

ART. XV. *Kirkbride Church*. By the Rev. J. WHITE-SIDE, M.A., Rector of Shap [Vicar of Kirkbride 1894-6.]

Communicated at Shap Wells, July 15th, 1897.

THE pleasant village of Kirkbride lies in a remote corner of the plain of Cumberland. In pre-railway days the Solway, the mosses, the Wampool bay, and the absence of main roads were effectual barriers against the march of civilisation. Communications with the outer world were limited, and the traces of isolation and neglect are still visible in the church.

Here is Bishop Nicolson's somewhat severe description in 1702 :—

Kirkbride, Jul. 2. The Parson, Mr. Hall, and his son (one of ye Taberdars of Queen's College in Oxford) were gone abroad, and the Key of the Church would not be found. However I easily put back the lock of the great Door with my finger; & quickly found why I was deny'd Entrance. I never yet saw such a Church and Chancel (out of Scotland) in so scandalous and nasty a condition. Everything, to the highest Degree imagineable, out of order. The Roof of the Quire coming down, the Communion table rotten, the Reading desk so inconvenient that 'twas impossible to kneel in it, the Pulpit inaccessible, no seat, no pavement in the Quire, &c. So ill an example in a rich parson (who is in effect the lord of the Manor as well as the rector of the parish) cannot but beget a proportionable Slovenliness in the Parishioners; who have their seats tattered, the floor all in holes, no surplice, no common prayerbook, a very few fragments of an old bible &c. The Font had been a beautiful one but to bring it to resemblance with the rest one of its four square sides is half broken off. In short—the whole looked more like a pigsty than ye House of God.

Bishop Nicolson is said to have had 'a spite' against Mr. Hall whom he may have known beforehand, when he was Archdeacon and Rector of Great Salkeld.

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The statement about the font is certainly an exaggeration. A small piece on one side has been broken off where the hinges of the cover would be. This might be accidental and no discredit to the parishioners. As there is no vestry, the surplice and the book might be in the Rectory adjoining

The name Bride, *i.e.* Brigida, Brigit, or Bridget, a dedication of which we may feel proud, points to an Irish connection. A local history gives Brydoch, but there is no authority for such spelling of any British saint. Brigit was born at a farm near Dundalk in 453. Her chief honour lies in her power of effecting conversions, and in the founding of the Abbey of Kildare, where she was abbess and died in 523, being buried on the left of the altar there, so that we must reject the famous couplet :—

Patrick, Columba, Brigit, rest in glorious Down,
Sleep in one tomb, and consecrate the town.

Whether Brigit herself came here is a point impossible to determine, but at least there is reasonable ground for supposing that the Church marks the site of one of the earliest preaching stations in Cumberland. Just as S. Ninian is supposed to have declared the Gospel at Brougham, and the name of Cuthbert is given to places where he rested, so I conceive Brigit, or her immediate disciples, may have made her way to Kirkbride and thence across the fords above Bowness to another Brydekirk, three miles north of Annan. Bridekirk and Brigham share the dedication.

The Romans had previously a camp on the eminence where the church is built, we see traces of the moat or fosse, the Roman roads went close by, and the stones of the church, being such as would be used in their wall, may possibly have come from Bowness, if they did not form the walls of the local fort.

The

The fabric in 1894 wore an aspect of uncared for slovenliness: standing above the road "she seemed to passers by to cry aloud for some one to have pity on her condition." One distinguished person, who suspected no hidden comeliness, advised "pull her down, why cumbereth she the ground: build a new church." But wiser counsels have prevailed.

