

ART. X.—*The Vicars of Kirkby Lonsdale.* By Rev.
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Communicated at Kendal, April 25th, 1928.

NOTE. This investigation had been pursued as far as the Civil War before the writer became acquainted with Nightingale's "Ejected of 1662 in Cumberland and Westmorland." That work has laid all the parishes of these counties under obligation. The duplication of labour in this case has not been altogether wasted; additions, and, in a few instances, corrections, have been made to Nightingale's facts upon the common ground. Discrepancies have been resolved, so far as possible, by an official search in the Diocesan Registry of Chester. In 1640-61 Nightingale (cited as N.) is followed as the fundamental authority. Documents are cited from accessible books so far as they are known to have been previously referred to in print.

THE hereditary parsons of Kirkby Lonsdale are believed to end in John de Kirkeby. This man is identified as parson as early as 1184-6,* and was therefore old in 1231 when his suit against Richard de Coupland was settled at York.† In Jan. 1221, the Archbishop of York had been ordered by the Pope (Honorius III) to make an end of the hereditary system in his diocese by ejecting the existing representatives.‡ As the order was not executed in this case, there must have been exceptional grounds for delaying action—for Archbp. Gray was no upholder of abuses. It seems a plausible conjecture that the succession was running out, and that the rectory was at John's death to revert to St. Mary's abbey.

In June 1240, the abbot and convent obtained licence from Rome "to convert to their uses the church of

* *Records of Kendale*, i, 130.

† *Trans.* N.S. xxvi, 305.

‡ *Reg. Gray* (Surtees Soc.) p. 140.

Kirkebi in Lonsdale, putting in a chaplain to serve it, in consideration of their having to make provision to twelve Roman clerks, in churches of which they are patrons, by order of the pope and of his predecessor Honorius, which has impoverished them so much that persons wishing to join them have to buy their own habits.”* This is a remarkable admission of the effects of papal ‘provisions’—a long-standing grievance—but the relief offered was reactionary. The appropriation of a church regularly entailed the endowment of a perpetual vicarage. The 4th Lateran Council (1215) had re-affirmed the principle, and Stephen Langton, on his return to England in 1218, had taken steps to make it effective. Some hundreds of vicarages had been accordingly constituted by 1240: it was even hoped to establish the rule without exception. But it is known, by the contemporary record of Matthew Paris, that the bishops were hampered in their policy by appeals carried over their heads to Rome.†

The present is doubtless a case in point. Even after the licence was issued, the Archbishop was not satisfied. Three months later the matter was again referred to Rome, and on Sept. 25 the concession was confirmed—“whatever the archbishop of York or the archdeacon of Richmond may say to the contrary.”‡

But obviously there was something yet to be said as to the effect of the licence. In default of an express dispensation from the Lateran Decree, compliance must be assumed; a vicarage must therefore be ordained. Only, in view of a definite emergency, the convent was allowed to appropriate the whole income of the benefice with no further drawback than the stipend of a chaplain. The emergency being expressed, the concession was necessarily

* *Cal. of Papal Registers, Papal Letters*, 1198-1304, p. 190.

† Cutts, *Parish Priests in the Middle Ages*, ch. 7, which has many interesting particulars.

‡ *Papal Letters*, *ut supra*, p. 221.

temporary; and no term being fixed, this was left for local arrangement.

Thus, while we have no documentary evidence of the foundation of the vicarage, and it is possible enough that the lost registers of the next two archbishops (1255-66) might have thrown further light on the matter, it is reasonable to think that a compromise, so urgently needed, of the dispute was effected at this date. Some such conditions as the following may seem to satisfy the special interests of the parties, to provide for the give and take, and to account for facts which will afterwards appear:

1. A perpetual vicarage to be forthwith constituted.
Its endowment to be one-fifth of the benefice* (much below the usual proportion).
2. The Archbishop to accept as presentee a member of the convent during an agreed number of years.
Thereafter only a secular priest to be presented.
3. Meanwhile the Archbishop not to claim rights *per lapsum*.

[1245

MR. J. DE HAMERTON.

First met with in Sept. 1220, as a witness for St. Mary's Abbey, to deeds executed at York:† he is clearly a member of the convent. On 24 June 1245 he is the first witness to a grant of abbey lands in Kirkby Lonsdale, where he is described as *tunc persona*. [See the document in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxvi, p. 304]. The designation is a difficulty, as the parsonage belonged to the community. It is possible that he was a titular vicar during the interim arrangement, and that he acquired the name of parson by his relation to the stipendiary priest who performed his duty].

* The customary division of the greater and lesser tithe was more favourable to the rectory here than in most places; but the endowment of the vicarage was a matter for the archbishop's determination and may well have been a bargaining point. The proportion is attested by the Taxations of 1291 and 1318 [*Records of Kendale*, ii, 311, 312] and has persisted ever since.

† Reg. Gray [Surtees Soc.], pp. 137, 139n.

1245~58. WILLIAM VICAR OF KIRKBY.

Two other grants of land in Kirkby Lonsdale occur in the abbey chartulary, and the deeds are printed with the one mentioned above. These are curiously undated, but, from the name of the abbot and a comparison of the names of witnesses, they cannot be later than 1258. In one of these William vicar of Kirkby occurs with other local persons. There is no reason here to question the designation: the vicarage ought to have become an effective institution within 18 years.

1275. WALTER, VICAR OF KIRKBY LONSDALE AND RURAL DEAN.

Was appointed, with Hugh, vicar of Cockerham and Dean of Lancaster, to 'tax' the vicarage of Poulton in Amunderness on behalf of the Archdeacon of Richmond. Their report is printed in Roper's 'Materials for a history of Church of Lancaster' (Chetham Soc.) ii, 380.

[1294. GILBERT DE SANCTA CRUCE.

