

ART. XXII.—*The Crosthwaite Registers.* By J. FISHER
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Read at Appleby, July 28th, 1875.

THE Crosthwaite Register commences on the 1st of November, 1562. The first book consists of a few leaves of paper, stitched into a leaf of an old latin missal, in black letter, on vellum, and it ends July 25th, 1566. This little book has been overlooked, for the next volume, which is of a large size, of parchment, and strongly bound, is numbered 1, and contains baptisms, marriages, and burials, from 1566 to 1614.

No. 2 contains registers from 1614 to 1628, and the series continues down in successive volumes till now, with the following exceptions; viz.—

No Baptisms from 1658 to 1664.

No Marriages from 1658 to 1669.

No Burials from 1658 to 1669.

This lapse in the register occurred immediately after the death of Oliver Cromwell, and continued during the Protectorate of Richard, his son, and for some years after the restoration of the monarchy; during this time the great plague overran England.

In going through the records of the last 300 years and upwards, one has to wade through, and spell out with no little difficulty, an immense number of names having no special interest; and yet one is constantly struck with the fact, that little change has taken place in this parish. The same names prevail as did at the beginning of these records, and families bearing the same names live in the same hamlets, or on the same farms as their ancestors did before them.

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In the remarks which I have to offer I shall first notice the German Colony of miners who settled here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Camden mentions in his *Britannia* (first printed in 1599), that "there are rich veins of Copper, not without a mixture of Gold and Silver, found in our age by Thomas Thurland and Daniel Hotchstetter, a German of Augsburg, though discovered a good while before, as appears from the Close Rolls of Henry III. 18." About these mines there was a memorable trial between Queen Elizabeth and Thomas Percie Earl of Northumberland, then Lord of the Manor, but by virtue of the Royal prerogative, it was carried in favour of the crown. By the Queen's procuration, a colony of miners settled down, and smelting works were established at Forge and Brigham, under the direction of Mr. Daniel Hetchstetter. The mines were wrought on behalf of the crown, and regular accounts may be seen written in a good hand, at the state paper office in London.

The first mention of the Heckstetters in the registers is in the baptisms, and runs thus: "1572, May 14th, of Daniel Heckstetter, son of Daniel Heckstetter, Duchman, and Radigund his wife." There are the baptisms of two other children, viz., Elizabeth and Leonard. Daniel Heckstetter died in 1581, and his widow, Radigund, in 1610. In the three decrees regarding Crosthwaite Free School, she is mentioned as having given £20 to the school stock.

Then there are Daniel and Emmanuel Heckstetter, who each had families. Daniel had by Jane his wife, Roger, Francis, Radigunda, Nathaniel, and Samuel; and Emmanuel had by Thomasin his wife, Daniel, Joseph, Ambrose, Samuel, Thomasin, Jerome, Susannah, Barbary, Jane, and Jonathan. Mr. Emmanuel Heckstetter was buried in the quire 1614, and his wife in 1613, also in the quire.

We find that Joseph Heckstetter, the son of Emmanuel, married in 1616, Joyce, daughter of John Banks,

Bankes, of Keswick, and Jane his wife. She died in 1622. They had a daughter, Jane, who died before her mother, and a son, named Joseph, who survived her. Joyce was a sister of Sir John Bankes, and appears to have been the only one he had, nor do I find that he had any brothers. It is worthy of remark that Joseph Heckstetter was a leading man in his day in all local matters. He is referred to in the school decrees. He was churchwarden, and foreman of the eighteen sworn men. He is one of the first mentioned of the sixty tenants who in 1623, enfranchised their property by payment of £1441 to Sir Edward Radcliffe, Bart., who with his brothers, Francis and Cuthbert, joined in the transaction. It appears from the register that he resided at the smelting mills, and married again. He had by Margaret his second wife, Thomazine and Margaret, twins, who died infants, Anne, Emmanuel, Thomazine, and Katharine. He died in the year 1656, and was buried in the quire of the Church, at the age of 73 years. There are 36 baptisms of the children of the Heckstetters recorded in the register. Francis Heckstetter, his brother, also had by Elizabeth his wife, Grace, Jane, Christiana, Francis (a son), Daniel, Roger and Elizabeth.

