

ART. III.—*Carlisle during the Siege of 1644-5.* By W. NANSON, B.A.

Read at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27th, 1883.

SOME interesting documents relating to the siege of Carlisle by General Leslie in 1644-5 have recently been found amongst old papers belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle. It is well known that during the siege the citizens contributed considerable sums towards the maintenance of the garrison, and that when money became scarce, they gave their plate to be coined. Tullie in his "Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle" relates that about Christmas, 1644, the corn in the city was taken from the citizens and carried to a magazine, and then he mentions incidentally that "a good while after, an order was published to every citizen to bring in their plate to be coined, which they did cheerfully."

The siege began in October, 1644, and by the care of the Royalist gentry of Cumberland the city had been well provisioned during the preceding summer. The list of those who contributed money for this purpose, and the amounts they subscribed, will be found in a note at page 39 of Tullie's "Narrative," published by Jefferson in 1840. The total amount subscribed by the clergy and gentry of the county, including ten pounds contributed by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, was £463 10s. In this list we look in vain for the names of any of the citizens of Carlisle. Perhaps those who would otherwise have been willing to give, foresaw that the time was at hand when, whether of their own free will or not, they would be called upon to make heavy sacrifices for the royal cause. Many of the leading citizens moreover were on the side of the Parliament. Tullie mentions Craister, Studholme, Cholmley,

ley, and Langhorne, as Roundheads in 1643, and when we find that a Langhorne was Mayor in 1641, and that during the Commonwealth Thomas Craister was Mayor for the years 1650 and 1651, Cuthbert Studholme in 1652, and Thomas Cholmley in 1654, we must conclude that there was a powerful party in the city whose sympathies were with the Parliament. But there was good reason why the Corporation should *offer* help. In 1640 and 1641 they had lent considerable sums to the governor of the Castle and by 1645 it would seem from an entry in the audit book there was no money in the common chest. Nevertheless, in September, 1644, just before the siege began, a warrant from the president and council of war directed to the Mayor and aldermen, ordered the raising of three hundred pounds upon the inhabitants of the city. The common council met on the 19th September, but not to comply with the order. They did as little as they could: they decided to pay a hundred and fifty pounds, only half of what was demanded, and this was to be raised by way of free loan from the most able inhabitants for the present subsistence of the garrison, upon engagement from the gentry of the country for repayment thereof within one month.

In pursuance of this arrangement the leading Royalists of the county on the 21st September gave a bond to the Mayor and aldermen by which they bound themselves to repay the hundred and fifty pounds on the 15th October at the Mayor's house in Carlisle. This bond is still in the possession of the Corporation, from which we may infer that the money was never paid; indeed, before the day for payment came, Leslie had returned from Newcastle, and the siege of Carlisle had begun. The bond is expressed to be given to Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Richard Graham, Sir William Dalston, Sir Henry Fletcher, Sir Thomas Dacre, Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, William Carleton of Carleton, Richard Kirkbride of Ellerton, Thomas Warwick,

wick, and George Denton of Cardew ; but it is only signed by Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Richard Graham, Sir William Dalston, Sir Henry Fletcher, Sir Thomas Dacre, and William Carleton. The seal of Sir Philip Musgrave bears his crest, and that of Sir Henry Fletcher his arms, the others are plain, and made with red wax similar to our modern sealing wax, which, I am told, is seldom found on documents as early as 1644. The Mayor was William Atkinson. His name has hitherto been wanting in the list of Mayors, and I know of no other document except this bond in which it is recorded. He may have been the William Atkinson, who, by the Charter of Charles I., was appointed one of the coroners for the city. The aldermen were Edward Aglionby, John Aglionby, Ambrose Nicholson, John Cape, John Langhorne, Thomas Stanwix, George Barwick, and Richard Wilson—only eight out of the eleven. Edward Aglionby and Ambrose Nicholson are found amongst the aldermen named in the governing charter, and John Langhorne was probably the Langhorne who was Mayor in 1641. The attestation states that the bond was delivered to Sir Henry Stradling, who was the governor of the Castle.

The next document which I have to exhibit is a similar bond dated the 3rd April, 1645, given to secure the repayment of £400 borrowed by Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir William Dalston, Sir Henry Fletcher, Sir Thomas Dacre, and Colonel Richard Kirkbride, for the maintenance of the garrison. It is given to Thomas Stanwix, Ambrose Nicholson, and George Barwicke, aldermen, and Simon Bratwhaite, John Glaister, and John Thomlinson, capital citizens. The aldermen are three of those mentioned in the previous bond, and Simon Bratwhaite, or Braithwhaite, is found amongst the twenty-four capital citizens nominated in the governing charter. By the condition of the bond the money was to be repaid on the 25th June next ensuing, and a memorandum endorsed upon it states

“ That

“ That the summe of foure hundred pounds within mentioned is borrowed for the present subsistance and mainteynance of the Guarrison of Carlile, which the country is bound to mainteyne; and it is the true intent and meaning hereof that the said summe shall be repaid soe soon as conveniently can be out of the sessments to be leyved and raised upon the Inhabitants of the Countrey.”

