

ART. XVIII.—*Bridekirk, and its Registers.* By WILLIAM BROWNE, ESQ.

Read at Bridekirk, Aug. 23, 1878.

LYSONS say (*Magna Britannia*, edition of 1816, Vol. IV., p. 34), "The Manors of Bridekirk and Appleton, with the church of Bridekirk, were given by Waldeof, the first Lord of Allerdale, to Guiseburne Priory in Yorkshire," "which grant," Hutchinson adds, (edition of 1794, Vol. II., p. 244,) "was confirmed, and the church made appropriate by Bishop Irton." He also says in a note, "which was confirmed by two several charters by Allan his son and by Alice de Rumely." This lady, we may mention in passing, seems to have been grand-niece of David, King of Scotland, and to have been married twice—her first husband being that Gilbert Pipard, from whom Papcastle is supposed to have derived its name.

From Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica*"* we learn that the church of Appleton was added to Bridekirk by Waldeof; that the town of Appleton and mill of Brocton was joined to it by Alan his son; that to these were added the services due from that town by Thomas, son of John, High Sheriff of Cumberland; and by others a messuage and four carrucates† of land in Bridekirk.

* Extracts from Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica*," (1744,) p. 651. Under the head of Giseburne, or Gysburgh, Tanner gives the following as amongst the documents in the *Mon. Angl. tom. iii.*, p. i., p. 46:—"Cartam Waldeoi fil Cospatrici com. factam eccl. S. Brigidæ, vulgo, Brydekyrke in com. Cumbr. de eccl. de Appleton; Alani fil. Waldeoi, de villa de Appleton et molendino de Brocton; Aliciæ de Romely, de eadem villa; Thomæ fil. Joannis vicecom. Cumbr. super servitiis debitis de villa de Apletone, A.D. 1221. p. 47. cartam Aliciæ de Rumely factam canonicis de Giseburn, de ecclesia de Brydekirke; Ejusd. de eccl. de Dereham factam eisdem canonicis."

"In *Append. ad Stevenii Vol. ii.*, p. 344, Rdulphi episc. Carliol. confirmationem eccl. de Bridekirke, A.D., 1287."

"Plac. de quo war. apud Carliol. 20 ed. i., rot. 65, de mess. et iv. carucat. terræ.
† Carrucate of land contains as much land as could be tilled in a year with one plough and the beasts belonging thereto. It varied in extent in different counties from 60 to 120 acres.

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But

But it seems that these writers scarcely give the fair lady "Alice de Rumely, daughter of William, son of Duncan," her fair share in the transaction, for we learn from Dugdale's "*Monasticon Anglicanum*"* that Bridekirk or St. Bridget's was granted to the canons of Gisburne, or Gysburgh, by her, and that the signing and sealing of this grant was witnessed by the Bishop of Carlisle, the Lord Abbot of Fountains, and the Lord Abbot of Furness.

What was the connecting link between so distant a priory and a church in this county, so much nearer to other abbeys? Can Alice de Rumely have held property in both neighbourhoods, as we find the Challoners did in after ages, for it was to Sir Thomas Challoner who founded the first alum works at Gysburgh, that Queen Elizabeth gave the site of that priory, and it was from Sir Thomas Challoner, Lord of the Manor of St. Bees, that Bishop Grindall, A.D. 1590, purchased the St. Bees tithe. We must also remember the strength and extent of that ecclesiastical net-work through which St. Bees was a priory of

* Extracts from Dugdale's "*Monasticon Anglicanum*," enlarged edition of 1830, Vol. VI. Under heading of Gisburne or Gysburgh Priory, in Yorkshire (now Guisbro') p. 271, num. xiv:—"Carta Aliciæ de Rumeley, filiae Willielmi, filii Duncani, facta canonicis de Gyseburne, de Ecclesia de Bridekirke. Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, domina Alicia de Rumeley, filia Willielmi, filii Duncani, salutem Noverit universitas vestra me in viduitate et libera potestate mea concessisse & dedisse, et hac præsentis carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Gyseburne et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute animæ meæ, et patris mei, et matris meæ, et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, et maritorum meorum Gilberti Pypard et Roberti de Curtenay, ecclesiam de Brydekirke in Alredale, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; habendam et tenendam in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Unde volo, ut prædicti canonici habeant et teneant prædictam ecclesiam, de me et de heredibus meis ita libere & quiete sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et quietius, et honorificentius a viris religiosis, in tota terra mea, vel en archiepiscopatu Eboram habetur et tenetur ut autem hæc donatio mea rata et illibata permaneat, eam præsentis scripti testimonio, et sigilli mei appositione corroboravi. His testibus, domino B tunc Karleolensi episcopo; domino J. abbate de Fontibus; domino N. abbate de Furneis, &c."

Page 274. Ralph, Bishop of Carlisle, confirms gift of church of Brydekyrch in "Datum apud Skelderirischoth pridie nonas Sept. anno Dom 1287."

Page 276. At dissolution Guisbro' had from Bridekirk

	£	s.	d.
'Redd' et firm'	-	-	12 17 6
Rector	-	-	28 11 0

N.B. In same list appears Tallantyre Redd' cotag' et gard' o 2 o.

St. Mary's

St. Mary's at York. It is interesting also to know the nature and value of that property in those olden times.

