

ART. XIV.—*The Philipson family: Part I. Philipson of Calgarth.* By T. G. FAHY, M.A.

*Partly read at Hodge Hill, July 13th, 1963.*

THOUGH the Philipsons were undoubtedly a family of considerable importance locally no comprehensive study of their history has yet appeared, though the paper by Mr G. S. Darlow, with notes by Mr C. Roy Hudleston CW2 lix 105-114 and stimulating articles by Mrs E. W. Brunskill in the *Westmorland Gazette* of 3 and 24 September and 1 October 1927, demonstrate the interest which this family has aroused.

Here, and in later papers, I aim at providing as full an account as possible of the Philipsons of Calgarth, Crook, Ashes, Alicehow, Birthwaite, Causeway, Hodgehill, Rayrigg, Strickland Roger, Lyth and Winster. Before commencing a detailed account of these families it will be well to refer to some early Philipsons and discuss briefly their relationships, so far as these can be ascertained, for the evidence in many cases is very slight.

From the middle of the 14th century we find scattered references to John Philipson. In the *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous* iii, 1348-1377, John Philipson figures at p. 62 as having occupied a close called Frerefeld<sup>1</sup> in succession to Robert de Strickland, who gave up possession in 26 Edward III (1352-53). Philipson was the occupier on 15 February 28 Edward III (1354), when a commission was set up to enquire as to concealed wardships of lands of William and Robert de Coucy and Ingelram son of Ingelram de Gynes. John Philipson was a witness to a grant by Simon de Murton and Roger son of William clerk of Kirkby Lonsdale to John del Chambre and Christiana his wife, dated 9 May 1383 (RK iii 156).

<sup>1</sup> Frerefeld, as the name indicates, belonged to the Chantry of St Mary Holme, Windermere, and consisted of 9 acres. See CW2 xx 120, RK ii 66 n.

The rental of 1390-4 of the lands of Philippa, late wife of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and John de Hothome within the lordship of Kendal (RK ii 69) discloses that in Appleshwaite John Philipson, Richard Tayleyor, John Addeson and Roger Byrketh<sup>2</sup> held Le Calvegartrige (Calgarth), the rent of which was 13s. 4d., two marks whereof was paid to Richard Clyfford, chaplain of St Maryholme. The same rental records that John Philipson, John Addeson, Robert de Byrketh and Roger de Byrketh held the water corn-mill there at a rent of £3. Since the co-tenants' names are largely the same we have no doubt to do with the same John Philipson. The renting of Calgarth would appear to have been a temporary speculation.

From the same rental we find that a John Philipson, perhaps the same man, held an intack in Undermilbeck, rendering 2d., and a close called Bulnysperke (Bowness Park), "which used to render yearly 5s., now it is appointed for the . . . horses of the seneschal at two courts in the year" (RK ii 67). The Troutbeck rental for the same year shows that a John Philipson held two acres of meadow there, rendering 2s. yearly (*Ibid.* 44). RK i 344 tells us that in 1390-95: "John Phylipson holds of Philippa, Duchess of Ireland, a parcel of land and a tenement called Wynstere."

An inquisition was taken at Kertmel (Cartmel) in 5 Henry V (1417) before John Lawrence, Steward of Kertmell and John Oxcliffe of the Metes and Bounds between the lands of the Lordship of St Mary of Kertmell and the soil of the Free Tenants of John Philipson and John Travers of the lands of Hamsfell with the boundaries described (Stockdale, *Annales Caermolenses* 17). In

<sup>2</sup> See *Antiquary on Horseback* III, where Machell mentions calling on \_\_\_\_\_ Birkett, "who told me his ancestors had Calgarth, and that he had writing that declared the same". Mrs Burgess, widow of Major Higgin-Birket of Birket Houses informs me that there is a family tradition that the Birkets of Birket Houses held Calgarth together with the Philipsons. As we shall see, the Birkets purchased the lordship of Winster 4 Feb. 1723/4.

1420 Rowland Thornburgh purchased various messuages in Broughton and Heysham from John Travers of Cartmel and Joan his wife. (Final Concords iii 77, vol. 50, Record Soc. of Lancs. and Cheshire.) In 1431 he purchased from Richard Kellet of Cartmel further messuages in Broughton which John Philipson held for life by the law of England in right of his late wife (*Ibid.* 96). In view of the close proximity to the area where the Philipsons held lands, as well as the social status, it would seem almost certain that we have here to do with a member of the Westmorland family.

In 1441 (4 October) the Court of Wynandremer Roll records that "John Philipson and Robert Brathwayt have taken the fishery of the water of Wynandermer, to hold from 20 February next (1441-2) for one year next following, rendering to the King for two parts of the said fishery 26s. 8d., and to the Duchess of Bedford for one-third part of the said fishery 13s. 4d." (RK ii 71.) Moreover, the Crosthwaite rental of Philippa, duchess of Ireland (RK i 94), shows that in 1390-1 a Robert Philipson held a water corn-mill, rendering yearly £2, and the same Robert also held the pannage of Ayndholme at a rent of 2s. On the death of Philippa in 1411 it was found that Robert held of her a tenement in Strickland Kettle by fealty and the rent of half a pound of cummin worth 5s. yearly (*Ibid.* i 287).

Having recited the above scattered references covering a period of at least 110 years (for the earliest reference relates to an adult), what can be tentatively deduced? First of all one may say that there is a general continuity of interest between the lands referred to and those held by the later Philipsons, viz. lands of the chantry of St Mary, Frerfeld, Calgarth, the fishing on Windermere, a tenement called Winster, water corn-mills and a tenement in Strickland Kettle. Moreover, marriage to a co-heiress of valuable lands in Hampsfield, Broughton and Heysham is what one might well expect of a

progenitor of a family which later intermarried with the Dockwra, Carus and Leyburn families. One important difference is that several of these references are simply leases, while in later generations as the family rose in importance, some of the properties were purchased. In view of the paucity of data available, speculation is idle; the following reconstruction of the putative descent is one of the possibilities, being based on nothing save sheer conjecture:

John Philipson born in 1332 at the latest and no doubt earlier. In 1352 and 1354 leased Frerefeld, Windermere; may have survived till about 1380. He may have had issue two sons, viz.:

- (i) Robert Philipson, born *c.* 1352, may have died *c.* 1415: in 1390 held the pannage of Ayndholm and a water corn-mill, and in 1411 occurs as owning a tenement in Strickland Kettle. He had perhaps a son:

John Philipson, born *c.* 1372, died perhaps *c.* 1435, married *c.* 1395 a Cartmel heiress (probably a sister of Joan wife of John Travers of Cartmel) who died before 1431. Issue perhaps:

John Philipson, born *c.* 1400. May have rented the fishery of Windermere in 1441, died perhaps *c.* 1460. Issue perhaps:

Robert Philipson born *c.* 1430, married . . . Dockwray.

- (ii) John Philipson, born *c.* 1354. Presumably occurs in 1390-4 as leasing Calgarth, a water corn-mill, an intack in Bowness Park and 2 acres in Troutbeck, and a tenement called Winstler.

The Philipsons of Calgarth and Crook claimed a Northumbrian origin, and Machell gives the family tradition in the following words<sup>3</sup>:

"The family of the Philipsons are descended of an ancient family of the Thirwalls of Thirlewall Castle by the Picts Wall on the edge of Northumberland which adjoins Cumberland, and are said to have come to Westmorland and assumed this surname on (the following) occasion. There (was) a league between England and Scotland, and some Scottish officers (who came) to search (for) amunition in Thirlwall would needs rudely press into a room that was locked up, whereupon a younger son of

<sup>3</sup> *Antiquary on Horseback* 122.

the family killed one of the officers, (this) being a violation of the league . . . , he was forced to flee and came to a place here in Nether Staveley called Hollin How then in the possession of a certain tanner who wanting stock to trade withal and the young gentleman, having money enough (for his father had given him his portion), furnished the tanner on the condition that he might go halves, by which he increased his money considerably and at length got this house which was their first seat. How they came to Calgarth and Thwatterden Hall does not appear, but Christopher Philipson, Receiver to King Edward VI in these Northern parts (who died August 21st 1566), was the first of that name I find at Calgarth . . ."

It is interesting that the above account combines an ancient knightly origin with that of flourishing through trade. Robert Philipson heads the visitation pedigree printed on p. 104 in Joseph Foster's *Pedigrees Recorded at the Heralds' Visitations of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland . . . in 1615 . . . and 1666*. As we have seen, he may have been born as early as 1430, the latest possible date would be 1449. The pedigree states that

1. ROBERT PHILIPSON and . . . Dockwray his wife had a son

2. ROWLAND PHILIPSON, born presumably between 1452 and 1471, who married Katherine daughter of Richard Carus of Asthwait<sup>4</sup> in Staveley. He is no doubt identical with the "Ravland" Philipson who, on 25 August 1508 witnessed an agreement between Thomas Hesketh and Thomas Wesshyngton of Halhead.<sup>5</sup> Rowland Philipson is said to have died in 1517, having had issue Edmund, who died young, and Robert his heir.

3. ROBERT PHILIPSON was born, we may suppose, c. 1493, and married c. 1518, Janet Layburne of Cunswick. He is probably the Robert Philipson of Crook, yeoman,

<sup>4</sup> The Rev. E. W. J. McConnel in his *Tales of Old Staveley* (1943) says: "the name Asthwaite is now forgotten", and adds that the New Hall property more or less comprises it. In 1363 Richard Carus had a holding in Asthwaite. In C.2 James I, B.17/48, it is stated that Richard Carus on 7 April 1571 sold a messuage in Asthwaite to Robert Bindloss of Helsington. See also RK i 334 f.

<sup>5</sup> CW2 xv 94. "Ravland" is surely an error in transcribing or a printer's error for Rowland.

who was involved in legal proceedings against Sir Roger Bellingham of Burneside concerning eight acres of land and four acres of meadow in Crook. It is true that he describes himself as yeoman, but he based his case chiefly on the fact that Sir Roger was a man of "great might, power, alliance and friendship" in Westmorland, whereas he, "your poor orator", was a poor man and not able to maintain his title against Sir Roger. The date of these legal proceedings is between 1518 and 1521 or 1522. (P.R.O., Court of Requests 2/2/67 and 2/2/5.)

Robert may be the Robert Phelepson, a juror on 23 October 1516, at the *inquisitions post mortem* at Kendal of Thomas Wasshyngton (RK i 289) and Thomas Roos (RK ii 257). A Robert Philipson was a juror at Kendal on 20 June 1524 at the *inq. p.m.* of Edward Gybson (*Ibid.* ii 332), and may be identical with the man of these names, mentioned in a bond granted to him and others by Alan Nycholson of Staveley and John Nycholson of "Cruke" on 28 July 1528 (CW2 xiv 79). Robert Phylipson gent. occurs in the 1539 list of "The naymes of all the gentlemen within the schyer of Westmerland" (RK i 83), and since there is no "p" (probably for papist) after his name, he evidently conformed. He died in 1539/40. His widow survived until 22 December 1579. These dates were written on the hall window of Calgarth Hall (see *Antiquary on Horseback* 121, also Whellan 879). The fact that in an old index to the wills of the Archdeaconry of Richmond the will of Robert Phelipson de Staveley, 1539 occurs, confirms the date of death of Robert Philipson; unfortunately the will is not extant.

They had a son:

4. CHRISTOPHER PHILIPSON, born *c.* 1520, and possibly other children not recorded in the Visitation pedigree. He married *c.* 1540 Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Briggs of Helsing Hall. He was receiver for the Barony of Kendal lands temp. Edward VI (Machell, *op. cit.*, 122, and Miss M. L. Armitt in Rydall 155), and in 1546 he

is described as "receiver of the Kinges majestie rentes of Wynondermer" (CW2 lxii 165). In 1549 he is mentioned (*Cal. Pat.*, Edward VI ii 188) as occupying the burgage in "le Hyegate" in the town of Kendal.

In 1552 he was one of fifteen arbitrators who fixed the boundary of the forest of Troutbeck when it was divided between Troutbeck and Ambleside, (Miss Armit, *op. cit.*). He is not the Crystofer Philipson who paid 1d. rent for tithe corn belonging to Kendal parsonage for Bankes<sup>6</sup> in 1556 (RK i 90). The tithe corn rental for Crook for the same year shows that Christopher Philipson paid 2s. 5½d. and 4½d. Only two other payments are larger than the first amount. In 1556, Christopher, described as gentleman, was appointed with Walter Strickland, John Myddelton and John Preston esquires, a member of the Westmorland commission to enquire concerning the lands of the attainted Marquess of Northampton (*Cal. Pat.*, 1555-1557, 163).

At the court of Henry, earl of Cumberland, farmer at Windermere of the Queen, held on 6 June 1560 Christopher, described as gent., occurs among the tenants "subtus Milnebeck" and was amerced 4d. for green hew (RK ii 77, 79).

In 1565 he bought the Calgarth estate, which he had formerly rented from William, Lord Northampton. The grant is recorded in *Cal. Pat.*, Elizabeth I, iii 283. It is dated 23 June 1565, and is a grant in fee simple to Christopher and his son Rowland of the capital messuage and enclosed land called Calgarthe Park in the Barony of Kendal, once of Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, and afterwards of William, marquess of Northampton, who "late" leased it to Christopher for a term of years unexpired, at a rent of 5s., the annual value being £5. From the grant bells, lead and advowsons were reserved, and the estate was to be held of

<sup>6</sup> This house on the Banks at Kendal was, however, purchased by Christopher Philipson of Calgarth from the Philipsons of Ashes 15 May 1610.

the manor of East Greenwich in socage, issues from Michaelmas last. The price was £150, paid by Christopher at the Exchequer to Thomas Gardyner, a teller there.

Christopher did not long survive his purchase: he died in the following year.

His will, wherein he describes himself as of Crook, is dated 20 May 1566, inventory 23 October 1566. It is printed in James Raine's *Wills and Inventories from the . . . Archdeaconry of Richmond*, Surtees Society xxvi (1853) 188-189.

Christopher Philipson and Elizabeth (Briggs) his wife had issue:

1. Robert Philipson, born perhaps *c.* 1541. The Visitation pedigree says he was a bencher of the Middle Temple, but the admission register for this period is missing. It is, however, clear from other Middle Temple records that there was a Philipson, christian name unknown, there at this time. Presumably he died before 1566, as he is not mentioned in his father's will.
  2. Nicholas Philipson, said in the Visitation pedigree to have died *s.p.* Not mentioned in his father's will.
  3. Francis Philipson, not mentioned in his father's will.
  4. Rowland Philipson, of whom next.
  5. Myles Philipson, of whom presently.
1. Anne married (i) Christopher Carus of Staveley, (ii) John Richardson of Rampside Hall.
  2. Janet. Bur. at Kirkby Lonsdale, July 1572. Married at Kendal, 11 June 1561, Thomas Ward of Rigmaden, Mansergh, and had issue. Her father in his will left 40s. a year to the sons of Thomas Ward for three years "if he will kepe any of them at unyversettie or ells at the ins of court." Thomas Ward died 27 June 1592, according to his *inq. p.m.* of 22 September 1612 (RK ii 389).

5. ROWLAND PHILIPSON, who succeeded to Calgarth, was born probably about 1543. He was of Hollinshall on 5 August 1565, when he bought the advowson and rectory of Windermere, a moiety of which he sold 16 November 1566 (CW2 ix 41). The purchase was only



nine months or so before his father's death, and in view of a passage in his father's will — "I give unto Rolland Phillipson unto his heires male of his bodie lawfullie begotten all the lands I purchased of Mr Hesketh<sup>7</sup> and all others the tenements of Huthomes<sup>8</sup> or that was Barwiks that he dwelleth now on" — it would appear that Hollin-hall was purchased from one of the owners referred to above and was a comparatively recent purchase. There are references to Rowland Philipson in RK i 92, 216, 332, and ii 408.

On 18 May 1581 he and his brother Miles were granted arms by Clarenceux, King of Arms (CW2 lix 113).