The chancel was in a thoroughly dilapidated condition, the east wall hanging forward more than a foot beyond the perpendicular, with gaping fissures on the north and south sides, with rotten floor and damp atmosphere, and fusty smells. It is a marvel that the roof had not been lifted by the severity of the gales, for the rotten oak timbers, patched here and there with rough lengths of larch, merely rested on the wall, with openings through which the Church owls entered, with a company of other birds, and made their habitation. The nave, though far from modern ideas of reverence and decency, was in comparatively tolerable condition.*

The work of restoration was commenced on August 8th, 1895, and finished on December 5th. The removal of the disfiguring coats of whitewash and plaster brought to light several interesting features. In the chancel wall I discovered a fragment of Roman pottery, a broken portion of an ancient grave stone or coffin top, with the head of a cross carved. This is now in the wall on the right of the priest's door. Also a stone which is now above the door, with a fragment of an inscription, E. BRIDE. Also on the north side a low side window. The stones for the most part were large and well dressed, such as must have originally been exposed, for all the plaster was modern; the east

* Some repairs were done to the church 25 years ago, when the floor of the nave was taken up, and some 70 skeletons were found; all had been buried without coffins, as was usual, and the bones were all higgledy-piggledy, due, doubtless, to disturbance by successive interments. There were no such interments in the chancel; burial there being probably restricted to the clergy.

wall

wall had been rudely painted with an inscription in black letter capitals on either side of the east window, which was now indecipherable except the one word "Head"; it was evident that the chancel had formerly terminated a foot or two east of the present priest's door, and the original Norman window. This door was bricked up on the inside, I think early in Mr. Lumb's incumbency, and I judge this not to have been its former position, for there were traces of a doorway where the Wills' window now is. Moreover to uphold this theory, I found the top stone of a Norman window, corresponding to the one opposite, and the east and south-east windows are clearly of a much later period, about 1400, while the chancel is somewhat longer than is proportioned to the nave. The line of the extension could be traced. The further we went the more necessary it became to go further in the work of demolition, until the only remaining part which was not rebuilt from the foundation was the whole chancel arch and wall, and the north wall thence, following a line up above the slit window to a little further east where the line of new work slopes gradually to the floor. The prophets of a certain school will of course cry out "I told you so—here's another case in point—restoration spells destruction." So it often does, but how can you help it? we have to *use* the building, and the blame and responsibility must rest not on the restorers, but on those who went before and who did not preserve in time. Here at any rate not a stone was moved without anxious deliberation, and only then inevitably. The east window is an exact copy of its predecessor, with a few old stones remaining *in statu quo*: the north-east window has one or two new stones: the north-west is entirely new, superseding a common thing a century old. The top stones of the Norman window were taken down and replaced, and there are a few new stones in the splay.

The old altar rails, coated with paint and varnish,
appeared

appeared common and valueless, and were being removed for firewood, but their weight told the tale of years, and the contractor submitted them to a cleansing process and honourably restored them to the Church. The top rail is new, and the gate posts.

It has been confidently asserted that the chancel arch is Saxon. No doubt it is at least early Norman. This summer I saw in the church at Copgrove, near Knaresborough, now undergoing 'restoration,' an identical arch except for a slight ornamentation of the capitals.

In the chancel arch there is a framed plaster-cast, possibly of Our Lord being carried to the tomb. Some consider it to be the cripple being carried to the Temple gate. This I found imbedded in the wall behind the common deal table which served as an altar. It is said, I cannot say on good authority, to have been dug from a grave in the churchyard about forty years ago. The frame is a remnant of the old chancel roof. Beneath the altar, placed there for preservation, is an ancient matrix, whose brass would be one of the largest in the diocese: it previously lay east and west before the altar, and was rapidly being obliterated by being trodden on during service. It bears at the foot a modern inscription recording the name of John Walker, Rector of Kirkbride, who was buried April 5th, 1743. The brass represented the figure of a priest. On lifting the stone, which is of great weight, we found some bones, probably those of Rector Walker. Inside the altar rails is an interesting stone. Canon Bower gives a drawing of it among the piscinas of the diocese,* but this supposed piscina, which has been mutilated, has no drain. It was dug up in the rectory garden in 1813, and I judge it to have been used as a holy water stoup, which was fortunately hidden in times of persecution and puritanism. But I would not like to argue that was its

* These *Transactions*, vol. XII, p. 210, Plate XI, 4.

original use. Some consider it to be the fragment of an ancient cross, which is not unlikely; from 1813 to 1895 it was fixed on a bracket let into the north wall about four or five feet from the east wall and floor respectively.