Described as 'perpetual vicar of Kirkeby in Kendale' was appointed on March 30 (nineteen days before Easter) as Penancer for the archdeaconry of Richmond. [Reg. Romeyn, p. 351]. The mediæval penancer, according to du Cange, was a priest specially nominated during Lent to deal with cases reserved from the ordinary ministry. At this date there was no perpetual vicarage at Kendal, the ordination of which, 26 Sept. 1301, is perfectly clear in Reg. Corbridge. Thus a mistake was made in the description, most probably by the common confusion of Kirkby in Kendal with Kirkby in Lonsdale. The archbishop had visited Kirkby Lonsdale 8 days previously (*Records of Kendale*, ii, 310)].

1309. MR. JOHN DE ROMUNDBY.

Presented by the abbot of St. Mary's, and accordingly ordained Deacon on 15 Mar. 1308/9, and Priest on the following 24 May, by the Bishop of Carlisle, on letters dimissory from York. [Halton's Reg. pp. 308, 321]. On

latter occasion he is described as vicar of K.L. Was probably young in 1309, when ordained *ad hoc*. The family belonged to the Northallerton district. In May 1231 they founded a chantry under the church of 'Alverton' [Reg. Gray, p. 45]. Possibly this vicar married. In 1332 Robert de R. was assessed to the subsidy of 1/15th [*Records of Kendale*, ii, 310]. In 1337 John de R. married and claimed dower in Arkholme [*ibid.* i, 283n]. In 1347 Robert de R. was a juror in an Inquisition taken at K.L. on 9 March [Lancs. and Cheshire Record Soc., vol. lxx. See also *Records of Kendale*, ii, 382].

[(1335)~64. WILLIAM, THE CLERK OF KYRKEBY IN LONESDALE.

So named in 1368 and 1383 as the father of Sir Roger the chaplain, though deceased at the earlier date [*Records of Kendale*, i, 27; iii, 156]. From this it has been concluded that he was vicar of the parish, and he is indexed as such. This seems highly questionable. Would the son of a priest, technically illegitimate, if dispensed from the bar for ordination, be identified perpetually by reference to his parentage? And if William was vicar, why is he not so described? He may have been simply the parish clerk, a layman not bound by any obligation to celibacy. It is quite possible that the next vicar named succeeded immediately to John de Romundby.]

1364-85. RICHARD DE WISBECH VICAR OF K.L.

Is known by a number of references, sometimes with a chaplain's name attached. The earliest reference noted is in 1364 [*Records of Kendale*, i, 303] and the latest in 1385 [Lancs. Fines, 50, 59].

1392-1403. NICHOLAS DE STAYNGRAVE, VICAR OF K.L.

Was concerned in the alienation of lands in Casterton under licence in mortmain to St. Mary's Abbey, in Sept. 1392 [*Records of Kendale*, ii, 312. Cf. also Reg. of St. Bees, p. 271 etc. for other similar transactions by the same persons at that date]. His estate in the vicarage

was ratified 20 Oct. 1403 [*Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1401-5, p. 305].

He was doubtless a relative of Thomas de Stayngrave the abbot of 1389-98.

-1438. MR. WILLIAM SOUTHWELL.

Exchanged livings in 1438 with John Bryan, vicar of Burton Agnes, Yorks. [Mr. A. Pearson from Reg. Archd. of Richmond]. This exchange was to much lighter responsibility, and suggests that Southwell was old at the time. Bryan, as will be seen, must have been young.

1438-68. JOHN BRYAN.

Presented 28 May 1438. Licensed in 1441 for two years to celebrate private masses, and to receive payment for the same, his buildings having been burnt and the benefice being too poor to rebuild them [*Records of Kendale*, iii, 278]. The duration of this vicariate is proved by the succession.

1468-70. ROBERT GARNETT.

Collated in 1468 by lapse, upon Bryan's resignation [Mr. A. Pearson, from a note of Canon Raine]. Is named by Whitaker in *History of Richmondshire*, who curiously interprets Dñus as Decanus. In 1470 became Rector of Broughton by exchange with the following.

1470-(90). EDMUND CHADDERTON.

Instituted to this vicarage 21 June, 1470. He was a pluralist on the great scale, and rose to high place, becoming chancellor to Henry VII's queen. [*Test. Eborac.* iv, 67*n*]. He lived till 1499, but it is not yet discovered when he vacated this particular living.

1493. ROBERT GIBBONSON.

By an Inquisition of 1500 [Chancery Inquⁿ, Series II, vol. 14, no. 96], it is known that on 26 Nov. 1493, William Tunstall, son of Sir Richard Tunstall Kt., settled his manors etc. in trust on Richard Newton and Robert Gibbonson vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.*

* Ref. kindly supplied by Col. Chippindall.

1525. MR. THOMAS LEE, VICAR OF K.L.

Is named among the clergy of the Archd. of Richmond in a return made for a subsidy in this year [P.R.O. Excheq. T.R. Misc., Bk. lxi, fo. 9]. The clear value of the living was £23.

1530. WILLIAM GRESHAM.

Held the vicarage *in commendam* by Papal dispensation [Records of Kendale, ii, 313]. Such a tenure should not exceed six months.

1531~36. THOMAS DOBSON.

Was the vicar in possession at the date of the Valor Ecclesiasticus (1535) [Records of Kendale iii, 279].

(1536)~1553. ADAM SHEPHERD, B.D.

The mistake (dating from 1601) by which Robert Applegarth has been assumed as vicar in 1538 [these Trans. O.S. i, 199] is accounted for below.

On the Dissolution of St. Mary's Abbey (29 Nov. 1539) the advowson passed to the Crown. The Rolls shew no presentation, and no composition for First Fruits is found till 1553, whence the presumption must be that the vicarage was full in this period. Mr. Adam Shepherd was unquestionably in possession in 1548.

At the dissolution 'Adam Shepherd priest' was a member of the convent and was pensioned with 10 marks [P.R.O., Augment. Office Misc., Bk. 246, fo. 22]. His name stands 37th in a list of 50 which runs from the Abbot to a novice. He was therefore relatively junior, and can hardly have been appointed as nominal vicar *after* the dissolution of the greater houses was reckoned with, and the emoluments of vicarages were about to become personal to the incumbents. The year 1536 is probably the date of his presentation.

