

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

"The Later Records relating to North Westmorland or the Barony of Appleby," by John F. Curwen, F.S.A. (Kendal: Titus Wilson & Son, 1932; pp. viii, 428; 21/- net.), published in conjunction with the Westmorland County Council, being Vol. viii of the Record Series of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society.

Once more we have to thank Mr. John F. Curwen for a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with the history and archaeology of our district. In the present volume he has treated the later records of the great barony of Appleby in the same thorough and efficient manner in which he dealt with those of the barony of Kendal in a preceding volume of our Record Series. All future writers upon North Westmorland will be under a debt of gratitude to the author for this copious store of information, gathered together from so many sources, and thanks to Mr. Curwen's lucidity of expression and admirable arrangement of his matter, rendered so readily available for their use. The author informs us in his preface that in view of the fact that the early records of the barony of Appleby have been very exhaustively dealt with, not only by Nicolson and Burn, who made extensive use of the Machell MSS. in their *History of Westmorland and Cumberland*, but also by our member, the late Rev. Frederick W. Ragg, in many articles in these *Transactions*, he has confined his attention to the later records. He has, however, made an exception to this rule in giving us many hitherto unpublished items of information gathered from such sources as the De Banco Rolls, Inquisitions Post Mortem and lists of Incumbents in several parishes. We should like to add that these additions, carefully selected and arranged in due relation to the later entries from Quarter Session Rolls and other county records, add considerably to the value of the book and give a due sense of the continuity of the facts therein recorded with preceding history. The first part of the book consists of twelve short chapters dealing respectively with the barony of Appleby, the main roads of the Barony, the development of the County bridges, the coming of the railways, the various Ecclesiastical Surveys,

the Roman Catholic and Protestant recusants, the Jacobite insurrections of 1715 and 1745, the gaol and shire hall at Appleby, the County records and lists of Clerks of the Peace and High Constables. In his account of the origin of the barony, Mr. Curwen reminds us of the fact, often forgotten, that it was not for his share in Beckett's murder that Hugh de Morvill was punished by the forfeiture of his lands but for his participation in the Scottish invasions of William the Lion in 1173-4. The chapter upon County bridges, quoting as it does the earliest known mentions of these works and tracing their development from the first "Stock-bridges" to the stone structures of the 17th century with their subsequent enlargements and developments is of special interest.

In the second part of his book, the author gives an account of the records of each separate parish. Commencing in each case with a useful list of its antiquities for the compilation of which he acknowledges his debt to our president, Mr. W. G. Collingwood's great work of reference *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Cumberland and Westmorland*, he proceeds to give a brief but admirable summary of the documentary history of the church. Very significant are the differences between the valuations of the churches made in the "Antiqua Taxatio Ecclesiastica" of 1291-2 and in the "Nova Taxatio" of 1318. Thus the church of St. Peter at Asby is valued in the Antiqua Taxatio at £20, but in that of 1318 at £3 only. The corresponding figures for Orton are £40 and £5; for Clifton, £10 and £1; for Askham £17. 3s. and £2; for Brough, £30 and £6. 13s. 4d. Nothing could give a clearer demonstration of the havoc wrought by the Scottish invasions. Lists of Incumbents are added. An account of the school which follows that of the church is frequently of interest. We have, for instance, under Lowther a history of its college founded by John, first Viscount Lonsdale, in 1697, for the purpose of establishing manufactures in the village, then converted into an educational institution, and finally re-converted into a factory. Up till 1802, a carpet manufactory was carried on in the building. Next in the account of each village comes the description of its hall, a subject upon which Mr. Curwen is a well-known authority, and then the documentary history of the chapels of various nonconformist bodies, forming a striking commentary on the gradual evolution of religious freedom. There is also a complete account of every bridge in the parish and details of its repairs including the manner in which the money required for such repairs was raised. Lastly