Two openings five feet above the ground which you see on the old photographs of the church on the north and south sides and 18 inches from the east wall end, were frequently spoken of as leper windows, and a bishop once touchingly referred to them as such in a sermon at Kirkbride; as a matter of fact they were rude modern ventilators, whose gratings we found inside, plastered over. The mention of photographs makes me thankful that stage by stage I took the restoration, which pictures will be preserved as infallible mementoes and commentators. I think the nave will prove to be full of interest.

There are two arched recesses facing west, one on either side of the chancel arch, which have probably contained side altars. If so, they are very rare, indeed almost unique. On the north wall of the nave, after removing the plaster, I found a little Norman window near the roof, very like the chancel one, but slightly larger. Also a Devil's door, through which in mediæval times at the bidding of the priest in holy baptism at the entrance of the Holy Spirit the exorcized demon took his departure. I believe there are doors of similar shape and size at Isel and Brigham. Being only 21 inches wide and about 5 feet 6 inches high, it cannot have been a "corpse door." The font is a fine piece of early work; forty years ago it stood in the south-west corner. The porch is a recent abomination. There is one bell. Mrs. Hallifax, widow of the second rector of that name, told me there were two at the beginning of the century and that one was traditionally supposed to have been the vesper bell from Melrose. They had fallen and cracked in the time of her father-in-law. She had also a skull, with a sharp stone sticking in it, the victim of a skirmish. Many other things

things I heard, more or less reliable. John Kirkhaugh, who worked in the church twenty-seven years ago, had seen the fourth Commandment painted on the wall opposite the door. This wall is now cemented and lined to represent ashlar. He knew of a stone coffin being found in the graveyard with some Latin lettering on the top, and what I gathered must have been a shepherd's crook. But "a lad teuk varra lale notice o' them things." It was propped up on the south of the chancel and a dial put on it. Then it lay tumbling about and was broken up for walling stones. A lot of small things besides were found. "When they found anything they broke it up or threw it aside." A Roman altar was built into the end of the now demolished barn, and was sold by Rector Hallifax in 1868 for 10s. to Mr. Mawson, of Lowther. It is now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Plaskett-Gillbanks, of Clifton. It is dedicated to Belatucadrus, and is engraved in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No. 530. See also the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, No. 333.

The following is an incomplete list of Rectors :—

- 1341—1342 Robert de Bromfield, who was instituted by Nicholas de Whytrigg, Rector of Caldbeck, on a commlsion, it having appeared on an inquisition *de jure patronatus* that Sir John de Weston, Knight, was the true patron. Resigned.
- 1342— John de Misterton, presented by Sir John de Weston, He contracted on his institution to pay 60 shillings to the Bishop, whereof 30 at Martinmas, and 30 at Candlemas next following. On this presentation it was found that Sir John de Weston was patron in right of the Lady Joan de Wigton his wife.
- 1580 Cuthbert Fisher. Died.
- 1580—1586 Robert Allanby, M.A., presented by John Dalston, of Dalston, Gentleman. Died.
- 1586—1587 Gyles Hemmerford, presented by John Dalston, Esquire.
- 1587—