This might mean that it was to be repaid by the King out of the public revenue, but that must have seemed a very remote possibility, and as we find the bond endorsed “ Country Gentlemen’s bond in 8ooli,” it is more likely that the expression “ inhabitants of the countrey,” means the people of the county as opposed to the citizens. It looks as if the aldermen and capital citizens and probably the people of Carlisle generally regarded the siege as the affair of the country gentlemen, who, headed by Sir Philip Musgrave, had garrisoned the Castle, and thought that the Royalists in the county ought to find the money, instead of getting it out of the citizens. Curiously enough, the 25th June, when the money was to be repaid, proved to be the very day upon which the articles of surrender were agreed upon.

The date of the next document, which is one of even greater interest than those I have mentioned, is the 13th May in the same year, 1645. The resources of the besieged were well nigh exhausted, more money was wanted, and there was none to be got. It was then that the expedient was adopted of coining silver money in the city, and, as mentioned by Tullie, the citizens were ordered to bring in their plate. In the document now brought to light we have a list of the plate brought in, with the weight; also, under the date of 24th May, “ a note of plate delivered forth to be melted,” and some calculations as to the value of the silver.

The list of plate is chiefly interesting as giving us particulars of the old Corporation plate, which it was known from an entry in the audit book had all disappeared before 1648, though I am not aware that until the discovery

covery of this document, it was ever certain what became of it. It consisted of "two flaggons, two gilt bowles, one gilt salt, two beare bowles," seven pieces in all, weighing altogether 233 ounces. The list agrees with an earlier list in 1627, except that in the meantime the Corporation must have become possessed of another bowl, there being only six pieces in the earlier list. In the weights there would appear to be some inaccuracy, for the total weight in 1627 is given as 236 ounces, which makes the six pieces weigh three ounces more than the seven pieces which were melted. The "2 flaggons," in the list before us, correspond to "1 large pott for wine or beare," and "1 large pott like unto the former," specified in the earlier list. The "2 gilt bowles" were described in the earlier list as "1 standing bowle gilt with a cover," and "1 gilt bowle with a cover frö Mr. Grame," the "gilt salt" as "1 double salt gilt," and then in the earlier list there is "1 flat bowle with a cover" mentioned, which must have been one of the "2 beare bowles." Some of the articles besides the Corporation plate are interesting. The list begins with the name of William Atkinson, Alderman, the same doubtless who was Mayor in 1644, and he gave "one Winde Mill Boule, a trencher salt, and three spoons." I am indebted to our Editor for the following description of a windmill cup, from the catalogue of an exhibition at Ironmonger's Hall in 1861:—

"A wager cup of silver 9 inches high: the bell-shaped bowl, which holds about half-a-pint, stands in an inverted position: the stem, chased with masks and scrolls, supports a windmill of which the sails are set in motion by a person blowing through a tube attached to the ladder of the mill: the wager depending upon the person blowing being able to fill and drink off before the sails are at rest."

Mr. Cripps says that these wager cups are mostly German of the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century, and are usually found to be of Nürnberg make.

The names of several well known persons occur in the
list

list of plate. Colonel Kirkbride gave 1 bowl and 4 spoons; Mr. Edward Orpheur 1 bowl 4 spoons; Widow Orpheur 4 spoons; Sir Thomas Glenham 2 candlesticks; Mr. George Barwick 1 bowl 6 spoons; Sir Henry Fletcher 1 tankard, 1 salt, 1 tumbler, 2 wine bowls, 6 spoons; Mr. Frederick Tonstal, rector of Caldbeck, and one of the Canons of the Cathedral, 1½ dozen of plates; Mrs. Tullie, probably the mother of the author of the "Narrative," 5 spoons; Sir William Dalston 1 great salt, 1 lesser salt, 1 bowl, 8 spoons; Sir Thomas Dacre 2 bowls.

The coining seems to have been undertaken by the Corporation. The total amount of plate received was 1162 ounces, valued at 5s. an ounce, at £280 11s. 10½d. In the process of melting and working 86 ounces were lost, leaving 1076 ounces to be stamped into money, and it produced, at 6s. an ounce, £323 os. 3d.

The well-known siege pieces are engraved by Ruding, but as they are exceeding scarce, few can have seen either a Carlisle shilling, or three shilling piece. There are specimens at the British Museum, and the authorities there have kindly allowed Mr. Ready to make electrotype fac similes for this Society. You can therefore see what the shilling and three shilling pieces were like. They are sometimes described as being octagonal in shape, the fact is they are made without a collar, the thin plate of metal being first clipped into a moderately round shape, and then stamped, consequently they vary considerably. I am not aware of any of these siege pieces having been found at Carlisle, but if one is ever dug up the finder will be a lucky person, for the last one which was sold fetched about £10.

NOTE ON THE CARLISLE SIEGE PIECES.

BY THE EDITOR.

The Carlisle Siege Pieces, which were coined out of the plate, of which Mr. Nanson has given the inventory, are now extremely rare; at the sale of General York's cabinet in 1879 a Carlisle three-shilling piece brought £8 10s., a one-shilling piece £8 12s. 6d., and another one-shilling piece £4 12s.

The British Museum possesses five specimens, of four different types, namely, two of the three-shilling pieces, and two of the one-shilling pieces. By the kindness of the authorities of the British Museum these have been reproduced in fac-simile by the electrotype process, and engraved for these Transactions.