He died 8 September 1582. His *inq. p.m.* was taken at Kendal on 4 January following. A full abstract is printed in RK ii 85-87. His wife, whom he married c. 1566, was Catherine, daughter and sole heiress of Nicholas Carus of Kendal, and they had the following children:

1. Christopher Philipson of Calgarth, born 24 August 1567 (father's *inq. p.m.*, in RK ii 85 f.). Under his father's will he inherited Calgarth and lands in Windermere, Winster, Underbarrow, Strickland Kettle and Bradley field. On 1 May 1585 as Christopher Philipson, late of New Inn, gent., he was admitted to the Middle Temple.

In 1579, or 1580, he or his guardian for him bought a tenement of five cattels in Troutbeck from Margaret daughter of Baldwin and Jenet Borwick and wife of Henry — (the surname is illegible). This property had been conveyed to her by Anthony Borwick, her brother, and he later sold it to Edward Birkhead. This led to a suit in Chancery in 1589, instituted by Christopher Philipson (C.2 Eliz. P. 6/10).

On 29 March 1588 Thomas (later Sir Thomas) Strickland of Sizergh granted to Christopher Philipson and Elizabeth his wife an annuity of £50 for their lives, issuing out of his manors of Natland and Sedgwick and four tenements in Hincaster.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> No doubt these included Brundrigg in Strickland Kettle. See RK i 289.

<sup>8</sup> Perhaps sold by the executors of Sir Francis Hutham, *inq. p.m.* 1547. RK i 330-331.

<sup>9</sup> RK i 162 prints the *inq. p.m.* of Sir Thomas Strickland and says the annuity was granted 29 March 1591, but this is a mistake, either in the *inq. p.m.* or in RK's version of it.

This grant was varied on 9 December 1618, when Sir Thomas's son, Robert Strickland of Sizergh, agreed to pay them a lump sum of £240 on 20 January following. One of the founders of Windermere Grammar School, 20 January 1613 (CW2 ix 45). Died 7 September 1634 (*inq. p.m.* 25 November 1634. RK i 338-339). Will dated 4 August 1634, proved in the Archdeaconry of Richmond 17 January 1634-5 (Appendix IV). Buried in Windermere Church. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill of Burton Constable, Yorks. Her will, dated 9 September 1634, proved in the Archdeaconry of Richmond 22 November 1634 (Appendix V). Buried in Windermere Church.

2. Robert Philipson, of whom next.
3. Rowland Philipson, who no doubt matriculated at The Queen's College, Oxford, 15 October 1590, aged 15. (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*). According to RK i 338 he held at his death a capital message called Hollinghow for 12d. rent and a parcel of land and wood called Outwood. The date against this entry is 1630, but no authority is quoted, and I am inclined to think that Rowland is a misprint for Robert. Rowland was perhaps resident in London and was dead before 18 September 1617 (daughter's marr. lic.).

According to the pedigree printed by Joseph Foster in his *Visitation of Cumberland and Westmorland*, Elizabeth his wife was daughter of — Mohun and they had one daughter:

Elizabeth mar. (lic. Bishop of London 18 September 1617.

J. L. Chester, *London Marriage Licences*, 487) Hugh Fisher of St Peter le Poor, London, merchant taylor.

6. ROBERT PHILIPSON, born *c.* 1568. Received under his father's will Hollinghall with adjoining premises and a parcel of wood called the Outwood, rendering to his elder brother Christopher 20s. a year. As of Windermere he was admitted to Gray's Inn on 10 May 1587. Called of Hollinghowe in 1618 (RK i 104, 411) and of Melsonby, Yorkshire, in the Visitation pedigree.

Died 14 October 1631, aged 63, in the lifetime of his elder brother, buried Windermere (m.i. printed by Bellasis, *Westmorland Church Notes*, ii 305-306).

Married before 1599, Anne, daughter of Geoffrey Gourley, citizen and merchant taylor of London, of St Gregory's, Paul's Churchyard,<sup>10</sup> by Isabel, his first wife.

<sup>10</sup> Gourlay's will, dated 21 August 1601, is in P.C.C. (58 Woodhall).

## Issue:

1. Christopher Philipson, born *c.* 1599. Matric. The Queen's College, Oxford, 27 October 1615, aged 16 (Foster). Admitted at Gray's Inn as son and heir of Robert 23 November 1618. Bought the manor of Melsonby, Yorks., 1623 (*V.C.H. North Riding of Yorkshire* i 106). Author of the Latin lines in Windermere Church, commemorating the failure of the Gunpowder Plot, 1629. (See Bellasis, *Westmorland Church Notes*, ii 305 and CW1 iv 46-47, where Chancellor Ferguson writes of him as a cultured man, who gave books to the library in Cartmel Priory Church.) CW2 lv 243, 245, by David Ramage (reprinted with additions by G. Bailes & Sons for the University Library, Durham, in 1959) gives the titles of some of Christopher's books.

Christopher's will (Appendix VI) testifies to his love of books, and it will be seen that he bequeathed many of his books to his friend Thomas Preston of Holker, the founder of the Cartmel library. Found heir to his uncle, Christopher Philipson, at the latter's *inq. p.m.* on 25 November 1634, when he was said to be 30 (RK i 339). An original trustee of Borwick's Charity, founded by Francis Borwick of Bought in Applethwaite, Windermere, on 20 December 1638 (CW2 ix 48-49).

One of the King's commissioners in Westmorland for the levying of the two subsidies granted for the further relief of H.M.'s army and the Northern parts of the Kingdom. On 21 April 1641, John Lowther, Richard Sandford, Allan Bellingham and Richard Crackanthorpe, at a meeting at Appleby, certified that Philipson was taxed and charged for his lands in Westmorland, where he was resident, and therefore ought to be freed "from other vexations and impositions in other places" according to the Act.

A similar certificate was given at Kendal under the hands of Gawen Braithwaite and George Gilpin, 20 November 1641. This stated that he was "altogether resident with his family" at Calgarth, and that he held lands in Applethwaite worth £3. 21s. (*sic*). (E.115 293/137/306, 298/30/541.)

Served as a major in a foot regiment in the Royalist army, but declared that he "never marched out of his own country", but had submitted at the first settlement of the militia and had taken the National Covenant in 1644. After 1646 he was found to be secretly aiding the Royal cause, and on 7 September 1646 he was fined £160. 10s. On 18 October 1648 he was accused of being in the rendezvous at Tarnybanks, and on



PLATE I.—Hollinghall, Staveley, taken *c.* 1938 by a *Westmorland Gazette* photographer and reproduced from a photograph kindly provided by the owners of Hollinghall, Mr and Mrs R. H. Sharp. Hollinghall, probably one of the earliest of the properties owned by the Philipsons, was sold by them in 1725.

27 June 1649 his fine was set at £200. The fine was paid and the estate discharged (*Cal. Compounding* ii 1424-5).

Trustee of the marriage settlement of his sister, Katherine Gilpin, and in 1651 petitioned with her for the restoration of the £40 a year settled upon her by her husband (*Ibid.* iv 2882).

Will dated 9 March 1651, proved P.C.C. (304 Aylett) 11 July 1655 (see Appendix VI).

Married

- (i) at St Martin's, Coney Street, York, by licence on 12 June 1624, Mary, daughter of Thomas Percehay of Ryton, Yorks., by Mary,<sup>11</sup> daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart., of Burton Constable, Yorks.
  - (ii) before 1636, Anne, daughter of Richard Burghe of Easby, Yorks., and sister and co-heiress of Lancelot Burghe of East Hawkwel, Yorks. (*V.C.H. North Riding of Yorkshire* i 247). In 1637, Christopher and Anne Philipson conveyed their part of Hawkwel Manor to Lionel Robinson, who married Anne's sister Elizabeth (*Ibid.*).<sup>12</sup> Anne's will is dated 12 January 1655/6 (see CW2 lix 114).
2. Robert Philipson, died s.p. (Vis. Ped.).
  3. Rowland Philipson, died s.p. (Vis. Ped.).
  4. Carus Philipson, admitted to Gray's Inn 11 March 1630/1, as second son of Robert Philipson of Hollinghall, Westmorland, esq. Not mentioned in his brother Christopher's will. No will in P.C.C., in Archdeaconry of Richmond, or at York.
  5. John Philipson, of whom next.
  1. Anne, married her kinsman Henry Ward<sup>13</sup> of Rigmaiden, co. Westmorland. The articles of marriage are dated 14 August 1619 and her marriage portion was £330.
  2. Mary, married William Shaw of Cartmel Fell (Vis. Ped.). In 1619 he was a witness to the above-mentioned marriage articles of his sister-in-law, Anne. He is no doubt identical

<sup>11</sup> Her sister Elizabeth married Christopher Philipson senior, see ante and J. W. Clay's *Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire* with additions (1907) ii 434, iii 436.

<sup>12</sup> Lionel and Elizabeth Robinson had two daughters, Clara and Jane. The former marr. (1) Francis Topham and (2) Sir Christopher Philipson, for whom see Philipson of Crook, while Jane married Sir Robert Peyton and was mother of Mary who married John Philipson of Calgarth, see post.

<sup>13</sup> I shall be discussing the history of the Ward family in a future volume of *Transactions*.

with William Shaw of Melsonbie, co. York, gent., aged 27, who on 10 October 1622 was a deponent in a case concerning Myerside Hall, Cartmel, and the Knipes (E.134, 20 Mich. Jas. I, no. 3, Lancs.). He is probably the William Shaw of Burningham in Yorkshire, gent., who was buried at Cartmel 23 April 1640.

Presumably Philipson Shaw of Calgarth, buried at Windermere 22 June 1662, was their son.

3. Katherine, married George Gilpin of Kentmere Hall, for whom see William Jackson, *Memoirs of the Gilpin family of Scaleby Castle* (CW Extra Series, no. 11, 1879). Jackson says that George was a captain in the Royal army, and to avoid prosecution fled beyond the seas, where he died s.p. on 28 October 1651. Mrs Gilpin petitioned with her brother Christopher, her trustee, for the £40 a year issuing out of Kentmere Hall, settled on her by her late husband. The jointure was allowed on 22 July 1652 (*Cal. Compounding* iv 2882). Mrs Gilpin had a right to one-third part of the capital messuage of Kentmere Hall, and of two stables, four cow houses, one barn, two lofts, one house called Intack house, one house called the Highbank house, and one house called Low Intack house. She was, however, greatly vexed and troubled by the Nicholsons of Hawkshead Hall who had come into possession of the other two-thirds. In the year 1655 especially, there were a series of unpleasant incidents (see Kendal Indictment Book, Michaelmas Sessions, 5 October 1655, and C.22 505/43). As Catherine Gilpin, of Kentmere Hall, widow, she made a nuncupative will on 4 April 1672 (Proved Archdeaconry of Richmond 6 April 1672) leaving everything to Jane Hodgson her maid. The date of her death is approximately confirmed by the deposition of Dorothy Shepherd of Lazonby, Cumberland, widow of Christopher Shepherd, who formerly had been farmer to Mrs Gilpin 'about 17 years before the said Mrs Gilpin dyed' (C.22 505/43).

7. JOHN PHILIPSON of Calgarth and Hollinhall, born c. 1608. Fought for the king in the Civil War. On 9 September 1649 mortgaged Briary Close, of the yearly rent of 6d., a water corn-mill and kiln in Crooke called Sever Mill, of the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., to the chapel wardens of Crook for £40, the annual interest to be paid being £3. 4s. od. (RK i 353). In 1650 he compounded for his fine for delinquency at a third — £134. Lands in

Hollinghall were sequestrated and sold by the Treason Trustees to Thomas Latimer of London. The estate was discharged from sequestration on 23 March 1654 (*Cal. Compounding* iv 2678-2679).

On 9 September 1657 he settled his estates in Westmorland and Yorkshire on trustees — Richard Crackanthorpe esq. of Newbiggin Hall (his wife's brother), Robert Rawlinson of Cark-in-Cartmel esq., John Archer esq. of Kendal, and William Birkett of Troutbeck Park gent. The estates comprised the manor of Melsonby, Yorks., and the capital messuage called Melsonby Hall, and all messuages, lands and tenements in Yorkshire, Hollinghall in Westmorland, a water corn-mill and a kiln in Staveley, and all messuages, lands and tenements at Hollinghall, the Knott or within Staveley and Crook. These properties he settled on himself for life, and on his death the Westmorland estates were settled on his wife Dorothy by way of jointure, in lieu of her dower. On the deaths of John and Dorothy the estates were settled on John's right heirs.

With regard to Melsonby, this on John's death was to be settled on his younger sons and daughters until his eldest son and heir apparent Robert or his heirs should pay to the trustees for the use of John's younger sons and daughters, £1500 to be divided between them as John should appoint in his will. A copy of this settlement was examined by Daniel Fleming and John Banckes on 31 January 1675/6.

John Philipson was buried at Windermere "in templo" 26 January 1664/5; will dated 19 January 1664/5, proved Archdeaconry of Richmond 7 April 1665 (CW2 lix 109-110).

He married, c. 1639, Dorothy, daughter of Christopher Crackanthorpe of Newbiggin Hall, Westmorland. In her widowhood she lived first at Hollinghall, and in the Hearth Tax returns of 1669 she is stated to have six hearths in Nether Staveley (RK i 340). Letters of hers

to Sir Daniel Fleming are among the Rydal MSS. and are printed in Appendix X. She is, of course, the Mrs Philipson who paid a free rent of 1s. 6d. for Hollinghall and 1s. 8d. for an improvement in 1676 (RK i 341).

On 6 December 1681, then of Calgarth, she joined with her grandson, John Philipson, in leasing to James Atkinson of Ambleside, yeoman, closes called Great Broadfield, Monckbarrow, Old Ridding, High Craines, Low Craines, Helands, Breary Close, Parkhill Wood, Monmyre (?), Farwood, Utter Pully and the Horse Close, then in possession of Simond Mount, and also all the houses and buildings and all lands and tenements belonging to the demesne lands of Calgarth (except the houses and lands demised to Atkinson by indenture of the same day by John Mounsey of Penrith, gent.) and the fishery in Windermere Water, from 2 February next for five years, at the rent of £41, Mrs Philipson to have the benefit of that part of the house and garden then in her possession.

In 1688 she was 75 (C.22 151/22) and she lived for another seven years, latterly with her son at his vicarage at Almondbury in Yorkshire. There she died and her son registered her burial thus: "1695 August. Dorothea Philipson vidua Johannis Philipson Armigeri de Calgarth in Comitatu Westmorland, quae fuit filia Christopheri Crackenthorpe de Newbiggin, Armigeri in Comitatu praedicto, sepult 20" (Canon C. A. Hulbert, *Annals of Almondbury* (1882), Supplemental volume, 172).

John Philipson and Dorothy (Crackanthorpe) had issue:

1. Robert Philipson, of whom next.
2. Christopher Philipson, born c. 1643. For his career see CW2 lix 110. Died s.p.
3. John Philipson, born c. 1644. See CW2 lix 110. Died s.p.
4. Rowland Philipson, bur. at Newbiggin 29 August 1651.
5. Carus Philipson, born 1648 (C.22 151/22), was placed at the University of Glasgow, September 1666, remaining there for



four years and ten months (C.9 103/45). He matriculated as "Anglus" 15 March 1667/8, M.A. 13 July 1669.<sup>14</sup> Under his father's will he had an annuity of £12, but had difficulty obtaining it from his eldest brother, "being several times forced at his owne charge to send messengers out of Scotland to receive it" (C.9 103/45). Ordained deacon by John bishop of Chester 6 August 1671 and priest by the same Bishop 14 June 1674 (Hulbert, *op. cit.*, 95). Curate of Whalley, Lancs., in 1674<sup>15</sup> (*V.C.H. Lancs.* vii 557). Vicar of Almondbury, Yorks., 23 March 1682/3;<sup>16</sup> bur. at Almondbury 3 January 1705/6 (Hulbert, *op. cit.*, 99). Will dated 22 August 1703, proved at York by Dorothy his widow 27 April 1706; inventory 28 January 1705/6.