On leaving York he repaired, not to his parish, but to Kendal, with which place his family was connected. Possibly he became master of the School at this date, and was dispensed from residence on his Cure.

In Jan. 1542/3, he drafted the Will of his uncle, William Shepherd of Helsington (a co-founder of St. Anthony's chantry in Kendal church), and, a few days later, that of Sir Henry Hallhead the 'Ladie priest.' [See both Wills in Surtees Soc. vol. 26 pp. 31 ff.]. The former document is prescient of an abolition of chantries. As he describes himself as 'Sir Adam Shepherd priest,' he was not yet a graduate.

In 1546, when the earlier Chantry Commission reported, Hallhead is dead, and Adam Shepherd is returned as priest of St. Mary's altar. As he alone of the chantry priests is named without the prefix 'Sir,' he had graduated meanwhile. [*Transactions*, N.S. viii, 133].

The second Commission made a return (1548) on Kendal School, because there was a chantry duty attached: the master was 'to kepe a fre grammer schole in Kendall and to celebrate and praye for the Soulle' of the founder. 'Adam Sheperde bachelor in dyvynite a preacher and Scholem^r there hath the clere revenue of the same'—viz. £10 [P.R.O. Chantry Certificates, 11/17]. Cornelius Nicholson says [*Annals of Kendal*, p. 89] that he was appointed to the mastership under letters patent of 1548; this is not found on the Rolls, but a re-constitution was required.

In the same year the Bishop of Chester held a Visitation at which the clergy cited from Kirkby Lonsdale were as follows:

m^r Adā Shiph^rd vic. ibm.
 Dnus Robus Apulgarth
 Dnus Willm Helme
 Dnus Robtus Dodgson
 Dnus Galfridus Baynbrig
 Dnus Rogerus Gibson
 Dnus Adam Harrison
 Dnus Nicolaus Borrard
 Dnus Nicolaus Robinson

Dnus Edwardus Warde

Dnus Nicolaus Manser*

Shepherd remained in Kendal till the suppression of the chantries was complete, for he gathered a second pension of 5 marks in respect of St. Mary's altar [*Trans.* N.S., xxvii, p. 76], but apparently came into residence soon after. The Will of Adam Myddelton of Lupton, dated 4 Feb. 1549/50, has 'Adam Shepherd vycar' as its first witness.

More significant still is a parochial register of Baptism on 21 Aug. 1552:

Edmund shiphrd son of m^r Adam.

He was doubtless dispossessed with the rest of the married clergy in the following year. His subsequent history has not been traced, but it is worth noting that the only other registration of a Shepherd in the parish in 1538-1650 is at 3 Jan. 1643/4.

Sepult Edm: Shipperd aduena.

1553-1556/7. ROBERT APPLGARTH.

Presented by Queen Mary ['ex present. dne Regine'] and compounded for First Fruits 20 Oct. 1553 [P.R.O. Composition Books]. The rectory was not transferred to Trinity College, Cambridge, till the following May.

First met with as a witness, 9 April 1529, to the Will of Bryan Mansergh (of Middleton) together with another parochial priest, Thomas Wright, probably his senior, who was buried 13 Feb. 1539/40.

From that date Applegarth was presumably in charge of the parish, as we have found him named next to the vicar in 1548. At the next Visitation (1554) he was cited as vicar with all the priests of the previous list except Nicholas Borrett and William Helme, who were buried in

* I am indebted to Mr. Ferguson Irvine for the use of his transcript. All the names except that of the vicar are of families settled in the parish. For Robert Applegarth see next vicar. Helme was schoolmaster, as shewn by his Will. Dodgson and Baynbrig were chantry priests (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxvii, pp. 57, 59). There were 2000 communicants in the parish at the date, and apart from chantries, three altars in the parish church and not less than three parochial chapels.

1549 and 1550: he is there entered as Roger, while Roger Gibson has become Robert.

His own burial is registered at 7 Feb. 1556/7.

A local man, with 25 years' experience in the work of the parish, appears a good appointment in the emergency of 1553; he is found as a legatee in wills more than once, and, as the effective parish priest, was evidently trusted and remembered.

Probably he kept the parish register from 1538. This was transferred to parchment in 1601 under Mr. Willinson, who prefixed an editorial note.

Weddings Anno Dñi 1538

in tempore Robti Applegarth Clic. Vicarij ibm. etc.

which contains an error in fact, intelligible in the circumstances, but not hitherto corrected.

[The senior curate of Kendal at this time, by a coincidence, was a man of the same name.]

1557-1559/60. THOMAS WYLSON, M.A., B.D.

Presented 5 April, 1557, and instituted 9 May, upon the death of Robert Applegarth [Chester Act Book]. Presumably the first presentee of Trinity College, Cambridge. His registers are lost, but there is reason to think that he resided.

[Will of Sir Roger Gibson priest dated 11 Jan., 1557/8
 "to be buried in our Lady quire near the place where Mr Vicar (no doubt Robert Applegarth) was buried and Sir William Helme was buried. To the repairing of the Lady altar 20d.
 (bequest of wearing apparel) to the children of my brothers Thomas and John 6d. each To the poor householders of Kestwhat . . . To Robert Dodgeson and Wylson 20d. each" Here Robert Dodgeson is no doubt the former chantry priest, an old colleague, and, if so, the name following also is probably that of a priest.]

The only possible Trinity man appears to be one who was Scholar of Christ's in 1539; B.A. 1539/40; Fellow of Pembroke 1540; M.A. 1543; Fellow of Trinity 1548 and Senior Bursar 1553/4; B.D. (from Trinity) 1551/2. He

was 'of Westmorland' [Peile's Biog. Reg. of Christ's College; Venn's Alumni Cantabrig.]. A man of this name and degree was vicar of South Benfleet, Essex, 1534-54 and was then deprived (his successor being presented 24 Jan., 1554/5), but was reinstated (*restitutus*) after 1558 and died before 15 March, 1560/1 [Newcourt, *Repertorium Londiniense*]. The identification, in spite of obvious difficulties, is not impossible in the circumstances of the time.