No 1.—THREE SHILLING PIECE. *Obverse*; within a border of pellets contained between circular lines, the letters C.R, under a closed crown and over the figures III^S. The figures III are



between two pellets, and the S is placed superior. The letters C.R. have a pellet between them, and are themselves between what Ruding calls two anemone flowers, taken to be the mint marks. But these supposed anemone flowers are intended for roses, as on the earlier Carlisle seals.

Reverse; within the same border, OB^SCARL (Obsidium Carleoli) above the date 1645, which is between two pellets, and over an anemone flower, i.e. a rose. The O has a pellet in its centre, and the S is placed superior; a small dot below it; a mark of contraction is over the L.

There is no pretence for calling this coin an octagon; it is circular.

No. 2.

No. 2.—THREE SHILLING PIECE. *Obverse*; same as No. 1,



except that there are two pellets placed vertically between the C.R. instead of one.

Reverse, same as No. 1, except that the OBS CARL is in two lines; a pellet precedes the OBS, and the S is not placed superior, and has a mark of contraction over it. Three pellets precede the CARL. An anemone flower or rose is above, and another below the inscription. This coin is somewhat octagonal shaped, owing to bad clipping.

No. 3.—ONE SHILLING PIECE. *Obverse*; same as that of



No. 2, except that for the anemone flowers or roses, three pellets in a triangle are in each case substituted, and XII for III.

Reverse; same as that of No. 1, except that the L is omitted for want of space on the coin. This reverse is struck from the same die as No. 1.

No. 4.—ONE SHILLING PIECE. *Obverse*; same as No. 3, from the same die.

Reverse;



Reverse; as No. 2, struck from same die.

It would seem therefore that to produce these four coins five dies were used; two for the *reverses*, one having the legend in two lines and the other in three, and these were used indifferently for three shilling pieces and for one shilling pieces; three for the *obverses*, viz., one for the one-shilling pieces, and two for the three-shilling pieces. I almost think these two last may be one; in the electro of No. 1, I think I can see two pellets between the C.R, though one only shows in the engraving.

Tindal in his notes to Rapin says sixpences and groats were also struck at Carlisle, and gives an engraving of the groat, which has C.R under a crown on one side, and IIII on the other. There is nothing to connect this coin with Carlisle. I doubt the sixpences and groats.

I have to thank Dr. Poole, keeper of the coins at the British Museum, and Mr. Herbert A. Grueber, for the courtesy they showed me.

APPENDIX.

A note of all sortes of weights as well as brasse as lead with a note of the plait and their weight, the bookes and other implements belongin to the Cittie bye Matthew Cape Maior the 14 of November 1627 :

Auerdepoys or	li	li	li	li	li	li	li
bell weights	56	28	14	7	4	2	1
	stollen by						
	Keethe						
Auerdepois round	li	li	li	li	oz		
and flat	8	4	2	1	8	4	2
							1

Troy

Troy Weight: oz:

per ounces: 256: 228: 64: 32: 16: 8: 4: 2: 1. $\frac{1}{2}$: 0: $\frac{1}{8}$: 0: 0:

the Citties 1 large pott for wyne or beare weinge 58^{oz} and $\frac{1}{2}$:

plait with 1 large pott like unto the former weinge 58^{oz}:

severall weight 1 standinge bowle gilt with a cover weinge 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{8}$

1 flat bowle with a cover weinge 26^{oz}:

1 Double salte gilt weinge 29^{oz}: $\frac{1}{4}$

1 gilt bowle with a cover fro Mr. Grame 42^{oz} $\frac{1}{2}$

1 Round lantheron with a staffe to carrie it.

the Citties 1 Statute booke at large

Bookes 1 the Statute in the 21 of Kinge James

1 the booke of Orders: Mr. Baines hath it

for his owen, y^e Originall or Dorment ys in ye Comon
Cheste.

lead weights in the Charge of the weightman.

1 4 Stonne

1 2 Stonne

1 3 Single Stonnes

1 halfe a Stonne

1 brasse bushell 1 feardlet*

1 brasse gallon 1 2^h pound

1 halfe gallon 1 one pound

1 quart 1 halfe a pound

1 quartere

1 pair of ballance

1 Chine at the planke bridge
and 1 lock: , certaine lead

weights for bread:

In the Custodie of the Chamberlaines

1 new hack

1 gavelock

1 sume slaite

In the Cupbord in the Chamber

2 new Candlesticks

1 ould Candlestick

With the Jalor of Ricardgait

2 pair of bolts

1 hammer

1 punch iron

* *Fearlot*, the eighth part of a bushel, *Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial words*.

13 keys
1 pair of stockes.

1 bras bushell
1 bras gallonne
1 quarte and 1 pinte

[Endorsed]

A note of such things as doe belong to y^e Cittie. 1627.

Civitas
Carlioli

Decimo nono die Septembr 1644.
{ Upon a warrant from the president and Councill of warr directed to the Maior and Aldermen for the raising of the summe of 300^{li} upon the Inhabitants of Carliell It is this daie ordered and agreed upon with the unanimous consent of the Maior Aldermen and Capital Citizens of the said Cittie that the moyitie or one halfe of the said 300^{li} be foorthwith raised upon the most able Inhabitants thereof by the waie of free loane for the present subsistence of the Garison upon engagement from the Gentry of the Country for repaiement thereof within one month next after.