Shortly after his arrival at Almondbury he married there, 27 December 1683, Dorothy daughter of Joseph Haigh of Netherton.<sup>17</sup> In her widowhood she continued to live in the vicarage and kept the church plate and linen in order (Hulbert, *Churchwardens' Accounts*, 95).

She died 24 May 1740 (Hulbert 99). Will dated 21 November 1726, proved at York 4 October 1740 by her daughter, Mary Philipson.

Issue:

- (i) John Philipson, born about midnight on 7/8 January 1694/5, privately bap., at once owing to danger of death, and received into the church at Almondbury 29 January. Apprenticed to William Radcliff of Millsbridge, York, gent., in 1713, the premium being £60 ("Apprentices of Great Britain 1710-1762", *Society*

<sup>14</sup> He was placed in the second of the three *ordines* in which graduates were then classed in respect of proficiency. On the day that he matriculated, Robert Philipson, Anglus, also matriculated. Though it might possibly be his elder brother it does not seem likely. I owe this information to the kindness of Professor C. J. Fordyce, M.A., Clerk of Senate in the University of Glasgow.

<sup>15</sup> His successor was appointed in 1683.

<sup>16</sup> Hulbert, *op. cit.* 95. He was presented to the living by the Governors of Clitheroe School and inducted on 26 March following.

The parish register of Almondbury contains the following inscription, much defaced: "Registrum Almondburiense in quo recordantur propria eorum nomina qui in parochia Almondburiensi vel baptizati vel sacro matrimones conjuncti vel sepulti fuerunt a vigesimo quinto die Martii Anno Domini 1683 stylo novo quo die ego Carus Philipson, artium magister et natu quintus filius Johanni Philipson de Calgarth Comitatu de Westmoreland, Vicarius animarum curam Commissam mihi suscepi" (*Ibid* 95).

<sup>17</sup> Haigh was a noted cloth merchant, commonly called Chapman Haigh, who, at his burial on 8 August 1703, is described in the register as "Insutor honestus et divitiis abundans" or an honest stitcher and full of wealth (Hulbert 59).

of *Genealogists* xxv). Living 21 November 1726.  
Married (?).

Issue :

- (a) Carus Philipson, living 21 November 1726.
  - (ii) Joseph Philipson, bur. Almondbury 3 June 1690.
  - (iii) Anne, bap. Almondbury 6 October 1684, bur. Almondbury 18 March 1703, the register entry (Hulbert 95) reading: "Anna f. Cari Philipson hujus Ecclesiae Vicarii, virgo pia, modesta, virtutibus, artibus, ingenius et gratiis decorata, hanc vitam discessit die Martis — inter horas 8 & 9 matutinas."
  - (iv) Mary, bap. Almondbury 24 June 1689. Will dated 16 May 1753, proved at York 22 May 1761. She bequeathed money for plate for Almondbury church. Hulbert (*op. cit.* 34) states that two silver flagons and larger plate are inscribed "Mary Philipson spinster, daughter of the Revd. Carus Philipson once vicar of Almondbury humbly presents the church of Almondbury with this piece of plate."
  - (v) Dorothy, bap. Almondbury 3 March 1691/2. Living 1703; not mentioned in will of her mother, 1726.
6. William Philipson, born 1654 according to his mother's deposition (C.22 151/22). His father's will provided for his being apprenticed, and it is clear from his brother Robert's statement of accounts with him, dated 5 May 1673 (Rydal MSS), that he had been apprenticed before July 1669. According to his mother's above-mentioned deposition he left the country about 1675 or 1676. Since other deponents state that before William went overseas he received from his brother Robert a horse of the value of £3 or £4 together with the sum of £16, which is approximately the amount due to him in the above-mentioned statement of account, it is likely that he left in or shortly after May 1673. His mother, in her deposition in 1688, says that for several years last past he had not been heard of. In the suit of the same date (C.9 103/45) his brother and sisters describe him as "dead beyond the seas". Possibly he, too, went to seek his fortune in Maryland in view of his relationship to the Lord Proprietor.
7. Myles Philipson, bap. at Windermere 18 October 1657. For his career see CW2 lix 111. Died at Hollinghall, s.p., and was buried at Windermere 13 June 1677.
1. Mary, married, lic. dated 3 April 1673, George Whinfield of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, by whom she had issue.

She died 18 November 1684 (CW2 lx 194). For a letter written by Whinfield see Appendix XI.

2. Anne, born 24 March 1653 (Windermere reg. and C.9 103/45). Godmother to her niece Elizabeth Whinfield in 1684 when she was unmarried. Before August 1685 she married Robert Jervas, who, it is apparent from C.22 151/22, was not a native of Westmorland or the immediate neighbourhood, for no one had ever met him. Charles Wilson, writing from Lincolns Inn 8 May 1686 to Mrs Dorothy Philipson, states "Your son Jarvis and daughter give their duty to you. She is brought to bed of a fine boy who is named John."
3. Margaret, twin sister of Dorothy (C.22 151/22), born 2 February 1655 (C.9 103/45), living unmarried in 1688.
4. Dorothy, twin sister of Margaret. From the deposition of John Birkett of Windermere (C.22 151/22), it is clear that at one period she was boarded out at the house of Mr Randall Bateman, late of Tranthwaite in Underbarrow, Westmorland, at a charge of 40s. a year. Buried at Windermere 9 September 1666.
5. Barbara, born 10 October 1659 (C.9 103/45), bap. at Windermere 19 October. Living unmarried in 1688.

8. ROBERT PHILIPSON, born at High House, Hugill, on 20 August 1640 (see CW2 lix 106), bap. at Windermere 25 August.

On 22 April 1665 he signed articles of agreement with William Pennington esq. of Seaton, Cumberland, that he would "by God's permission", at or before 21 May next, marry Pennington's second daughter, Barbara, "if she shall thereunto consent". Barbara's marriage portion was £500, and on his part Robert agreed to settle his mansion house at Melsonby, his mansion house at Calgarth, Hollinghall, the tenement at Knott and mill with a close called the Bryery Close in Crook (this last-named property belonged to him in reversion), the manor of Winster, a tenement in Brenderidge and Bradley Field, a mill at Ulthwaite,<sup>17a</sup> a tenement at Gatewellhow near

<sup>17a</sup> Christopher Gilpin and Nathaniel Nicholson sold the mill and kiln called Ulthwaite mill and kiln to John Philipson of Calgarth co. Westmorland who was in possession "1657 & in the year 1658 the said John Philipson sold the same to one George Cookson". Deposition of Christopher Birkett of Troutbeck aged 56; Alice Jackson of Grassgarth widow, aged 60, deposes "Mr John Philipson of Calgarth about 33 years ago entered

Calgarth, and Calgarth mill. These properties were to be settled on Robert for life and then to go to his heir by Barbara, who was to enjoy a half of the demesne of Calgarth and mansion house, with a half of barns, stables, etc., belonging, for her life. The witnesses to these articles were Myles Pennington, Richard Hutton, William Tubman and James Braythwaite. The Philipson prayer-book (CW2 lix 106) shows that the marriage took place on 16 May 1665. Afterwards a somewhat disgruntled Robert, apparently dissatisfied with the size of Barbara's dowry, alleged that the Rev. Richard Hutton, Rector of Bootle, who had married Barbara's aunt, Margaret Dodding, had promised that if he married Barbara, he, Hutton, would give him the same amount of money, viz. £60, as he gave to Henry Bouch when he married Barbara's sister, Sarah. This promise was denied by Hutton, though his denial that he was privy to the marriage articles is not borne out by the facts — as will be seen above, he was actually a witness to them. Hutton added that his wife had given Barbara since the wedding "a chest of linnen of great and considerable value".

In his reply, Robert Philipson insisted that Mr Hutton had held out to him the promise of extra money five or six months before the signing of the marriage articles, and this "was so far an inducement to him that if the said promise had not been made, this defendant would have demanded and expected of the said Mr Pennington a greater portion with his wife than the sum of £500". As for poor Mrs Hutton's wedding present of linen, Philipson rather ungraciously declared that it was only worth 30s. These facts are taken from C.10 120/49, Hutton's bill being dated 25 January 1667.

upon the said mill and kiln at Ulthwaite and that shee heard Mr John Philipson paid £200 for the purchase thereof that the said mill and kiln were then leased out to this deponent's father at twenty markes per annum . . ." (C.22 505/43.) Benjamin Harrison and Mary his wife, Jane Philipson, John Stanley and Clara his wife "did all a year and a half ago (c. 1720) sell to Jennet Airey of Ulthwaite, Ulthwaite mill for £33 . . ." (C.11 289/24.)

In April 1666 Robert Philipson agreed to sell Melsonby to Humphrey Wharton of Gray's Inn for £1,605, the conveyance being made by lease and release on 5-6 June following. On 16 August 1667 he entered into a bond to pay his younger brothers and sisters their portions. In 1670 he mortgaged for £21. 4s. od. a water corn-mill and kiln at Milners, Applethwaite, to the trustees for the "Schoole of Windermere", who were then John Philipson of Cawsey, Robert Philipson of Allishow, John Braithwaite of Heathwaite and Thomas Elleray of Mattsons (C.7 586/90). It is curious that C.5 90/94 (see CW2 lx 193) also concerns a mill in Applethwaite, the same sum of money, and almost identical date, though the parties are John Philipson, Robert Philipson, John and Thomas Braithwaite, the younger, while the allegation as to what was done with the property is rather different.

Some of Robert Philipson's letters have survived: four of them are printed in the Appendix, and the one which he wrote on 13 November 1668 to Daniel Fleming, expressing kindly concern for a poor woman, makes a pleasant impression. A fifth letter, dated Calgarth, 29 May 1665, and written to his mother's uncle, Alan Bellingham of Levens, has been preserved (by chance apparently) among the Levens MSS., the reverse side having been used for Levens Moss verdicts. It runs as follows:

Hon<sup>d</sup> Sir,

I heartily thank you for your good prayers and blessing on us and also for yr respect to my request (viz.) a sudden answer and doubt not but (by the Grace of God) I shall perform what I was desired to write to you, what acquittance I have found I will bring over as shortly as my business will allow me. No more at present, my service to yr honoured self and dear aunt and my respects to all my cozens I take leave and doubt not of a good Compliance betwixt ye and yr most affectionate nephew and servant Robert Philipson

Calgarth 29th May (65).

The prayers and blessing had no doubt been sent by

Bellingham to Robert and Barbara on their wedding earlier in the month.

On 19 November 1673 he joined with George Browne the younger of Troutbeck in conveying to George Cumpstone of Ambleside the paper-mill at Troutbeck Bridge, of the annual rent of 3s. 4d., Cumpstone paying Philipson and Browne £2. 17s. 6d. each (Browne MSS. xii). In S.P. Dom., Charles II 3/9 no. 14, Robert and Christopher Philipson are mentioned as Justices of the Peace in the Barony of Kendal, and it is added that Mr Ro. Philipson is "seldom with us"; the date being 24 February 1676.

Mystery surrounds the fate of Robert Philipson. His son, Christopher, declared in 1722 that his father in 1679 "through some discontent . . . wandered away from his house" leaving his wife and children to shift for themselves, "and hath not been heard of or known to be living till about a year or two ago" (C.11 289/22) while C.9 103/45, dated 2 November 1688, tells us that Robert about 12 or 14 years earlier "went beyond the seas, whence he never returned . . . but died there". C.22 151/22 makes it clear that his family had no real knowledge as to whether he was dead, but assumed that he was because they had heard nothing of him for years. It is clear that he did not literally wander away — his departure was clearly purposive as he carefully left important deeds with John Philipson of Rayrigg. Possibly he intended to go to Maryland in order to create new wealth and hoping for advantage from his kinship with the Lord Proprietor. His wife, Barbara, was buried at Windermere on 23 May 1678, so that she did not long survive his departure; quite conceivably she may have died before he left, as the Philipsons are vague as to the exact date he left. His son Christopher went to Maryland in America in 1697, and remained there until about 1715. According to his own story, he arrived in England about 1717 or 1718 and immediately went to

his father's house, "hoping to find his father returned home, but was informed that his mother had been dead many years and that his said brother (John) had been dead also about twelve years and for his father he could hear nothing of him" (C.11 289/22). Clearly Christopher was a determined optimist or a thorough paced liar. The latter seems more likely to have been the case, for in his bill in chancery he has the effrontery to allege that his brother died a bachelor and that the family estates have therefore legally come to him.

In reply, John's daughter, Frances Cradock, declared on 18 July 1722 that Robert Philipson's death was proved many years before at a trial between his son and heir John and Robert's creditors, who had fastened upon his estates. A witness was brought then from overseas, who testified that Robert was dead, and that he saw him buried. Frances said that she could not conceive how Robert could have been heard of "so lately as two years since" as Christopher had suggested, for the court had accepted the evidence that Robert was dead and the estates had then been restored to her father, John.

Robert and Barbara Philipson had issue:

1. John Philipson, of whom next.
2. Christopher Philipson, born 16 June 1667 (CW2 lix 106), bap. at Windermere 2 July. Admitted to Gray's Inn 8 August 1693. In that year and in 1697 he was of St Andrew's, Holborn, gentleman. According to his statement on 21 March 1688 he became a surety for the payment by his brother John of a debt of £30. 17s. to Rowland Cookson of Windermere, yeoman. In C.5 179/12 he complained that John and Cookson had fraudulently combined against him and had had him arrested. The suit is dated 23 October 1697, and, as we have seen, he shortly afterwards went to America.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> His niece Frances Cradock in her answer to his bill of complaint suggests that he had good reasons for leaving England, saying that she had heard that he "did for some time withdraw himself into some obscure part of the world and probably out of England by reason of several ill practices committed by him here" (C.11 289/22). His choice of Maryland may have been influenced by his relationship to Lord Baltimore. In any event before going to Maryland he was employed by some people of note. In July 1694 Dame Eleanor Wandesford gave him power of attorney. "Know all men that I Dame Eleanor Wandesford executor of the last

No further trace of him has been found after 12 July 1722 at which date he was once more in London.

3. Robert Philipson, born 22 December 1669, bap. 4 January 1669/70 (CW2 lix 106); living 1688. Probably the ancestor of the Philipson-Stow family. (See Appendix XII.)
4. Miles Philipson, born 16 January 1670/1, bap. 31 January (CW2 lix 106), bur. Windermere 28 February 1681/2.
5. Rowland Philipson, born 21 July 1673, bap. 31 July (CW2 lix 106). Died and bur. at Windermere 12 January 1673/4.
6. William Philipson, born 31 July 1674, bap. 30 August (CW2 lix 106). Sir Daniel Fleming's account book records, however, his date of birth as being 20 August 1674. Living 1688. Probably marr. Agnes Blomfield.
1. Beatrice, born 17 August, bap. 3 September 1668 (CW2 lix 106). Living 1688.
2. Dorothy, born 24 May 1672, bap. 11 June (CW2 lix 106). Living 1688.
3. Judith, bap. 22 August 1675. Living 1688.

9. JOHN PHILIPSON of Calgarth, born 8 March 1665/6, bap. at Windermere 20 March, Sir Daniel Fleming being a godfather. He came of age in 1687 and was at once overwhelmed by financial troubles, which were to be with him all his short and, presumably, far from happy life. He was only 37 when he died. Most traditions, no matter how odd, have a grain of truth in them, and one cannot help wondering if it was his skulduggery and his mortgages which gave rise to the legend of Kraster Cook (a garbled version of Rowland Cookson?) and the ruin which was to descend on the Philipson family.

Leaving speculation aside, I will recount briefly the sorry tale of John Philipson's troubles.