- 1587— Sir Nicholas Dean, Clerk, presented by the same John Dalston. Dean was collated to the Rectory of Bromfield in 1589 by Bishop Meye, and in 1602 he became Rector of Great Salkeld and Archdeacon of Carlisle.
- About 1643 Mr. Hudson.
- 1660 (Sept. 20)—1678—Thomas Lumley. Presented by Sir William Dalston, Bart. He had two children baptized, John on Oct. 23rd, 1665; Augustion (!) on Nov. 22, 1668. Died.
- 1678—1717 (June 16)—Henry Hall. Presented by Sir William Dalston, of Heath Hall, co. York. He had a child baptized on August 9, 1683, also Francis, on April 8, 1687. Henry is the Taberdar of Bishop Nicolson. On August 1, 1713, this Francis married Anne Hodgson; see inscription above doorway of William Carr's shop. Died.
- 1717—(Dec. 7)—1743 (April 2)—John Walker, B.A. Instituted on the presentation of Sir Charles Dalston, Bart. On March 5, 1721, his son Edward was born and baptized. Died.
- 1743 (June 30)—1750 (Oct. 15)—John Cowper, B.A. Presented by Sir George Dalston, of Heath Hall. He became Vicar of Penrith on Nov. 2, 1750. Master of Penrith Grammar School for 56 years, embracing these two incumbencies.
- 1750 (Nov. 21)—1791—George Gillbanks. Presented by Sir George Dalston, of Smardale Hall, Westmorland.
 "Mem: the chancel was covered on the South side with new blue slate, and the North side with red, and the Timber of the roof repaired in the year 1759 by George Gilbanks, rector."
- 1791 (Aug. 12)—1822—Francis Metcalfe, presented by Ann Metcalfe, of Northallerton, widow, the Bishop having been directed by a writ from the court of King's Bench to admit and institute her clerk. He took the oaths before William Mason, Canon Residentiary, of York, acting as commissary. It appears that Sir G. Dalston sold the manor to Jos. Wilson, Esq., of Pomfret, and the advowson in 1763, for the sum of £240, to the Rev. Thomas Metcalfe, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester, also of Underblows, Co. York. Wilson sold the manor to William Mathews, Esq., of Dykesfield, and he conveyed it about the year 1790 to Lord Lonsdale. When the vacancy occurred, the Earl appears to have disputed the
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the patronage.* Interred in the chancel, Nov. 16, 1822. Aged 70.

1823 (Jan. 27)—1834—Francis Metcalfe, M.A., C. of Rudston, Yorks, and vicar of Righton, near Hunnanby, Yorks. Buried in North Newbald Church, Yorks. See monument on E wall.†

1835 (March 25)—1847—William Flowers, of York, on presentation of Valentine Kitchingman and William Mills, Exors. of the late Francis Metcalfe. Mr. Flower's name occurs in distinguished company, along with royal Princes, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, and C. J. Fox, in the roll of honorary freemen of the city of York, of whom there have been 19 since 1746.‡

He was inducted by Joseph Hallifax, Curate. Buried at York.

* The exact nature of this dispute is yet to be investigated at Lowther. The statement of the sale for £240, of which I somewhere found a written note at Kirkbride, is not accepted by Mr. Metcalfe. He quotes from a sort of autobiography dictated by Mrs. Thomas Metcalfe to her niece, Ann Jesse Cholmley, as follows:—"Anne Metcalfe had a lawsuit with Lord Lonsdale about the living of Kirkbride (the perpetual advowson of which was given to the Rev. Thomas Metcalfe for the benefit of any child of his he chose to present to) which lasted for years, which she gained, and presented her youngest son." The two views are difficult to reconcile. A certain Captain Leonard Smelt was at Carlisle about 1745, and in 1742 his sister Anne had married Thomas Metcalfe, then Rector of Narborough and Vicar of Tilton in Leicestershire. The father of Leonard and Anne Smelt, William Smelt, of Kirkby Fleetham and Leases, co. York, M.P. for Northallerton 1740-5, was in 1745 appointed Receiver-General of Revenues in Barbadoes. Robert Lowther was Governor of Barbadoes, and died in 1745. He was father to Sir James Lowther, who was raised to the Peerage in 1784. Here is a connection between the Smelts and Lowthers.

† These Metcalfes are an ancient Yorkshire family of gentle lineage and wide domains, now represented by Mr. John Henry Metcalfe of Crayke Castle, Yorks. The elder evidently liked to have things in good order, and spent unstintingly for the Church from his private purse. He built the Rectory, "the old dwelling house, barn and stable, or cow house now standing (see Terrier of June 8, 1792) being in a ruinous condition." By him also the "Chancel was ceil'd and the walls plastered and two new pews erected and new rigging put on in the year of our Lord 1793," the Church, *i.e.* the Nave, being ceil'd at the same time at the expense of the parishioners. Also in 1805, all the outside walls and steeples were plastered and roughcast at his expense, while in 1810 at the expense of the parish, the west wall was taken down and re-built. Also in 1820, Nov. 8th, the window behind the Church porch on the South side was enlarged by consent of a majority of the parishioners. The safe bears date 1813. Most of these particulars come from notes in the Registers, and it is a matter of regret that so few Rectors have followed the excellent example.