Noverint universi per presentes nos Philippum Musgrave militem et Baronettum de Eadnell in Comitatu Cumbrie Richardum Graham de Netherby in eodem Comitatu militem et Baronettum Willelmum Dalston de Dalston in dicto Comitatu militem et Baronettum Henricum Fletcher de Huttonhall in dicto Comitatu militem et Baronettum Thomam Dacre de Lanercost et Timotheum Fetherstonhaugh de Kirkoswold in dicto Comitatu milites Willelmum Carleton de Carleton Richardum Kirkbride de Ellerton Thomam Warwick de Warwick et Georgium Denton de Cardew in dicto Comitatu Armigeros Teneri et firmiter obligari Willelmo Atkinson armigero Maiori Civitatis Carlioli in Comitatu predicto Edwardo Aiglionbie Johanni Aiglionbie Ambrosio Nicholson Johanni Caipe Johanni Langhorne Thomæ Stanwix Georgio Barwick et Richardo Willson Gen Aldermannis Civitatis predictæ in Trecentis libris bone et legalis monete Anglie solvendis eisdem Willelmo Atkinson Edwardo Aiglionbie Johanni Aiglionbie Ambrosio Nicholson Johanni Caipe Johanni Langhorne Thomæ Stanwix Georgio Barwick

Barwick et Richardo Willson aut aliquibus eorum certis atturnatis executoribus administratoribus vel assignatis suis ad quam quidem solucionem bene et fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et quemlibet nostrum per se pro toto et in solido heredes executores et administratores nostros firmiter per presentes sigillis nostris sigillatas Datum vicesimo primo die mensis Septembris Anno Regni domini nostri Caroli dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie R. fidei defensoris &c vicesimo Annoque Domini 1644.

The condition of this obligacion is such that if the above bounden Sr Philip Musgrave Sr Richard Graham Sr William Dalston Sr Henry Fletcher Sr Thomas Dacre Sr Timothy Fetherstonhaugh William Carleton Richard Kirkbride Thomas Warwick and George Denton their heirs executors and administrators or some of them doe well and truelie content satisfie and paie or cause to be contented satisfied and paied unto the above named William Atkinson now maior of the said Cittie Edwarde Aiglionbie John Aiglionbie Ambrose Nicholson John Caipe John Langhorn Thomas Stanwix George Barwick and Richard Willson or some of them their executors or assigns the whole and just summe of one hundred and fifty pounds Currant English money at or upon the fifteenth daie of October next enseueinge the daite hereof at or in the now dwellinghouse of the said William Atkinson in Carliell abovesaid that then this obligacion to be void or els to remaine in force

Signatum Sigillatum et
deliberatum Henrico Stradling
Militi ad usum partium
supra nominatarum viz^t
Maioris et reliquorum Alder-
mannorum Civitatis predicte
in presentia nostrum with the
Interlining of these words in the
first lye of the bond viz^t
Richardum Graham de
Netherby in eodum Comitatu
Militem et Barronettum

Philip Musgrave L.S.
Richard Graham L.S.
Will : Dalston L.S.
Henry Fletcher L.S.
Tho: Dacre L.S.
Willm : Carleton L.S.

and

and these words in the first
lyne of the Condition viz^t
S^r Richard Graham before
the sealing & deliverie hereof
In the presence of

Andrew Mennes
Robert Gosnold
Leo: Dykes

[Endorsed]

S^r Phillip Musgraves S^r Richard Grames
Bond for the paiem^t of 150^{li} the 15th of
October 1644.

Noverint universi per presentes nos Phillippum Musgrave de Eadnell in Comitatu Cumbrie Baronetum Willelmum Dalston de Dalston hall in dicto Comitatu Barronetum Henricum Fletcher de Hutton hall in dicto Comitatu Barronetum Thomas Dacre de Lanercost in dicto Comitatu Militem et Richardum Kirkbride de Ellerton in dicto Comitatu Armigerum Teneri et firmiter obligari Thome Stanwix Ambrosio Nicholson Georgio Barwicke Aldermannis Civitatis Carlioli in dicto comitatu Generosis Simoni Bratwhaite Johanni Glaister et Johanni Thomlinson Capitalibus civibus dicte civitatis in dicto Comitatu yeomen in octo centis libris bone et legalis monete Anglie soluendis eisdem Thome Stanwix Ambrosio Nicholson Georgio Barwicke Simoni Bratwhaite Johanni Glaister et Johanni Thomlinson aut aliquibus eorum certis attornatis executoribus administratoribus vel assignatis suis ad quam quidem solucionem bene et fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et quemlibet nostrum per se pro toto et in solido heredes executores et administratores nostros firmiter per presentes sigillis nostris sigillatas Datum Tertio die mensis Aprilis Anno Regni domini nostri Caroli dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris &c vicesimo primo Annoque domini 1645^o.