His uncle and aunts — the Rev. Carus Philipson, Anne Jarvis, Margaret Philipson and Barbara Philipson —

will of Sir Christopher Wandesford Bart. my late husband, hereby ordain & constitute my well beloved friend Christopher Philipson of Grayes Inn in the parish of St. Andrews, Holborn, my lawful attorney to call John Bradley of the coal pits in the co. of Kilkenny to account for all arrears of debts rents & colliery produce due & owing to me & to give acquittance & discharge for the same — day of July in the 6th year of our Sovereign Lord & Lady William & Mary." (Hardy B. McCall: *The Family of Wandesforde of Kirklington & Castle Comer* 298.)



had no doubt waited with some impatience for his coming of age so that they could institute legal proceedings against him to force him to pay them their portions which they alleged that his father, their elder brother, Robert, had failed to pay. Since the portions were charged on the manor of Melsonby their first attack had been on Humphrey Wharton who had bought the manor from Robert. They brought an action in the Exchequer against Wharton, from whom they obtained a gift of £10 and evidence. They then began proceedings against their nephew who in turn filed a bill in Chancery on 23 October 1688<sup>19</sup> against them and Wharton. With money difficulties pressing so heavily upon John Philipson it was understandable that in 1688 his thoughts turned to marriage. It is to be presumed that a wife with a handsome dowry was sought and found in the person of Mary Peyton who was a niece of Lady Philipson, wife of John's cousin Sir Christopher Philipson of Crook. Mary Peyton was the daughter of Sir Robert Peyton, a well-known Member of Parliament, who fell foul of James II and was obliged to take refuge in Holland.<sup>20</sup> John Philipson and Mary Peyton were married at Kendal in 1689 "by Reverend M<sup>r</sup> Bowman since deceased who was then curate of Selside . . . in the presence of M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Phillipson since deceased M<sup>r</sup> Lowis Braithwaite and his

<sup>19</sup> This was not young John's first experience of Chancery, for on 28 January 1687/8 he commenced a suit about a water corn mill at Applethwaite against the parties to whom his father had mortgaged it in 1672 (CW2 lx 193). In September of the same year William Preston, yeoman, of Millers in Applethwaite recited his tale of woe in the same Court (C.7 586/190). Having purchased a mill — no doubt the same one — from the mortgagees, Philipson had regained possession by means, which, if Preston was telling the truth, can only be described as far from honourable. In the following year, too, it was alleged that he had involved his brother Christopher in his debts to Rowland Cookson. Again, if Christopher's story is true, John Philipson's methods can only be described as extremely unpleasant. Indeed, in 1697 Christopher alleged (C.5 179/12) that John had often threatened to do him all the unkindness which lay in his power because he did not always supply John with the money which he demanded.

<sup>20</sup> Robert Peyton was admitted to Lincoln's Inn on 26 November 1655 as 4th son of Henry, of Lincoln's Inn, armiger. (*Lincoln's Inn Admission Register* 272.) He was M.P. for Middlesex 1678, and was expelled 14 December 1680.

wife and John Dixon . . .'<sup>20a</sup> (C.11 289/22). By his will of 2 May 1689<sup>21</sup> Sir Robert Peyton left Mary Philipson £1,200, directing that the legacy was to be paid within twelve months of his death. It would seem that his son and executor, Craven Peyton, did not pay the £1,200 until 2 June 1691 (Hollinghall deeds).

In the meantime, on 23 January 1689/90, by an indenture between himself, William Sherwen (of Gosforth, co. Cumberland, gent., cf. C.11 289/22) of the second part and Jeffery Wybergh<sup>22</sup> of the third part, he conveyed, for 10s., to Sherwen the manor and lordships of Winster, Brindrigg and Bradley Field. This was to obtain a common recovery in the Common Pleas which was effected on 12 February following. Having obtained the recovery, Philipson mortgaged on 1 August 1690 "all that capital messuage called Callgarth and the demesne lands", with the water corn-mill at Ulthwaite, to Robert Bennet, a London merchant, for £1,000. The Bennet mortgage was to be a source of great trouble to John Philipson, bringing him into unending difficulties. John's brother-in-law, Craven Peyton,<sup>23</sup> in after years declared that he did not believe that Bennet ever existed, but at least he figured in legal proceedings against John.

<sup>20a</sup> Of Miller ground, Windermere (C.11 289/24).

<sup>21</sup> Proved P.C.C. (69 Ent.) on 4 May 1689. He mentions his son Craven Peyton and leaves legacies to the following (who were his daughters, though he does not so describe them) — Clara, wife of Spencer Garret of London, £1,200; Mary, wife of John Philipson, £1,200; Katherine, wife of Jodocus Crull of London, doctor of physic, £500; Jane, wife of John Halsall Esq., £500. For Jodocus Crull see *DNB* v 262, though no mention of his marriage is to be found therein. For Sir Robert's daughter Jane Halsall, see post. Index Library lxvi 34, London Marriage Licences, gives 18 July 1676 as the date on which a marriage licence was granted to John Halsall and Jane Peyton. Jane apparently ended her days at Workington with her niece Clara, whose husband was rector of that place. As "Mistress Jane Halsall" she was buried at Workington 5 December 1736.

<sup>22</sup> Attorney and entering clerk in the King's Bench Court and of Barnard's Inn, London (CW<sub>2</sub> xxv 162); confirmed by C.11 289/22.

<sup>23</sup> Craven Peyton, son and heir of Sir Robert was admitted to Lincoln's Inn on 3 July 1680 (Lincoln's Inn Admission Register 320). He matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, on 13 May 1681, aged 17 (Foster: Alum. Ox. 15 iii 1154). Master of the Mint. He was M.P. for Boroughbridge 1705-13. He died 25 Dec. 1738, aged 75. Will, as of Nutfield, Surrey, dated 30 March 1738, proved P.C.C. (61 Henchman) 8 March 1738/9, mentions his sons Craven Peyton "who will be 21" on 26 March 1742, and Henry Peyton.

On 16 April 1694 Bennet declared that in the mortgage of 1690 his name had been used as a trustee for Michael Wicks of London, gent.

From later legal proceedings between Bennet and John Philipson it seems that the former did not pay over the whole of the £1,000 mortgage money, £600 being withheld until John Philipson could persuade his uncle the Rev. Carus Philipson and his aunts, Anne, Barbara and Margaret, to assign to Bennet the judgment for £600 obtained by them against John in Trinity and Michaelmas terms 1688. According to Bennet, Philipson neglected to obtain an assignment of the judgment and Bennet suspected that there was much more owing to the uncle and aunts than £600. Moreover, Bennet believed that before the sealing of the mortgage Philipson had entered into a recognizance in a large sum of money in the Court of Chancery in the cause in which he was plaintiff and his uncle and aunts defendants, and that a large sum of money was decreed due to them. Philipson had since paid back neither the £400, nor any interest. In reply, John Philipson stated that at the time of the mortgage he had no occasion for the £600. He had paid and secured to his uncle and aunts all the money due from him to them for portions or otherwise, and he had also paid several sums for interest to Bennet. But not having his accounts and papers by him — they being in Westmorland and he “being confined a close prisoner in the prison of the Fleete” — he could not set forth the total of what he had paid. He denied that there were any prior incumbrances on his estates before the mortgage and added that Bennet or his agents had been in actual possession of the mortgaged premises for about three years, and had received the rents and profits therefrom. Philipson further declared that it was clear that Bennet meant to charge him interest on the whole £1,000 and that he, or rather his agents, who had all along managed the affair, were “of very oppressive temper” to him,

especially when the mortgaged premises were of far greater value than the mortgage.

Michael Wicks' story of the affair was that he was entrusted with the disposal of £1,000 or £2,000 of Bennet's, and Jeffery Wybergh (since dead), John Philipson's agent, asked him to lend John £1,000 on a mortgage of his estates. The mortgage was thereupon executed by Philipson at the Kings Head Tavern in Holborn in the presence of John Denn esq., Wybergh and Thomas Cooke. Because Philipson, owing to some incumbrance on his estate, could not make a good title he did not receive more than £400 of the £1,000, agreeing that the £600 should remain in the hands of John Sweetapple, goldsmith, to be ready when Philipson wanted it, after he had discharged the incumbrance. Thomas Cooke swore that in his presence Philipson agreed nevertheless to pay interest on £1,000, because £600 was deposited for his use. On the instructions of Wicks he later went to Philipson to ask why he did not clear his estate and take up the £600. Philipson said he was unable to clear the incumbrances but would like to receive the £600. The interest on the mortgage was then two years in arrear. Wicks also stated that the £600 remained idle to Bennet's great loss. Since August 1692, interest had been paid only on £400. Philipson's brother-in-law, Craven Peyton later deposed that Jeffrey Wybergh who transacted the affair, told him of the mortgage and he, Craven, on Philipson's behalf, paid £50 for interest to Wybergh. About 26 June 1702 he met Wicks and one Mr Johnson, his agent, at the Bull Head Tavern in Clare Market. Wicks (or Weeks, as he is sometimes called) admitted that Philipson received £400 only, but he demanded interest for the £600 also, which Craven Peyton thought unreasonable.

I have already (CW2 lx 194) mentioned the affair of the false affidavit which John Philipson made at Kendal before George Wilson on 29 October 1692. He had em-

ployed as his attorney in a suit in Chancery which he had instituted one John Mounsey. The suit was against Christopher Robinson and Isaac Clark, and Mounsey was apparently consulted by Philipson on 2 October, his bill amounting to £6. To recover this sum Mounsey sued Philipson in the Common Pleas and in an affidavit made at Kendal. Philipson declared that in the Trinity Vacation he had been arrested at the suit of John Mounsey upon a writ of privilege in Westmorland, returnable in this, i.e. Michaelmas, term and was forced to give bail. He went on to declare that he never employed Mounsey as his attorney or in any other business, nor was he ever concerned with him in borrowing or lending, nor was he ever indebted to him, neither had he ever had any dealings with him. He was bound, in the sum of 40s., to appear at the next general Quarter Sessions at Kendal to prosecute his traverse. RK iii 202 says that on 6 October his recognizance was escheated, he having neglected to prosecute his traverse for perjury. In 1694 John Philipson got himself involved in more money difficulties. It is clear that a good deal of his time was spent in London,<sup>24</sup> and, as we have seen, he was at one period imprisoned in the Fleet. He seems to have lodged with George Beck of the parish of St Anne's, Westminster, to whom he owed, "for Dyett & Lodging", £100. Beck owed a similar sum to his brewer, William Hucks, of St Giles in the Fields, London, and, as Philipson in 1694 needed £70, he proceeded to mortgage, on 7 February 1694/5, two of his farms to Hucks for £170. The farms were Knott Farm and Hollinghall Farm, and included in the mortgage were Hollinghall Mill and a messuage called Gatewell Hough (or How) (this is the place incorrectly given as Galemellhow in CW2 lix 109

<sup>24</sup> Among the uncalendared Rydal MSS. is an "assessment of the Commissioners in the Barony of Kendal taken 23 April 1692" by virtue of the Act of Parliament for raising money by a poll for "carrying on a vigorous war against the French". The Commissioners note that John Philipson Esq was not assessed, "he being Resident at London".

and CW2 lx 193). Since at a later date Hucks alleged that the debt to Beck amounted to £130, one may assume that Philipson needed the balance of £40 to pay other debts (C.10 255/41). In March 1695, according to Hucks, Philipson wanted to make a journey to Westmorland to sell the mortgaged property, and Hucks lent him £10 on this account. From Westmorland, Philipson wrote to Hucks saying that he had sold the property, and asked him to send the title deeds to him, when he would repay the money lent. Hucks was not happy about this, and, on his demurring, Philipson and one of his tenants, Rowland Cookson, went up to London, saw Hucks and persuaded him to hand over the deeds to Cookson, who, with Philipson, entered into a bond as a security with Hucks. This was on 6 March 1694/5.

Philipson then returned to Westmorland but he neither repaid the loan, nor paid interest on it. Hucks' letters asking for money remained unanswered, and in Easter term 1696 he therefore brought a declaration in ejectment in the King's Bench. Philipson wrote begging Hucks not to proceed with the action, promising that he would give up a portion of the premises to anyone named by Hucks and would pay the money. In view of the distance of 200 miles from London and the unwillingness of witnesses to travel so far, Hucks was disposed to compromise. He therefore agreed that he would not try the ejectment at the next Assizes, and (rather unwisely) named Rowland Cookson as the person to whom Philipson should convey the premises. It was not long before Hucks heard that Philipson had distrained the goods and cattle of the tenants to whom Cookson had let the property, and instructed them to pay their rents to him (Philipson). Moreover he had, "by force and violence", entered Cookson's house and removed the title deeds. Hucks thereupon tried the ejectment at Westmorland Assizes and obtained a verdict for Hollinghall and Knott farms and Hollinghall mill. Immediately, Robert

Lacy of St Dunstan in the West, London, went to Hucks and told him that he had obtained two judgments in the King's Bench for £220, and that this was before the debt to Hucks was incurred. This was indeed the case — £100 was borrowed and a bond in £200 for that sum given on 22 August 1690, and the £20 was borrowed on the 6 December following.

When the judgments against Philipson were obtained he was a prisoner in the King's Bench.<sup>24a</sup> About 1697 he was taken in execution of the second judgment, when he paid the £20. On the other judgment he was also taken in execution, and in 1699 he was imprisoned in Appleby Gaol. Hucks alleged that Philipson was so heavily involved in debt that he had made up his mind to move himself from Appleby Gaol by *habeas corpus* to the Fleet, there to spend the rest of his days, paying his creditors nothing.

On 12 October 1699, Counsel (T. Vernon) gave it as his opinion that it was proper for Hucks to bring a bill in Equity, setting out his mortgage and the prior judgments he was obliged to buy in to protect his title and the charges he incurred therein. If Philipson failed to pay the principal, interest, costs and charges, the mortgaged premises should be foreclosed. From the Hollinghall deeds we learn that, on 5 March 1701/2, Hucks and Philipson agreed that Philipson should pay £425 to Hucks before 7 March 1702/3, with interest at 6 per cent, and, if he

<sup>24a</sup> In Hillary term 1691 John Surman of the parish of St Andrews Holborn London coachmaker obtained a judgement in the court of King's Bench against John Philipson for £100 debt and 48s. costs: in Trinity term 1692 Surman obtained from the same court a writ of Elegit commanding the sheriff of Westmorland to seize "all the goods and chattells of the said John Philipson . . . except the cattle of the plow . . ." and the moiety of the lands and tenements, until the debt was paid. The sheriff found by the oaths of twelve good and lawfull men that the lands were worth yearly £10. In Michaelmas 1692 Thomas Everick of Kendal, merchant sued Philipson in the same court for two separate debts of £60 and £20 and unspecified costs; in St Mary's term 1692 he also sued out a writ of Elegit. On the 29 June 1695 Surman and Everick complained in the Court of Chancery (C.5 632/132) that Philipson and one Charles Wilson (no doubt of Lincoln's Inn, son and heir of Thomas Wilson of Blackhall, Westmorland, admitted 13 June 1685) were claiming that there was a settlement governing the lands of prior date.

failed to do so, the mortgages were to be foreclosed.

All this time the transactions with Bennet and Wicks were hanging over John Philipson's head. On 27 May 1702, however, some sort of arrangement was arrived at between Bennet and Wicks, Philipson, his brother-in-law Craven Peyton, and Thomas Woodcock esq. of St James', Middlesex. Peyton paid £600 to Bennet and Wicks and they assigned their interest in Calgarth to Thomas Woodcock in trust, for Peyton, redeemable by Philipson on his paying Woodcock £619. 7s. od. In fact, the £600 was advanced by Peyton's sister Jane Halsall, widow, of St Andrew's, Holborn, and Peyton's name was used only in trust and for the benefit of Jane.

Before 27 August 1702 John Philipson's course was run. On that day an inventory of his goods was "prized" by William, James, and Robert Robinson, three Appletwaite yeomen, who found that his total assets amounted to the pathetic total of £37. 12s. od. Money owed to him came to £2. 18s. od. Included in this sum were two arrears of rent of 1s. 6d. from Regnall Sharp a tenant of Green and Thomas Dixon who also held a tenement at Green. On 5 September John's widow, Mary, renounced her right in the administration of his goods and consented that it should be committed to Rowland Cookson, to whom on the same day administration was granted, he being described as of Troutbeck Bridge, principal creditor (Archdeaconry of Richmond). No doubt he was the man who figured so regularly in John Philipson's involved and dubious transactions and who at one stage was described by Philipson as insolvent.