Early in the register we have several burials recorded of these German settlers.

In 1592, August 13th. William Moser of Newlands.

In 1594, March 20th. Percival Molker Moser of Smelting-house.

In 1594, April 8th. Gesper Clocker, a Duchman.

In 1596, January 1st. Fitzin Colizon of Smelting house.

In 1596, January 29th. Emmanuel Heckstetter of Keswick, infant.

In 1597, July 6th. Mark Colker of Newlands, Duchman.

In 1597, August 31st. Moses Molker of Smelting houses, Duchman.

In 1597, September 26. Symond Puphbarger of Stare.

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Same

Same year Mary Temphe, of Keswick, Mary Colker of Newlands, Mr. Mark Stoneberger, and Emmanuel Molker of Keswick.

Then we have a numerous family named Puphbarger, and at other times Puffparker. The heads of families were, in 1566, Symond Puphbarger; in 1590, Hanre Puphberger; in 1597, Beltshazer Puphparker of Birkrigg. There were twelve christenings in this name before the year 1603.

Another family of distinction who came with the colony was the Raisleys. It is curious to observe how the name which was at first Ritseler changed to Rystler, Rasyng, Raysell, and finally Rayseley, now spelled Raisley. Raisley Calvert, who was the friend of the Poet Wordsworth, and who left him a legacy which enabled him in early life to pursue literature, was descended on the mother's side from this family.

The following are the baptisms of this family—

1567, May 11th. Of Benedictus Ritseler, son of George Risteler, Duchman, and Margaret his wife.

1569, April 2nd. Of Janet Rystler, daughter of Geo. Rystler, Duchman, and Margaret his wife.

1571. Of Leonard Rystler, son of George Rystler, Duchman, and Margaret his wife.

1582. Of Lilius Rasyng, daughter of Henry Raysng, Duchman, and Janet his wife.

1586. Of Alice Raysell, daughter of Hanre Raysell, Duchman, and Janet his wife.

1588. Of Daniel Raysell, son of Hanre Raysell, Duchman, and Janet his wife.

1594, October 29th. Of Stephen Rayseley, son of Hanre Rayseley, of Windiebrowe, and Janet his wife.

1606, March 29th. John Rayseley, son of John and Ann his wife, of Smelting house.

1611, February 20th. Ann Raisley, daughter of Hanre Raisley, of Windebrowe, and Ann his wife.

1622, January 25th. John and Agnes Raisley, twins of Nicholas Raisley, of Windebrowe, and Agnes his wife.

1638,

1638, October 24th. Gylles Raisley, son of Gylles Raisley, of Windebrowe, and Jane his wife.

Windebrowe is now called Greta Bank, and was the residence of the late William Calvert, Esq., the father of Mrs. Joshua Stanger. Mr. Calvert used to say that the Raisleys were connected with the copper mines and smelting works: their long residence at Windebrow may possibly indicate that they became owners of property there.

There was a numerous family, evidently miners, of the name of Clocker. It is first spelled Clowkker. Jasper Clowkker, Duchman, and Mabell Bullfell, of Keswick, married Feb. 21st, 1569. Their children were Christopher, Maybell, Anna Maria, Oswald, Bartill, and Gaspar. Then we have Christopher Clocker, of Newlands, and Jannet Stanger, of Skelgill were married September 27th, 1590. They had Bartholomewe, Katharine, Christopher, and John. John Clocker and Bridgett Littleale married June 25th, 1606, and had a daughter named Alice. Henry Clocker, of Parksyde, and Bridgett his wife had Mabell, Daniel, Hanre, and Agnes. In 1611 there seems to have been another family who spelled their name Colker, Duchmen, of Keswick. One Mirehouse, of St. Bees, married Fronicae, and Joseph Tickell, of Keswick, married Bridgett Colker. 1657. Hugh Bowe, of Swinside, married Mabell Clocker.

Another numerous family were the Mosers.

1567, November 23rd. Hanre Moser, Duchman, and Elizabeth Clark, of Newlands were married, and they had six children, Martyne, Balzhaser, Maybell, Jannet, Thomas, and Fronich.