1559/60—1607. JOHN WILLINSON (M.A.).

The parish register (on parchment) was "maid . . . by mr. [not *me*] John Willinson etc." on 1 Dec. 1601. One editorial note has been referred to above. The editor prefaces his own registrations as follows:

Incipit tempus magistri Johis Willinsonn vicarij ibm Primo die Aprilis Anno Regni Dne nre secundo: Anno Dñi 1560.

At his burial, 3 Feb. 1607/8, he is registered as vicar for 48 years. He compounded for First Fruits 30 Nov. 1560 [P.R.O. Composition Books], so that the dates can be accepted, though no record is found at Chester of presentation or institution.

The name is easily misread as a contraction for Williamson and appears in this form in the Composition Books and in the School Charter (1591); but his own spelling is followed in the Visitation list of 1562, and in the Act Book at the next institution.*

He was sequestrated from 1566 to 1570, and the registers are wanting; "this want and oversight cam throughe the Curate the benifice being in fermynge." His degree has not been identified, and there is no evidence that he was a married man.

[There was a family of Williamson in the parish, with which John Williamson vicar of Tunstall 1612-32 was probably connected, as he retired to Kirkby Lonsdale and

* Since this was written I have met with two other cases in which the names Williamson and Willin(g)son are attributed to the same person.

died there. A George Williamson is a 'curate' within the parish in 1584/5 [Will of Janet Wilson]. James Wilson of Benrig in Killington names Sir William Dykonson as 'our curate' in 1582, a late date for the old designation of a priest. For Thomas Scott, referred to by Nightingale, see *Trans. N.S.*, xxiv, p. 128.]

1608-1616. JEROME WATERHOUSE, M.A., B.D.

A Fellow of Trinity, presented by the College 19 Feb. 1607/8, and instituted 28 May following, the vacancy occurring through the death of John Willinson [Act Book]. His composition for First Fruits—misplaced in the calendar under Yorks—is found on 29 April 1608 [P.R.O. Compⁿ Bks.].

From College account books, it is certain that he held his Fellowship till Mich. 1612 (during which tenure he was bound to reside in college) and there is no evidence of his subsequent residence on this benefice, which he may, of course, have held in plurality.

On 20 Oct. 1615, Mr. Walter Whitgrave, B.D. received a presentation, which was ineffective "for that M^r Hierom Waterhous B.D., was the present incumbent" [Chester Records].

He compounded for the First Fruits of the rectory of Greystoke 24 Oct. 1616, and was buried there 19 Feb. 1632/3, as parson since July 1616. [Nightingale has other particulars].

The name Jerome is attested by the Composition Books, the Chester records and the Greystoke register. He signed himself Hierom [Institution Bond] which should be unmistakable. At Cambridge he is Jeremy. Whellan turned Hierom into Hiram, and 1607 into 1670.

[Thomas Machell (MSS. ii, 221) preserves a letter from an aged correspondent in which it is stated, but doubtfully, that Mr. James Redman was this vicar's curate. Greenwood ['*Redmans of Levens*, etc.'] has made him vicar. This Redman, of Christ's, M.A., 1597, first appears in the

parish history at his marriage, Nov. 1603, with Agnes Otway of Middleton. In 1610 he became vicar of Halton. It is likely enough that he came as helper to Mr. Willinson in his old age and remained as curate for Mr. Waterhouse until his preferment.]

1616-17. THOMAS ADAMS, M.A.

Presented 23 July 1616, on vacancy 'by voluntary consent of last incumbent' (an unusual expression) and instituted 3 Aug. The composition for First Fruits is dated 17 Oct. 1616. Nothing is known of the man: he may be the man of the name who proceeded M.A. from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1606. He resigned the living after a year, as appears at the next presentation.

1617-23. HENRY PARK, M.A.

A Trinity man, B.A. 1608; M.A. 1612, presented by the College [deed lost] and instituted 29 Dec. 1617. The Bishop's certificate of Institution (the earliest for this benefice) is in the P.R.O.: the vacancy occurs "per liberam et spontaneam resignaconem Thomae Adams ultimi vicarij." He compounded for First Fruits July 1618. His marriage with Alice Sedgwick is registered 7 Feb. 1619-20 and his burial 24 Aug. 1623.

1623-37. SAMUEL SACKVILLE, M.A., B.D.

A Fellow of the college presented 12 Nov. 1623 and instituted 20 Jan. 1623/4, on the death of Henry Park [Act Book]. This was the 5th college living to which he was presented in seven years [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. His composition for First Fruits was delayed till 18 May 1625, but he paid his subsidy in 1624.

1637-40. CHARLES JONES, M.A.

Another Fellow of Trinity, B.A. 1624; M.A. 1628, presented by the College 22 Jan. 1637/8 upon the resignation of Sackville [Act Book] and instituted 21 Feb. 1637/8 [Bishop's Certificate]. He vacated by resignation, according to the certificate of the next institution, but no evidence has been found that he *exchanged livings* with his

successor, as has been inferred from an expression in Walker's 'Sufferings of the Clergy.' [See under next vicar]. Trouble was brewing, and non-residence was a chief abuse that was attacked.

In this vicariate—and probably before—a Mr. Richard Leake was 'lecturer' in the parish church, doubtless at the cost of Mr. Henry Wilson of Underley, who left him a legacy as such in 1639.* The same Will provided for the endowment of a lectureship in perpetuity, committing the appointment to the 24 parish feoffees.

1640-45. GEORGE BUCHANAN, M.A.

Presented by the College 14 July 1640 [Act Book], he was instituted 29 September [Bishop's certificate], and three days later there is an entry in the parish register

Incipit m^{ri} Buchanann Vicār de Kirkbie Lonsdale.

The certificate of institution declares that the vacancy occurred '*per spontaneam resignaconem Caroli Johnes Cler. ultimi incumbentis.*' The composition for First Fruits is dated 8 Dec., 1640.