under the heading "Miscellaneous Items" comes a series of records collected from numerous sources many of them full of human interest. Thus we find that William Grenehend of Warcop was accidentally slain by his four oxen, while unyoking his plough. The price of the oxen and of the plough, two marks, is appropriated as a "deodand," and John de Barton and Adam de Hoghump who valued the aforesaid oxen falsely are "in mercy." Wills are quoted, as for instance that of John Hertley, priest, of Appleby, who most ingeniously bequeaths to "my Lord Bushope of Carlell" the halfe of "xxij*l.* which Sir Henry Hertly, vicar of Applebie, my brother, owe unto me, if it please his lordship to take paynnes to recover the same." He evidently thought the debtor might find it harder to evade the Bishop's claim than that of his own relation. In every case, where available, the returns for the Hearth Tax of 1669 are given, and these cast a light not only upon the names of the inhabitants of each village at the time but upon their relative positions in society and the nature of their dwellings. Thus, at Lowther, we find Sir John Lowther assessed at 15 hearths, William Smith, vicar, at 3, eleven more inhabitants at one each and six more exempted from paying the Tax by Certificate as inhabiting houses worth less than £1 per annum. It is to be hoped that this carefully edited and copiously indexed book, containing as it does information likely to appeal to so many different types of students, will have the wide circulation it deserves.

"The Registers of Crosthwaite [Cumberland]. Volume IX, Deaths, 1670-1812." Transcribed by Henry Brierley, LL.D., of Wigan and Col. Francis Haswell, C.I.E., M.D., of Penrith: indexed by C. S. Jackson, Esq., Hazel Bank, Yanwath. Privately printed for the Parish Register Section of this Society. (Pp. 186; uniform with the series of which it forms Vol. 18).

With the publication of this, the fourth and concluding volume of the Crosthwaite registers, the Transcribers and Indexer complete a task, for the successful accomplishment of which they deserve our warmest thanks. The registers of the beautiful and ancient church of Crosthwaite, perserving as they do the records of a wide extent of country which has been the scene of many important events in the history of Cumberland and served as the cradle of not a few of the families who have played a leading part in the affairs of that county, should not fail to be of interest to all students of local history. To the early mentions of such families as those of Radcliffe, Bank, Birkett, Bunting, Fisher, Grave,

Stranger, Udall and Williamson reference has already been made in the notices of the preceding volumes of the Crosthwaite registers printed in previous volumes of these *Transactions*, and to these the reader is referred. He will find, also, explained the light these registers shed upon the history of the German miners, who came to Keswick in 1566 to exploit its mines for Daniel Heckstetter on behalf of "The Company of Mines Royal" and by local marriages became the progenitors of so many Cumbrian families. This last volume deals with the entries of deaths only, between the years 1670 and 1812. By this time the Germans had either departed from Keswick or been absorbed into the population and we no longer find such entries as "theutonicus" "Dutcheman" and "Alemayne" after names in the register. We do find, however, such names as Tullie, Nicolson, Senagell or Zinogle, Cocker, Banks or Bancke, Stamper and Hechstetter as evidence of the survival of these German families. A curious point is the number of people recorded as buried in the church, and Colonel Haswell in his preface, referring to this, mentions the fact that he has been informed by the vicar that records exist of remains being removed at different times and buried in the churchyard. Colonel Haswell also expresses his gratitude to Nicholas Grave the clerk who was buried, June 24th, 1792, after he had been in office for 56 years; he took, we are informed, more care in his details and also in his writing than the average person. Against many of the entries in this volume is to be found the note, "Aff." This records the fact that an affidavit has been made that the corpse has been buried in woollen. Perhaps some of the richer members of the congregation preferred to pay a fine and have their dead buried in linen. The "church book" of Cartmel contains several references to parishioners who paid sums of over two pounds for the enjoyment of this privilege. It is interesting to notice against May 23rd, 1809, the entry "Emma d. of Robert Southey, Esqr. and Edith h. w. of Greta Hall." On the same page will be found the entry on September 19th of the death of William Jackson of Greta Hall, aged 61 years. This entry surely refers to the worthy carrier, William Jackson, the benefactor of Coleridge and Southey, through whose kindness they were able to reside at one of the two cottages which formerly bore the name of Greta Hall. These are a few of the many interesting items of information contained in this volume, which has been produced with the same care that has been bestowed upon the preceding volumes of this series. The next volume of Parish Registers,

those of Cliburn (1565-1812), is now in the press, and it is to be hoped that the Parish Register Section of our Society will receive increased support and encouragement in the carrying on of its invaluable work.

