

with such matters. Seven sides of the octagonal portion of the stem had carvings of windows of the decorated period, of three lights each. Latin inscriptions run all round the slope at the bottom of the bowl.

On each side of the square faces or panels of the head are representations, as follows:—

1. The Tree of Life.
2. The Emblems of the Crucifixion with the scourge and lantern in the corner.
3. The Word proceeding out of the mouth of God.
4. Symbolizes the Trinity.
5. Vine Leaves.
6. A triangular shield with Aaron's rod.
7. The Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil.
8. The Royal Arms of Edward III.

Fetterlock and Crescent on the base, badges of the Percys, Lords of Cockermonth Castle.

ART. XXV.—*Wharton Hall and the Wharton Family.* By the Rev. Dr. Simpson, Vicar of Kirkby Stephen.

Read at Wharton Hall, September 13th, 1871.

WHARTON HALL has been enlarged from time to time as the fortunes of the owners improved and their wealth and influence increased. The greater portions of the building now remaining have been erected in the first half of the sixteenth century, and the plan of the house does not greatly differ from those of the same class built in the beginning of that or the end of the fifteenth century. The hall still continues to be the principal apartment, though its use was somewhat different, and, as may be seen from the ruins, it has been the largest and most important room in the house of the Whartons. It has had, as was usual at that period, a vaulted chamber underneath, some six or seven feet in height, the floor of which was level with the ground. The main entrance is on the south side, towards the east end of the apartment, and the doorway, which has been of noble proportions, done in ashlar work, with mouldings, was approached by a flight of steps from the courtyard, but whether there was a porch is not quite clear. On the



Wharton Hall
Westm. from Cent. Mag. 1811.

the right hand of this doorway were the screens, on the top of which would be the music gallery, and from the passage behind the screens there are two doorways leading into the kitchen. On the other side of the hall, opposite the principal entrance, there appears to have been a bay window, a common feature in houses of that period, though we should have expected to find it on the other side of the fire place at the end of the dais, which would be at the west end of the hall. About the middle of the hall, on the side opposite the entrance, is a most capacious fire-place, with a Tudor arch of ashlar work flush with the wall, the chimney tolerably perfect, and the whole conveying a good idea of the fire-places in use at that period. There might have been another bay window at the end of the dais looking into the courtyard, but of this there is no trace remaining. The dais would, as was usual, be raised a step higher than the floor of the hall, and this would bring it to a level with the lord's solar immediately behind the dais. This chamber is still in existence, as well as the *camera privata* adjoining, though it has been a good deal modernized. The dimensions were probably the same as at present, and the entrance might be through a doorway where there is now a closet, but this is doubtful, has the wall outside has been covered with cement. At the opposite end of the hall stands the kitchen, which has been joined on to the hall. This room, like the hall, has a vaulted chamber underneath, on a level with the ground, and is approached by a flight of steps from the courtyard. There are two large fire-places, one on the north, the other on the east side of the room, and at the south end two square-headed windows of three lights each, with transoms. There is another small window between the two fire-places, high up in the wall, and, on the same side, a doorway either leading to servants apartments or to the stables. Near this doorway has been a lavatory, the water drain from which still remains. From the entrance door to the kitchen there seems to have been a gallery, leading over a small gateway alongside the wall, to a sort of pit, about four feet in length and eighteen inches in width, and as deep as the foundation of the wall, or this gallery may have extended to the apartments on the east side of the gatehouse.

The vaulted chamber under the kitchen would most likely be used as a larder, and considering the offices held by Sir Thomas Lord Wharton, and the number of retainers he would generally have about him, this apartment would not be found

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much too large for the purpose of a store room. It was not then quite so easy as it is now to provide for the wants of a large household. There were no butcher's stalls always well supplied, from which to get a leg of mutton when wanted. There were no turnip sheep to supply the winter markets, no beef fed on oilcake to help out the Christmas cheer. It was necessary to lay up a store, and a large number of animals were killed in autumn, and the meat preserved for winter use. Some of it was salted and hung, a custom which has survived until our own times, but the greater part was placed in pots and covered with lard, or larded; hence the place in which it was kept had its name of larder. We may form some idea of the contents of a larder in the olden time from an inventory of that of Finchale Abbey in 1311. Most of you may be familiar with the account, which states that there were the carcasses of twenty oxen, fifteen pigs, herrings 8,000, dograves seven score, ten pounds of almonds, thirty pounds of rice, six barrels of lard, enough of oatmeal to last until Easter, and two quarters of salt. The larder of a baronial residence would contain quite as large a supply as that of a monastery, as the monks did not use meat during Lent, but had oats given, of which they made gruel.