When the Commissioners of King Henry VIII., A.D. 1536, took the value of all the livings in England, the annual value of Bridekirk was as follows :—*

	£	s.	d.
The Glebe and Parsonage house - - -	1	0	0
The tithe of Hay Flax and Hemp - - -	2	6	8
The tithe of Calves; alterage and surplice fees, together with Easter dues, taken on an aver- age of years - - - - -	6	0	0
The tithe of Lambs, Wool, and sheep-skins - - -	1	6	8
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Making a total of	£10	13	4
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Before passing on to the Bridekirk registers, and all which they suggest, I would say a few words with regard to that part of the so-called church property with which I am best acquainted. The manor of Tallantire,—and, at the same time, but by a separate grant by way of purchase, the tithes of the Township of Tallantire passed from the church into the hands of laymen, A.D. 1585. The manor has never been enfranchised, as inaccurately stated both by Hutchinson and Lysons, but the fines due to the Lord by his manorial tenantry, were, on the 8th of August, 1662, reduced to fixed payments by indenture and decree. The great tithes were leased to George Fletcher and others, subject to a fee-farm rent originally reserved by the king. On the 5th of August, 1672, that fee-farm rent, along with many others, was granted, with the sanction of Parliament, to trustees appointed for that purpose, through whom it passed to the Dashwoods, and ultimately to the Earl of Lonsdale.

The Registers profess to commence A.D. 1585. The death of Rev. John Wheelwright is recorded in the eighty-

* The valuation is printed in Hutchinson's Hist. Cumb., Vol. II., p. 258,
eighth

eighth year of his life and forty-fourth after his induction. As this is in 1626, that induction must have been in 1582. The earliest records during his life are illegible and all of them very difficult to decipher. Persons there mentioned have very rarely any note of description, and there is no signature of either incumbent or churchwarden. Those who made the entries seem to have been ignorant even of the Christian name of the incumbent, whose burial has been originally recorded simply "Wheelright," vicar of Bridekirk, &c.—"Mr. John" has evidently been inserted afterwards in quite another hand. As, we suppose, in most other registers, the most interesting entries on account of their age are the least distinct. Well would it have been for future generations if the Injunctions of the King's Vicar General, in 1538, had been obeyed, viz:—

"That the Churchwardens or one of them witness every entry in the Register.

"That the parish do provide one sure coffer with two locks, of which the one be kept by the parson, the other by the wardens.

"That the entries be made every Sunday; and, for every time that one be omitted, the party that is in fault do forfeit 3/6, to be spent in the reparation of the church."

Successive entries are made—varying in their form and character with the tastes—perhaps with the character of each incumbent from A.D. 1582 or 5 to 1679. This was during the incumbencies of

Rev. John Wheelright, inducted	-	-	-	-	1582
Rev. Joseph Williamson	„	-	-	-	1626
Rev. Nicholas Beeby	„	-	-	-	1634
Rev. Samuel Grasty	„	-	-	-	1660
Rev. Thomas Belman	„	-	-	-	1665

Up to the year 1679. From that to 1694 the registers are missing. This is much to be regretted, because it deprives us of the connecting link between the different generations of families. During that interval Mr. Belman and his successor Mr. Tickell have passed away, and 1694 is in the

the eighth year after the induction of Mr. King, which would therefore be in 1687. The list of incumbents would therefore continue as follows:—

Rev. Richard Tickell, inducted	-	-	-	-
Rev. David King	„	-	-	1687
Rev. John Harrison	„	.	-	1701
Ditto	„	-	-	1720
Rev. John Bell	„	-	-	1755
Rev. Humphrey Archer Harvey, inducted	-	-	-	1794

I stop with the baptisms of 1812.

Of these incumbents I will only remark that the orderly method of Mr. Williamson is refreshing after the scrawl which precedes it; that Mr. Benson carefully performs his duty during his very short incumbency; and that Mr. Belman delights in high-sounding names, carefully distinguishing the “armiger” and “generosus” from the “pauper” and “peregrinus.”

We now pass on to the names registered. Where no description is attached to them we cannot distinguish the cottager or husbandman from the *generosus*. This is the case in many parts of the register, and particularly in the very early part, which would be otherwise most interesting. We find, for instance, undescribed, Henry Tolson of Papcastle, with a large family, and then learn that he is a weaver. Amongst the family names Lamplughs, Barumfields or Bromfields, and Tolsons, are lost sight of in the far distance; Dacre, I think, occurs once or twice. Many well-known names (undescribed) are to be met with, such as Latus, Sandys, Pennington, and Wharton: Denton also, and Brownes in abundance. The family of Lamplugh is well-known throughout the county—at one time associated with Ripton Hall. The last records in our registers are the deaths of Robert, in 1763, and of Richard, in 1764. This name, as is well-known, was long connected with Dovenby Hall.

Tolson is a name equally well-known throughout the county.

county. An old record in the Chapter library of Carlisle speaks of "Bridekirk, a fair town and church and good parsonage and a fair hall house of the Tolsons. The owner now, a Grey's Inn lawyer, married a daughter of Sir Wilfred Lawson of Isel." The Tolsons of Wood Hall seem to have occupied it before 1668, and down to about 1724, when we find the name of Mr. Tolson, from Cocker-mouth, formerly of Wood Hall.

In 1781, we read the name of Mr. John Sanderson, of Wood Hall, first described as husbandman and then as yeoman. With regard to Hames Hill, the earliest record that I can find is in that conveyance of many fee-farm rents in 1672, to which I have already alluded. It would, doubtless, then be possessed and occupied by those Barumfields, or Bromfields, whose names we notice in the earliest registers,—from 1597 to 1624,—and which is there to be met with at least fifteen times, if not much more frequently. It continues connected with Hames Hill until about 1648; but in 1647 the whole record seems paralyzed and thrown into confusion. Two families seem to have been destroyed by plague: they are entered "peste mortui." Knowing, as I did when a boy, that the old ruins of Hames Hill were called haunted, I wondered, upon seeing these records, whether that idea had originated with this wholesale family destruction.