"John Lucas's History of Warton Parish (Compiled 1710-1740)." Now for the first time published and edited by J. Rawlinson Ford, Hon. LL.D. Leeds, and J. A. Fuller-Maitland, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. D.Litt., Durham. (Kendal: Titus Wilson & Son, 1931; pp. xvi, 168; 10/6).

Those of us who are fortunate enough to possess copies of the Beetham Repository, so ably edited for the *Tract Series* of our Society by Dr. Ford in 1906, will remember that its compiler, the Rev. William Hutton, makes frequent references to a MS. history of Warton Parish by John Lucas. In an appendix to the tract, Dr. Ford gave an account of this worthy schoolmaster and stated what was known with regard to his work, at that time apparently surviving only in two books of extracts. Now, thanks to the interest aroused by Dr. Ford's notes, the two volumes of the manuscript have come to light in the library of the late Darcy Bruce Wilson, Esq., of Seacroft Hall near Leeds, who kindly gave permission for their publication by Dr. Ford and Dr. Fuller Maitland. The result of their labours is a volume which must prove of special interest to all who study the history and antiquities of South Westmorland and North Lancashire. The period during which Lucas wrote, 1710-1740, was an interesting one when old customs had not yet given way to the new, when the old open field system of agriculture was still in use and when domestic habits were only beginning to be influenced by the new ideas.

The subject matter of the book deals with a wide area, for the ancient parish of Warton included those of Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, Siverdale, Lindeth, Carnforth, Borwick and Priest Hutton. Its author deals moreover with the genealogy and history of many local families such as those of Bindloss, Blackborne, Burton, Dalton, Dawson, Garnett, Houghton, Midleton, Preston, Standish, Strickland and Washington. The personality, too, of the writer is an attractive one, and he was of an observant nature. The editors have done well to check his verbosity when he indulges in an innocent but irritating display of erudition. Thus, in writing of a little tarn near Huthwaite he adds ". . . in my Fancy it as exactly as possible resembles the Description of the Place whence this famous river (the Nile) has its source." Here follows the laconic note by the editors, "4 pp.

on the Nile omitted." For all his rambling dissertations, from which we are saved by the editors, the book is one of solid worth and the testimony of one who was born amid the scenes he described—Lucas was born at Carnforth—and whose natural ability won him the friendship of the antiquary, Ralph Thoresby, is of more than common value in enabling us to form a picture of the conditions of life in an interesting district at a transitional period of its history.

"Der obergermanisch-raetische Limes des Roemerreichs," Von Ernst Fabricius. Lieferung xlviii: Strecke 7-9, von Miltenberg am Main bis zum Haghof bei Welzheim: 200 pages, 20 plates, 5 maps.

In this large new part of the German *Limes* report, our Honorary Member describes in detail about 60 miles of the frontier, most of it running in a line of extraordinary straightness, which forms the so-called Outer *Limes* and is a modification of the original frontier dating from the Antonine period.

"Roman Britain," by R. G. Collingwood (Oxford, 1932). This is a re-written and enlarged version of the small volume published under the same title nine years ago.

"History of Scarborough," edited by Arthur Rowntree (London, 1931). A chapter on the Roman signal-station is contributed by R. G. Collingwood.

"A Roman Villa at Langton, near Malton, E. Yorks.," by P. Corder and J. L. Kirk (Leeds and York, 1932). The Roman Malton and District Committee, whose previous publications we have already had occasion to notice, have added another admirable report to their series. The villa here described, partly explored by the late Rev. C. V. Collier, has been dug by our members, the authors of this report, with most interesting and valuable results, and must now be regarded as the best explored and best known villa in the north of England.