The condition of this obligacion is such that if the
above bounden S^r Philip Musgrave S^r William Dalston

S^r

S^r Henry Fletcher S^r Thomas Dacre and Richard Kirkbride their heirs executors and administrators or some of them doe well and truly content satisfie and pay or cause to be contented satisfied and paid unto the above named Thomas Stanwix Ambrose Nicholson George Barwicke Simone Bratwhaite John Glaister and John Thomlinson or some of them their executors and assignes the whole and just summe of fower hundred pounds currant English mony at or upon the five and twentieth day of June next ensueing the date hereof at or in the now dwellinghouse of the said Ambrose Nicholson in Carlile abovesaid That then this Obligacion to be voyd or els to remaine in full force and vertue

Signatum Sigillatum et
deliberatum in presentia
nostrum

Tho: Widall
Leo: Dykes
Jer. Waddington
Henry Monke
Mathew Wilkinson

Philip Musgrave L.S.
Will: Dalston L.S.
Henry Fletcher L.S.
Thomas Dacre L.S.
Rich: Kirkbride L.S.

Sigillatum signatum et
deliberatum Henrico Monke
per prefatum Dominum
Henricum Fletcher militem et
Baronettum ad usum supradictum
Octavo die mensis Aprilis
predicte in presentia

Tho: Jackson
Matthew Wilkinson
Jer: Waddington

Signatum sigillatum et deliberatum
per prefatum Willelmum Dalston
Baronettum ad usum supradictum decimo
quinto die Aprilis 1645 in presentia

Tho: Craghill
Tho: Jackson
Notarii Publici

Tertio Aprilis 1645.

Memorandum that the summe of foure hundred pounds
within

within mentioned is borrowed for the present subsistance and mainetneyance of the Guarrison of Carlile which the Countrey is bound to maineteyne and that it is the true intent and meaning hereof that the said summe shal be repaid soe soon as conveniently can be out of the sessements to be leveyed and raised upon the Inhabitants of the Countrey.

Witnesses hereof

Tho: Widall
 Leo: Dykes
 Jer: Waddington
 Henry Monke
 Matthew Wilkinson

[Endorsed]

Country Genll bond in 800 li.

May the 13th 1645 A List of All the Plaite Brought in to be Coyned with the weight thereof

Will: Atkinson Alder one Winde Mill Boule, a trencher oz salt, & three spoones wt	-	-	-	012	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
Widdow Craister one beare boule one beaker one wine boule & six spoones wt	-	-	-	024	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	0
Julian Aglionby one Boule wt	-	-	-	008	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
Edmond Kidd 2 Bowles wt	-	-	-	015	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
Thomas Kidd one Boule wt	-	-	-	007	—	0	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
Will: Wilson Tanner one Bowle one Beaker wt	-	-	-	014	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
Thomas Lowrie 2 spoones wt	-	-	-	002	—	0	—	0
Robert Sewell one spoone wt	-	-	-	001	—	0	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
Collenell Kirkebride one bowle 4 spoones wt	-	-	-	013	—	0	—	0
Mary Carlile one bowle and 8 spoones	-	-	-	015	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
Edward Dalton one bowle one Tumbler & 2 peces of broken plate wt	-	-	-	022	—	0	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
M ^{rs} Chambers 2 beare boules and one wine boule wt	-	-	-	034	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	0
M ^r Glaisters 3 beare bowles & 6 spoones wt	-	-	-	034	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
Widdow Baines Junior one bowle 2 spoones wt	-	-	-	011	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
Thomas Jackson one bowle & 2 spoones	-	-	-	007	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
Thomas Monke one bowle wt	-	-	-	008	—	0	—	0
Josph Jefferson one bowle wt	-	-	-	010	—	0	—	0
M ^r Edward Orpheur one bowle 4 spoones wt	-	-	-	014	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	0

John

John Orbell 2 bowles one gilt bowle and 10 spoones wt	040	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
Widdow Orpheur 4 spoons wt	005	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
M ^r Edward Fountaine one bowle one salt and 2 spoones	017	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
M ^r Richard Wilson 1 gilt bowle wt	008	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
Thomas Craggill 2 wine bowles and 3 silver spoones wt	015	—	0	—	0
Henry Monke one beaker 4 spoones wt	011	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
Thomas Tallentyre one bowle 4 spoones wt	013	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
Captaine Aglionby one bowle wt	010	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
S ^r Thomas Glemham 2 Candlesticks wt	044	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
M ^r George Barwicke one bowle 6 spoones wt	017	—	0	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
Robert James one bowle w	008	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
Isabell Holliday one sugar dish wt	011	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
S ^t Henry Fletcher one tankard one salt 1 tumbler	}	055	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—
2 wine bowles 6 spoones wt					
Capt: Cape 2 beare bowles 2 gilt salts one Colledge	}	089	—	0	—
pott one Can gilt one gilt beaker					
M ^r Fredericke Tonstall one dozen $\frac{1}{2}$ of plate wt	145	—	0	—	0
M ^{rs} Tullie 5 spoones wt	006	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	2
John Thomlinson one bowle	008	—	0	—	0
Edward James one bowle wt	008	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
S ^r Will: Dalston one greate salt one lesser salt one	}	063	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
bowle 8 spoones wt					
M ^r Leo: Dykes one bowle one Tankerd 6 spoones	030	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
M ^r Lewis West 1 bowle wt	009	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
S ^r Tho: Dacre 2 bowles wt	019	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
Capt Johnson one Tankard one salt	030	—	0	—	0
The Citties plate 2 Flaggons 2 gilt bowles one gilt salt	233	—	0	—	0
2 beare bowles wt					