Burke's *Heraldic History of the Commons of Great Britain* gives an account of this and of its results in connection with the family of Senhouse:

"Patricius Senhouse in 1655 married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Thomas Bromfield Esq. of Hames Hill Cumberland and relict of Henry Dalton Esq. of Brigham."

He adds in a note:—

"This lady was one of ten sisters, nine of whom died of the plague, caught from a man who merely called in at the house to light his pipe. She herself, being in London escaped, but coming down, on hearing of their misfortune, was allowed by the magistrates to converse with her Mother across the river Derwent only."

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In this way the property passed into the hands of the Senhouses; but, for some years after this destruction by plague, it ceased to be occupied by its proprietors.

We find the Huttons mentioned several times in the early years—1601 to 1621. In 1649, we find the baptism of Sarah, daughter of Robert Hutton of Hames Hill, and twelve years after, in 1661, we find the burial of Robert Hutton of Hames Hill. From the records of the Cockermonth Congregational Church we learn that in 1668, and up to June, 1674, meetings were held at Hames Hill—then occupied by the Huttons—of the ejected ministers and their followers, secretly, and liable to heavy penalty.

The name of Senhouse appears in the registers, in connection with Hames Hill, before 1708, in which year there is the burial of Elizabeth Senhouse of Hames Hill. There are baptisms of children and several burials of members of the family, included a Patricius, in 1737, and then that of Humphrey Senhouse in 1768. The name then gradually ceases in the registers.

The old house at Hames Hill, of which not a stone is now left on the old site, is said to have resembled the well-known house in Cockermonth in which Wordsworth was born. The only record now remaining of it, but that a very valuable one, is a stone upon which the Senhouse arms are engraved, and which is now built into the Fitz.

We now pass on to Tallantire Hall and its successive proprietors. If we wish to know who were its first proprietors we must look to its name. Then, in those old Celtic times, there was the Tal, the Tallan, and the Twr, or Tower, at its base. There must have been Celts to inhabit that tower. Then the place gave its name to its occupants, for Hutchinson, Vol. II., p. 244, tells us that it was granted by Waldeof, son of Gospatric, to Odard, son of Lyolph, whose descendants took the local name of Tallantire. For a time, therefore, the Tallantires lived there

there,—a name still to be frequently met with both at home and in our Colonies. The present old tower was built in the reign of King Edward the First, by Sir John de Derwentwater, who had then his castle on Castlerigg. It is described as “a gloomy fortress among storm-shaken mountains and howling wildernesses.” From that he could descend, at his pleasure, to his Lords island. That old Celtic “Tal” yielded up to man both the stone with which the tower was originally built and that with which it has lately been repaired.

In the reign of King Edward the Third lived Sir John de Derwentwater, whose daughter married Sir Nicholas Ratcliff. His son, Sir Thomas, was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward, whose wife’s Christian name was Anne; their son was Sir Cuthbert, who, with his mother Anne, is recorded as holding the manor of Tallantire, with Castlerigg, in the thirty-third and thirty-fifth years of King Henry the Eighth. We then find Francis Dacre Lord of the Manor of Tallantire, by virtue of his marriage to Dorothy Radcliffe. Their daughter, Magdalen, married a Richmond; Francis Richmond, said to be his son, but, whether or not, I have not certainly ascertained, married a daughter of that Lancelot Fletcher who was then Lord of the Manor of Tallantire,—that Fletcher family occupied, for a time, a prominent place in our Bridekirk registers. Lysons say that the Tallantire property came into their possession by purchase,—we have already mentioned the Deed of 1585. This Lancelot is recorded as the father of eleven children, three or four of whom died early. In an old record in the Carlisle Chapter library he is described as a great gamester. There must have been a rapid succession of Fletchers, for this Lancelot was the son of George and grandson of another Lancelot. That earlier Lancelot, who married a Patrickson, must have been the son of Henry, the wealthy merchant who, in 1568, entertained Mary Queen of Scots during her stay in Cockermouth, and grandson of “Master
William

William Fletcher, merchant, of Cockermouth Hall." George, the father of our Tallantire Lancelot, must have been of age in 1585, when the great tithe of Tallantire was leased to him and others; he cannot, therefore, have been born later than 1564. As the earliest legible registers do not begin until 1585, George Fletcher's family will be the first whose names are there recorded. I have not found the record of our Lancelot's birth, which would probably be between 1603 and 1608, but we find,—A.D. 1631, when George must have been at least sixty-seven and Lancelot probably between twenty-three and twenty-eight years of age,—the death of George's son, Nicholas, entered in the registers as his "filius et haeres apparens," and it would be this death which brought Lancelot to the front, and which seems to have been very soon followed by Lancelot's marriage. On February 6th, 1637, George, a son of Lancelot's, was baptized, and on June 14th of the same year George Fletcher was buried. Was this latter George the lately born infant, in consequence of whose death the next son, Henry, acted as eldest son and heir-apparent during his father's life in signing with him the deed of 1662,—that being the very year in which he came of age,—or was it not rather the old George who then died at the good age of at least seventy-three?

In the sixth volume of Machel's Manuscripts, p. 483., Dugdale's "Visitation made in 1664," gives six generations proved by the Fletchers of Tallantire. This confirms the genealogy here given. The six generations would then be William, Henry, Lancelot, George, Lancelot, and Henry.