There are some other apartments, connected with baronial residences of the period to which Wharton Hall belongs, that we should naturally expect to find at the end of the hall towards the kitchen. The lavatory would be on the right hand side of the entrance door, but there are no traces of its existence. The pantry, buttery, and cellar, might be in the vaulted chamber beneath the hall, the doorway into one of which still remains, and in that case there would be a staircase leading up to the passage behind the screens, and so to the minstrel's gallery, if that gallery was not accessible from a porch outside. It is worthy of notice that the floor of the passage behind the screens has been supported on beams, whereas the floor of the hall has been upon the arch of the vaulted chamber below. It is important to bear in mind the usual position of these three chambers, because there are in this house a buttery, pantry, and cellar, which seem not intended for the use of the hall and kitchen that have been described. These vaulted chambers, with doorways towards the west, are under that part of the building in which is now the Lord's solar, and help us to the inference that at one time the hall was on the other side of the present solar, with the dais at the
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the west end, the Lord's solar in or near the tower, the kitchen near the steps by which the Lord's chamber is now approached, and the chapel near where is now the Lord's chamber. If you will examine these vaulted apartments you may observe the passage leading to the kitchen, and the doorways of a buttery and pantry of an older house than the present one, and the reason for supposing that the chapel formerly stood near the present site of the Lord's solar is, that some twenty-five years ago a tomb was uncovered, containing a skeleton, with the remains of a sword that had been placed across his breast (as described to me) and a green glass by his side. This was most likely one of the Whartons who died before the Reformation, and was buried in his own chapel, and the glass now produced, though there is nothing uncommon about it, would in these days be rare and precious, and most likely contained holy water.

When the additions were made to the house, a new chapel was built at the south-west corner of the court-yard. It is now divided into upper and lower stories, but originally it was open to the roof as far as a doorway from the court-yard now closed. A gallery for the family might extend still further back, as the wall dividing the chapel from the other apartments is only the height of the lower story, and, as you are aware, it was not unusual to use part of the chapel for domestic purposes. Inside you may observe where the bench has been alongside the wall, and over the window at the south-end is the sacred monogram.

The gatehouse has about it nothing very remarkable, On the right-hand side is the porter's lodge, on the other a small apartment, in which, tradition says, the bloodhounds were kept. The access to the upper rooms in the gatehouse is by a newel staircase from the court-yard, which still remains. On the east side of the gatehouse in the court-yard have been buildings terminating in an angle, where is one of these wardrobes so common in houses of the period. A gallery, previously referred to, along the court-yard may have connected these apartments with the kitchen. In the tower at the west end of the building you may observe that the windows differ somewhat in style and character from those in other parts of the house, and indicate an earlier date. The apartments in the tower are also approached by a newel staircase, which appears to have commenced at the second story, but this is not quite clear. The floor of this second story would be level with the
dais

dais of the old hall, for the use of which the pantry, buttery, and cellar now remaining were originally intended. To antiquarians I need hardly explain that pantry was so called, because from it the bread was given out by an officer appointed for the purpose. Buttery had its name not from butter, though I believe it was customary to make the butter there, but from a word signifying butler who had charge of the cellar, and gave out the drinkables of the establishment from the buttery. These apartments were for obvious reasons placed near the kitchen, having a passage between, leading to the hall, and were thus as convenient as what is now called a butler's pantry, ought to be in a well-arranged house.