‡ Mr. Flower, Chaplain to the Corporation, preached at Pavement Church, York, on February 16, 1820, on the death of George III. "For his ready compliance and for the excellent sermon" he received a vote of thanks and the freedom, without paying the usual fees.

- 1847 (March 10)—1855—Joseph Hallifax, M.A. Mr. Hallifax bought the living for £2700 soon after Mr. Flower's induction on June 26, 1835. This was an unfortunate speculation, as Mr. Flower was not only an absentee, but lived to the patriarchal age of 94.
Interred at Kirkbride, aged 81, February 17, 1855.
- 1855—(Dec. 4) 1868—Joseph Hallifax, M.A. Interred at Kirkbride, aged 52.
- 1866—(Jan. 26) 1824—Henry Lumb, M.A., Univ. Coll., Durham, presented by the Earl of Lonsdale, who is now patron as well as Lord of the Manor. Interred at Kirkbride, aged 53.
- 1894—1896—Joseph Whiteside, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, formerly Assistant Master in Epsom College, and curate of Kirkby Lonsdale and All Saints', West Hartlepool. Resigned.
- 1896-- William Robinson Hopper, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, late curate of Milnthorpe.

PARISH CLERKS.

- John Major (and sexton), died October 12, 1794.
- John Matthews, of Powhill, was read in on Sunday the 16th July as P.C. and Sexton by Francis Metcalfe, junior.
- Peter Richardson was Clerk under 3 Rectors. He resigned July 14, 1820, and died at Abbey, December 1, 1835, aged 77.
- Benjamin Backhouse, died 1833, aged 47.
- George Clark, the last Parish Clerk, died 1895.
- Joseph Wood became Sexton 1894. I did not appoint a Clerk.

There is an interesting plate fixed into a stone below the east window. I removed it from a perishing headstone which was propped against the east wall, where the Hallifax graves are. It records the sad deaths in rapid succession of six children of the Rev. Lancelot Thompson, curate, afterwards of Bowness, who died during a small-pox epidemic in the summer of 1746.

Another interesting stone reminds us of a Kirkbride soldier who fought at Waterloo. It is on the south side. Joseph Taylor Clark, was Lieutenant of the 28th Foot. The Duke of Wellington's despatch, dated Orville, June 29th

29th, 1815, published in the *London Gazette* of July 3rd, 1815, calls him "John," but this is clearly a mistake. The tombstone also errs, if the baptismal register is correct. On April 4th, 1784, I identify our officer as Joseph, son of Daniel and Isabel Clark. Mrs. Clark's maiden name was Taylor. J. T. Clark is said to have been a tallow chandler in London, who bought his commission on outbreak of war. He was second cousin of old George Clark, the sexton, who died recently. Nor again did he die on the field. He fought "gloriously for his King and country," but he died at Brussels. A splinter of a shell had uncovered his bowels, mortification set in, and "after two or three days of dreadful agony, perfectly conscious of his awful situation, and submitting himself with a soldierly resignation, with the same calm temper which endeared him to his men while alive," he passed away in the arms of his comrades, Lieutenants Gilbert and Shelton. A village tradition had it that Clark was killed by the last shot fired in the great fight. And he was not alone at Waterloo.

Not far away, separated only by the 27th Regiment, fought another of Kirkbride, young Henry Metcalfe, the rector's son, ensign of the 32nd Regiment. One likes to think that they were known to one another, and how the villagers would gather together in after years to hear from Metcalfe's lips the story of the war, how he met with his own wounds, and the bravery of Clark.* Gilbert and Shelton were also wounded at Waterloo, but survived for many years. Shelton, when a half-pay officer, wrote a letter in 1839, published at page 349 of Siborne's *Waterloo Letters*: "Lieutenants Clark and Gilbert were seriously, the former mortally, wounded after crossing the hedge." This would be a minute or two after Sir Thomas Picton's fall, and not many yards from the spot where he fell, close

* See Cadell's "Campaigns of 28th Regiment," p. 235.

to the hedge. The 32nd and 28th were next to one another at Quatre Bras and about one hundred yards apart at Waterloo, being separated by the 79th, so the Kirkbride comrades were near together. I wonder if they were friends. Cadell speaks of Clark as an excellent officer and his case as "truly distressing."