On 24 February 1703/4 Mary Philipson, née Peyton, of Calgarth, was married at Windermere to Mr Joseph Dawson of Kendal, an alderman of that town. To him, in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, on 12 October 1704, was granted the tuition of Mary, Jane, Frances and Clara, the natural and lawful children of John Philipson esq. of Calgarth, minors. Married to the alderman,



it is to be presumed that for a short while Mrs Philipson would be free at least of material cares. She did not, however, long survive her second marriage, for on 23 September 1706 a marriage bond was entered into by Joseph Dawson of Kendal, for a licence to marry Elizabeth Philipson of Rayrigg, to whom I shall refer in a later paper. They were married at Windermere before the year was out.

John Philipson and Mary Peyton had issue:

1. Mary, born Saturday, 30 August 1690, bap. 18 September following (prayer book, CW2 lix 107). I am, however, informed by Mr B. L. Thompson that in Troutbeck parish register the baptism of Mary, daughter of John Phillipson of Cawlgarth Esquire, is recorded on 18 September 1689. She married (bond 21 August 1707) at Grayrigg, on 16 September 1707, Benjamin Harrison of Knutsford, Cheshire, gent. For a time they lived at Calgarth and in 1729 they were living at Broadgate, Kendal. They had issue:
  - (i) Philipson Harrison, apprenticed to Roger Massey of Preston, Lancs., attorney in 1729 (Apprentices of Great Britain, 1710-1762. Society of Genealogists).
  - (ii) Joseph Harrison, born Calgarth, bap. Windermere 16 April 1714.
  - (i) Mary Harrison, bap. at Windermere in 1724.
2. Jane, born Thursday, 17 September, bap. 14 October 1691 (CW2 lix 107). Presumably died as a baby.
3. Jane, born Saturday, 3 August 1695, and christened at Windermere the same day (CW2 lix 107 and Windermere parish registers). Unmarried 1720, and clearly dead before October 1729. Presumably the Mrs Jane Philipson who was buried at Windermere 31 August 1728.
4. Frances, born Tuesday, 16 March, bap. 23 March 1696/7 (CW2 lix 107). Apprenticed in 1712 to Ann Sandys of St Andrew's, Holborn, mantua maker, the premium being £20 (Apprentices of Great Britain, 1710-1762, Book I f. 73. Society of Genealogists). Married at St Paul's, Covent Garden, London, 6 November 1718, when she was of St Botolph's, Aldersgate, John Cradock of St Anne's, Westminster.

On 7 October 1719 they conveyed their quarter share of the Calgarth estate to Jane Halsall and Jane Philipson, respectively aunt and sister to Frances Cradock (see post).

Describing himself as gentleman of the parish of St Anne, Westminster, John Cradock made his will on 12 June 1720, leaving all he had to his "dear and loving wife Frances" whom he appointed sole executrix. She proved the will on 29 August 1720 (P.C.C. 172, Shaller).

5. Milcah, born Saturday, 4 February 1698/99, bap. 14 February following (CW2 lix 107). Died young.
6. Clara, bap. at Windermere 8 July 1701, bur. at Workington, Cumberland, in the presence of many people, 11 February 1728/9 (Harrington and Workington parish registers), having married (marriage bond, 7 October 1719) at Burton in Kendal, 13 October 1719, the Rev. John Stanley, then curate of Windermere, and later Rector of Workington.

They had a family of two sons and three daughters. Mr Stanley is said (CW2 x 146) to have been drowned while crossing the River Derwent on horseback at the ford on the Cliffocks. He was bur. at Workington 13 November 1752.

Let us now return to the break-up of the estates of the Philipsons of Calgarth and Hollinghall. Dealing with the latter property first, its history is as follows.

As John Philipson did not pay the £425 which was due to Hucks, the mortgage on Hollinghall was foreclosed. From the Hollinghall deeds, however, it is clear that between 1707 and 1711 Benjamin Harrison, in right of his wife Mary and her sisters Jane, Frances and Clara Philipson, exhibited a bill in Chancery against Hucks for the redemption of the lands and against Allan Chambre esq., Hucks's receiver of rents. Hucks in his turn also exhibited a bill of complaint (these suits have not been found but are not likely to provide additional information of any moment). Hucks was, no doubt, by now thoroughly tired of the Philipsons and had clearly made a good profit on his original capital investment. On the 1 February 1711 he was party to an indenture with Thomas Braithwaite of Rosthwaite in the parish of Cartmel, in which he stated, *inter alia*, that the chancery suits were as yet undecided and that "the clear mean profits of the said lands and tenements for the space of 10 years commencing 1 May 1701 to the end of May

last past did amount to £213. os. 6½d. as by account under the hands of William Hucks and Allan Chambré of even date; interest of the said £425 from 5 March 1701 to 1 May last past amounted to £232. 15s. 4½d. and the costs of the said William Hucks in the said two last mentioned suits doe amount unto £32. os. 8d. soe that on the 1 May last past there remained due to the said William Hucks for principall and interest £444. 16s. 10d. which with the said sum of thirty two pounds and eight pence did amount to £476. 15s. 6d. Thomas Braithwaite<sup>25</sup> hath agreed with William Hucks for the purchase of the estate, right, title, interest of William Hucks to the lands and in the said two judgments and also of the said £476. 15s. 6d. for the sum of £425." The property concerned comprised Hollinghall in Stave-

<sup>25</sup> Thomas Braithwaite, purchaser of the Hollin Hall Estate, was a member of the Society of Friends: his will dated 28 Sept. 1721 refers to his loving wife Elizabeth, son Thomas Braithwaite, son John Braithwaite (see J. Somervell, *Some Westmorland Wills*, 74-75). The Hollin Hall Estate came to John Braithwaite of Hollinghall who married by licence dated 4 July 1743 Mary Bell, he was then of the Island, and a Quaker (Lancaster Marriage Bonds). He made his will on 26 March 1755; his widow Mary released her dower in Hollinghall 27 Oct. 1775. They had issue: Thomas Braithwaite eldest son and heir, bapt. Windermere 18 May 1772 "elder & adult son of John Braithwaite of Hollin Hall parish of Kendal deceased". He was married there on the same day to Jane Hodgson spinster. He was a grocer of Kendal and mortgaged the Hollin Hall estate to Isaac Morland of Crook. On 27 Oct. 1775 Thomas Braithwaite by public sale sold Hollin Hall, & Knotts to John Moore of Kirkby Kendal for £2,030. On 1 August 1779 Mr Isaac Morland conveyed Hollinghall and Knotts to Sir Michael le Fleming Bart. for £1,497. 18s. 0d. On 13 Feb. 1776 Thomas Braithwaite made a conveyance to Sir Michael for £500 of the same properties "subject to divers charges". On 14 Feb. 1776 a deed was executed declaring the uses of a fine of Hollin Hall, Crooke mill & Goukstone between Thomas Braithwaite of Kirkby Kendal, grocer & Jane his wife . . . Sir Michael le Fleming Bart., Isaac Morland of Crook yeo. of the third part & Richard Braithwaite of Crook mill, miller of the fourth part . . . As it would take too much space to recite at length the implications of the various mortgages, suffice it to say that eventually the properties passed into the hands of Sir Michael and remained in the hands of the le Flemings until they were purchased by the father of the present owner. John Braithwaite and his wife Mary Bell had three other sons viz. Robert who was of Barley Bridge, Over Staveley, yeo. on 13 Feb. 1776; John, bapt. Windermere 22 March 1770, "son of John Braithwaite of Hollin Hall, born 7 March 1748": he married there on the same date Elizabeth Wilson. The other two brothers were Richard, who was of Crook, yeoman on 13 Feb. 1776, and Benjamin, a posthumous child who on 26 Sept. 1778, then of Hollinghall yeoman, received his legacy being then 21. The above-mentioned John Braithwaite jun. would appear to have been of Orrest Head: if so he died 2 June 1816 aged 69, and his wife 28 Jan. 1838 aged 83 (see Bellasis, *Westmorland Church Notes*, ii 297 and *Windermere Grammar School — A History*, 50, 51).

ley, the water corn-mill called Crook mill at Rotherhead and a close therewith used and enjoyed called Breary close and Knotts in Nether Staveley of the yearly customary rent of 6s. 8d.

Between 1711 and 1725 the whole of the Hollinghall estate, viz. Hollinghall, Knotts, Crook mill, Briary close, Sever mill and Mosside near Bonningyate in Strickland Kettle, was bought by Thomas Braithwaite from the heirs of John Philipson who held the equity of redemption, while on 4 February 1723/4 Benjamin Harrison gent. and Mary his wife, Jane Halsall widow, John Stanley, clerk, and Clara his wife, Jane Philipson, spinster, being seised of the manor of Winster and of the seignory and freehold of a messuage and tenement and of a water corn-mill and two closes, sold this estate to John Taylor of Plumbgreen, Furness Fells, Myles Birkett of Wood, Cartmel, and Robert Birkett of Winster, yeoman.

The history of the Calgarth estate after John Philipson's death is as follows. Subject to Jane Halsall's mortgage, John's four daughters had a quarter share each in the estate. On 7 October 1719, as has been mentioned, one of the daughters (Frances) and John Cradock her husband, sold to Jane Halsall and Jane Philipson, Frances's sister, their quarter share of the manor of Winster, the capital messuage called Calgarth and the demesne lands, the messuage called Hollinghall, messuages at Bonning yeat within Nether Staveley, messuages at Green within Undermillbeck, a water corn-mill and Miller ground mill at Appletwaite and Ulthwaite in Over Staveley. By this conveyance, Jane Halsall and Jane Philipson owned half of the Calgarth estate, subject to Jane Halsall's mortgage on the whole property.

There remained the quarter shares of Mary Harrison and Clara Stanley. On 22 and 23 April 1725 the Harrisons mortgaged their quarter share of Calgarth and a messuage at Moss Side, Strickland Kettle, occupied by William Wilson as tenant, to Thomas Braithwaite, who

had acquired, as we have seen, the Hollinghall estate. The mortgage was for £315.

On 6 October 1729, Jane Halsall having paid Thomas Braithwaite £372 and the Harrisons — who were then living at Broadgate in Hugill — £428, she acquired this quarter of the Calgarth estate, “the seignory or lordship of the messuage called Moss Side excepted”. Included in Jane Halsall’s purchase was the Harrisons’ share of Lady Holme Island, Windermere, and of the messuages at Green in Undermillbeck. There now remained the Stanleys’ fourth part of the estate, and this the Rev. John Stanley and Clara his wife settled in 1725. In Hilary term of that year they levied a fine to Edward Stanley of Ponsonby of their messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Calgarth and Hollinghall by the name of the fourth part of two messuages, five barns, three stables, two water corn-mills, three cowhouses three gardens, two orchards, 120 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, six acres of turbarry, and 26 acres of wood and underwood, the little island called Lady Holme upon Windermere water, &c., &c. This fine was, in an indenture of 15 February 1725/6 between Edward Stanley and John and Clara Stanley, declared to be to the use of John Stanley and his heirs and assigns for ever.

On 27 and 28 January 1726/7 John Stanley — by now Rector of Workington — mortgaged this fourth share to Thomas Benn, gent., of Whitehaven, for £100. As we have seen, Clara Stanley died at the beginning of 1729. By now Jane Halsall owned three-quarters of the Calgarth estate and Clara’s husband John Stanley, the remaining quarter. They now decided to dispose of it and to meet the requirements of the lawyers, a number of points evidently had to be cleared up, including the whereabouts of Frances or Fanny Cradock. This led to an interchange of interesting letters which have happily been preserved.

The first, dated 3 December 1729, is from the Rev. John Stanley to his uncle-in-law Craven Peyton. "My aunt" is, of course, Jane Halsall, Craven Peyton's sister. The letter, addressed to "Craven Peyton Esq<sup>r</sup> at his House in Nutfield near Rygate in Surrey via London" is as follows:

Dear s<sup>r</sup>

I have writ to Uncle Peyton and have inserted Lawyer Gibson's remarks upon the Instruments that are wanting & acquainted him that an Agent of Yours woud waite upon him. I like wise desir'd that he would write to you to signifie what writings he had in his possession of ours which wou'd be some satisfaction to us till your friends can send 'em down. I need not press you more to push your friend forwards to waite upon my uncle with all expedition, because you know what it depends upon.

My aunt (i.e. Jane Halsall) gives me very great encouragement that her Brother has all that are wanting in his possession, for when I recollect he insinuated as much as he had writings relating our Estate when I was last in London. I have sent you directions to his Country Seat, & my aunt tells me that she knows not how to direct to him in London, but when I saw him & waited on him he had lodgings near Charing Cross.<sup>25a</sup> He is seldome in Town, & may without dispute be met with at his Country house, so woud have your friends waite upon Him there. I am told tis far 15 miles from London, but the miles are short and it will be nothing of a journey. I have writ to James Birkett to send his writings to his son Myles that the Lawyer may have the Liberty (?) to peruse them, so I hope all difficulties will be surmounted. I have likewise sent a direction how Fanny may be heard of, which I desire you woud mention to your Correspondent that there may be no time lost. I have more to enlarge, but I am so much fatigued & hurried that I have scarce leisure to subscribe myself

Yr very Humble  
Servt

Jno Stanley

To Craven Peyton Esq<sup>r</sup> at his House in Nutfield near Rygate in Surrey via London

<sup>25a</sup> In C.11 289/22 Frances Cradock says that "... Craven Peyton Esq. whose lodgings in Town are at M<sup>r</sup> Taylors in Northumberland Court in the Parish of St Martin in the Fields but his Principall residence is at Nutfield in the county of Surrey ..."

To enquire Fanny out

Enquire for Mr Storey Sandy a Sollicitor in the six Clarks office at his House in Plow Court near Fetter Lane. He was the last Person that mention'd her to my Aunt Halsall — he is a Relation.

It is clear that it was important to trace Fanny, of whom the family had apparently lost sight. No doubt her signature was required by the lawyers. Craven Peyton appears to have replied to the foregoing letter, and to one from his sister Halsall, in a letter written in London on 16 December 1729. It is as follows:

Dear Sister

I recd the favours of yours & my nephew Stanley's & came hither in order to serve you if I had any of the writings you want But find you had from me all that came to my hands and for the Tenant of the precipe you certainly had it from me. As to Mr Bennet I question whether there was any such man for Mr Wicks named him trustee and a bill was filed in Chancery by my Brother Philipson against Jeffery Wyber & Wicks to discover who Bennet was, setting forth that my Brother never saw him nor knew anything of, but the issue of it I doe not remember but I find in my papers a draugh . . . that bill. Serjeant Hook & Mr Jennings . . . then were my Councill & Tenants and drew and advised the taking the assignment of the mortgage and I suppose it was good for they were considerable both in the knowledge of Law & Equity. Mr Thomas Woodcock the trustee named is now first commissioner of the Kings dutyes upon salt and if there is occasion will doe any act proper for him to execute. You have Wickes & my assignment and and (sic) the trusts being created in the same deeds gives you a good title in Equity especially going along along with the possession.