Near the gate leading to Lammerside you may observe the remains of what was the laundry, with a stream of water running through part of it, and having another large apartment attached, no doubt used for laundry purposes. The building outside the gateway, now used as an underhouse barn, is about the same age as the hall, but it is not very easy to determine the use for which it was originally intended. There are no fireplaces, and yet the doors have been bolted from the inside, as if it had been inhabited. It may have been a barracks, with stabling for horses in the lower, and sleeping accommodations for men in the upper story, or it may be that Philip Lord Wharton used it as a chapel, but this I fear must at present be left an open question, as I know no facts that would enable me to express an opinion. It may be mentioned, that over the gateway are the armorial bearings of Sir Thomas Lord Wharton, with the augmentation given him by Edward VI., and the date, Anno Domini 1559.

Having thus described the buildings at Wharton Hall, I must now endeavour to give you some account of those by whom they were built and inhabited. Unfortunately we cannot learn much about the Whartons until the reign of Henry VIII., when Sir Thomas Wharton won for himself name and fame. Until that time the Whartons do not seem to have taken any very prominent part in public affairs. Holding under the Cliffords, they would doubtless do suit and service to that noble house, and have their share in the strifes and struggles that preceded the accession of Henry VII., as well as that border warfare which, until the union of the two kingdoms, appears to have been the normal condition of these northern counties. Camden, who wrote about 1600, in his description of the river Eden says:— "This river runs by
" Wharton

“Wharton Hall, the seat of the Barons of Wharton, of which manor the present family have been proprietors beyond the date of any records extant, and have likewise been Lords of Croglin, in Cumberland, and patrons of the rectory there, more than four hundred years past.” This statement of Camden must be taken *cum grano salis*, as it is pretty well ascertained how and when the Whartons became possessed of Croglin. About the time of Edward I., the heir of the house, for ought we know to the contrary, looked across the Eden one fine morning in the month of May, fell in love with the parks of Nateby on the opposite side, thought how much they would add to the value of his paternal estate, and as the river was narrow and a bridge easily constructed, he married the daughter and co-heir of Philip Hastings, of Croglin, and had with her, as dowry, the manor of Nateby and part of Croglin; and if she was as plain looking as the Lady Wharton, whose portrait I hold in my hand, she needed to have Nateby and something more tacked on to her wedding dress (Dr. Simpson here exhibited a picture painted on wood, said to be the portrait of one of the Lady Whartons, with a falcon on her wrist tearing her finger, from which the blood is flowing, without apparently exciting any attention on the part of the lady.) In the reign of Edward II., Henry de Querton held the manor of Querton of the celebrated Robert de Clifford, who was slain at Bannockburn, whose body, according to the best authorities, was sent by Robert Bruce to the King at Berwick, together with that of the Earl of Gloucester, and who, there is every reason to suppose, was buried in Shap Abbey. It has been noticed that, though there is no doubt of the great antiquity of the Wharton family, the pedigree certified at the heralds' visitation in 1585 does not go beyond Thomas Wharton, who in the 31st Henry VI. held the manor of Wharton, of Thomas de Clifford, though in the preceding reign one of the family had served in Parliament for the county, and afterwards for the borough of Appleby; from various other circumstances we may reasonably infer that they were a family of note in the district.

It is a question of some interest where the family resided from the time of Edward I. until about the middle of the fifteenth century. Not, I suspect, in Wharton Hall, nor any part of it, but probably on the hill on the west side of the hall, where the clump of sycamores is now growing, and adjoining the site of what used to be the village of Wharton.

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The field is called Hocrofts, but I do not attach much importance to that fact, as the name may be of recent origin, or a corruption of something very different to hall. Be that as it may, there are the foundations of a building, and there are no sure signs that any part of the present building was erected, at all events earlier than the fifteenth century. And in speculating upon the former residence of the family, it is impossible to forget that Lammerside Castle not only stands in the same manor, but forms part of the same demesne. Pennant says, I “proceeded from Wharton Hall along a narrow vale watered by the Eden, and passed by a very ancient square tower called Lammerside Hall, formerly known by the name of the Dolorous Tower. Something was told me of a Sir Tarquir and Sir Caledos, so that probably the place had been the subject of dire contention.” Should you visit the ruins you will find that they have consisted of a square tower with vaulted chambers, having a hall on the north side, from which the upper stories of the tower were reached by a newel staircase, and in front a court-yard, with a large enclosure on the west, that may have been for the protection of the cattle. There are also traces of other large enclosures. The building is of greater antiquity than Wharton Hall, and may have been the residence of the owners of the manor before the present hall was built. But, so far as I know, history is silent about this place and its owners, and I can but call attention to the fact, hoping that some of may be induced to try and unravel the mystery that envelopes Lammerside Castle.