This vicar is too celebrated to be passed over with a brief notice, as was realized by Nightingale, whose documents collected in "The Ejected of 1662 in Cumberland and Westmorland" are invaluable from this point till the Restoration.

A Scotsman of good family, Buchanan graduated at St. Andrew's in 1617, and had a good career in the Scottish church 1620-37, when he succeeded his relative, Bishop Whitford, in the very rich living of Moffat. In the following year the First Covenant was propounded, which, as a convinced Laudian, he refused. He was accordingly deprived of his living, and permanently disabled at the General Assembly of Glasgow in Aug. 1639. In this serious predicament (he had a wife and six children) he naturally appealed to the help of Archbp. Laud, who, it would seem, in due time found an opening for him in the

* He may be the Prebendary of York., instituted Dec., 1616.

diocese of London, and, before he was instituted there,* the alternative of a presentation to Kirkby Lonsdale shortly to be vacated. Buchanan chose the latter† as nearer home, and possibly as less likely to be disturbed by religious innovation. There was another disciple of Laud, John Leake,‡ in the neighbouring vicarage of Tunstall. [See many characteristic entries in his parish register].

The new vicar was well received, for the parish feoffees appointed him, from 25 Mar. 1641, as Wilson lecturer in preference to Richard Leake. His receipt for the first year's stipend is extant in the Minute Book, whence it appears that Mr. Leake 'supplied the lecture' in the first two months. And a claim in respect of the years 1643-4 was afterwards admitted.

The Prayer Book was superseded by the Directory on 4 Jan. 1644/5, though the penal Ordinance for its continued use was not enacted till 23 Aug. 1645. From April 20 to Sept. 6 there are about 20 offices (chiefly Burials) noted in the parish register as performed 'per mr. Ta(t)'—doubtless Mr. John Tatham, Head Master of the Grammar School. These adscripts cannot be with-

* The story in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, is that the Archbishop gave him a good living in Essex which he exchanged for K.L. This is probably only a careless way of saying that he chose an alternative. If a formal exchange of benefices had taken place, the names of George Buchanan and Charles Jones would be found in order in some benefice in the London diocese. Of this there is no trace.

† The Chester registry has a second presentation of the same date (14 July, 1640) in favour of Thomas Comber, which is unaccountable unless it was doubtful whether Buchanan's would be effective. Thos. Comber, D.D. was Master of Trinity at the time and the nominee is probably a relative.

‡ A Mr. Leake was put in charge of Kendal Church by the royalists in 1643-4 when Henry Masy was in flight. This man has been thought [*Older Nonconformity in Kendal*, p. 41] to be John Leake of Tunstall. But the man of whom Masy writes was dead in Oct., 1646 [N. p. 901] and had left property in Dent. John Leake was back in his vicarage by this time, and lived till May, 1664. It is probable that the *locum tenens* was Richard Leake of Kirkby Lonsdale. The Sedbergh School Register has a Richard, son of Christopher Leake of Dent, b. 1568, who graduated at Cambridge. Mr. Richard Leake borrowed money on security from the parish feoffees in 1640. His identification with the prebendary of York is confirmed by his petition (24 Ap. 1643) for the living of Ampleforth [See York. Arch. Soc. Record Series lxi, p. 151].

out significance; the simplest assumption is that the vicar was disabled at the time.

In the 'early winter' of 1645, the County Committee met in Kendal under Sir William Ermine, and, on a sworn information of 'two sufficient witnesses,' removed Buchanan from this vicarage (and Thomas Bigge from that of Heversham) [N. p. 889]: and their action was confirmed in London on 31 Jan. 1645/6 [N. p. 1016]. Buchanan accepted the position, and, probably on the appearance of his successor, left the parish to join the King's forces, as the only way remaining for continuing his ministry.

[Walker's account of this clergyman's 'sufferings,' quoted with a caution by Nightingale, calls for one or two local comments. The story was received from Buchanan's grandson [N. p. 1012] but was consistently summarized by the man himself 46 years before [N. p. 1013]. "Two of his Parishioners, who were Captains in the Parliamentary Army got him not only Sequestred, but also several times taken and hurried to Lancaster-jail; once out of the Church, another time out of his Bed from his Wife (then big with child) in a rude and barbarous manner; the last of which times he suffered near Three Years Imprisonment." The particularity of the story is impressive. It happens that two Parliamentary Captains can be identified in the parish. Among the Elders proposed for Kirkby Lonsdale in the presbyterian constitution are Miles Mann and William Garnet [N. p. 109]. The former was a parish feoffee for Hutton Roof, who in 1647 had become Major Mann * [Minute Book]. William Garnet of Barbon was 'a Capteyne of a stoute Company' [N. pp. 109, 884, 900, 918]. Col. Jeremy Baines [N. pp. 908, 998] also sprang from Barbon, the son of Edward Baines, clerk, but disappears from the parish after the baptism of his 3rd child in 1633; his subsequent history,

* He was a member of the Committee for Sequestrations within the Barony of Kendal in 1647 [*Older Nonconformity in Kendal*, p. 17].

partly autobiographical, may be seen in Westmorland Note Book, p. 278 ff. He was however acting with the local agitators [N. p. 877] against Buchanan. The persons of the story are therefore forthcoming.

In saying (p. 1013) that 'George Buchanan was evidently a very aggressive Royalist,' Nightingale seems to beg the question. His documents exhibit him as entirely on the defensive. And in the Rolls of the Manor Court, which are extant, with a multitude of hubbleshows, assaults and effusions of blood, the vicar's name does not once occur. So far the evidence goes to support the antecedent probability that he was temperamentally a man of peace. But his 'constancy' was formidable, and perhaps unintelligible, to opportunists like Masy and Cole—both of whom eventually deserted the presbyterian discipline. He was probably a marked man from the moment that he came upon the scene. The intrusion of Henry Masy and another equally 'orthodox divine' by Parliamentary Order to preach without hindrance on market-days is dated 6 Aug. 1642, more than a year before the Solemn League and Covenant for the extirpation of Episcopacy was propounded [N. p. 877].