1162 — $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$

Received in plate — 1162 oz — $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ at 5^s per oz 280 — 11 — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Deliuered to M^r Dykes 300^{li} resting in o^r
 hands 23^{li} — 0 — 3 stamped out of 1076 oz $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$
 at 6^s per cz 323 — 0 — 3

Gayned by Coyning at 6^s per ounce 42 — 8 — 4
 Lost in meltyng and working 21 — 10 — 0

[Endorsed]

May the 13th 1645
 A note of
 plate Coynd.

ART. IV.—*On a supposed touch or assay of Silver at Carlisle.*

By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

Read at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27th, 1883.

CLOSELY connected with the interesting paper which immediately precedes this is a question which was first raised on "Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle," viz., as to whether there was not at Carlisle in the 16th century an irregular touch or assay of silver, like that at Hull in the 17th century. It is quite certain that at Hull from the year 1625, or thereabouts, to the end of the century, the gold and silver smiths of Hull did a good trade amongst their neighbours, and that they stamped their wares with a special mark of their own—viz., the arms of Hull, three ducal crowns, one above another—for whose use in this manner no legislative or other authorisation can be cited.*

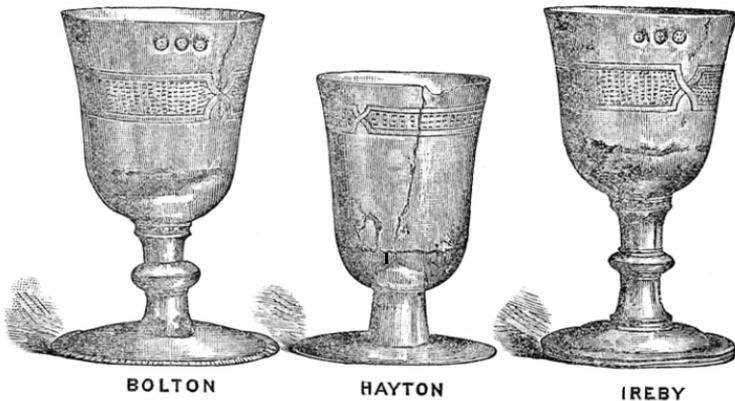
The compilers of "Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle" discovered a class of cups, containing ten examples, which, from the similarity of their workmanship and ornamentation, they were disposed to attribute to the same hand, and, from the rudeness of the work, to some local smith. These cups are as follows:—

		Maker's Mark.
Hayton cup	circa 1565	None
Bolton cup	„ do.	E D linked letters
Ireby cup	„ do.	do.
Cliburn cup	„ do.	do.
Uldale cup	dated 1571	None
Lazonby cup	dated 1571	None
Longmarton cup	circa do.	E D linked letters
Orton cup	„ do.	None

* "Old English Plate." Cripps 2nd edition, pp. 87, 88.

Wastdale Head cup	,,	do.	None
Distington cup	,,	do.	None

The four cups in this list which have a maker's mark are also marked with a rose of four petals in a circular stamp, twice repeated. We have in "Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle" an engraving of three of them, namely Bolton, Hayton, and Ireby, which we here reproduce, and we cite Miss Goodwin's account of the Bolton one, which is a typical specimen of the class :



"Bolton. Silver cup attributed by Mr. Cripps to 1565 or thereabouts. Height, five inches and one sixteenth; height to top of stem, two inches; diameter of the bowl, three inches; diameter of the foot, three and a quarter inches; weight 8oz. 13dwt; but the stem is filled with lead or solder. Three marks:—1, E D, ligatured, 2 and 3, a rose. The rose is in a circular punch, and has four petals, and a well defined minute circle for its centre, from which the pedals and leaves (rather heart shaped) radiate. The bowl has a band of ornamentation round it, consisting of two containing straps, interlaced three times in hour glass shaped curves, the space between the straps being filled with rows of small indentations made with the point of a sharp tool. A narrow ornamental moulding connects the bowl with the stem, which has a plain knop and moulding below it; it has been repaired, and the mouldings on its upper side are obliterated; the
oot

foot seems to have been a subsequent repair or possibly an addition in lieu of the old one. The mode of manufacture of the bowl is very rude. A small sheet of silver has been rolled into the form of a truncated cone open at both ends, to the smaller of which a shallow cup has been joined: the sheet forming the cone overlaps for about an inch; the hammer seems to have been the chief tool employed." Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle, p. 53.

Miss Goodwin proceeded to conjecture that this class of cups were by a local man; and that the rose mark pointed to Carlisle. A single rose has long been used by the Corporation of Carlisle as a stamp for weights and measures; it would equally be used for authenticating the standard of silver, and was doubtless taken from the ancient city arms, on which it appears as a charge five times. That there were gold and silversmiths in Carlisle in the 16th century, or at least men capable of working in the precious metals, is proved by the fact that the full title of the Smiths' Guild, whose rules come down from a revise made in 1562, is the

"Ancient fraternite of blacksmiths, whitesmiths, goldsmiths, and silversmiths."