I sent after Fanny and can't hear of her but Cozen Sandy says she has received your letter, she is very unhappy. I wish you good success and my Love & Service to Nephew Stanley I am

Your affectionate Brother

Cra: Peyton

One more letter from Craven Peyton has survived. Dated from Nutfield on 30 December 1729, it is written to Mr Stanley as Rector of Workington, near Cocker-mouth, and is as follows:

Dear Nephew

I this minute received yours and the post is going. I thought I had told you upon whose advice I took the mortgage which was by very learned Councill. As to the papers of the title Robert Garrard had none from me, but took an extract out of the settlemt. of my Sister's joyniture which I can't part with because a receipt in full of her Portion is indorsed upon the deed is inrolled in Chancery, so the purchaser may have an attested copy there. I never saw Robert Philipson's deed and my sister may affirm what she pleases but she had from me all the writings necessary for a title but I know they have been out of her hands [*The next lines have been deleted but they appear to have been "Fanny is distracted as I think and fit for Bedlam. She will do nothing".*] If any body let me know he is employ'd upon notice I will meet him

I am

Your affectionate uncle

Cra: Peyton

Lastly, some days before the foregoing was written, articles of agreement for the sale of Calgarth and the rest of the estate had been drawn up between John Stanley and Jane Halsall on the one part, and Miles Sandys<sup>26</sup> of Graythwaite, esq., the purchaser, on the other. Jane Halsall was then living at Workington. The purchase price was £2,290, and the sale was to be effective on or after 2 February following. Apart from Calgarth and Lady Holme the sale included the seignory or lordship of the messuages at Green in Undermillbeck. The agreement was signed by the three parties in the presence of William Brathwait, Patt: Cragg and E. Gibson, the last-named being the vendors' lawyer.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Preserved with the Calgarth deeds is a letter, the date of which is 8 January 172— (the figures are indistinct), written from Penny Bridge by Miles Sandys to Mr Simson, attorney at law, at his offices in Lancaster. The letter, which is endorsed "To Right of a Boat, Calgarth Est. Paymt is" is as follows: "I have sent you the articles for your instruction to draw the conveyance by, only you must observe to make Stanley & M<sup>rs</sup> Halsall convey to my Father James Penny in the Room of me. There is an omission in the articles of mentioning a right of keeping a Boat on Windermere Water, my Father paying one shilling p. ann. for it to the proper fishers as formerly which must be inserted in the conveyances which is all I have time to writ at present. I desire you to be expeditious in getting matters done." It should be added that James Penny was father of the writer's wife.

<sup>27</sup> Edmund Gibson, attorney at law, of Workington and Barfield, Whitbeck. His mother was a Hudleston of Hutton John and as his first wife he married his cousin Isabel Hudleston of Hutton John. He died in Lowther Street, Whitehaven, June 1780, in his 82nd year.



## APPENDIX I.

Letter, Robert Philipson to Daniel Fleming  
Rydal MSS

1 March 1666/7

S<sup>r</sup>

I went yesterday to Shap but found not one Barony man there but myself & (by chance) Mr Rich. Ducket. You are desired to meet the rest of the Commissioners to morrow at Kendall.

If you please to call to morrow as you goe, I will stay where you appoint till you come, and then I shall make knowne to you what they did yesterday. Noe more but mine & my wife's Service to yrself, good cozen & the children,

I rest

Yr most affectionate Cozen  
& servant

Calgarth March the  
first (66)

Robert Philipson

Also in the Rydal MSS. is the following letter from Robert Philipson:

Cozen Fleminge

I have here sent you the peice of Heraldry I was telling you of, & desire you to be pleased to lend me (if you can spare it) that peice which M<sup>r</sup> Dugdale hath set out & you shall not only have it safely return'd, but you may Comand any thing within the power of

Calgarth Monday

Sir

Your Cozen & servant

Robert Philipson

## APPENDIX II.

Letter, Robert Philipson to Daniel Fleming  
Rydal MSS 1016

13 November 1668

Addressed: This To my hon<sup>d</sup> Cozen Daniel Fleming Esqr at  
Rydal

Endorsed: George Brockbanck's stealing of a cow in Lancashire.

Hon<sup>rd</sup> Cozen

The bearer hereof Anne Birket (it seems) bought a cow or heifer of a fellow, who (as I hear) is supposed to have stolen her : I am very confident that she did it simply (viz) without

any evill intention & therefore I desire you to be pleased to advise her what to doe. She hath the report of a good, poor neighbour.

Noe more but my service to yourself & Cozen with my prayers for a blessing on my Godson I rest

S<sup>r</sup>

Yr ever affectionate Cozen  
& servant

Calgarth Nov: 13<sup>th</sup> (68)

Robert Philipson

S<sup>r</sup> I am indebted to you for cattell grasse I sent money by my man, but your man was not at home, nor any that would receive it. I intend (god willing) to see you shortly & pay you myself.

### APPENDIX III.

Letter, Robert Philipson to Daniel Fleming  
Rydal MSS 1175

29 November 1670

Honoured Cozen

I remember the Inhabitants of Skelsmerh hath been severall times at the Sessions about this Williamson to have him removed to Bainbridge & they were (some of them) with mee since & told me that it was by order of Sessions referred to mee. I doe not remember it & therefore I deferred to doe anything till such time as I had spoken with you: And the truth is I doe not well understand the business : and seeing that I cannot conveniently come up to beg your advice. I was resolved to have referred it back again to the Sessions. They seem to tell of a settlement (as you may see by the enclosed but cannot prove it as I find by my examining of them) but only by hearsay: & yet I believe they matter (*sic*, but perhaps a slip of the pen for mutter) not soe much for paying him an allowance as that hee should dwell amongst them, for hee hath been a Cunning Knave all his life time & I have known him this twenty years, & never better, though (indeed) richer. My wife hath been very sick this week almost, and I fear 't will prove an ague. Noe more but my service to your honoured self & my good Cozen, with my prayers to God for a blessing on my Godson, I rest S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> most affectionate cozen &  
servant

Calgarth 9ber 29<sup>th</sup> (70)

Robert Philipson

## APPENDIX IV.

Will of Christopher Philipson of Calgarth 1634/5 (Archdeaconry of Richmond)

The 4th day of August in the 10th yeare of the reaigne of our souvereigne Lord King Charles Ano Dn. 1634

In the name of god amen I Christofer Philipson of Calgarth within the countie of Westmorland Esquire sick in bodie yet pfect of understanding and memorie praised be allmightie god for the same do ordaine and make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following first and principallie I bequeath my soule into the merciful ptection of almightie god assuredlie trusting that all his faithfull pmisses made unto his Electe in Christ Jesus are verilie mine and that I shall be made ptaker of them in and through the blessed meritts death and passion and for my temporal estate wherewith he hath blessed me in this psent momentarie world I dispose and devise the same as followeth, first whereas I formerly made a deede of Gift unto my nephew Christofer Philipson of all my goods moveable and immoveable for such consideration as therein is expressed I doe hereby further conferme the same unto him to possess and enioy them accordinge to the purport and effect thereof and whereas by the said deede I have excepted the sum of £20 to be disposed of by me and to be payed by him accordingly I do give and dispose the same as followeth First I give unto each of my servants (excepting Myles Fisher and Anne Phillipson) 20d apeice and unto the said Myles and Anne I give five marks apeiece Likewise I give unto John Fisher whom I maintaine at Heversham schoole £10 desiring my nephew to make it upp unto £20 to be put forth for his use and maintenance Also I give and bequeath unto my nephew Christofer Phillipson and his heires all those lands tenements and hereditaments situate in Cumberland granted unto me by Edward Aglonbye of Drawdykes Esquire and John Aglonbye his sonne with all such Title right and interest as I have in one statute mortgant acknowledged unto me by the said Edward and John Aglonbye of the aforesaid lands uppon condition that he pay fifteen pounds yearlie unto my wife dureinge her life accordinge to former covenants made unto her in lieu of her full jointure Item I give unto my afresaid nephew all my title right and interest which I have in the two forges the one called Cunsey and the other Hackart Also I give and bequeath unto my said nephew all my bookes coffers chists evidences with all other my boxes or any other implements also all my rings plate or jewells whatsoever that shall be within my said studie at the tyme of my

death and the said Bookes chists and coffers within the said studdie to remaine there as hereloomes belonging unto the house of Calgarth without apprisement soe long as it shall please God to continue any of my heires to remaine owners of the same. Item I give unto my cosen Gawen Braithwaite of Ambleside Esquire the rent which he is to pay me for Hackart forge for this yeare Item whereas I have seaventene pounds or thereabouts Lyeing of a tenement in Kentmere my will and mind is and I give and devise my estate in the same unto James Dickson of Orrest head and he to sell the same and what shall remaine as serplus in the price it shall be sould for above the said £16 said overplus to be divided by the said James Dickson betwixt Joseph Ellerow and the said Josephs sister and further my will and mind is that there be fower pounds more delivered by my said executor unto the said James Dickson to make upp the said sum to £20 which £20 my mind is shall be put forth yearely for ever unto two shearemen within Aplethwaite and they to ocupie the same and with the increase thereof they to deliver as many course cloth or cotten as will make coats and hose for fower poore boyes in Aplethwait and Undermilbecke and to find them shoes besides till they come to be bound prentices the same boyes to be always noiated by my heires at Calgarth. Lastly I make my said nephew Christofer Phillipson sole executor of this my last will and testament unto whom I further give all the rest of my goods before unbeaqueathed whatsoever and wheresoever In witness whereof to this my said last will and testament I have sett my hand and seale the day and yere above said.

Recorders hereof Robert Birkhead, Robert Carter, Myles Fisher.

Januarie the 13th 1634.

A true and perfect Inventory of the goods and chattells moveable and unmoveable which Christofer Philipson of Calgarth Esquier died possessed and owner of prised by these fower sworne men viz. James Dixon, Thomas Byrkett, John Philipson and Robert Byrkett.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis his apparrell	14.	6.	8.
item in ewer unwrought	2	[blank]	
item oats big and hay	140.	0.	0.
item oxen and yoak	6.	0.	0.
item Iron	32.	0.	0.
item in moneys	22.	0.	0.
item wood cut and corded	18.	0.	0.
item coales	30.	0.	0.
item iron at forge ready for drawing out	18.	0.	0.
summa bonorum	[blank]		

## Debts due by the party deceased

Imprimis funerall expences for himselfe and his wife	40.	0.	0.
item to James Dixon, bayliffe due at Candlemas next	21.	12.	0.
item to John Philipson of Causie due at Candlemas	10.	16.	0.
item to James Dixon the son of Myles de Crosses	8.	12.	0.
item to one Ellerau due by bond at Candlemas next	16.	0.	0.
sum. inventorie			[blank]

## debts due to the partie deceased

item by Anthony Beck and Edward Ward	15.	10.	0.
item by James Arey	30.	0.	0.
item by William Boorbank	4.	2.	0.
item by John Gylpin	2.	5.	0.
item by Francis Gurnell	2.	2.	0.
item Leonard Arey	1.	11.	0.
item Robert Byrkett, of Troutbeck, smyth		14.	0.
item Thomas Dixon, smyth		8.	0.
item William Byrkett smyth	(?)	16.	6.
item Myles Fisher for rent for Hackert forge for one year	5.	0.	0.
item Christofer Dixon of Windermere	2.	0.	0.
item one roode of boordes	1.	4.	0.
one silver cann	5.	0.	0.

Proved by the executor 17 January 1634.

## APPENDIX V.

Abstract of will of Elizabeth Philipson of Calgarth 1634 (Arch-deaconry of Richmond)

9 September 1634 I Elizabeth Philipson late wife of Christofer Philipson Esq., sicke in bodie to be buried in the parish church of Windermere and as near to the place where my husband was buried as may be To my brother John Wyvell  $\text{£}12$  to my brother Umphray Wyvell  $\text{£}3$  to be payed them at Candlemas come a twelve mounth if I dye upon this sicksen (*sic*) to Ann Philipson my maid servant the saddle with the bridle the best cloth the trappings and all the furniture belonging to it To Myles Fisher<sup>28</sup> 10s to Jane Riddinge 10s to Robert Birkett 5s to John Dobson 5s to all the rest of the servants now dwellers in the house 3s 4d apiece to Thomas Birkett wife of Knotts 3s 4d to Elizabeth the wife of Myles Dixon my god daughter 3s 4d to Ann Milner 3s 4d

<sup>28</sup> Miles Fisher of Calgarth yeoman made his will 2 October 1634, proved Archdeaconry of Richmond 22 November 1634. He made his "fellow servant" Anne Philipson his executor. He was buried at Windermere. Anne was daughter of Christopher Philipson of Ashes and sister of Christopher Philipson of the same.

to my god daughter Elizabeth Birkett of Brigg 3s 4d to Primilia Tyson 3s 4d to Christopher Parke wife 3s 4d to my god daughter Elizabeth Saunds 2os to Marie the wife of Christofer Dixon 12s to Jane wife of Martin Dixon 1os and my brown gown. Executors the said Myles Fisher my servant and for the £40 which my nephew Philipson must pay at Martinmas come two years I do give it unto my niece Elizabeth Wyvell my god daughter for her advancement and I desire my brother Francis Wyvell to receive it and set it out for her use.

Bond 22 November 1634 of Anne Philipson of Staveley spinster and Christopher Philipson of the same yeoman, Anne Philipson to administer the goods of Elizabeth Philipson late wife of Christopher Philipson.

We Anne Phillipson of Staveley in the co. of Westmorland spinster and Christofer Phillipson of the same yeoman and John Becke of Kendal 22 November 1634 . . . to administer the last will and testament of Elizabeth Phillipson late wife of Christofer Phillipson Esq. of Winderm. [Probate granted to said Anne Phillipson same day.]

Oct. 27 1634

The true and pfect inventorie of all the goodes and chattells of M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Philipson late wyfe of Christofer Philipson of Calgarth Esq. within the parish of Winderm. lately deceased

	£	s.	d.
Imp. her apparrell disposed on before her death	6.	13.	8.
item 2 bookes		5.	0.
item gloves & a bible a purse and other implements		4.	0.
item a bedd with furniter		7.	0.
2.5.1635.			

Endorsed: Kendall 1634 22 Nov Testament Elizabeth Phillipson relict Xpoferi Phillipson ar. defunct.

## APPENDIX VI.

Will of Christopher Philipson of Calgarth 1655 (P.C.C.)

The Nynth day of March one thousand six hundred fiftye and one

In the name of God Amen I Christopher Philipson of Calgarth Esquire beinge sicke in bodye but of good and perfect memory praised be God for the same . . . buried in my parish church of Winderm. . . I doe appoint my wife fiftye poundes joynture to be paid out of the rents of my lands in Yorkshire yearlie during her life by my brother John And I doe assigne unto my

wife the other part of my ancient dwellinge house in Yorkshire that my farmer nowe hath And the said fiftie poundes to be paid her out of that part my farmer nowe enjoyes And if my wife be content to dwell there in Yorkshire I will that she have and enjoye all the benefitt of all the furniture and household stufte I have there dureing her life and not otherwise saveing and exceptinge all such carpets and table cloths as came from Calgarth the same I will be redelivered for the use of Calgarth when they shall be sent for Item I give the demesne of Calgarth to my brother John Philipson and the heires males of his body begotten for ever according to the old and ancient entailes of the same house formerlie and likewise all my lands in Winster Strickland Branrigg, Bradley field, fellside, Kerkeland in Kendall or else where He the said John my brother payinge and discharginge all my true debtes legacies and funerall expences whatsoever of right due as alsoe doing and payinge all other things as I give to my other friendes viz I give to my brother Ward sonne Robert an apprentice of London twentie poundes to be paid him by my executor when he shall be freeman sett up for himselfe. But if he doe not live till he be freeman and sett up for himselfe then I give the said xx<sup>li</sup> to his younger brother Henry Ward. Item I give to my sister Gilpin fortye poundes to be paid by my executor hereafter mentioned. Item I give to my cosen Ellen Wikeley<sup>29</sup> fortye shillings Item I give to Christopher Philipson of the Island my godson xxs. I give to my brother John all my plate to be kept in the house except one sugar plate which I give to my wife Item I give my mare that my man Martin Dixon rides upon to my wife. Item I give to my man Martin fortye shillings besides the wages that is due to him Item I give to Mr Robert Rallingson of Karke Lawyer all my lawe bookes which he shall be pleased to make choice of Item I give to Mr William Kempe ten latin bookes as he will chuse Item I give to Thomas Wells<sup>30</sup> sixe Latine Bookes as he will chuse Item I give to Thomas Preston of Holker Esq. all the rest of my bookes which he will accept of, excepting onely English bookes and English history bookes and bookes of martirs all which I give to my brother John Item all my [*word undecipherable*] I give to my brother John excepting onely that which is my wives Item all the rest of my goodes moveable and unmoveable as well within the house at Calgarth as without I give to my brother John Philipson whome onely

<sup>29</sup> Presumably a relative of his wife's sister Ellen, wife of William Wycliffe.

<sup>30</sup> A Thomas Wells of Windermere, gentleman, aged 68, was in 1688 a deponent in C.22 151/22.