There is nothing of importance to relate concerning the family of the Whartons until the time of Sir Thomas, the first lord, who as Camden says, was advanced to that honour by Henry VIII., for his surprising conduct and success in the entire defeat of the Scots at Sollom Moss, which victory in all its circumstances was, perhaps, the most considerable that the English ever obtained over the forces of the neighbouring kingdom. And, therefore, King Edward VI., in recompense of that eminent service, granted to the said lord an augmentation of his paternal coat of arms, viz., a bordure engrailed or, charged with legs of lions in saltire, gules, armed-azure. The battle of Sollom Moss took place in the year 1543, at which it is said Sir Thomas Wharton, assisted by Sir William Musgrave, with a few borderers, met the Scots and overthrew them, though 15,000 strong, whereas he had not more than 300; more reliable accounts say 1,400. This victory was occasioned

occasioned in a great measure by the disgust of the Scots army with their general, Oliver Sinclair, which occasioned mutinies, and all was put into disorder. The English taking advantage of this, fell upon them, slew many, and took 200 prisoners of the better note, 800 common men who threw down their arms and submitted themselves, 24 pieces of ordnance, four carts laden with spears, and ten pavilions. Dugdale says of this Lord Wharton, that in 1 Edward VI., being warden of the West Marches, with the Earl of Lennox, who had an army of 5,000 men, he entered Scotland and won the church of Annan, for which and other his faithful services he had summons to Parliament that same year amongst the barons of this realm, and in 2. and 3. Philip and Mary, was constituted Warden of the Middle Marches upon the 30th of July, and on the 16th December following was made General of all the Marches. Some doubt seems to have arisen whether Sir Thomas was summoned to Parliament on account of his services at Sollom Moss or not until after the battle of Musselburgh. His name is, however, on the rolls twice during the reign of Henry VIII. He was summoned to the Parliament which began at Westminster, January 30th, in 36th, Henry VIII., his name being last but one on the list.

That Sir Thomas was a gallant soldier and most able commander there can be no manner of doubt. He seems to have enjoyed the confidence of four different sovereigns in very troublous times, and held an office of great trust and heavy responsibility. When made Warden of all the Marches anent Scotland, he appointed watches to be kept throughout all the three Marches, from sea to sea, assigning to each locality its own particular watch, and thus effectually guarding the country against the ravages of the Scotch reivers. And while serving his country faithfully and well, he seems to have found time to attend to his own interest, and greatly increase his possessions. By the favour of Henry VIII. he received a most liberal grant of lands belonging to the dissolved monasteries, and especially those of Shap Abbey, and as he held lucrative offices he was enabled to purchase the reversion of the manor and rectory of Ravenstonedale, or Russendale, for which he paid the sum of 935*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* This manor had been previously granted by the king to the then Archbishop of York for his life, and when we come to enquire, there is no difficulty in understanding the reason why Robert Holgate, who at that time filled the Archi-episcopal see, was prior of Watton
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at the time of the dissolution, and to that House or Abbey Thorphin, the son of Robert, the son of Coplus, granted the whole of Russendale. Watton was a priory of Gilbertines, of the order of St. Sempringham, and hence arose the privilege of sanctuary, the exclusive jurisdiction, and the peculiar customs of the manor. After leaving his priory of Watton, Holgate held for a short time a benefice in Lincolnshire, but owing to a lawsuit with his squire, Sir Francis Askue, he resigned, went to London, and was appointed chaplain to the king, who finding him a great stickler for the Reformation, made him first the bishop of Landaff, and afterwards Archbishop of York. Within a month of his elevation he exchanged with the king, in the course, it is said, of one morning, thirteen manors in Northumberland, forty in Yorkshire, six in Nottinghamshire, and eight in Gloucestershire, all belonging to the see of York, for which he received thirty-three impropriations and advowsons, that came to the Crown at the dissolution of monasteries in the north, of which Russendale might be one. During the reigns of Henry and Edward he seems to have had the revenues of this manor, but on the accession of Mary he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained for eighteen months, when he was liberated through the influence of Philip, retired to his native place, and died about 1555, soon after which time we find Lord Wharton in the possession of Russendale. The articles of agreement, between him and the tenants of the manor, bear date the 6th day of November, 1556, and are assented to by Lord Wharton in the form following:—