With regard to anything which took place after the signing of that deed in 1662, the Bridekirk records give us no information from 1679 to 1694, since during that interval the registers are missing, and from them we only know that Henry died 1712, forty-one years after his father, aged seventy-one. From other sources we know that his wife's

Christian name was Mary, and that she was a Brisco, and that he had three daughters; *i.e.*, Susan, about whom little is known and who probably died unmarried; Mary, who married William Gilpin; and Ann, who married Matthias Partis,—not Varty, as Mr. R. S. Ferguson makes it in his admirable book—the M.P.'s of Cumberland. By the last-mentioned marriage Tallantire Hall came into possession of the Partis family. About this time commences a portion of family history, not without interest, in consequence of its connection with Non-Conformity.

From one point of view, Hutchinson places in his list of incumbents of Bridekirk for 1649, "George Benson, an intruder." From another point of view, the poet Wordsworth, in his well-known lines, describes the ejected ministers:

"Whom one rigorous day
Drives from their cures, a voluntary prey
To poverty and grief and disrespect,
And some to want, as if by tempest wrecked
On a wild coast."

The Congregationalist Church in Cockermouth was founded in 1653, a few years before the Act of Uniformity. George Larkham, its first pastor, was born on the 20th of June, 1630, about ten years before Henry Fletcher, and about three years before Henry's sister, Dorothy, the eldest child of Lancelot Fletcher, whom George Larkham married on the 29th of September, 1652. His brother-in-law, William Gilpin, was also a Non-Conformist. Dr. Gilpin was the pastor of the Congregationalist Church in Newcastle, with which Matthias Partis had been in connection before he settled in Cumberland.

The tie between Tallantire Hall and Non-Conformity certainly lasted for about six years, *i.e.*, from the marriage of Ann Fletcher and Matthias Partis, in February, 1692, to November, 1697, when the last Congregationalist baptism took place at the hall. It may have commenced
earlier

earlier,—through the Gilpins,—and may have continued later,—until the death of George Larkham, in 1700; his wife having been already dead for seven years. But the traces of this in our Bridekirk Church books are peculiar. In 1692, Fletcher Partis, the eldest son and successor of Matthias, was baptized “in *the Chamber* at Tallantire Hall,” where they secretly met for the worship of God. His baptism, and that of his two next brothers,—Francis, in 1683, and Thomas, in 1695,—are recorded by the Congregationalists,—the last being without any day of the month. The baptisms of the two next children, *i. e.*, Elloner, in 1696, and Henry, in 1697, do not seem to have been registered anywhere at the time, but are inserted in our Bridekirk registers,—evidently at a later date and in lighter ink. The baptism of the child next born, *i. e.*, Matthias, on June 18th, 1700, just six months before George Larkham’s death, is regularly entered in our registers in its right place. Did the infirmities of old age prevent George Larkham from personally attending to those things, or was a matured judgment bringing him back to our Church? A favourite daughter of his, Dorothy, was married to John Bowes. Their son, Larkham Bowes, the chief representative of the family in Tallantire, was churchwarden and sidesman for many years, *i. e.*, churchwarden, 1731-53-54; sidesman, 1738-41-48-50-52.

Fletcher Partis died in 1758: his wife, Ann, continued in the possession of the Tallantire property till 1763. They were succeeded by Henry, a younger brother of Fletcher, who only held the property for about three years, and died in 1766. It was then, for about six years, in the possession of a son of Henry, at whose death it passed to his devisee, executor, and principal creditor, Henry Hopper, by whom it was almost immediately sold to the present family. But this son’s name was a subject of dispute between Church and Non-Conformity, and Henry Fletcher Partis practically retained the name Fletcher,
given

given to him by the Non-Conformists, and dropped the Henry given by the Church of England.

As we now approach the border land between the past and the present, I shall chiefly, so far as families are concerned, confine myself to one or two groups as they appear in the register.

September 23rd, 1779, married

William Browne and Mary his wife

in the presence of Catherine Fletcher and Henry Fletcher

The family of this William Browne were from Orthwaite, formerly Allerthwaite in Uldale, and originally from Wood Hall, in the parish of Caldbeck. In the Caldbeck parish registers the earliest legible names are Brownes: *i.e.*, baptisms in 1663, marriages in 1680 and 1696, and burials in 1665. This William Browne was the fifth child of a family of ten; he was born, A.D. 1733; he commenced life with a few articles only in his possession, of which I have a list in his own handwriting, on board the Ship Hardwick. So successful was his progress in life that in his London Banking book the half-yearly balance to his credit rises as high as £15,000. And who is this Henry Fletcher, who with his wife is a witness to the marriage,—his dearest and best friend, another of the great Fletcher family, true to his race. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., born in 1727 and brought up in the service of the East India Company, two of whose ships—the Stormont and the Middlesex—he successively commanded; chairman of the East India Company and M.P. for Cumberland. “Without flattery,” says the Gentleman’s Magazine, quoted by Mr. Ferguson, “it may be asserted that it has fallen to the lot of few men to be more generally beloved, and of still fewer so justly to merit that love.” We had for a long time in our possession an admirable portrait of him, by Romney, given to him by my grandfather, which my father gave to the late Sir Henry, as they had no portrait of him nearly equal to it in value.

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I must not pass over without notice the marriage, on April 16th, 1785 Rev. Isaac Denton vicar of the parish of Bromfield and Sally Robson of this parish.

In the presence of William Browne and Mary Browne.

i.e., husband and wife witnessing the marriage of Mr. Browne's niece Sally Robson,—(See who the Robsons were in Lysons, p. 154)—to Isaac Denton, afterward incumbent of Crosthwaite, one of whose sons only lately died there.