As regards the imprisonments of Walker's record, it seems impossible to place the last of nearly three years before 1646; but the arrests in church and in bed must be assumed to have been in the parish. We have noted above two periods when there is evidence that his duty was performed by others, and these are possible occasions; the argument from a gap in registration appears precarious.* The circumstances of arrest are explicable only

* In these *Trans.*, N.S. v, 226, reliance is placed on two gaps (i) March 1642—April, 1643: where the gap is Mar. 18,—Apr. 5, i.e. 18 days. (ii) Nov., 1644—April, 1645, where the register is normally continuous except from Mar. 21, 1644/5 to Ap. 6, 1645, i.e. 16 days.

There are however other gaps as long, or longer, e.g. 1641, Oct. 4-22, 1643 July 3-26. More remarkable is the entire blank in Nov. 1640, only four weeks after the vicar came into residence.

by malice. It is quite possible that the commitals to prison were not on religious or political grounds, but e.g. under process for debt—for which he might be an easy target in his circumstances to personal foes. And this would fully account for the lingering sense of persecution.]

1645/6-1652. WILLIAM COLE, B.A., B.D.

Nominated by Parliamentary Order of 31 Jan. 1645/6 [N. p. 1014] he was forthwith examined by the Assembly, and despatched from London (with his brother Samuel for Heversham) to strengthen Masy's hands in the cause of Presbytery. One of the brothers, or both, had already fought in the field. They arrived before Feb. 12, on which day Masy writes to Lord Wharton "... we have all greate cause to blesse god for rayseing up such Honrable Patriohates [*sic*] of honest men." [N. p. 889]. Meanwhile the instrument of appointment did not come through, and both Masy [N. p. 886] and Cole [N. p. 1016] were nervous and uncertain as to Buchanan's 'removal.'

However Cole got a meeting together and obtained a 'call' to the parish in presbyterian form. On March 10 a 'Classis' was drafted in Kendal for the Barony, in which he is entered as parish minister [N. p. 109]. A month later on April 14 he writes to Lord Wharton a fulsome letter [N. p. 1015] in which he adroitly rearranges the order of events, representing Buchanan's departure as the cause, not the result, of his own entry into the parochial cure. The former incumbent, he says, is 'fled from his place' and is with the King at Newark, and *ipso facto* 'uncapable of Church office'; and yet in the absence of documents he is unwilling to settle in the place and to 'run the hazarde of disturbing.' The insincerity of this is obvious; but it appears further that Capt. William Garnet had been already sent to London to approach (no doubt with Jeremy Baines) the Parliamentary Committee

and to appeal for augmentations. That mission was a success; his income was raised from £40 to £110 and £40 was added to each of the five chapelries [N. p. 1015 foll.].

Within a few weeks of their arrival the two Coles, with a man named Hardy, were involved in a brawl in Milnthorpe in which a royalist was killed. Through the good offices of Lord Wharton, and to the great relief of Masy, the case was removed from the civil jurisdiction to a 'Counsell of Warre' at York under General Poyntz [N. pp. 899, 894]. The court exonerated the Coles, and condemned Hardy to imprisonment for a year and a day—which sentence Masy expects to be remitted by a line or two from Lord Wharton to General Poyntz, presuming that "in this act of killing the malignant party . . . he is to be favourably dealt withall."

In the same summer Mrs. Buchanan (curiously named Nicholas) made application in due course for the compassionate allowance of one-fifth of the vicarage towards the support of herself and her eight children. The claim was admitted in London on 25 Aug. 1646, but owing to Cole's obstruction (with the connivance, as it seems, of the County Committee) it dragged on till Oct. 1647, when a Parliamentary Order issued requiring payment forthwith, under pain of sequestration [N. pp. 1018-20].

Cole married during the winter of 1646, and two of his children were buried at Kirkby Lonsdale. In Jan. 1646/7 the Feoffees' minutes are resumed in his writing. The church rate was collected by distraint; the vacancies in the body were filled by co-optation of supporters of the new régime; John Tatham, the Head Master mentioned above (perhaps the last 'malignant' of active importance) was, in spite of successful obstruction for a time, finally got rid of at Whitsunday 1648.

The later career of this man at Newcastle and Preston (he apparently remained at Kirkby Lonsdale till late in 1652) is traced by Nightingale, but does not concern us

here. He published his funeral sermon on Henry Masy,* and in general was doubtless a very printable preacher of his day. His bent was towards polemics, and the appearance of George Fox within the parish in 1652 provided a new objective for attack. He lacked the 'constancy' of the vicar whom he had supplanted, and conformed to the Church on the Restoration.

1652-1657. JOHN SMYTH.

The name is not sufficiently distinctive to identify the man. He was 'appointed and constituted,' after examination, by the Committee of the Four Northern Counties 31 Mar. 1653 [N. p. 1028], six days after Cole was 'settled' at Newcastle [N. p. 1020]. He was however designated as his successor by the previous November, when his name appears among the Feoffees in their Minutes [Chippindall, Outline History of K.L. Grammar School, p. 27], and had a son baptized in the intervening February. In May 1654 he was one of the sponsors for Richard Tatham (the next minister to be noticed) to the Commission for the Four Northern Counties when he was settled as 'publique preacher' in the living of Heversham [N. p. 976]. The other documents are concerned only with augmentations.

1657-1660. RICHARD TATHAM, M.A.

Was a local man, born at Tunstall in Nov. 1628, educated at Kirkby Lonsdale School and Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1649; M.A. 1654. Having been 'ratified, conferred and allowed' by Cromwell's Triers as a preacher at Heversham 20 Nov. 1654 [N. p. 976], he was presented to Kirkby Lonsdale by the Lord Protector, certified by William Garnet among others, and admitted 16 Dec. 1657 [N. p. 1031]. He married Helen daughter of Thomas Wilson of Heversham Hall [Dugdale's pedigree]. His augmentations are set out by Nightingale (pp. 1031-2). He presided at a meeting of Feoffees on 10 Mar. 1658/9, when Jeremy Baines was co-opted as a representative of

* Described as among the 'most vendible books' in 1657 [N. p. 928].