I make and ordaine sole executor of this my last will and testament he payeing and discharging all my true debts . . . if any difference or contest arise concerning this my will that the same be referred to Mr Robert Rallinson Lawyer he to decide the same and I will that my wife goe not hence from Calgarth till the same difference be by him decided . . . the day and year above written Christopher Philipson. recorders hereof are viz Will Kempe Thomas Wells. Proved London 11 July 1655 by John Philipson.

## APPENDIX VII.

Will of Carus Philipson 1706 (York)

In the name of God Amen The twenty second day of August in the second year of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lady Queen Anne annoq domini 1703 I Carus Philipson of Almonbury in the County of York Clerk being in competent health of body and of good and perfect memory thanks bee to God therefore but with all considering the uncertaine estate of this transitory life and that I and all flesh must yield unto Death, when it shall please God to call and summons any of us to appear before his dreadfull tribunall, do make, ordaine, constitute, publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner and forme following revoking, annulling and making void by these presents all and singular testament and testaments will and wills heretofore by mee made and declared, and this onely to bee taken for my last will and testament and none other; And first and principally forgiving all persons that have any wayes offended or wronged mee as heartily and scincerely as I desire both God and the to forgive mee (*sic*) and being truly sorrowfull and penitent for all my sins, I commit my soul unto God the father Almighty, humbly beseeching him mercifully to receive it and to accept and look upon it, not as it is in itself (exceedingly polluted with sin) but as it is redeemed and purged with the precious blood of his onely begotten Son and my most sweet Saviour Jesus Christ in confidence of whose merits and mediation alone it is that I cast myself upon the mercy of God for the full pardon of all my sins and for the hopes of eternall life: And my Body I do commit to the Earth, to bee decently buryed according to the order of the Church of England in such place where it shall please my Executrix hereafter named to appoint, assuredly trusting and believing that it shall rise again at the last day and bee joyfully and eternally reunited to my Soul, and with it posses and for ever inherit the Kingdome of Glory in heaven And now for the settling of my



temporall estate both personall and real and such goods and chattles as it hath pleased God far above my deserts to bestow upon mee and hereby as far as in me lyes to preserve peace and love amongst my poor children after my decease (whom also I most zealously and earnestly desire God to blesse, sanctify and governe with his holy Spirit) I do order, give and dispose the said secular concerns and estate in manner and forme following; And first I do order that my funerall expences and Church dues therefore bee forthwith paid out of my personall estate Item I give to John Philipson my son and heir (with and under the charges payments and limitations hereinafter made and mentioned) when hee shall attaine to the age of twenty one years all my freehold estate in Almonbury and (after the decease of his mother) my freehold estate in Healey and all my copyhold estate in Almonbury, except only the tenement at Broken Crosse: Also I give unto him my Globes and all my Glasses Quadrants and Mathematicall Instruments and all my bookes in my library, except only such bookes as his mother and sisters shall desire to make use of for their own private devotions, physick and cookery which I give unto them: Also (after his mother's decease) I give unto him my great silver tankerd and my great silver tumbler which have my coat of armes ingraven on Them, desiring him as hee tenders the welfare either of his soul or body to behave himself piously towards God, dutifully to his mother, kindly to his sisters and that hee bee carefull and live warily, prudently and honestly in this wicked world: Item I give unto my daughter Mary Philipson the sume of one hundred markes, that is to say the sume of sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence to bee paid her out of my freehold estate att Almonbury when shee shall attaine to the full age of twenty one years: Item I give unto my daughter Dorothy Philipson the like sume of one hundred markes or sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence to bee paid her out of my freehold estate of Almonbury when shee also shall attaine to the full age of twenty one years as afforesaid, desiring them to live religiously and conscientiously and to behave themselves dutifully to their Mother and modestly, honestly and civilly towards all people; And if either of my said daughters shall happen to dye before shee attaine to the age of twenty and one years as afforesaid, then I do order and give the one moiety of her portion so dyeing to her surviving sister and the other moiety to my wife to bee disposed of as she shall think convenient And I do order and my will and mind is that both my three children (these three words are underlined and above them is written

(written  
in margin:  
with and  
under the  
charges,  
limitations  
and payments  
hereinafter  
made and  
mentioned)

“two daughters”) bee educated brought up and maintained with meat, drink clothes, schooling, learning and other necessaries out of my freehold estate in Almonbury till each of them shall severally attaine to their respective ages of twenty and one years, at which different times they are to receive their portions Item I give unto my wife Dorothy Philipson all my copyhold land and houses in Almonbury as the same is surrendered during her naturall life and also all my freehold estate there at Almonbury and all the rest of my plate not disposed of and all my gold rings and her widdow bed according to the ancient custome of the province of York And I do hereby order and my will and mind is that the afforesaid portions and all my debts which I shall owe at my death shall bee paid out of the rest of my goods chattles and personall estates so farre as the same will extend and the remainder or residue of my debts and of the said portions shall bee paid out of the annuall rents issueing forth of my freehold Estate in Almonbury in that intervall of time immediately after that the younger of my two daughters shall have attained to the aforesaid age of twenty & one years untill my son John shall attaine the like age of twenty one years: And if my Executrix here after nominated shall (upon serious deliberation and advice) foresee that such part of my personall Estate, with the afforesaid Rents as are hereby ordered for the payment of all my just debts and portions to my daughters will not reach to pay the same in due time, then I do hereby authorize and impower my dear & loveing wife Dorothy Philipson to mortgage or sell and surrender for that purpose my tenement at the Broken Crosse in Almonbury whensoever shee pleases after my decease and the money raised upon the sale of the said tenement shall bee disposed of towards the payment of the afforesaid sumes portions and debts And after all the said payments are duely made, then I do give to the poor of Almonbury to bee paid by equall portions in two years the sumes of five pounds that is to say, either year fifty shillings to bee added to the poor stock left by Mr Robert Nettleton and the interest of the said five pounds to go for their use for ever And the said five pounds shall bee paid to the hands of two or more of the assistants that dispose of Nettleton money in the presence of the vicar and overseers of the poor of Almonbury for the time being, whose receipt therefore given to my Executrix shall bee her Discharge And lastly (under God) I leave the Tuition and Guardianship of my said three Children John, Mary and Dorothy to my faithful, loveing and dearly beloved wife Dorothy Philipson whom I do hereby make nominate and appoint to bee my sole Executrix

of this my last will and testament, being heartily sorry that I cannot leave her in better Circumstances. In witnes whereof to this my said will and testament containing two sheets of paper I have here unto set my hand and seal the day and year first above expressed

Carus Philipson

Sealed, signed, published and declared to bee his last will and testament in the presence of us Benjamin Kaye John Hanson Joseph Mellor.

On 27 April 1706 Dorothy Phillipson (*sic*) widow and sole executrix of Carus Phillipson entered into a bond to execute the will and exhibit an inventory, Joseph Haigh of Houley, Yorks., gent., being her co-bondsman.

A true and perfect inventory of all the goods cattells and chattells of Mr Philipson vicar of Almonbury lately deceased apprizd by us whose names are subscribed this 28th day of January 1705

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis his purse and apparrell	6.	9.	0.

In the Hall Body

One long table two long formes three Square Tables four little Buffetts Ten Quishins three Chaires a Range and a still and one peice of ceiling and cur- tane rod	2.	8.	8.
--	----	----	----

In the Passage

one round table a chaire and a stand	13.	4.	
--------------------------------------	-----	----	--

In the Great Parlour

one bed with beding vizt one long bolster and two little bolsters and a feather bed two blanketts counter paine and hangings	5.	0.	0.
A turney bed a glascase with glasses a looking Glass	1.	0.	0.
An ovell table two square tables two stands a side- board table cloth with curtaines rodde and window hangings	1.	5.	0.
Fifteen chaires and fifteen cushions one wood cistern	1.	10.	0.

In the best Chamber

one paire of bedstocks with beding one feather bed one long bolster three blanketts one quilt and hangings and two short pillows	8.	0.	0.
one chest of drawers eleaven chaires two buffitts and eleaven cushions one little table with boxes	2.	11.	6.
Two window curtaines and curtaine rods one side			

board table one glass two stands one couch chaire one little range	1. 15. 0.
Ten paire of sheets four dozen of napkins table cloaths and pillow bears	5. 0. 0.
seaven stone of wooll in the far chamber	2. 9. 0.
In the Roome over the Cellar	
one paire of iron racks two long chests one old cupboard one long table with beans and barley	2. 0. 0.
In the Cellar	
Four barrells one salting kitt and a little table	1. 0. 0.
In the little chamber	
one stand bed with hangings and feather bed one long bolster one pair of blanketts a rugg and a halling	1. 0. 0.
one little table and a safe a little cupboard a range and ten yards of black cloth	1. 10. 0.
In the Chamber over the little parlour	
one stand bed with beding	1. 0. 0.
one great press and a little press	1. 6. 8.
one square table three chests a line wheel a desk a little chaire	1. 10. 0.
meale in the arke	1. 0. 0.
Staireshead	
one Long Chest with grease in a little chest with salt in & one little Chest with wheat in	15. 0.
one old chest with three loads of bled corne in it	1. 4. 0.
Three sacks with ground corne in and a chest with corne in it	1. 0. 0.
In the Kitchen Chamber	
one standbedd and a halfe headed bed one salting fatt and one table	2. 5. 0.
one great ark with malt in it one large chest with wheat in it and one little chest with wheat in it	1. 2. 6.
Three quarter of malt and two loads of wheat	4. 15. 0.
	<hr/>
	59. 19. 8.
In the little Buttry	
one dresser one bed with beding	1. 10. 0.
In the little Parlour	
one bed with beding	4. 10. 0.
one safe one close stoole one ovill table one foot chest one little buffitt one chair one range and a looking glass	1. 15. 0.

## In the Kitchen

one jack one fowling peice five spitts one iron dripping pan one paire of iron racks one range three fire shovells two fire pails three paire of tongs and a paire of briggs	2.	15.	0.
one lead boyler one dish pan a brass pott three iron potts three brass priggs a warmeing pan one little brasspan a copper pan and two sauce- pans	3.	9.	6.
one pewter case and dresser with pewter ten score & ten pounds and another dresser	8.	10.	0.
one long table and three chaires a little buffett six barralls a mash tubb and a little tubb	2.	0.	0.
Two brass candlesticks and snuffers and beef o'th balks	1.	0.	0.

## In the Barne

one paire of shelvins one waine body a bearing barrow one paire of cart raithes one ladder and two plows with irons and a team	1.	10.	0.
Two waine snowts and a paire of waine raithes		6.	8.
Hay and straw in the barne and stable	3.	10.	0.
one waine and wheelbarrow and a sled with a waine head yoak	2.	15.	0.
Two mares and one guelding with all the furniture both for leading and drawing	9.	0.	0.
one paire of oxen	5.	10.	0.
Four coves and two heifers	10.	10.	0.
one hogg and two piggs	1.	10.	0.
A long table and a cupboard and hanging press		15.	0.
Tyar for a paire of wheels and two old barrows		15.	0.
All the rest of the hustements in and about the house	1.	10.	0.
		63.	1. 2.
		59.	19. 8.
Toto	123.	0.	10.

Apprized by us James Haigh William Dawson Gerv: Sleigh  
John Booth

Debts oweing by the deceased £150

[It will be noted that the addition does not appear to be correct,  
and despite careful checking, I cannot explain errors.]

## APPENDIX VIII.

Will of Dorothy Philipson 1740 (York)

In the name of God Amen I Dorothy Phillipson of Almondbury in the County of York widow being but in a bad state of health but of sound and perfect memory doe make this my last Will and Testament as follows (vizt) First I bequeath all my soul into the hands of Almighty God my creator and my Body to the earth to be decently buried at the Discretion of my Executrix herein after mentioned Item I give devise and bequeath all my houseing lands and tenements whatsoever in the County of York unto my Daughter Mary Phillipson and her heirs and assigns for ever Item I give to my son John Phillipson the sum of one shilling and to his son Carus Phillipson two shillings and sixpence both the said legacys to be paid within one month after my decease And lastly all the Residue and Remainder of my personall estate (after all my debts funerall expences and legacys are paid and satisfied) I give and bequeath to my said daughter Mary Phillipson whom I do hereby make and ordain sole executrix of this my will, hereby also revoking and making void all other wills and testaments by me heretofore made In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seall this twenty first day of November Ano Dom 1726

Dorothy Phillipson

Signed sealed published and declared by the said testatrix to be her last will and testament in the presence of us Benj. (?) North Jno North T(?) Turner.

An Inventory of the Goods of Mrs Phillipson &c. of the Town of Almondbury in the County of York deceased

	£	s.	d.
Purse		1.	10. 0.
Goods in the Kitching			
A Jack		12.	0.
A range end irons tongs coal rake fire point		15.	0.
A bakeing stone and cover 10s. 5 spits & rakes } A fire shovel }		16.	6.
A tin(?) dripping Pan and standard 10 <sup>s</sup> a warming pan 3s		13.	0.
Pot hooks a chopping bill a shredding Knife a brass ladle		2.	6.
2 iron pots three brass pans a bell a mortar and pestel		1.	18. 6.
2 sauce pans an iron bill 2 frying pans a toasting jack		7.	0.

2 water kits 1.6 an ax 3 <sup>d</sup> a stone 1 <sup>s</sup> a Draeser and case 4	6. 9.
4 chairs a buffet an oval table 10. a bread creech 2	12. 6.

## Goods in the House

7 chairs 14s a craddle 2s an oval table 12 a long table 2	1. 11. 0.
2 square tables 5 a range fire point and tongs and fire shovel 10	15. 0.
6 pictures 2 a fender 1.6 window curtains & rod 3	5. 6.

## In the dining roome

A range tongs and fire shovel and point 4 a buffet 20s a glass 10	1. 14. 0
in pewter 2.10, 6 chairs 12 <sup>s</sup> an oval table 12	3. 14. 0.
a square table a little oval table 3s 5 pictures 5s	8. 0.
12 pictures 6 <sup>s</sup> window curtains and rod 7s and 10 cushions	18. 0.
4 Candlesticks and snuffers 7s a coffee pot 3s a box 6	10. 6.

## In the Pantery

A chest 5 6 barrels 6s Delf and case 6 <sup>s</sup> a cupboard 4	1. 1. 0.
A napkin press a kneading kit a stand 1	2. 0.

## In the Cellar

A stone and stand 2.6 1 Barrel 1 <sup>s</sup> a Salting fat	6. 6.
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## In the kitching chamber

A bed and bedding £4. 4. in silver Plate 2.10	6. 14. 0.
A pair of chest of drawers and a box	1. 1. 0.
A desk and frame 2 <sup>s</sup>	2. 0.

## In the House Chamber

A bed and bedding £4. 4. in silver Plate 2.10	6. 14. 0.
A pair chest of drawers 15s a coach chair 10 <sup>s</sup> three chairs 3,	1. 8. 0.
Window curtains and rods 5 <sup>s</sup> a table and range 3 <sup>s</sup> and a glass 2,	10. 0.
Linnen	1. 0. 0.

## In the Dining Roome Chamber

Bed and Bedding 4 1 pair chest of Drawers 1.1. 2 tables 4 <sup>s</sup>	5. 5. 0.
5 chairs 2 Buffets a Range a tea table	16. 0.
A parcel of glasses and delf 3s a standard 1s	4. 0.
A press bed and close stool 10 a quilting frame 6	10. 0.

In the garrets

3 chests 18 3 wheelers 2 a pair bedstocks 2 bottles 4	1.	8.	0.
A pull of slate and laths 3 <sup>s</sup> a stone trough		5.	0.
The hustements in and about the house		5.	0.

£37. 7. 9.

appraised by us John Ratcliffe John Scolefield Joseph Armitage Bond, 2 September 1740, of Mary Philipson of Almondbury, spinster and Joseph Armitage of Almondbury, clothier, that the said Mary, daughter and executrix of the will of Dorothy Philipson, late of Almondbury deceased, will execute the will, and exhibit an inventory &c.

The will passed the seal on 4 October 1740.