1580, December 11th. Molker Moser and Alice his wife had a family of seven children, John, Emmanuel, Susan, Sebastian, Jannett, and Radigunda. Some of the family lived at Great Braithwaite and were evidently miners.

1566. Israel Walte, Duchman, married Jane Wood, of Keswick, had a daughter called Mary Magdalene.

1570,

1570, August 3rd. Hanre Upperer (sometimes written Hupperay) and Katheren Atkinson, of Grasmire, were married, and had John, Mary, Marcus, and Magdelene.

Then we have in 1579, George Hedgler, 1570, Yerle Flowterer, Ulrig Slaygll, Bartholomew Beyrnarker, Martine Prowker, Wyllm Lipmawer. 1571, Wilfred Hound, Gasper Sanninger, Andrea Torver, and Aprell his wife, George Yorke, Steven Norspalmer, Hanre Tempp, George Tiffler, Sebastian Tibler. The site upon which Mr. Furnace's new house and shop is built is called, in the Manor Court books, Tibler's Close, and was probably this man's property.

There was also Marcus Yosser, son of Edward Yosser, Duchman, and Esaybell his wife. Peter Colysinge, Duchman, and Elizabeth his wife. George Storme and Katherine his wife. Felix Walner and Eve his wife.

1572. Gasper Cayrus, son of Mitchall Kayrus, Duchman, and Agnes his wife. John Rynder, son of Andray Rynder and Janet his wife. There were also Steven Lucepalmer, Andrew Riggreasle, Nicholas Shrohome, Christopher Beck and Janet his wife.

1568. Christopher Beck, Duchman, married Esaybell Bewley, Englishwoman.

1571, February 15th. Sir* Robert Beck, of Keswick, married Janet Fawsett, servant at Isle. (Ile.) A Robert Beck became vicar of the parish in 1592, and was in all probability the same person. In 1595 there is the marriage of Mr. Edward Johnston, Scolmayster, and Ann Becke, the vicar's daughter.

In 1597, Peter Beck, who is called Mayster Peter Beck was appointed vicar, and in 1602 he was succeeded by Dr. Giles Robinson, brother to the Bishop of Carlisle, who made himself obnoxious to the eighteen sworn men and the parishioners generally, by committing thirteen of their number to prison because they would not accept his

* The title of Sir was frequently given to a clergyman, or to a domestic chaplain, who was a B.A., and the title of master was given to a M.A.

nominee

nominee (one Garth) as schoolmaster. He seems to have been a non-resident, and another Mr. Beck was his curate in charge. The last mention we have of the Becks is Elizabeth Beck who died in 1677.

The time would fail me to tell of the Herringes, the Stonebargers, sometimes Stoneparker, the Franses, the Mures, the Cozeaths, the Woulfes, the Pellers, the Paulles, and the Ringrisles, one of whom so early as 1567, married Elizabeth Fisher of Seatoller. I must not omit to mention a numerous family named Zinogle, who with the Raisleys still remained in the parish when the other names disappeared. In 1604, Parcivell Zinogle married Marie Radcliffe; they had one son Sebastian. He married Marian Nicholson of Crosthwaite, in 1636, and had a family, namely, Sebastian, John, Robert and Margaret, twins. After this, down to 1726 and later, there were six families of the name. The name is sometimes spelled Sinogle, and was not unfrequently pronounced Senogle, and ultimately Snoggles. I remember a respectable old man commonly called Joe Snoggles, of Brow Top, whose proper name was Senogle, and he was not the last of the race.

The Heckstetters married into the most respectable families. Daniel married Alice Anderson, of Keswick. Mr. Percivell Radcliffe, of Keswick, married Elizabeth Heckstetter in 1653. In the following year, the 2nd of November, 1654, Percivall Radcliffe was appointed vicar by Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. April 22nd, 1613, George Tullye, of Careliell, married *Mrs.