I now just cross the border line:

August 14th 1804. Baptism of Catherine daughter of William Browne Esq. of Tallantire Hall and Catherine his wife, late Stewart.

Sponsors

Sir James Graham, Bart.

The Hon Mrs Stewart

Mrs Brown senr

Who were these two lady sponsors?—the grandmothers of the child that was baptized. The Mrs. Browne, senior, we have met before. Her third husband is now dead. In one place in the registers her name is entered, "Mary Browne, late Lancaster, late Shaw, heretofore Toft." She was a clever, high-spirited old lady, whose portrait, along with that of her last husband, (both by Romney) we have,—a lady who kept children at a distance, lest they should ruffle her silk dress, rather to be feared than loved.

I must now pass on to men of eminence, whose names appear in the registers, and first, Sir Joseph Williamson. He was baptised on the 4th of August, 1633, and knighted at the age of forty-five, in 1678. He commenced life as a clerk and rose to be Secretary of State. His father, the incumbent of Bridekirk, was, as his registers would suggest, far above the men of his age.*

Thomas Tickell. He was born January 19th, 1686, and educated at Oxford. He was a writer in *The Spectator*,

* See Lonsdale's *Worthies of Westmorland*, Vol. 6, p. 217. Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, Vol. 2, p. 224. Ferguson's *M.P.'s.*, p. 14.

and

and was made Under Secretary by Addison, when he was Secretary of State. He was a poet also, whose elegy on Addison has received highest praise from Dr. Johnson.*

Abraham Fletcher. He was born at Little Broughton in 1714, and died 1793. He was a self-taught man and a great mathematical genius.†

The Rev. Thomas Harvey. He was incumbent of Underbarrow, in the parish of Kendal, and appears in our registers as officiating minister at the marriage of his son, who was incumbent of this parish, and in other capacities. He was the author of several learned treatises.

Salathiel Court. He was born during the interval for which our registers are missing, but the names of some of the family are to be found. He was a man of some note, —a schoolmaster,—but who got transported for celebrating illegal marriages.‡

Fearon Fallows. He was the son of the Bridekirk parish clerk. He was sent to Cambridge by the neighbouring gentlemen, passed as a wrangler, and went to the Cape of Good Hope as Astronomer Royal.||

Last, not least, a truly great man in his own quiet way, George Stockdale. He was the son of a Tallantire village tailor. He was the most intimate friend and fellow-worker in all that was good of the late George Moore. While the helper and benefactor of very many, he never forgot his own native village.

At the close of the first volume of the Bridekirk registers there is an account of collections made for charitable purposes in this parish, from A.D. 1665 to 1679. They are made for the benefit of distant parties,—in London, Yorkshire, Durham, Shropshire, and Northamptonshire. They are for the relief of persons whose goods have been con-

* Lonsdale's Worthies, Vol. 4, p. 108. Hutchinson, Vol 2, p. 247.

† Lonsdale's Worthies, Vol. 6, p. 67. Hutchinson, Vol. 2, p. 324.

‡ Hutchinson, Vol. 2, p. 115.

|| Lonsdale's Worthies, Vol. 6, p. 161.

sumed by fire; for poor distressed fellow-Christians; for brethren visited by the plague in August 1665. But one collection attracts our attention above all others. It is the redemption, from slavery at Algiers, of Thomas Hartley, of Whitehaven,—5/10.

I have been asked to note the number of burials and baptisms in the two great years of plague,—1597 and 1623,—and of several years before and after each. The following is the list. But I have less confidence in the early ones, on account of their being so illegible.

Each year, it must be carefully remembered, counts from March 31st in that year, to March 31st in the following one.

		BURIALS.		BAPTISMS.
1594	...	18	...	35
1595	...	37	...	34
1596	...	59		
1597	...	47	...	15
1598	...	16	...	29
1599	...	9	...	30
1600	...	11	...	27
1601	...	25	...	30
1602	...	19	...	24
1617	...	19	...	31
1618	...	11	...	31
1619	...	11	...	29
1620	...	30	...	47
1621	...	19	...	39
1622	...	39	...	32
1623	...	122	...	8
1624	...	16	...	24
1625	...	23	...	39
1626	...	16	...	37
1627	...	15	...	25
1628	...	15	...	35

BRIDEKIRK

BRIDEKIRK REGISTERS.

N.B.—B means Baptised; N means Nupti; S means Sepultus or Sepulta; A of B means a son or daughter of B; wife or relic are so expressed; the lines represent illegible names &c.

LAMPLUGHS.

