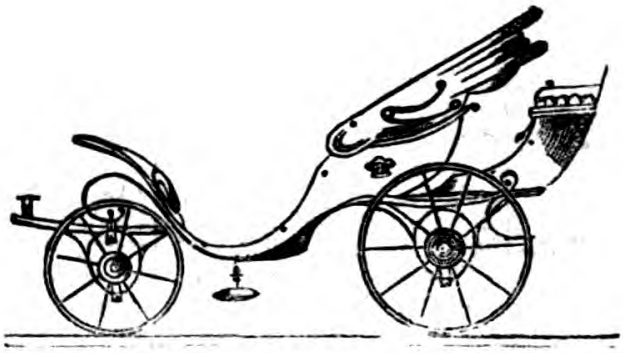
*Cranke, Wm. Hawk field.
*Geldart, Rt. Redman hall.
Hunter, Thos. Huntide.
Nicholson, Thos. Beckside.

URSWICK (MUCH) TOWNSHIP.

Ashburner, Mrs. Agnes, Holme bank.
Bouskill, John, shoemaker.
Deason, (trustees of) blacksmiths, Hag end.
Gardner, Mrs. Mary, Bank end.
Gawith, Thos. blacksmith.
Higgin, Mr. Mark.
Hodgson, John, tailor.
Hunter, John, joiner and builder.
Hunter, Mary, vict. General Burgoyne.
Jackson, Matthew, shoemkr. (and parish clerk.)
Jackson, Wm. stonemason, Beck houses.
Newby, Moses, joiner and builder, Hag end.
Nicholson, Benj. and John, stewards at Lindale Coat mine, Woodside cottages.
Pickthall, Isaac, shopkeeper.
Postlethwaite, The Misses, Hag end.
Russell, John, shoemaker & shopkeeper.
Smith, Rd. Esq. Bank field.
Simpson, Geo. registrar of births and deaths, and relieving officer for the Dalton district.
Thompson, John, joiner, &c.

Farmers. * *are Owners.*

*Ashburner, Wm. Mid town.
Battersby, Wm. Edge hill farm.
Bentham, John, Holme bank.
Braithwaite, Wm.
Cooper, Geo.
*Croudson, John, The Cross.
Neale, Henry, (& maltster.)
Pickthall, John, Holme bank.
Robinson, Rowland, (& butcher) Brow end.
Simpson, Richd.



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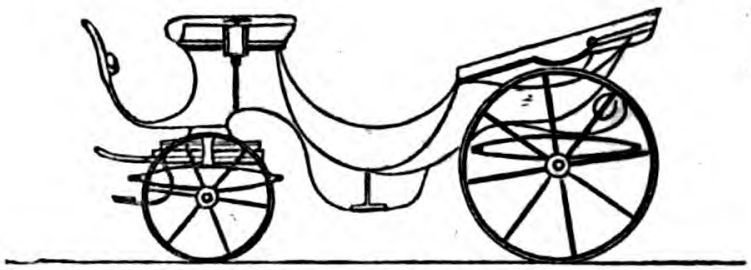

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