No doubt a brother of the guild considered himself qualified and free to work in any metal that was susceptible to the "hammer art," while their apprentices continued up to the year 1728, to be bound to the

"Trade faculty, mistery, and occupation of a blacksmith, whitesmith, and goldsmith."

If a hammerman of Carlisle was in the habit of having his pewter pots authenticated by the stamp of a rose, he would think the same stamp a very suitable one to authenticate his silver pots with. My theory of the rose mark being a Carlisle mark is strongly confirmed by the siege pieces to which Mr. Nanson and myself have called attention. There is no doubt that they were minted in Carlisle, and they bear for mint marks what Ruding in his *Annals of the Coinage* describes as *anemone-flowers*, but the things

things which Ruding calls *anemone-flowers* are very rude roses ; they are, in fact, sexfoils, or octofoils, the same as on the coat of arms on the city seal.* They are very rude attempts at roses, but so are the coins themselves very rude attempts at coins.

Now to turn to the other mark, the E.D. linked. Although a copy of the rules of the Blacksmiths' Guild as revised in 1562 is in possession of the Guild, their only other records consist of a minute book, commencing in 1819, and an index to the members, commencing in 1735. These do not assist us, but I have been lucky enough to tumble upon the following entry in the accounts of the Chamberlains of Carlisle for the year October 1610 to October 1611, when Mr. Edward Aglionby was Mayor and Richard Stage and Thomas Raylton chamberlains, elected the first of October 1610.

"Itm to Edward Dalton for amendinge one of the cittie's great pottes. vi.s."

We know from Mr. Nanson's paper that the city had two great silver pots, each weighing 58oz. or thereabouts, and it is clear Edward Dalton was a silversmith. He seems to have had something to do with the Shrove Tuesday sports, as an annual payment of 20s. is made to him for the summer games. His name appears in the accounts until 1640, and he also,† in 1645, contributed

" One bowle one Tumbler & 2 pieces of broken plate w^t ^{oz} 022 — 0 — $\frac{1}{8}$ to be coined into money: so that he could not have made the class of cups, of which the Bolton one is the typical specimen, if they are of the dates assigned to them, 1565 to 1571 ; but I should think his father was a silversmith before him, or more probably his grandfather, after whom he would be

* *Ante* pp. 48, 53, 54—57. *And see* The Armorial Bearings of the City of Carlisle. Transactions of this Society Vol vi. p. 1.

† *Ante* p. 62.

christened,

christened, according to the Cumberland fashion of christening the eldest son after his grandfather. The Daltons were a family of position in Carlisle in the 16th and 17th centuries: a Robert Dalton was Mayor in 1566-7. The accounts of the Corporation show that from 1600 to 1644, there always was some one in Carlisle, who could work in silver; there are yearly entries of repairs to the sergeants' maces, which were of iron covered with silver, but the workman's name is not given. No accounts exist anterior to 1600. After 1644; everything went to ruin; in 1660, the maces had to be sent to Newcastle for repair, so that I conclude the art had died out in Carlisle. During the 16th century, until James I. broke the garrison of Carlisle, there must have been work for a silversmith in Carlisle, at any rate in repairing and mending. The Lord Warden of the western marches lay in Carlisle Castle; Henry Lord Scroope died there in Queen Elizabeth's time; and his son and successor, and his deputy, Sir Thomas Cary, with their families came to reside there.

The proof, therefore, seems conclusive that there was in Carlisle in the 16th century an irregular touch or assay of silver, whose mark is a rose. There may have been, it is true, only one practitioner, or silversmith, who used it.



LABYRINTH ON ROCKCLIFFE MARSH.

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ART. V.—*A Labyrinth on Rockcliffe Marsh.* By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

Read at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27th, 1883.

DR. Trollope, the learned Bishop suffragan of Nottingham, in an exhaustive paper, called "Notices of Ancient and Mediæval Labyrinths," published in the 15th volume of the *Archæological Journal*, instances the vicinity of the Solway as one of the localities where have been found the turf-mazes, termed *Caerdroia*, or *Troy Walls*, and he refers for his authority to an article in *Notes and Queries*, ser. ii., vol. v., p. 211, called "The walls of Troy," and signed with the initials W.H.M., the initials of the late learned and genial Captain William Henry Mounsey of Castletown and Rockcliffe, the "eremita peregrinans" who traced the Eden from the Solway to its source in Mallerstang.* Captain Mounsey in this communication to *Notes and Queries* cites from a Welsh book on British history, entitled *Drych y Prif Oesoedd*, an allusion to a custom formerly prevalent among the shepherds of the Principality, of cutting on the turf a figure in the form of a labyrinth, which they called *Caerdroia*, i.e., the walls or citadel of Troy. He proceeds to say:—"On reading the passage in *Drych y Prif Oesoedd*, which refers to *Caerdroia*, I immediately recognised a custom familiar to me from boyhood. On the extensive grassy plains of Burgh and Rockcliffe marshes contiguous to the Solway Sands in Cumberland, the herdsmen at the present day are in the habit of cutting labyrinthine figures, which they also call

* Itinere apud ostium suscepto fonte tenuis confecto
Genio Itunæ et nymphis V.S. YESNUOM
SUMLEILUG
Eremita peregrinans XV Martii A.C. MDCCCL.
From the pillar at the source of the Eden.

the

the walls of Troy." Captain Mounsey wished to ascertain if these turf mazes occurred only in those parts of the United Kingdom, which had been the seats of Cymric population, and to ascertain if the custom existed in Bretayne. He was replied to by Dr. Trollope (Ib., p. 419) to the effect that the turf-mazes are not confined to the parts of the United Kingdom said to have been peopled by the Cymri; and that turf-mazes did not occur in Bretayne, or indeed on the continent at all, although architectural ones abound both in France and Italy.