1585	March 14	Anna of Francis	-	-	S
1597	June 7	Thomas	-	-	S
	August 7	Joseph of Francis	-	-	B
	March 14	Thomas	-	-	S
	August 7	Katherine	-	-	B
		Thomas of Innocent			B
1600	Febr 22	Agnes of Innocent	-	-	B
1602	June 17	Francis	-	-	S
1603	Oct. 23	Helen of Innocent	-	-	B
1606	Jan 22	Janet widow of Francis arm	-	-	S
1607	May 5	George of Innocent	-	-	B
1608	Janr 6	Agnes of Innocent	-	-	B
1609	Oct 29	John of Innocent	-	-	B
1609	March 9	John generous	-	-	S
1612	March 29	Maria of Innocent	-	-	B
1613	Sept 11	Innocent	-	-	S
1614	Decr 17th	Francis of William gen	-	-	S
1622	Nov 26th	Thomas & Janet Tolson	-	-	N
1623	Aug 27	Thomas	-	-	S
1625	Nov 16	Jane relic & Mr William Fairfax clericus			N
1626		George, sponsor for H Tolson	-	-	
1632		Anna	-	-	B
		Thomas de Douendra Miles	-	-	S
		Thomas gen	-	-	B
		George	-	-	S
1634		Elizabeth	-	-	B
		Grace gen	-	-	B
1637		Guthbert gen	-	-	S
1640		— wife of Thomas arm	-	-	S
1641		Thomas	-	-	S
1642		John	-	-	B
1645		Janet	-	-	B
		Elizabeth	-	-	S
		and——Wood	-	-	N
1647		Maria	-	-	B
1649		Jane of George gen	-	-	S
1662	Aug 7	Dorothy and Thomas Bromfield	-	-	N
1663		Jane of Richard of Ripton arm			B
1665	Oct 14	Agnes Domina of Dovenby	-	-	S
1668	July 22nd	Richard of Richard confirmed			
1669	Aug 21	Thomas of Thomas	-	-	S
1670		Thomas of Ripton	-	-	S

May

	May 16	Catherine wife of Thomas arm of Cocker- mouth	- -	S
1671	July 6th	John and Margaret Warmsley	- -	N
1674		George of Papcastle gen	- -	S
		Thomas of Papcastle gen	- -	S
1675		Maria of George of Papcastle	- -	S
	Nov	Margaret of Thomas of Papcastle	- -	S
1701	March 20th	Thomas of Thomas } of Lamplugh Francis of Thomas }	- -	B
1702	May 3	Mrs Mary of Esquire Lamplugh of Dovenby Hall	- -	S
1704	March 24th	Richard Esq	- -	S
		Mr Lamplugh of Dovenby &—Lamplugh	} -	N
1706		Richard of Robert &—Tolson	} -	N
1707	Feb 25	Thomas of Robert of Dovenby	- -	B
	March 2nd	Thomas of Robert of Dovenby	- -	S
1710		Francis of Thomas	- -	B
1711		Robert	- -	B
1712	October 11	Mrs Ann of Mr Robert of Dovenby	- -	B
1729	August 10	Mrs Ann spinster	- -	S
1763	Janr 20	Robert of Dovenby Hall Esq	- -	S
1764	Janr 4	Richard of Dovenby Hall Esq	- -	S

BARUMFIELDS OR BROMFIELDS.

1585	Janr 1	—	- -	S
1586	Novr 12	Elisabeth & J Dodgeson	- -	N
	May 24th	Thomas	- -	S
	May 17	—	- -	S
1587	Nov 10	Janet wife of Henry	- -	S
1594	July 8th	Elisabeth wife of Thomas	- -	S
1595	Janr 18th	Janet of John	- -	B
1596	Janr 7th	Margaret	- -	S
1599	Aug 9th	Thomas of Thomas	- -	B
1600	Aug 24	Innocent of John	- -	B
1601	May 9	Innocent of John	- -	S
1602	April 10	Katherine of John	- -	B
	Aug 21	Katherine of John	- -	S
1603	July 10	Janet of Richard	- -	B
	Dec 11	James of John	- -	B
1606	Feb 8	Agnes of John	- -	B
1608	March 12	Thomas of Richard	- -	B
1609	Dec 25	Dorothy of John	- -	B
	July 31	Henry and Agnes Johnson	- -	N
1610	July 8th	Henry of Henry	- -	B
	Aug 18th	Henry of Henry	- -	S
1611	March 21	Henry of Richard	- -	B

K K

April

	April 27	Agnes wife of Henry	-	-	S
	Feb 27	John	-	-	S
1612	Sept 10	Agnes wife of Thomas	-	-	S
1614	May 25	Thomas of Henry	-	-	B
1618	Novr 15	John of Henry	-	-	B
1620	August 13	Maria of Henry	-	-	B
1621	March 22	Maria of Henry	-	-	S
1622	March 28	Elizabeth of Henry	-	-	B
1623	July 31	Elisabeth & Thomas Carter	-	-	N
	Oct 17	Anne of Thomas	-	-	B
1624	April 24	Henry	-	-	S
1625	Oct 24	Henry de Papcastle	-	-	S
1626		— son of Bromfield of Hames Hill	-	-	
1632		Thomas senr of Hames Hill	-	-	S
1633		Henry	-	-	B
		James	-	-	B
		John	-	-	S
1634		Thomas	-	-	B
1635		Catherine	-	-	B
		Richard	-	-	B
1637		George	-	-	S
		Janet	-	-	S
1642		— of Thomas	-	-	B
		— —	-	-	S
1644		— —	-	-	S
1645		& Tolson	-	-	N
		— —	-	-	B
1646		Elizabeth	-	-	S
		Sibel	-	-	S
		John	-	-	S
1647		Maria	-	-	S
		Thomas & Maria Thompson	-	-	N
1648		(Registered on a separate page) James, Thomas, John, Rubena, George, Nicholas, Richard, Janet, Henry, John, Henry, Augusta, Janet, Eliza- beth <i>peste mortui</i>	-	-	
1650		John of John junr of Papcastle	-	-	B
		Thomas of Thomas of Dovenby	-	-	S
		— of Redman	-	-	S
1659		Elizabeth of Papcastle	-	-	S
		— —	-	-	S
		— —	-	-	S
		& Wood	-	-	N
1662		Thomas of Little Broughton	-	-	B
	Aug 7	Thomas & Dorothy Lamplugh	-	-	N
1664	Janr 31st	Dorothy } & John }	-	-	B
1669		George of Thomas of Papcastle	-	-	B

1671		Thomas of Thomas of Papcastle	-		B
		John & Dorothy Williamson	-		N
1672		Jonathan of John of Little Broughton	-		B
1673		John of John of Little Broughton			B
1674		James of Papcastle	-		S
		Margaret widow of James	-		S
1676-7		Four of the Little Broughton family			
		Maria of Papcastle	-		S
1677		Maria & Peter Pearson	-		N

[Bromfields of Papcastle and of Little Broughton continue in the registers after this date.]