Barbon [Chippindall, as above, p. 27], and is named in parochial business as late as May 1660. He afterwards conformed to the Church, and obtained the rectory of Kirklington, Yorks.

1660-1661. GEORGE BUCHANAN, M.A.

Nightingale is doubtful about this vicar's re-entry, though (p. 34) he shews that this was regarded as of course for the survivors. In saying that documentary evidence is lacking, he shifts the *onus probandi*—for it was unquestionably the theory of the Church that its suppression was unconstitutional and without legal validity, so that pastoral responsibilities remained as they were before. But it was obviously desirable that a new start should be made under a new vicar. Buchanan realized this, and in June 1660 petitioned the Crown for one of the three vacant prebends at Carlisle [N. p. 178] and in August for a living in Yorkshire. The former petition was successful, but the date of his installation has not been found. In the following Spring, the Bishop of Carlisle collated him to the vicarage of Stanwix, close to the cathedral city, to which he was instituted on April 24, and so vacated Kirkby Lonsdale. He died there in December 1665 leaving a fragrant memory behind him [N. p. 1014]. His eldest son James was Headmaster of Sedbergh School 1657-62; two others were apprenticed in London, through the Wilson charity, in 1649 and 1653 [Feoffees' Minutes].

1661-1664. EDMUND TATHAM, M.A.

Was a younger brother of Richard Tatham, also educated at Kirkby Lonsdale and Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1657; M.A. 1661. According to Peile's Biogr. Register of the College, he was under 17 on 22 Ap., 1653; his Baptism is registered at Tunstall on 30 April 1637. He was therefore born 22-30 April, 1637, and was hardly, if actually, 24 years of age when this vicarage was vacated. He cannot have been in priest's orders. Thus

it is not surprising that an acceptable presentation by Trinity College was delayed till 30 Sept., 1661. Nightingale by a slip gives this as the date of institution; but he was not instituted till Oct. 17 or 18, the former being the date registered at Chester, while the latter is given in the Institution Certificate [P.R.O.] from the Bond signed on that day. He has left no history in the parish, beyond signing his name at a Feoffees' meeting in 1661, and it may well be that a parish of 45 square miles with five chapelries was bewildering to a man so young. His nomination as a local man is intelligible, in the dearth of well-educated churchmen at the time, but his relation to the Independent minister may have made his position ambiguous. He is returned as 'gone' in the list of defaulters to Hearth Tax for 1662 [*Records of Kendale* ii, 323]. It is certain that he vacated the living by resignation, for he was inducted by his successor to his native parish of Tunstall 13 Sept. 1664, where he remained till his death in Oct. 1718.

1664-1676. HENRY HOYLE, M.A.

Instituted 8 June 1664 as shewn by the certificate [P.R.O.]. The Chester registry has neither presentation nor institution. He was ordained in Scotland after the Restoration by the Bp. of Galloway, as deacon 13 Nov. 1661, and Priest only a month later [N. p. 1032]. His handwriting begins in the parish register at Jan. 1661/2 with a note as follows:

Inscr incipit Jan. 1661 Hen: Hoyle Vicarius ecclesi.

This led Ware and Nightingale (the latter of whom quotes the line without the first word) to conclude that he was at work in the parish at that date. On other grounds this is likely enough; but the writing is not contemporary. In 1674 the Churchwardens' Accounts have an item for writing up the register for the last 16 years i.e. from 1658. The work was evidently being badly done, and the vicar thought it necessary to take it

up himself, but he made this note to mark the limits of his responsibility. He married Isabel Dunwell (not a local name) 21 June 1664, and six children of the marriage are registered in the parish. His burial is recorded 25 Sept. 1676. His degree is accepted on the authority of his successor who wrote an inscription in his praise in a book [Ware, Notes on the Parish Church of K.L.].

[In this vicariate Col. Daniel Redman, a native of the parish (son of Mr. James Redman, clerk, mentioned above) who had fought *on both sides* in the Civil War, and received grants both from the Lord Protector and from the King, left lands in Kilkenny in augmentation of the benefice. Hoyle at once annotated the register of his Baptism (23 Nov. 1617) with an adscript 'who gave 10 lib. per An̄ to this church for ever.']

1676-1737. JOHN BRIGGS, B.A.

Of Lancaster, was educated at Wigan and entered Peterhouse as a pensioner June 1666 ætat. 18. Migrated to Clare June 1667; B.A. 1669/70 [Venn's Alumni Cantabrig.]. Deacon Sept. 1670; Priest (by faculty) April 1671. He was forthwith preferred to the rectory of Heysham, but was deprived for Simony, according to Croston, in 1674. Presented to this benefice 2 Nov. 1676 and instituted 20 Nov., 'on the death of Henry Hoyle the last incumbent.' He was married, but apparently childless. His connexion, if any, with the local families of his name is uncertain. He seems to have been his own registrar till late in life, and the script is pretty in the early days. About 1708 his horses were stolen, and recovered from across the border [Hawkin Letters]. He was buried 18 April 1737 and registered as 91 years of age, which is probably a mistake, as his age, as recorded at Cambridge, is confirmed by his needing a faculty for ordination as Priest in April 1671.

[In 1733 by deed dated 26 Jan. a farm in Selside was

conveyed to Queen Anne's Bounty in augmentation of the benefice by Tobias Croft, the next vicar].

1737-1765. TOBIAS CROFT, M.A.

Son of Leonard Croft of Heversham, where the family had owned land since before 1571 [*Records of Kendale*, ii, 154]. Admitted (ætat. 18) as a Sizar to Trin. Coll. Cambridge, Feb. 1723/4, he became a Scholar 1727 and proceeded B.A. 1727/8, M.A. 1731 [Venn's *Alumni Cantabrig.*]. He was ordained Deacon Aug. 1728 (Chester) and Priest May, 1730 (London). He was rector of Linton in Craven 1736-65 [Venn]. Presented to Kirkby Lonsdale 25 April, 1737; instituted 30 April 1737, upon the death of John Briggs. He was therefore a pluralist. He resided at K.L. and by his wife Dorothy had two sons and four daughters. The elder son Leonard died in childhood. The vicarage was vacated through death, the burial of the incumbent being registered 25 Aug., 1765.