On becoming acquainted with the interesting facts just related, the writer of this present communication felt that it was his duty on behalf of this society to institute a local inquiry into this matter with a view of placing the facts on permanent record, a matter of the more importance because the custom has fallen into disuse in Wales, owing, Captain Mounsey suggests, to the spread of Calvinistic sectarianism. Nor does any tradition now remain of any turf-mazes on Burch marshes. The field reeve knows of none, nor can he find that the herds even recollect even hearing of them.

Rockcliff Marsh is a large tract of land, between the estuaries of the Eden and the Esk, while the harder inhabitable and cultivated part of the parish of Rockcliffe lies between the two rivers. A very old road indeed runs through the parish: at its southern end, it once went to Carlisle by a ford over the Eden now disused, called Etterby Wath, and thence through the Willow Holme. The fact of the road having gone by this often impassable wath, when a mile round would have taken it to a bridge, points to its being older than any bridge, *i.e.* pre-Roman. It runs more or less parallel to the Eden, as far as the commencement of the Castletown grounds; here access can be had to the marsh, but the road shoots across the hard part of the parish to the river Esk, entering on the marsh at a place called by the Ordnance Surveyors
"Greenbed."

“Greenbed,” but better known as “Willie of the Boats.” Until the year 1816, this was the main road from England to Glasgow, and the western parts of Scotland: here the bridgeless Esk had to be forded, and “Willie of the Boats,” was the guide. But in 1816, an entirely new road was made from Carlisle to Glasgow, which crossed the Esk higher up, by the Pot Metal Bridge, an early effort at an iron bridge. This and the subsequent introduction of steam superseded Willie, and he is commemorated by these doggerel lines outside the house:—

Ere Metal Brig or Rail were thowt on
 Here honest Will, the Boatman wrout on,
 Gentle an' semple he did guide
 To either Scotch or English side.
 Wi' them o' horseback he did ride,
 An' boat the footman:
 An' none did ever dread the tide
 Wi' Will the boatman.
 Now, tho' Will's works is done an' Will himsel lies quiet,
 Yet lives his Spirit here. Step in an' try it,
 Nor Brig nor Rail can half so pure supply it.

There was an older inscription, existing during Willie's life, which is attributed to Robert Burns, and which Mr. Jackson of Carlisle, took down from the recitation of an old man who remembered Will Irving the boatman:—

Here gentlemen, you have a guide
 To either Scotch or English side,
 And you need never fear the tide,
 When with the boatman,
 With horse or drove he'll with you ride.
 And boat the footman.

WILLIAM IRVING.

A maze formerly existed on the marsh close to “Willie of the Boats,” about 150 yards from the house, and was more or less in evidence about six years ago, but the vast number of cattle that constantly resort to the gates at “Willie of the Boats” have poached it out of existence, and its precise site cannot now be ascertained. This was

cut

cut by one Christopher Graham, about the year 1815. Graham was then a lad of 16, son of the herd of the marsh, and an apprentice to the sea. He was afterwards drowned in foreign parts. My informant, a relative of Graham, tells me that a maze of smaller dimensions existed immediately west of Graham's, but that it has long ago grown up or been trodden out. This probably was the original from which Graham got the pattern.

The only existing maze we could hear of, is about a mile from "Willie of the Boats," and about 150 yards from the hedge dividing the marsh from the hard ground. A friendly herd conducted the writer and his colleague, Mr. W. Nanson, to the spot, which would be very difficult to find without a guide, for the paths have not been cleared out for some ten years, and Dr. Trollope's quotation from Shakespeare comes aptly in:—

"The nine men's morris is filled up with mud:
And the quaint maizes on the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are undistinguishable."

—*Midsummer Night's Dream*, act 2, scene 2.

But by aid of a little patience we made out the plan, and, as the accompanying sketch shows, for which I am indebted to Mr. W. Nanson, it is one of the simplest character. The path is one continuous curve, presenting no *cul-de-sacs* from which a retreat has to be made in search of the right road. It is of small size, covering a space of 26ft. by 24ft. The path is nine inches wide, and the interval between its coils eight inches. The destroyed maze at "Willie of the Boats" was precisely similar; a local tradition says that this existing one was cut by Robert Edgar, a sailor, also drowned at sea, in imitation of the one cut by Graham. Another story we heard was that these mazes were first cut by foreign sailors. To this point I will recur.

As for the object with which these mazes were first cut: Dr. Trollope has shown that these turf mazes often occurred