* Note by Editor.—This marriage would bring the name of Jerome into the Tullie family. In 1745, Jerome Tullie, Esq. owned Tullie House, in Abbey Street, Carlisle, and held also Wetherall Priory under long lease from the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

On a brass plate upon a tombstone in the churchyard, Bolton, is this inscription:—"Depositum Danielis Hechstetterii quondam hujus Ecclesie Rectoris, qui post defatigatos Viginti Annorum Labores, tandem requievit in Domino, Creatoris sui brachiis confusus. Sepultus 7 die Apr. A.D. 1686."—All this (except the date of his burial) is said to be the composure of the deceased rector himself; who was M.A. in Queen's College, Oxon, and some time master of the Grammar School at Carlisle.—*From Bishop Nicholson's MSS Visitation Bk.*—"Daniel Heckstetter, A.M. E. Coll. Reg., Oxon, electus est in Locum et Officium Archididarculli circa A.D. MDCLXI. qui postea ad Rectoriam de Bolton promotus: ibi diem obiit extremam A.D. MCCLXXVII.—*From Carlisle High School Register.*

Thomazine

Thomazine Heckstetter, of Keswick. We have a baptism on March 20th, 1614, of Timothy Tullye, son of George Tullye, of Keswick, and Thomazine his wife. I think that George Tullye, who was a prebend of Carlisle and subsequent vicar of Crosthwaite was probably a descendant. His death is thus recorded in the register. "Thomas Tullie, Doctor of Laws, Dean and Chancellor of Carlisle, Rector of Aldingham, Vicar of Crosthwaite, and one of His Majesty's Justice of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, departed this life at his home at Carlisle, on Monday, 16th day of January, A.D. 1727, and was interred in the Cathedral Church, on Wednesday, the 18th of the aforesaid month."

The influence of this German colony seems to have been in every way beneficial to the neighbourhood, and their conduct moral and exemplary. "The smelting works at Brigham and Forge by Derwentside," says Camden, "which with its forcable stream and their ingenious inventions, serveth them in notable stead for easie bellows works, hammer works, forge works, and sawing of boards, not without admiration to those that behold it." The channel cut through the rock to make the mill race, which was their work, is called the "hammer hole" to this day. The civil war seems to have put a stop to the thriving mining operations. The smelting mills and works were battered down by Cromwell's soldiers; many of the miners were killed and others went off with Cromwell's army.* There is a tradition that the very large oak beams used in building Sir John Bankes' Charity House were brought from the ruins of the works at Brigham Forge.

The mines in Newlands were wrought with pickhammers and chisels, the use of gunpowder being then unknown in

* At this time Sir Edward Radcliffe was in Cumberland. He raised a troop for the service of the king. He speaks in his will of having borrowed of his wife £1000 when he was in difficulties, his estate having been sequestered. During these troubles, Sir Edward Radcliffe, Bart. lost his Lieutenant, as appears from the following burial: August 1st, 1648, "Ewan Christian, Captain, Lieutenant to Baronet Edward."—"Quier."

mining.

mining. Consequently the openings were not high enough to admit of horses, and all materials were drawn out of the mines by men crouching along for want of height to walk erect. There were many hamlets where these miners resided, in Newlands, Borrowdale, Great and Little Braithwaite, Crosthwaite (Great and Little), Windybrow, and so forth. They appear to have exhausted the principal mines of Goldscope, (11 in number) for Captain Clemmence, who re-opened them in our times, told me when he got to the bottom he found that the "old men," as he called them, had worked till the rock became so hard, and the quantity of metal so small, that it was not worth working any longer. He lost of his own and his friends' money about £5000 in the operations he carried on, before finally abandoning the venture.

On a former occasion I stated that in my opinion the Ratcliffes of Derwentwater (I mean the heads of the family) did not permanently reside here after they acquired the Northumberland estates. The parish register fully bears out this idea. There are only two burials recorded as being from the Island, and they are thus :

I. July 21st, 1566. Anna Radcyffe filio Domini George de g Ile. (There is the burial of Sir George Radclyfe, Vicare, July 26th, 1567, who seems to have been the father.