“The articles of the customary tenant-right of the whole
 “Lordship and Parish of Ravenstonedale, in the County of
 “Westmorland, as hereafter appears, which hath been accus-
 “tomed and used within the said Lordship time out of man’s
 “memory, all which articles customary tenant-right, I, the
 “Lord Wharton, of the eastern and middle marches of England
 “for aneast Scotland, and captain of the king and Queen’s
 “Majestie’s town and Castle of Barwick, am well contented
 “and pleased withall. In witness whereof I have subscribed
 “my hand the 6th day of November, in the fourth year of the
 “reign of our sovereign lord and lady King Philip and Queen
 “Mary, 1556.” So far as may be gathered from subsequent events the people of Ravenstonedale had some reason to regret the change of their position from vassals of the church to tenants of a neighbouring lord. In the year 1560, the Lord Wharton, wishing to enlarge the park, compelled many of the
 tenants

tenants to surrender their lands adjoining, and accept others of his appointment. In fact he seems to have exercised his power to the utmost, and re-arranged the ownership of much of the land within the dale. In 1560, the several tenants who were possessed of any part of Ravenstonedale Parks, Hagge, Westerdale, Tadwray, &c., came before Michael Wharton, Ambrose Lancaster, Charles Wharton, and Philip Machel, gentlemen, the commissioners of Thomas Lord Wharton, and surrendered into their hands for the use of the lord their shares in the said parks, &c., receiving in return some new improvements and lands, before enjoyed by other tenants, who had surrendered them for that purpose, so that this oppressive burden might be somewhat more equal, and that the tenants of the park, &c., might not sustain the whole loss. And then follows an account of the different portions each surrendered, which shows how arbitrarily the lord dealt with tenants in those days. As might be expected, this proceeding did not pass without opposition and remonstrance on the part of the stout yeomen of Russendale. It is said one man went to his field day by day armed and prepared to resist by force any attempt to deprive him of his possessions; and there is still a tradition which owes its origin to this transaction that one of the Lords Wharton had a lawsuit about the parks with the tenants of Russendale, in which he was successful; but when going over Ashfell to see his newly acquired property, he was struck with blindness, as a punishment for his injustice and tyranny. The park wall was built in a year and a month, and the total cost in money was £127 16s. 0d.; but much of the work was done by the tenants of the various manors belonging to Lord Wharton, in the way of what was called love boons, the lord finding the workmen in meat and drink while at work. Amongst the entries are tenants of Shapp, sixty-six rodods; expense to the leaders in meat and drynk 11s. 8d.

The first Lord Wharton died in 1568, and is generally supposed to have been buried in the Wharton Chapel in Kirkby Stephen Church, where is a noble monument about six feet square, upon the top of which are three full-length figures of Sir Thomas, the first Lord Wharton, and his two wives, Eleanor and Anne. The inscription on the tomb is too long to quote, but it begins with "Thomas Whartonus jaceo hic," which would seem conclusive that here he was buried. There is, however, in Healaugh Church, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, a similar tomb with a latin inscription,

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in old black letters round the four sides of the upper part of the tomb, which has thus been translated : —

Behold one tomb three bodies doth contain
 Of Thomas Wharton, Eleanor, and Anne :
 To these, when living in the bridal bed,
 I joined was, and in the grave now dead,
 Christ grant in heaven we may be rejoined.