Henry Metcalfe's commission dates 13th March, 1813. He was promoted lieutenant July 27th, 1815, placed on half-pay 23rd March, 1817, and died 1828. He also had been severely wounded in the neck and arm. You find his name in the Register, born February 10th, 1794, baptized February 11th.

The blood-stained handkerchief of young Metcalfe, as well as his Waterloo medal and miniature, passed to Anne Metcalfe, who owned the Old England Hotel at Bowness, then a private house, and died in 1852, leaving all her belongings to James Fisher, boatman, and Sarah Hartley, maid. Hence we lose sight of the relics.

Joseph Gibson, another representative, was one day's march off and did not fight. He was buried here, March 16th, 1858, aged 78. He had a pension of a shilling per day and "saved money."

APPENDIX I.

CHURCHWARDENS.

- 1717 Robt. Barns and Step Barns
- 1718 Jo Skelton, senr., and Jo Brown
- 1719 Jno. Fell, junr., and Richard Stoddard
- 1720 Richd. Parkin and Jo Barnes, Scotbit
- 1721 Jo Atkinson and Jos. Harrison
- 1722 Hump Lawrence and Jo Stoddard, senr.
- 1723 Tho. Huetson and Jo Barns, senr.
- 1724 Tho. Backhouse and Richd. Parkin
- 1725 Jo. Taylor and Jno. Parrat
- 1726 Antho. Drape and Tho. Pape
- 1727 Jon. Skelton and Rob. Studholme
- 1728 Robt. Sibson and Francis Hall

- 1729 John Taylor and Pickering Barns
 1730 Robt. Barnes, senr., and George Stodart
 1731 Robert Sibson and John Huetson
 1732 John Stodart and John Stodart
 1733 Rich. Studholme and Jos. Brown
 1734 William Sandeson and John Stodard
 1735 John Barn and Robert Barn
 1792 John Taylor and Joseph Gibson
 1793 John Barnes and Daniel Clark
 1794 Pattinson Hayton and William Sibson
 1795 John Sibson and John Fell
 1796 *Ann* John Barnes and Joseph Hodgson
 1797 David Wills and Joseph Hall
 1798 John Davison and John Barnes (of Powhill)
 1799 John Potts and John Lightfoot (of Longlands Head)
 1800 Robert Ritson and Thomas Sanderson (of Longlands Head)
 1801 John Taylor and George Clark
 1802 Jonathan Sibson and John Clark, junr.
 1803 John Cartner and David Wills
 1804 George Giles and John Sibson (of Powhill)
 1805 Joseph Oliphant and William Clark (of Powhill)
 1806 John Atkinson and Joseph Gilbertson
 1807 John Barnes and Joseph Barnes
 1808 John Brown (publican), and Joseph Miller
 1809 Joseph Ritson and John Sibson (of Powhill)
 1810 Joseph Hodgson and William Sibson
 1811 John Noble and John Lightfoot (of Longlands Head)
 1812 William Beckton and John Armstrong
 1813 William Beckton and John Armstrong
 1814 Joseph Barnes and John Brown (blacksmith)
 1815 John Watson (of Wample Mill) and George Clark
 1816 Thomas Sanderson (of Longlands Head) and John Barnes, junior (of Kirkbride)
 1817 James Lord and John Brown (of Powhill)
 1818 Robert Johnston and David Wills
 1819 John Potts (of Longlands Head) and John Miller (of Kirkbride)
 1820 Silas Lawson (of Wampool Mill) and Edmund Reed (of Kirkbride)
 1821 William Clark (Powhill) and Thomas Henderson (Kirkbride)
 1822 Joseph Hodgson and Henry Skelton (of Kirkbride)
 1823 David Wills and John Clark
 1824 Wm. Sibson and John Lightfoot
 1825 John Millar and Thomas Sanderson
 1874 James Hamilton and John Wills
 1878 R. H. Wills and Joseph Kirkhaugh
 1894 John Brown and William Carr
 1895 John Brown and John Mark
 1896 John Brown and William Hill

NOTE.—There were so many Barnes, that they were differentiated, especially the Johns', thus:—Jacky John, Bacca Jack, &c.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX II.