II. June 23rd, 1597. Frances Radcliffe, of Ile, infant.

There remained in Keswick the descendants of Nicholas Radcliffe, who was fourth son of Sir Thomas Radcliffe. In 1480 Sir Thomas settled his property in favour of his sons Richard, Edward, Nicholas, Christopher, and Rowland successively, and their heirs, leaving out entirely John the eldest son and heir. He, Sir John, however entered, and his son John succeeded him. It is to the memory of Sir John Radcliffe, son of the disinherited eldest son of Sir Thomas, that the tomb in Crosthwaite church is erected. He was buried in 1527. His widow, Dame Alice, survived him twenty-four years. They had no children.

Eventually

Eventually the property fell to Sir Edward's family (the third son): Nicholas, the fourth son, settled here and is designated, Nicholas Radcliffe, of Keswick, Gentleman. This occurred two generations before the parish registers came into use. It was in 1538 that Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, (then Vicar General to King Henry VIII.) instituted parish registers. The children of Nicholas Radcliffe are therefore not to be found in the record, but his grand children are mentioned as follows:—

Cuthbert Radcliffe married Isabella Standley September 30th, 1567, and their children were Ann, Edward, and Thomas.

Edward Radcliffe of Keswick married Elizabeth Fisher of the same, November 7th, 1568, and had children Francis, John, and Gawine.

George Radcliffe of Applethwaite married Janet Stanger of Ullock, September 20th, 1579, they had Alas, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Edward, and Elliner. His wife Janet died June 11th, 1591. He married again Jaine Stanger of Ullock, and they had Jaine, Winefride, and Francis. He died October 10th, 1616, and is designated "Foster (or Forester) of Derwent Fells."

Then we have Robert Radcliffe of Keswick and Janet Grave, married November 13th, 1580. They had one child named Katherine.

September 17th, 1581, Cuthbert Radcliffe of Keswick married Magdalene Radcliffe of the same. They had no children.

John Radcliffe of Hye Hill married Alas Birkhead of Portinskill, October 7th, 1582, They had children Mary, Jaine, Nicholas, Isabell, Jane, and Dorathie.

John Radcliffe of Keswick married Agnes Banks of the same, September 14th, 1589. Their family was John, Jaine, Gawine, and Mary.

Francis Radcliffe of Keswick married Katherine Wharton of same, June 25th, 1592. They had John, Winifride, Thomas, Gawen, Mabell, Francis, and Francis.

Edward Radcliffe of Keswick married Mabell Tickell of Thornthwaite, June 29th, 1595. They had Esabell, Francis, Cuthbert, and Thomas.

Anthony Radcliffe of Keswick married Katheren Radcliffe of same, November 15th, 1596. Their children were Essabel, Katherine, Percival, Jaine, Wynifred, John, Robert, Joyce, Bridget, Anthony.

Jaymes Radcliffe of Keswick married Ellis Wilsonne of same, 1603. They had Francis, James, Parsevell, Richard, and Isabel.

1608, Edward Radcliffe married Winifrid Williamson, and they had two children Alice and George.

1611, Symonde Radcliffe of Bassenthwaite married Ann Taylhore of Newlands. They had one son John.

Thomas Radcliffe of Keswick married Dorothye Radcliffe of same, in 1613. Their children Katherine, Francis, and John. He married again and had by his marriage (not recorded at Crosthwaite) Margratt, Grace, and Christopher.

Francis Radcliffe of Munkhall married Winifride Birkheade of same, 1614. They had John and John.

Gawen

Gawen Radcliffe of Keswick married Winifed Radcliffe. They had Jaine, Francis, Jaymes, Anna, Isabell, and Winifride.

Marmaduke Radcliffe of Monkhall and Magdalene had one daughter Jane.

James Radcliffe of Keswick and Jennet Riter of same, married November 4th, 1619. They had Dorathie and Joyce.

1621, Francis Radcliffe of Keswick married Jane Banks of Hutton. They had Richard, Barbara, George, Anthony, Michael, and Henry.

1626, Francis Radcliffe of Keswick married Margaret Jackson of Hausend. Their family was, Jaymes, Mabell, Isabell, Francis, Jayne, Cuthbert, and Katharine.

1629, Thomas Radcliffe of Keswick and Winifride Bowes of the same, whose family were Katherine, Edward, Isabell, and William.