1766-1791. MARWOOD PLACE, M.A., B.D.

Son of Edward Place, M.A. (Rector of Bedale 1731-75 and Dean of Middleham 1742-54). Entered Trinity College, Cambridge, from Westminster School as a Scholar 1740; B.A. 1743/4; Fellow of Trinity 1746; M.A. 1747; B.D. 1761. Deacon (Linc.) Dec. 1748; Priest (Chester) June 1754. After being Vicar of Sedbergh 1764-6, he was transferred to Kirkby Lonsdale in 1766 [Venn, *Alumni Cantabrig.*], by presentation of his College dated Feb. 7, and instituted on April 8. In 1771 he married Ann co-heiress of Roger Wilson of Casterton Hall, and was childless. He built the existing vicarage-house about 1783. His burial is registered 12 Oct., 1791.

1791-1831. JOSEPH SHARPE, M.A.

Born in Eskdale 1756 and educated at Heversham. Scholar of Trinity 1778; B.A. 1779; Fellow of Trinity 1781; M.A. 1782. Presented 20 Dec. 1791; instituted 26 March 1792. He died in April 1831. He married 4 May 1808, Margaret Garnett of Barbon, who was buried

in March, 1857 aged 87. Their son Joseph, who died in July 1856, was buried at Kirkby Lonsdale [Bellasis, Monumental Inscriptions]. Among the plate of the church are a large silver flagon and a 'salver' of this vicar's gift.

1831-1862. JOHN HUTTON FISHER, M.A.

Born at Thrimby and educated at Richmond School. Scholar of Trinity 1816; B.A. 1818; Fellow 1820; M.A. 1821; Assistant Tutor 1824. Presented 6 July, 1831; instituted 25 Aug. 1831; on the death of Joseph Sharpe. His first ecclesiastical reform was to move the three-decker from outside the choir to a position in front of the altar facing west [Minutes of Vestry]. He was unmarried, but added a storey to the vicarage with the idea of receiving resident pupils. Legends current of this vicar are discreditable. He was granted leave of absence in 1860, which was afterwards extended [Carlisle Registry] and he died in Cambridge 11 March, 1862. His younger brother William Webster Fisher was Downing Professor of Medicine in the University [D.N.B.].

1862-88. HENRY WARE, M.A.

The most distinguished ecclesiastic in the history of the parish. Son of Martin Ware of Farnham, Surrey, born in 1830. Graduated from Trinity Coll., Cambridge, B.A. (double First), 1853, M.A., 1856. Fellow and Assistant Tutor 1855-62. Ordained at Ely, 1860; Priest 1862, Presented upon Fisher's death, and instituted 25 June. 1862. Proctor in Convocation 1864-88. Rural Dean 1867-88. Hon. Canon of Carlisle 1870-9 and 1883-8. Canon residentiary 1879-83, and 1889-1909.* Bishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness, 1889-1909. D.D. *jure dignitatis* 1889. Died abroad 1909. An original member of C. & W. A. & A. Soc.; President 1900. He married (i)

* The Bishop wished to end the practice of Canonries being held by parochial incumbents. Ware, in response to a petition from his people, that he would stay with them (1883) resigned his Canonry, and retained his parochial office till his consecration as Bishop.

Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of E. G. Hornby of Dalton Hall, who died in 1884; (ii) Ellen King Goodwin, daughter of the Bishop of Carlisle.

Among the achievements of this vicar were the restoration of the parish church, at the cost of Viscount Kenlis (afterwards Earl of Bective), and the constitution of all the chapelries (except Lupton) as separate parishes, which entailed the raising of very large sums of money for endowment and equipment with buildings, including some new churches. He was himself a large benefactor. Above all, he greatly quickened church life. His memory is still fragrant in the parish.

1889-1908. JOHN LLEWELYN DAVIS, M.A., D.D.

A distinguished classical scholar, broad churchman and social worker. Born at Chichester 1826, and educated at Repton. Had a great career at Cambridge. Bell (University) Scholar, 1845, 5th Classic 1848; M.A. 1851; Fellow of Trinity 1851-9. Began parochial work in 1851. Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone 1856-88. Hon. Chaplain to the Queen 1876-81. Chaplain in Ordinary 1881. Hulsean lecturer 1890. Hon. D.D. of Durham 1893. Publications, chiefly sermon-lectures and essays, are remarkable for chaste style. His translation (with D. J. Vaughan) of Plato's Republic is a classic. He married in 1859 Mary, daughter of Mr. Justice Crompton; two of his sons were Fellows of Trinity. An original member of the Alpine Club, and made some first ascents. He vacated this vicarage by resignation. He founded the Institute in the town for social improvement, and erected at his own cost the covered market.

1909-17. EDWARD HARRISON ASKWITH, M.A., D.D.

Educated at Christ's Hospital; Scholar of Trinity B.A. (Wrangler) 1886; M.A. 1890; B.D. 1900; D.D. 1902. Norrisian Prizeman 1898. Head Master of S.E. College, Ramsgate, 1889-91. Chaplain of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, 1894-1909 and Vicar of St. Michael's 1893-6. Succeeded

to vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale 1909. Rural Dean 1913-7. Hon. Canon of Carlisle 1917. Rector of Dickleburgh 1917. Author of theological works and mathematical text-books.

1917- ROBERT PERCIVAL BROWN, M.A.

Educated at St. Paul's School; Scholar of Trinity; B.A. (First Class in Classical Tripos) 1884; M.A. 1888. Head Master of Kendal Grammar School, 1888; of Eltham College (the Royal Naval School), 1891; of Warwick School 1896. Rector of Holy Trinity, Stirling, 1905. Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, 1917. Member of Council of C. & W. A. & A. Soc., 1925.