BRIEFS COLLECTED IN KIRKBRIDE CHURCH.

				d.
1719	Collected for Old Weston brief	...	...	8½
	Collected for Hinstock Chu. in ye County of Salop	...	...	8½
	Collected for Bigleswade Church Steeple	...	...	4
	Collected for Old Radnor and Habberley	...	...	6
	Collected for Deeping St. James Church	...	...	6
	Collected for Headington in Com. Oxon	...	...	9
	Collected for Cheltenham and Letehald Com.		}	6
	Gloucester and Thornton Haugh			
	Bickley Barnston Com. Chester			
	Collected for Bedford Row, London	...	...	4
	Collected for St. John Baptist's Chu Com. Chester	...	...	6½
	Collected for Thrapston Com. Northampton	...	...	4
				s. d.
1720	Collected for Sharwardine	...	...	0 6
	Collected for Meonstoke...	...	...	1 6
	Collected for Kingswood	...	...	0 7
	Collected for Oxted	...	...	0 4
	Collected for Gt. Grimsby	...	...	0 7
	Collected for Ingmanthrop	...	...	0 10
	Collected for Paris Street	...	...	0 8
	Collected for Burton	...	...	0 3
	Collected for Burcott	...	...	0 7
	Collected for St. Olaves	...	...	0 8
	Collected for Suffers by Thunder...	...	...	1 9
1721	Collected for Damerham South Com. Wilts	...	...	0 6
	Collected for Swavesey in Com. Cantabr. ...	...	...	1 0
	Collected for Kingston-upon-Hull	...	...	1 6
	Collected for Louth and Newport, Com. Lincoln	...	...	0 6
	Collected for Hits' Church in Com. Salop...	...	...	0 6
	Collected for Kemberton and Difserth in Com.		}	0 10
	Salop and Radnor	...		
				s. d.
1814	Sept. 4.	Hayfield Chapel...	...	1 0
	Oct. 16.	Walkhampton Church	...	1 0
	Nov. 20.	Coppenhall Ch. ...	...	1 0
	Dec. 11.	Hilton Fire	...	1 2
1815	Jan. 8.	Waterside House	...	2 0
	March 5.	Bagnel Chapel	...	1 1
	April 2.	Moreton Corbet Fire	...	1 2
	April 30.	Deanhead Chapel	...	1 4
	May 7.	Warslow Chapel...	...	0 8

May

KIRKBRIDE CHURCH.