1636. Mr. Parsevell Radcliffe of Keswick, and Katheren Tibler, of the same, married. Their children were Tymathie, Samuel, and Anthony.

1653. Mr. Parsevell Radcliffe, married (a second time), Elizabeth Heckstetter of Keswick, they had a daughter, Dorothy. This was the vicar appointed by Oliver Cromwell.

Cuthbert Radcliffe of Keswick, and Mary his wife, had Margaret, Elizabeth, and Katherine.

Michael Radcliffe of Ullock, and Agnes Bratwhaite of Thorntwhaite, married 1657.

John Radcliffe of Ullock married Mrs. Mary Lowrey of Vicarage, 1686, and had Francis and Richard.

Edward Radcliffe married Mabel Raylton, both of this parish, 1714, and had children, viz.—Mary, John, and Cuthbert.

Francis Radcliffe of Ullock, and ——— Jackson of Torpenhow, married, 1718.

In 1729, his wife died, and he married to his second wife, Jane Hodgson of Keswick, and had children—Mary, John, Ann, and Richard.

John Ratcliffe of Little Braithwaite, was the last of the family who lived here. His wife's death is recorded as follows:—

1791. Aug. 7, Jane, wife of John Ratcliffe of Little Braithwaite, aged 71.

This John Ratcliffe was a prominent man in all parochial matters, and in the school records *Mr.* is always prefixed to his name, while the remainder of the trustees are simply called by their Christian names. I do not find any account of his burial, and it is possible that he might be buried in the Quaker's burial ground at High Hill, if he was, as I have heard it said, a Quaker. There are twenty-six families of Radcliffes mentioned in the register, and 103 baptisms. Although the name is extinct in this parish, there are no doubt many descendants elsewhere. One became master of St. Bees Grammar School, long ago, and he had a numerous family.*

* In the Standard newspaper of Feb. 22nd, this year, (1875) there appeared the following presentation at a levee, held by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, "Lieutenant Derwentwater Radcliffe, R.A., on appointment by the Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery."

I shall now give a few observations upon the register generally, and select such entries as seem to me curious and interesting.

The first record is the baptism, Nov. 1st, 1562, of Katherine Birkhed, daughter of Gawen. The Birketts are a very ancient and numerous family, residing in Borrowdale principally. The next baptisms are John Bowe, Gawine Bancke, son of John; Alice Standlay, George Beck, son of Peter; John Stanger, son of John; George Radcliffe, son of Edward; Thomas Smaythwaite, son of William; Magdalene Radclyffe, Katheren Raisely, and so forth.

The Fishers are the most numerous family in the register, residing at Seatoller, Grange, Snabb and Gillbank in Newlands, also at Watendlath, and Naddle, one generation after another, and spreading out into all parts of the world.

The Crosthwaites have also been a numerous family, and resided long at Setmabanning, Wanthwaite, Smaithwaite, Burns, Thornthwaite, Hollinroot, Monkshall, and Keswick.

The Wilsons of Watendlath have been there for over 300 years, and very likely long before the commencement of the register, and the same may be said of the other families I have mentioned.

The Hodgsons of Causeyfoot have always been there through the whole of the register till the beginning of the present century. In 1597, Robert Hodgson of Causeyfoot, married Magdalene Quarton, of Keswick, January 19th, and within a week, Mary Hodgson of Causeyfoot, married John Quarton of Keswick. The names of Robert and Christopher seem to have been chosen for the eldest of the family. The present Sir Robert Hodgson, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward's Island, is of the family, and is very proud of his ancestry of yeomen.

The Youdales of Stonethwaite, Borrowdale, the Jacksons of Armboth, the Harrys of Lowdoor, Watendlath, and
Grange,

Grange, the Harrymans of Portinskill, the Birketts of Poe, the Briscoes of Portinscale, the Dovers of Newlands, the Gaskarths of Hill-Top, in St. John's, and the Gaskarths of Bridge End, in the same valley, have always dwelt in their own places, one generation after another. The Dawsons, originally from Yorkshire, settled first at Grey-stoke, and afterwards at Keswick.