On the east side of the tomb is another inscription in very old characters, which leaves no doubt that the Thomas Wharton referred to, is the same as the one commemorated on the tomb at Kirkby Stephen. Of the origin of the tomb at Healaugh, I know nothing, but in looking over some manuscripts connected with the School at Kirkby Stephen, I learnt that the tomb there was erected by Lord Wharton himself, in his life time. In the eighth year of her reign, Queen Elizabeth granted letters patent to Thomas Lord Wharton, enabling him to found and endow a school at Kirkby Stephen, and provide for the relief of the poor, and giving him power to make a fit and wholesome statute and ordinance, in writing, concerning and touching the ordinary governing and directing of the schoolmaster and scholars of the said school for the time being, and stipend and salary of the said schoolmaster, and other things concerning and touching the same school, &c. In the exercise of the powers thus given him, Lord Wharton, in the year 1566, made ordinances and statutes for the governing of the school, amongst which is the following :— “ Every morning and “ evening at six of the clock, which are days for learning of “ scholars and keeping of school, the scholars by two and two “ and the schoolmaster shall go from the schoolhouse into the “ parish church, and there devoutly upon their knees before “ they do enter the quire say some devout prayer, and after the “ same they shall repair together into the chapel or quire where “ I have made and set up a tomb, and there sing together one “ of these psalms hereafter intituled ; such a one as the school- “ master shall appoint, so as every of the said psalms be sung “ within fifteen days together, viz.—103, 130, 145, 46, 3, 61, “ 24, 30, 90, 96, 100, 51, 84, 86, 45, and that done repair to “ the schoolhouse, and in the evening quietly to their lodgings, “ and if any of the scholars be absent at any time of the said “ prayers or psalms, then the schoolmaster to do correction for “ his or their absence.” It thus appears that the tomb at Kirkby Stephen was in existence in 1556, two years before the death of Lord Wharton, whereas on the tomb of Healaugh

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is the date of his death as well as that of his second wife Ann; but as this inscription is in plain characters, ill cut, I should not attach much importance to that fact. Without, however, attempting to decide the place of burial of the first Lord Wharton, I cannot quit the subject of his tomb without drawing your attention to an episode connected therewith, though not strictly within the limits of my subject. You may remember some lines in Burn's history of Westmorland, said to have been written by a waggish schoolmaster on the west end of the tomb, and suggested by the popular notion that the bull's head under the figure of Lord Wharton represents the devil in a vanquished posture. The waggish schoolmaster was Dr. Burn himself, who taught the school at Kirkby Stephen, during that period of his life for which his biographers have had some difficulty to account. In a letter dated Kirkby Stephen, June 18, 1732, addressed to the Archbishop of York, the governors of the school say:—"Mr. Richard Burn, who teaches the school at present, is a very deserving man, and "it would be a favour to all the neighbouring parishes to have "him fixed here, whose nomination to the school we humbly "conceive is in your Grace or the Governors. The salary is "but £20 per annum, but he was born in the parish, and hath "already almost expended his fortune on his education, and "so would accept the place." Mr. Burn himself afterwards wrote the following letter, dated

Kirkby-Stephen, Oct. 16th, 1732.

"May it please your Grace,—In answer to your Grace's commands of the 12th of this instant by the Reverend Mr. Archdeacon Hayton, I am commanded by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson (the other gentleman being at a distance) humbly to certify your Grace that I have been a member of Queen's College, Oxford, for the space four years, but being upon the foundation have taken no degree for want of a vacancy. I humbly beg leave to assure your Grace that I will always endeavour to deserve your Grace's favour by behaving myself suitably to that state of life in which your Grace has vouchsafed to place me.

"Your Grace's most obedient and

"devoted Servant,

"RICHARD BURN."