HUTTONS.

1558	Febr 17	Leonard of Leonard	-		S
	Febr 26th	Helen wife of Edward	-		S
1586	25th	Dorothy of Leonard	-		B
	May 7th	_____			S
1589	June 1st	Henry of Leonard	-		B
1601	Oct 17th	Margaret of Thomas	-		B
1602	Nov 1st	Robert of Thomas	-		B
1605	June 23d	Leonard of Thomas	-		B
1610	Decr. 25th	Thomas of Thomas	-		B
1614	May 3d	Richard of Thomas	-		B
1616	March 9th	Elizabeth of Thomas			B
	March 15	Elizabeth of Thomas	-		S
1617	Janr 2nd	Margaret of Thomas	-		B
	Janr 4th	Margaret of Thomas	-		S
1618	Febr 2nd	William of Thomas	-		B
1620	Nov 14	Leonard of Thomas	-		B
1621	Janr 9th	Francis of Thomas	-		B
1627		Robert & Margaret Dalton	-		N
1629		Elizabeth of Robert	-		S
1630		_____ sponsor for Jane Williamson			
		Thomas & Alicia	-		N
1633		Jane	-		B
1636		Elizabeth	-		S
1644		_____	-		B
		_____	-		S
1646		Thomas	-		B
1649	April	Sarah of Robert of Hames Hill			B
1652	Sept 20th	Maria & John Dux apud Carlisle	-		N
1661	April 22nd	Robert of Hames Hill	-		S

[Huttons no longer appear in the registers.]

TOLSONS.

1585	June 11th	Henry	-		S
1587	August 13th	Janet wife of William	-		S

1593	Febr 16	Janet of Richard	-	-	-	S
1595	Janr 15th	Maria of Richard	-	-	-	B
1597	Novr 26th	Francis of Richard	-	-	-	B
	Janr 1st	Barbara of Henry	-	-	-	B
1598	Aug 25th	Janet of Richard	-	-	-	B
1602	Oct 30th	Agnes wife of William	-	-	-	S
1603	June 6th	Lucy of Richard	-	-	-	B
1604	Aug 28th	Francis of Richard	-	-	-	B
1607	March 25th	Agnes of Henry	-	-	-	B
	Sept 8th	Lancelot of Richard	-	-	-	B
1609	April 7th	Simon of Henry	-	-	-	B
	April 24th	Maria & William Osmurthy	-	-	-	N
	April 9th	Simon of Henry	-	-	-	S
1610	March 28th	William of Henry	-	-	-	B
	June 15th	Joseph of Richard	-	-	-	B
1612	Aug 23rd	George of Richard	-	-	-	B
	June 19th	Joseph of Richard	-	-	-	S
	Sept 13th	Helen wife of Richard	-	-	-	S
	Aug 23rd	George of Richard	-	-	-	S
1613	April 6th	Katherine & Richard Eggesfield	-	-	-	N
1614	July 26th	Thomas of Henry	-	-	-	B
	August 1	Thomas of Henry	-	-	-	S
1615	Decr 25th	Agnes wife of Simon	-	-	-	S
1620	March 14th	Helen of Henry gen	-	-	-	B
	Novr 24th	Janet wife of Simon	-	-	-	S
1622	June 6th	Richard of Henry	-	-	-	B
		sponsor Richard Tolson arm	-	-	-	
	Nov 26th	Janet & Thomas Lamplugh	-	-	-	N
		Lucy & Christopher Laithes	-	-	-	N
1623	April 24th	Henry	-	-	-	S
	August 7th	Agnes	-	-	-	S
		Henry	-	-	-	B
1627		John of John arm	-	-	-	S
1929		senex of Papcastle	-	-	-	S
1632		Margaret	-	-	-	B
		Margaret wife of Henry gen	-	-	-	S
		& Tolson	-	-	-	N
1646		Lancelot	-	-	-	B
1649	April	Maria	-	-	-	B
1650	May 26th	Richard of Bridekirk arm	-	-	-	S
1651	April 15th	Henry of Richard of Bridekirk arm	-	-	-	B
1652	Decr 13	John and Helen Longthwaite	-	-	-	N
1654		Anna of Henry arm	-	-	-	S
1661		George of Papcastle	-	-	-	B
1663		Henry of Bridekirk arm	-	-	-	S
1664	Sept	Wilfred of Richard of Bridekirk arm	-	-	-	B
1665	April 9th	Thomas & Grace Benson	-	-	-	N
1666	April 16th	Henry arm and Francis daughter of Gilfred Lawson Miles de Isel	-	-	-	N

1668	June 14	Mary and John Wallas of Lamplugh	N
1674		Jane & William Bragg	N
1666	Decr 11th	Edward of Richard of Bridekirk arm	B