The Leathes of Dalehead Hall, came from Leathes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and appear, by the marriages they contracted, to have been a family of consequence. The following is an example; "1657, May 11th, Captaine Richard Lowrye of St. Cuthberte Parish, Carlisle, and Mrs. Anne Laythes of Dalehead, within the parish of Crosthwaite, published three Severall Lorde Days, without contradiction, and married by Justice Wren, according to ye act of Parliament."

The Brownriggs of Ormathwaite, became a very important family in the parish, but they did not settle down here so early as has been supposed. They seem, originally, to have come from Brownrigg, in Matterdale. Sir George Brownrigg of Galway, is the head of the house, and is descended from an ancestor who went to Ireland, either at, or before, the time of William III. We find them residing at Millbeck, Scalebeck, and the Green, before they finally settled down at Ormathwaite. The first burial of this name from Ormathwaite was in 1677. The last was Dr. William Brownrigg, in 1800, the friend and host of Franklin, and a celebrated physician in his day.

The Wrens of Castlerigg, were also a family of standing, one of them being a justice of peace in the time of the Commonwealth. The younger branch went from Piet Nest, to Little Town in Newlands, a century and a half ago.

The family of Stanger was opulent and numerous, residing at Ullock, Skellgill, the Howe, and Portinscale. They married with the Radcliffes on several occasions.

The Williamsons were a family of importance, residing at

at Millbeck, at Ormathwaite, (before the Brownriggs), at Lyzzick, Lowgrove, and Longclose. They resided also at New Hall, which I take to be Millbeck Hall.

A number of names have entirely disappeared from the parish, such as Smaithwaite, Wallthwaite, Langstrath, Bullfell, Bunting, Radcliffe, and such names as Buckbarrow, Stanger, and Calvert, are becoming very scarce, but are no doubt flourishing elsewhere.

The parish seems to have been visited at times with great mortality.

In the year 1595 there were 81 deaths.

„	1596	„	107	„
„	1597	„	267	„
„	1598	„	84	„
„	1599	„	50	„

The great mortality in the year 1597, when more than one-tenth of the population was swept away, was 70 years before the great plague, which overran the country for a few years after 1665. To its ravages in Keswick we have no clue, for there are no burials recorded between Sept. 8th, 1658, and March 25th, 1663. Neither are any marriages recorded, nor any baptisms, from 1658 to 1664.

The number of the inhabitants in the parish, in 1793, was 3,020, of whom 1,093 were in Keswick. 2,971 were church people, 45 presbyterians, and 4 quakers.

The unwholesome custom of burial in the church was carried on to a very great extent during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the year 1601, there were 75 burials, of which 30 were in the church, and of the 75 buried no less than 36 were infants. In 1611, there were 63 burials, 27 of which were in the church. Twenty years later there were 60 burials, and 30 of the interments were in the church. These seem to have been fair average years, and I selected them accordingly. Some one to whom I mentioned this fact, doubted it, but the part of the church is often particularized, *e.g.*, the Quier, Sir Edward's

Edward's Chapel, or Lord's Chapel, others simply Church. It was evidently a fashion, for which the families who could afford it, were willing to pay a fee, as will be seen by the following notice of the burial of "Martine Edgar, Stranger, Church Quire, Mr. John Radcliffe to pay for him."

In 1646 there was 182 deaths recorded, there being no fewer than 58 burials in the month of May. There were three Hodgsons buried in one day, and during the month there were five Radcliffes, five Farlomes, and six of the name of Vickers, six Grisdales, four Woods, four Williamsons, and seven Hodgsons. It is noteworthy that none were buried in the church during this visitation.

ODD ENTRIES.

"Nov. 29th, 1607, John Atkine pyper of Naddle." There is a house called Piper House in Naddle.

Baptized Nov. 4th, 1639, "Jayne DOUNGELSON daughter of Johne DOUNGELSON piper, and Margaret his wife."

"In 1642 April 13th, Alexander Molke and Ellinor his wife, drowned in the Watter, dwelling at Keswick."

"1718 Mar. 4th, prisoner Langhorn's wife of Brandholme."