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			s.	d.
	May	28.	Aighton Bailey and Chaigley Fire...	1 7
	June	4.	Hinstock Fire	1 0
	Sept.	3.	Radford Ch., Nottingham	2 0
	Oct.	15.	Standish with Langtree Fire	1 1
	Dec.	17.	St. Ebbe's Ch. in Oxford... ..	0 8½
1816	Feb.	4.	Norton-in-Hales Ch.	1 2
	March	31.	Ulcoats Mill Fire	2 7
	April	21.	Lapley Fire	2 2
	April	28.	Maiston Ch. in the County of Stafford ...	1 0
	May	19.	Slimbridge Ch. in the County of Gloucester	0 8
	May	26.	Helton Fire	0 11
	June	9.	Wrockwardine Church	0 6
	Nov.	17.	Brixham Chapel... ..	0 8
1817	Jan.	12.	Mellor Ch.	0 9
	Feb.	2.	Brighton Sea Church	0 8
	April	13.	(Illegible) Bank Fire	0 10
	April	20.	Waltham Fire in the C. of Essex	1 6
	April	27.	St. Giles' Church in the C. of Cambride (sic)	0 8
	May	4.	Wincle Chapple	1 0
	May	11.	Walsall Fire in the C. of Stafford	1 0
	May	18.	Hungerford Ch.... ..	0 6
	May	25.	Bromstead and Kingston-upon-Thames Fires	1 2
	June	1.	Balderston Chapel in the C. of Lancaster ...	0 8
	Aug.	8.	Fairfield Chapel in the C. of Derby	0 8
	Oct.	19.	Elton Chapel in the C. of Derby	0 6
	Dec.	28.	Tiverton Chapel in the C. of Somerset ...	1 3½
1818	Feb.	7.	Kingsley Ch. in the C. of Stafford... ..	1 6
	April	19.	Park Lane Fire in the County of Stafford ...	1 2
	May	3.	Stevick (?) Hall Ch.	1 5
	May	17.	Drayton Farm and Wislaston Fires	1 1
	May	24.	Longnor Chapel in the C. of Stafford	1 6
	May	31.	Littleborough Chapel in the C. of Lancaster	0 11½
	June	7.	Heaton Fire in the C. of Lancaster	2 8
	June	14.	Audlem Chapel in the C. of Chester	0 9
	Oct.	11.	Cheswardine Ch. ,, ,, Salop... ..	1 1
1819	Jan.	24.	Hinstock Fire in the C. of Salop	1 0
	Feb.	28.	Carlisle Fire ,, ,, Cumberland	1 9
	March	14.	Sutton Mill and Worthen Fire in the C. of Salop	2 4
	April	4.	Windford Brook Fire in the C. of Stafford ...	1 2
	April	25.	Wrockwardine Ch. ,, ,, Salop	0 11
	May	2.	St. John's Chapel in the C. of York	1 7½
	May	8.	St. Ann's ,, ,, ,,	0 8½
	May	23.	Norton-in Hales in the C. of Salop	1 6
	May	30.	Luddenham Chapel in the C. of York	1 0
	June	20.	Hindon Chapel ,, ,, Wilts	1 1½
	Aug.	1.	Sowerby Bridge Chapel in the C. of York ...	1 4
	Sept.	5.	St. Alban's Ch. in the City of Worcester ...	1 0
	Sept.	19.	Dudley Ch. ,, County of ,,	1 1
	Nov.	28.	Deanhead Chapel in the C. of York	0 8

1820

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1820	Feb.	6.	Doncaster Fire	1 1
	Feb.	27.	Fulford Chapel in the C. of Stafford	1 6
	April	23.	Fylingdale's Ch. in the C. of York	1 6
	April	28.	Thornton Chapel ,, ,,	0 9
	May	7.	Rosliston Ch. ,, C. of Derby	0 2
	May	21.	Middlewich Ch. ,, ,, Chester	0 2
	May	28.	Dronfield Ch. ,, ,, Derby	0 7
	July	16.	Bradley Ch. ,, ,, Stafford	1 1
	July	30.	Rugeley Ch. ,, ,, ,,	0 9
	Aug.	13.	Beckhouse Fire ,, ,, Salop	1 1½
	Sept.	10.	Ripley Chapel ,, ,, Derby	1 5
	Nov.	19.	Mellor Ch. ,, ,, ,,	1 0
	Dec.	10.	Earl Sterndale Chapel in the C. of Derby	0 7
1821	Jan.	21.	Mushall Fire in the County of Salop ..	0 9½
	Feb.	4.	Primly Chapel in the County of Surrey	1 0
	April	1.	Haughton and Llwynymaen Fires ...	0 7
	May	13.	Chorley Moor in the County of Lancaster	0 8
	May	20.	Grosall Church in the County of Stafford	0 7
	Aug.	12.	Woodkirk Fire in County of York ...	3 1
	Sept.	30.	Upton Fire in the County of Chester	0 11
	Oct.	21.	Bream Chapel in the County of Gloucester...	0 6
1822	Sept.	15.	Sowerby Bridge Chapel, West Riding of York	0 10½