Children of Henry Tolson of Wood Hall gen

1668		Richard	-	-	-	B
1669		Gilfred	-	-	-	B
1670		Gilfred	-	-	-	S
1671		Jane	-	-	-	B
1672		Emma	-	-	-	B
		Emma	-	-	-	S
1673		Henry	-	-	-	B
1677		William	-	-	-	B
		Milcah	-	-	-	B
1694	June 19th	Francis wife of Henry of Wood Hall	-			S
1703	Febr	Henry Tolson arm as sponsor				
1724	June 29th	Mr. Tolson from Cockermonth formerly of Wood Hall	-			S
1704 to 1756		Burials of first some children then the wife and lastly the husband and father himself Henry Tolson of Papcastle weaver				
1732 to 1744		Baptisms of Tolsons of Dovenby of Pap- castle and of Stonepot				
1704	Novr 10th	Joseph & Elizabeth Robson of Stonepot				N
1722		Henry & Elinor Read	-	-		N
1726		Margaret of Stonepot & Jonathan Morden of Gilcrux	-	-		N
1789		Ann widow of the late H. Tolson of Papcastle gent aged 71	-	-		S

OTHER NAMES.

1595	July 6th	George Tickel and Janet Thomson	-			N
1601	May 3rd	Agnes of Edward Orfer	-			B
1619	Nov 29	Robert Tickel and Helen Wilson	-			N
1620	Febr 11th	Thomas Tickel and Janet Willis				N

FLETCHERS.

1597	Febr 22nd	Thomas of Thomas	-	-		B
1599	August 25th	Thomas of Robert	-	-		B
1604	Sept 9	Agnes of John	-	-		B
1615	Febr 9th	Anna & John Salkeld gen	-	-		N
1618	Decr 4th	Thomas & Janet Pateson	-	-		N
1619	Ap 23rd	Agnes of Thomas	-	-		B
	May 27th	Agnes of Thomas	-	-		S
	March 4th	Elizabeth of George	-	-		S

BRIDEKIRK REGISTERS.

1620	Sept 24	Thomas of Thomas	-	-	B
1623	Janr 25	Elizabeth of Thomas	-	-	B
1624	Janr 26th	Maria of Thomas	-	-	B
1625		Susanna of George gen	-	-	S
		Maria of Thomas	-	-	B
1626		Fletcher de Moresby—a sponsor			
1627		Joseph of Thomas	-	-	B
1630	Aug 26th	Dorothy of Thomas	-	-	S
1631	Janr 25th	Katherine—sponsor for Janet Williamson			
	May 1st	Nicholas son and heir apparent of George Fletcher	-	-	S
1632	May 4	Jane of Stephen	-	-	S
	May 24	— Sandes & Catherine Fletcher gen			N
	Aug 18th	John of Stephen	-	-	B
1633	October 30th	Dorothy of Lancelot gen	-	-	B
		Ann	-	-	B
1635	Sept 16th	Eliza of Lancelot gen	-	-	B
1636		Elizabeth	-	-	S
1637	Febr 6th	George of Lancelot gen	-	-	B
	June 14th	George Fletcher armiger “ bona nati- tate ”	-	-	S
1639	May 9th	Janet of Lancelot	-	-	B
1640		— Atkinson & — Fletcher	-	-	N
1641	May 13th	Henry of Lancelot gen	-	-	B
1644	May 1st	Mary gen	-	-	S
1645	March 20th	Maria of Lancelot gen	-	-	B
1648		— of Lancelot gen	-	-	B
1650	Decr 19th	— of Lancelot gen	-	-	B
1654	Novr 22nd	Maria of Lancelot gen	-	-	B
1657		Catherine of Lancelot gen	-	-	B
		— and Eliza Fletcher	-	-	N
1659	April 4	Catherine } of Lancelot Fletcher gen	-		S
	June 8th	Margaret }			
1665	Octr 25th	Bridget & Richard Eaglesfield of Alwarby			N
		Anna wife of Thomas of Papcastle	-	-	S
1667		Joseph Son of Joseph of Papcastle	-	-	B
		Thomas of Papcastle	-	-	S
		Joseph of Papcastle	-	-	S
1669		Anna of Joseph of Papcastle	-	-	B
1671	March 6th	Lancelot of Tallantire arm	-	-	S
1675		Daniel of Papcastle	-	-	S
1676		Catherine of Papcastle	-	-	S

PARTISES.

Inserted

1696	Sept 14th	Elioner of Mr Partis	-	-	B
1697	Nov 29th	Henry of Mr Partis	-	-	B
1700	June 18th	Mathias of Mathias	-	-	B

BRIDEKIRK REGISTERS.

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1758	January 25th	Fletcher Partis Esq of Tallantire Hall	S
1775	March 27th	Henry Fletcher Partis Esq of Tallantire Hall aged 37	S

SENHOUSES.

1698	June 14th	John Senhouse & Margaret Gaitskill	N
1708	May 6th	Mrs. Elizabeth Senhouse of Hames Hill	S

N.B.—The family destruction by plague of the Bromfield family took place in 1648. Hames Hill, their old family property, then passed through an only surviving sister, Mrs. Dalton, into the possession of the Senhouses. The house seems to have been occupied for more than 20 years including 1649 to 1661 by the Huttons and by other tenants for a considerable time after the last mentioned date.

1712		——— Senhouse of Great Broughton	
1722		Thomas Palmer & Claudia Senhouse	N
1737	Novr 18th	Patricius Senhouse of Hames Hill	S
1742	Aug 18th	Young Miss Senhouse	} S
		and Mrs. Senhouse of Hames Hill	
1757	Dec 24th	Mary of Humphrey Senhouse of Hames Hill	B
1769	Nov 29th	Humphrey of Humphrey Senhouse of Hames Hill	B
1768	Janr 17th	Mr. Humphrey Senhouse of Hames Hill	S

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ART.