"1765 Stephen a Soldier."

"1762 June 24th, Nicholas Grave 56 years clerk of this parish."

"1784 July 12th, Mr. James Biggar, Dissenting Minister, at Keswick." He lived at Stone in Naddle, and held property in the Manor.

1647 Nov. 24th, there is the following entry in the burials—"Janet Raisely—vide her age 117 of Windybrowe; Church."

1615 March 29th, christened, "Mabell, daughter of John Radcliffe, alias Wild John, and Agnes Collyer."

"1654 Buried, John Dixson, a poor beggar."

"1657 Wm. Munkhouse of Keswick." There is a tradition that a "Will Munkhouse" was drowned by overloading

overloading a boat, containing stones, which he was bringing from Lord's Island, to build the first town hall in Keswick. The boat sank half way between Lord's Island and Friar's Crag. There is no other Munkhouse recorded till 1702, when a person of the same name was buried in the Quire. I think the former date will be the correct one. The boat was never raised, and the cairn of stones was visible in the lake for long after.

1702 Dec. 26, there is the following entry of burial, "Dorothy Tickel of Portinskell, Widow, Quaker, was buried in Wooline, according to act of parliament." This was in compliance with an act passed in the reign of Charles II., and the friends of the deceased had to make an affidavit of the fact. The act was passed to encourage the woollen trade. For about twenty years after, almost every burial has the word affidavit appended. The act was repealed in the reign of George III.

We get some singular names about 1737, *e.g.* Philadelphia Fisher of Beckwythop, and Livewell Green of Braithwaite. In 1725 is recorded "a young man found dead in Castlerigg Brow, supposed to come from Wakefield, Yorkshire."

"1643 Mr. Isaac Singleton, vicar of this parish of Crosthwaite, Quier." He was succeeded by Mr. Percival Radcliffe. Before Mr. Radcliffe's appointment, marriages were solemnized by a justice of the peace, after having been three times proclaimed without contradiction. These marriages continued, during the incumbency of Mr. Percival Radcliffe, to be solemnized by Mr. Henry Towlson, Mr. Lancelot Fletcher of Tallentire, Mr. Justice Langhorn, Justice John Barwise, and Justice Wren, till Oct. 26th, 1657, when we have the following entry "*Now* Ministers are empowered to Marie againe by Act of Parliament."

In 1732 July 8th, Mr. Isaac Robley married Mary Gas-karth, both of St John's. The gentleman was incumbent of St. John's, and his wife was of Hill Top. Her sister married Colonel Howard, afterwards Lord Andover, and
Earl

Earl of Suffolk. Her portrait, as Lady Andover, (a splendid picture) was unfortunately destroyed a few years ago, by a fire at Greystoke Castle.

When the custom of burying in churches went out of fashion, as was the case in the beginning of the 18th century, we find the custom of erecting headstones followed, to mark the spot in the churchyard where the dead were laid.

The first of the tombstones in Crosthwaite churchyard is against the school end, and is to the memory of—

Mary, Wife of Richard Crosthwaite, A.D. 1725

Other early ones are

Thomas Allason of Keswick - - - 1731

Thomas Troughear of Uzikar - - - 1745

Thomas Wren of Seatoller - - - 1750

Simeon Grave, son of J. Grave of Skellgill 1750

Joseph Pearson of High Hill - - - 1755

* * *

Edward Stephenson, formerly Governor

in the East Indies, aged 77 - - - 1768

Edward Stephenson, aged 44 - - - 1782

John Stephenson of London, aged 72 - 1771

A long story might be told about the first of the Stephensons, who flourished and did good service in the early days of our Indian Empire. The family now bear the name of Standish.

Note on the Font at Crosthwaite Church. By the Rev. CANON KNOWLES.

Some ten years ago, I discovered that the inscription on the font in the old church at Keswick, was in two parts.

On facets 1, 3, 5, 7, it had names of saints, with an *ora pro nobis* to each probably. These were doubtless destroyed in the 16th century.

On facets 2, 4, 6, 8, still runs "Ora pro anima Thomae de Keda olim vicarii hujus ecclesiæ."

ART.