### APPENDIX IX.

Will of Mary Philipson 1761 (York)

By the permission of God I Mary Philipson of Almondbury in the county of York Spinster do this sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and fifty three make this my last will and testament in manner following to wit I appoint Mr Joseph Bradley of New House in the parish of Huddersfield my cousin executor hereof and do give to him a legacy of ten pounds for himself I will that such of the wearing apparel which shall belong to me at my death as I by any writing or writings hereafter to be signed by me last for that purpose shall signify my intention to give to any other person or persons shall be by him given and delivered accordingly within one Kalendar month next after my decease and so much of my said wearing apparel as I shall not so signify any such intention concerning I give to him to be disposed of as he shall chouse to or amongst any of the unmarried daughters of James Haigh of Blankfoot my cousin and any person or any of the persons who shall attend me in my last illness such disposition to any such attendant or attendants to be by way of present or gift and not to be reckoned as or towards payment of what shall be due for such attendance I give to Miss Philipson my goddaughter daughter of my cousin Mr Richard Philipson of Gainsborough my pair of plain gold ear rings my Bristol Stone necklace sleeve buttons and my tortoiseshell snuff box studded with silver I give to the reverend the vicar of Almondbury for the time being and the said Joseph Bradley thirty pounds to be by them as soon as possible after my decease layd out in the purchase of a silver flaggon and



a silver patten to be appropriated to the common use of the communion service at the parish church of Almondbury aforesaid for ever I will that my executor shall retain or repay to himself so much of any sum not exceeding twenty five pounds as he shall within one Kalendar month next after my death or else before or upon reasonable request afterward by my residuary legatee hereinafter named make appear to the satisfaction of my said residuary legatee or of the vicar of Almondbury for the time being that he my executor shall have expended for about my funeral which I will shall not cost above twenty five pounds but as near as may be the sum of twenty pounds lastly I give to the said Mr Richard Philipson my cousin all my silver plate and two pieces of damask linnen now lying by me unmade up (but which were intended to make both a table cloth and twelve napkins) and I give him all my personal estate whatsoever not hereby before disposed of and which shall remain clear after payment or satisfaction not only of the legacies aforesaid but also of all debts that I may owe at my decease and the charge of my funeral not exceeding twenty five pounds and to be ascertained as aforesaid and of the probating and executing of this which I revoking all wills and testaments by me heretofore made I declare to be my last will and testament In witness wherof I have hereto putt my hand and seal the day and year first hereinbetore expressed,

Mary Philipson

Signed sealed and published by the said testatrix in the presence of us Ben North Ben North jun.

This will passed the seal 22 May 1761.

## APPENDIX X.

Among the uncalendared Rydal MSS is a letter, dated Lincoln's Inn, 8 May 1686 from Charles Wilson to Dorothy Philipson. The writer was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 13 June 1685, as son and heir of Thomas Wilson, late of Blackhall, Westmorland, gent., deceased. The letter is as follows:

Madam

Having exhibited a bill in equity against Wharton in order to cause him to discover on what title he holds Melsonby Mannor and to show cause why your children's portions ought not to be chargeable and payable thereout he hath by his answer to part of the said Bill and his plea to other part pleaded that he bought the same of your son Robert who affirmed himself seized in fee thereof and then receiving the profits of the estate &

payd to your son £1605 for the purchase money thereof which purchase was made without any notice of your children's portions being chargeable on the said estate And I haveing taken Councells advise upon the deed & sale and on the proceedings in Equity I am advised by good Council that upon an ejectment your children might easily recover the estate whereof I will take care to have the ejectment served this vacation on the tenants of Melsonby and in order to be well prepared for a tryal I would gladly know of you in whose possession the deed & will is that was made by your husband & I would have a cobby thereof sent me by the next post if possible with an answer whether any of the witnesses to the Deed be alive? now & whether the same can be produced on the Tryal which will be at next York Assises. Pray therefore write me a full answer to this and whether you have the Deed or not in your custody or who hath the same which must be unavoidably produced in the Tryal as for the Charges they will be disburst by a friend of your son in lawe M<sup>r</sup> Jarvis & not charged on you nor your daughters, and I hope to gett all their portions within a quarter of a year payd them or else have the Estate till they be payd I herein send you a cobby of the Councel's opinion who is a Gentleman of Lincolnes Inne and a verry . . . ingenious man. Pray shew this to any of your Attorneys & they will tell you that I deale as faithfully by you as may be expected from me who am

Your humble servant

Charles Wilson

Lincolnes Inne

8<sup>th</sup> May 86

Direct your Letter to my Chamber in Lincolnes Inne in Chancery Lane I would gladly have a Cobby of the Deed from you to se if it agrees with the Cobby I have. Your Son Jarvis and Daughter give their duty to you, she is brought to Bed of a fine Boy who is named John

Also among the uncalendared Rydal MSS is an undated letter from Dorothy Philipson. In another hand and ink (not Sir Daniel's writing) is added "decemb. the 10 day 1667".\* The letter, addressed "These for S<sup>r</sup> Daniell Fleming Liveing at Ridall hall with care deliver I pray", is as follows:

Honoured Cozen

The business of these few lines is to desire you that you would please to send me the original deed for I am advised that my children cannot soe well come to an agreement with Wharton unless they have the original deed for as I have always found you my very good friend I earnestly entreat of you to send

\* Sic: but the date must be 1687.

it by the first oportunity as shortly as you can for as much as they have for great occasion for it or otherwise if you will not be pleased to send it we doe hereby request of you that you would send us too lines under your own hand to certifie that you have such an originall Deed, with your reasons why you will not part with it. But howersoe (*sic*) had it would doe us a very great kindness. My son John did send you a letter desiring you to write to Wharton on my childrens behalfe but I never heard anything of it againe, which I admire greatly. Noe more to trouble you with at present but againe desire you not to forget our request I rest Sir

Your very loveing cozen

Dorothy Philipson.

Folded in the letter is Sir Daniel's rough copy of his reply, which is clearly dated, and is as follows:

Rydal De 23 87

Worthy Cosin

I have recieved your letter & what writeings I have relateing unto you or any of yours I shall very readily part with to any that can well discharge me. You cannot, I think, beleive that I shall make any advantage by keeping of them & I am sure that I have had some trouble about them. I received a letter from your son John, but who brought it hither I do not know: and I should have writ unto Mr Wharton if I thought my letter would have done any good & that any would have carried it unto him

I am your loveing cosin

D F

A letter, dated 22 July 1675, runs as follows:

Cozen. The enclosed came to mee this morneing who are the witnesses and w<sup>t</sup> to act upon soe short warneing I desire instructions from you to S<sup>r</sup>

Your lo coz & servt

Doro. Philipson

S<sup>r</sup> I humbly crave your advice at large.

A second letter, dated 27 July 1675, runs:

S<sup>r</sup> John Philipson the bearer hereof being one of the witnesses I desire you to deliver the deeds unto him, though my Kinde cozen Mr Bradley, who is another of the witnesses, will doe the kindness as goe to York with it, and therefore to safe him the trouble of this journey: desire your instructions & advice by a letter by the sender with the deeds & in which you oblige your affect. coz. & servt.

Doro Philipson

## APPENDIX XI.

Rydal MSS 2525

Newc. 12 May 82

Mr Geo. Willson

Sir yours of the first present tells me that sir Daniell Fleming was pleased to move in behalf of my brother Phillipsons children of Callgarth to save charges of a tryall for which & so charitable an act he is highly worthy of commendation. In compliance to his request I have underwritten the accompt by which you may see how much is really due to me. I doe likewise entreate you to waite on Sir Daniell & so to accomodate the matter betwixt you that further charge be prevented & for the security and dayes of payment I leave it to your discretion hoping sir Daniell & you will so farr take it into consideration not to make the dayes of payment too tedious because I have allready been long without my money. Please to add your Bill of charges to the enclosed accompt & let me know how much your Bill amounts to. I pray give mine & my wife her due respects to Sir Daniell Flemming & summe up this with other troubles put upon you by Sir Yours ready to serve you

Geo Whinfeild

Robert Phillipson Esq.

Debet Geo. Whinfeild

To cash resteing upon a bond due the 2nd Feb 1672	50.	0.	0.
For interest of the abovesaid £50 at £6 per cent from 2 Feb. 1672 to the first of May as is	27.	15.	0.
To cash payd att Kendall in calleing & entertaining a jury of Enquiry with fees payd the attorney	6.	15.	0.
For taking out of scire facias	£1.	1.	11.
Taking out the execution	5.	6.	} is 1. 9. 11.
Postage of letters	2.	6.	

August the 10th 1674 Received in part of the above written accompt Eleven pounds. The attorney's bill is £12. 10s.

Sir

Here you receive a copy of Mr Whinfeild's letter & accompt in answer to mine at your request. As to my bill, it is just & you may see it when you please. You see what remains due to my client. We have given notice of the tryall in ejectment. If the Busyness be now agreed it will save filing the writt & long inquisition seaven years post terminums with a tearme you know which with the copy all ready made to be examined will save near £50 soe pray consider well hereof & if you find things can be feasibly done now before my going up 'twill yet save both charge & trouble & you please to write two lines p viam

de Hawkshead I will waite upon you as you appointe. Pray observe the little note given you last Saturday & contrive the best way which may be sure for my client as well as kindness to the family which we all have. This with my humble service to you & yours

I remain Sir your affect.  
humble servant

Kendal 20 May 1682

Geo Wilson

Folded in with this letter is a copy in very bad handwriting of a little note sent by George Wilson to Sir Daniel (no. 2526). The endorsement on Whinfield's letter refers to his "little note". Wilson writes to Sir Daniel: Sir I writt fully to Mr Whinford (*sic*) as yo desired & have no answer yet. Now as to allowing maintenance to the children (i.e. the Philipson children) Sergeant Stringer declared that (it was right to make provision for indigent heirs).

## APPENDIX XII.

### The Philipson-Stow family

The fact that Mary Philipson, daughter of the Rev. Carus Philipson of Almondbury, left her personal estate to her cousin Mr Richard Philipson of Gainsborough (see her will, Appendix IX) indicates that in some way the Philipsons of Beverley and Gainsborough, and therefore the Philipson-Stow family, are descended from the Philipsons of Calgarth. What are the possibilities? Let us first consider the brothers of Mary's father. Of these Christopher was a bachelor, Rowland died in childhood, Miles in his minority, John without issue, and William beyond the seas. The most likely ancestor of the Philipsons of Beverley is therefore the eldest brother Robert, who, in addition to his son and heir John, had five other sons — Christopher, Robert, Miles, Rowland (who died as a child) and William. Of these Christopher is unlikely as he spent a number of years in Maryland, and the christian names used by the Beverley family do not suggest descent from him, Miles or William. There remains only Robert, who is the most likely since the Beverley Philipsons were clearly attached to the christian name Robert.

The descent is therefore perhaps as follows:

Robert Philipson, born Wednesday, 22 December 1669, bap. 4 January 1669/70. Living 1688. Presumably he was father of Richard Philipson, born *c.* 1691, of Beverley, Yorkshire (Mayor

1735 and again in 1738 — Beverley Corporation Minute Book 1707-1835. YAS Rec. Series cxxii 16, 20). A tanner by trade. Will 25 May 1747, proved York 22 June 1757. His widow Elizabeth was buried at Gainsborough 5 August 1762.

Issue :

1. Robert Philipson, born *c.* 1709, no trace of a baptism at Beverley (Bishop's transcripts). Apprenticed as son of Richard Philipson of Beverley, tanner, to Thomas Walker of Gainsborough, linen draper, the premium being £52. 10s. (Apprentices of Great Britain, 1710-1762, vol. 23, 10/67, Society of Genealogists.)

Buried at Gainsborough 10 February 1743. MS. notes made by Col. George Henry Loft, M.P. (who died 13 July 1829) in the Lincoln Public Library, copy in Lincoln Record Office in the Castle, record these monuments at Gainsborough. A stone slab, reeded pillars panelled, covered with a stone slab on which is recorded: "Here lies interr'd the Body of Mrs Eliannor Philipson who departed this life September the 22nd 1744 in the 34th year of her age, and at her own Desire by her Husband Mr Robert Philipson Linen draper of this Town." A very large stone slab on the ground: "Here lies the Body of Mrs Elianor Gray, widow of Mr Matthew Gray, Hamburgh merchant of London and mother of Mrs Elinnor Philipson late of this Town she departed this life August the 4th 1746 aged 76."

Robert Philipson and Elinor Gray were married in 1741 (Boyd's Marriage Index, Society of Genealogists).

Though Robert Philipson made a will — it is quoted by his widow in her will — I have been unable to trace it.

Elianor Philipson's will is dated 24 February 1743/4, proved Archdeaconry of Stow 3 April 1745. It contains no reference to children, nor does the will of her mother, Elianor Gray, dated 21 June 1746, proved Archdeaconry of Stow 16 October 1746, mention any, so that it may confidently be presumed that the marriage was childless.

2. Richard Philipson, of whom next.
3. Elizabeth Philipson, born 1711, no baptism found at Beverley (Bishop's transcripts), buried at Gainsborough 22 March 1783, as a widow, aged 72. Will 22 January 1783, proved Archdeaconry of Stow 24 March 1783. Married at Gainsborough 8 April 1744 John Wilberfoss, of Gainsborough, linen draper, who was buried there 5 December 1776, aged 84.

## Issue:

Elizabeth Wilberfoss, bap. Gainsborough 30 April 1747, died 6 May 1782. Married (banns) at Gainsborough 23 August 1767 George Stow, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts., bachelor, hosier and by him, who died in 1773, had issue:

George Stow, born 19 August 1768, who was heir to his grandmother Elizabeth Wilberfoss. For further details see the account of Philipson-Stow in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*.

4. Hannah Philipson, no baptism found at Beverley, left by her father, after her mother's death, his message in Kellgate, Beverley. Since her sister, Mrs Wilberfoss, in her will of 1783 does not refer to Hannah or her children, it may be assumed that she died childless before then.

Richard Philipson of Gainsborough, linen draper (no baptism found at Beverley), was left by his cousin Mary Philipson of Almondbury her personal estate in her will of 16 May 1753 (Appendix IX). His will is dated 11 August 1775, proved in the Archdeaconry of Stow 18 February 1777. He was buried at Gainsborough 3 October 1776 aged 54. Col. Loft describes his tombstone at Gainsborough as a brick tomb covered with a stone slab: "Here lieth the Body of Mr Richard Philipson who departed this life September the 28th 1775 (*sic*) aged . . . years."

Married (1) Elizabeth, who was buried at Gainsborough 10 November 1758. By her he had Richard, bap. Gainsborough 25 July 1751 and buried there 6 August 1751, John, bap. there 20 June 1755 and bur. there 25 June 1755, Isabell Philipson bap. there 19 November 1752, presumably god-daughter of Mary Philipson, and mentioned in her will of 16 May 1753, of Louth, Lincs., in October 1786. (brother Richard's admon.) Bequeathed £100 by her aunt Elizabeth Wilberfoss 1783. She may have married at Gainsborough 4 December 1809 William Hayward, bachelor, cord-wainer: if so she was then 57. Richard Philipson, whose baptism has not been found at Gainsborough. Heir to his father, & received £200 under the will of his aunt Mrs Wilberfoss. Admon. (Archdeaconry of Stow) as late of the parish of St John Cornhill, London, with neither parents, wife or children, 10 October 1786, under £600, to his sister Isabella. Richard Philipson senior, married (2) Mary, who was buried at Gainsborough 21 February 1766. By her he had a son, Robert, bur. at Gainsborough 25 April 1766.

### Acknowledgements.

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### Abbreviations.

In addition to the abbreviations usually employed in *Transactions*, the following will be found:

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| RK           | <i>Records of Kendale</i> , vols. i, ii, iii, by Wm. Farrer.                                       |
| Alumni Oxon. | <i>Alumni Oxonienses</i> by Joseph Foster.   |
| Browne MSS.  | MSS. of the Brownes of Townend, formerly at Troutbeck, now deposited in the Record Office, Kendal. |



CHART PEDIGREE.