But to return to our subject, from which I have somewhat digressed, it does not appear that the Wharton family took any very active interest in public affairs during the latter part of the sixteenth century. Philip, the third lord, seems to have had some disputes with his tenants at Russendale, which were settled by an indenture made the 12th day of February, in the twenty-second year of the reign of Elizabeth, (1581.) And about two years afterwards, articles were agreed upon for regulating the courts, and trial of causes in the manor of Ravenstonedale,

Ravenstonedale, and a house provided in which the grand jury might meet and decide, instead of in the Church as heretofore. The book in which the verdicts were entered was called the End Book, was entrusted to the custody of a sworn officer, and a copy thereof kept by the lord of the manor. The yearly income of this lord, in 1605, was 2107*l.* 11*s.* 4³/₄*d.*, whereof Wharton Demesne raised, besides feeding 200 deer, 100*l.* Ravenstonedale Park and Lords' Ground there, 100*l.* The yearly allowance to his oldest son, Sir George Wharton, was 302*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* and to his younger son 100*l.* This Sir George was killed in a duel in 1609.

The next of the Whartons which we have to notice is Philip, fourth lord, who was colonel of a regiment of horse in the reign of King Charles, and active against the loyalists, though not assenting to the king's death. In 1692, he appropriated, by deed bearing date July 12, certain lands in the county of York, as a perpetual fund for the purchasing yearly 1050 Bibles, appointed to be sent to different parishes to be distributed among young persons who have got by heart, and repeated seven psalms. In 1693, he, and his son, conveyed to trustees, for the use of a licensed dissenting meeting-house in Swaledale, a close of land, called Nateby Birkett, at that time in possession of Hugh Wharton, at the yearly rent of £16 10*s.*, and formerly at the rent of £22, and a parcel of land in Russendale. It is said that this Philip Lord Wharton thus addressed a clergyman who applied to him for a living of which he was patron.—“ Sir, it is my custom to dispose of the livings that I am patron of, to those who perform these three conditions, viz.: In the first place, the minister must pray in my family.—I dont mean read prayers, for anyone of my servants is able to do that. In the next place, he must preach in my family, that I may have a taste of his talents that way; and then he is to go to the destitute parish, and if the people approve of him, the living is his!” The worthy clergyman fulfilled these conditions to the satisfaction of the puritan lord and the parish, and got the living. Of the Marquis of Wharton and of the Duke, I cannot now speak; suffice it to say that the Duke, about whose doings and sayings at Wharton, I am told, old people in this neighbourhood were wont to talk, forfeited the estate and died, at the age of thirty-two, in great poverty, in a Bernardine convent, in Spain, and was buried in the same poor manner as the fathers bury their own poor monks.

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In a letter to friend, written shortly before his death, and betraying a consciousness of misspent powers, and wasted life, he says :—

“Be kind to my remains; and oh! defend
“Against your judgement, your departed friend.”

And if, as one of his biographers say, “If to acknowledge
“a fault doth in some measure expiate a crime, at least, it
“should take off the world’s censure. If we consider the frailty
“of human nature, let the best of us look to ourselves, and we
“shall discover weaknesses we cannot help, passions we cannot
“subdue, and perhaps crying sins, which, though we cannot
“but condemn, we hardly know how to correct.” Shortly
afterwards the estate was bought by one of the Lowther
family, and now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale, who for the
purpose of this paper kindly furnished me with the rentals
of the different parts of the estate when bought by his ancestors
and the rentals now. When bought, the total rent, including
the fines and rents of fourteen manors, amounting to £596 3s.,
was £1183 15s. Now the total rent, including the same
manors, which do not vary, is £2225 1s. 7d. So ends the
history of the Whartons.

ART. XXVI.—*Tapestry in Appleby Castle.* By W. H. D.
Longstaffe, Esq., Gateshead.

IN a corner of a tapestried bedroom of the residence in
Appleby Castle, Westmoreland, is inserted some tapestry
of unusual beauty. It possesses so much interest that,
although I do not at present trace any historical connection
with the north of England, or the holders of Appleby, I may
be pardoned for calling attention to its existence.

The ground-work is delicately covered with wild flowers,
and, all over it, is used a badge, which may be described as
the top of a royal vessel of war. The summit of the mast is
represented as erased or torn from the rest, passing through a
round basket-shaped projection, which contains *five spears or*
arrows, with their points upwards, at the dexter side of the
mast, from which a streamer with two tails proceeds to the
sinister. The upper tail is *gules*, the lower one *argent.*
Between