

NOTES

1. Two Flints from Askham Fell, Cumbria. By M. L. BRANN.

Field walking near Ullswater in July 1982 produced two surface finds of possible "Farmer age" flint implements on a trackway eroded into the hillside between map references NY 34795235 and NY 34835227 on the edge of Askham Fell. Flint no. 1 is a damaged convex edged scraper made on the distal end of a small flake of grey flint and Flint no. 2 is a heavily damaged fragment of a flake or blade of red flint.

Surface finds, such as these from a track, may have obtained some of their worked appearance and retouch by natural damage, but the close proximity of the Bronze Age cairns, standing stones and stone circles on Askham Fell (CW1, viii, 323-47) would make finds of Bronze Age implements likely. As far as the raw material is concerned, the grey flint from which No. 1 is made is not commonly found in Cumbria and is possibly of East British origin and the red flint of No. 2 is probably from Yorkshire or Durham, thus suggesting the possibility of trade in these raw materials across the Pennines. (The flints remain temporarily in the possession of the finder, M. L. Brann.)

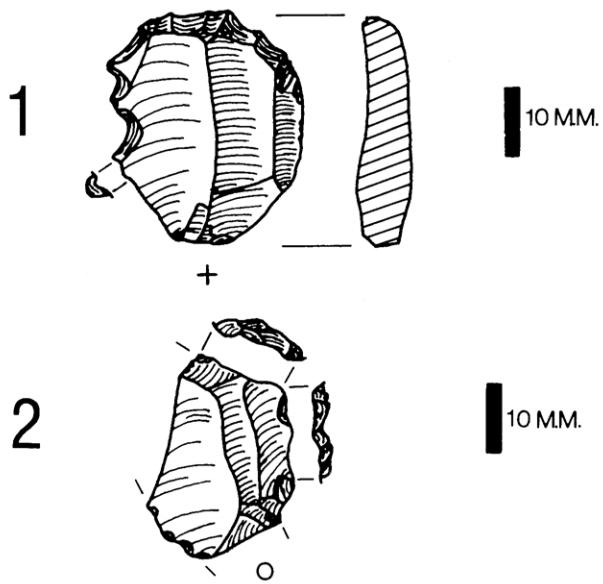


FIG. I.

2. Flint Scraper from Low Borrowdale Ground, Corney. Map Reference SD19 3115 4914. By J. CHERRY, B.Sc.

A scraper, patinated and showing evidence of fire damage, was picked up from the surface of a ploughed field by M. J. D. Ellwood. The scraper would appear to have been part of a larger tool made on a thick blade. The fragment is 3·4cm long, 2·3cm wide and 0·7cm thick, all measurements at maximum. It was found about 50 metres from the find-spot of a very fine axehead of the Cumbrian type, recorded in CW2, lxxvi, 214.

3. *Stone Axe from Whitestones, Waberthwaite. Map Reference SD19 3112 4930.* By J. CHERRY, B.Sc.

The axe was found embedded in the surface of the rough gravel road leading to Whitestones farm. It would appear to have been deposited there during resurfacing of the road, so that its true provenance is unknown.

It is rather crude in form and is made from Borrowdale series volcanic tuff, heavily stained brown and damaged at both ends. Since the damage scars are stained to the same extent as the main body of the axe and the scars are not sharply defined, it seems likely that the damage was done in antiquity and the resolved flake scars at the cutting edge would suggest that it was broken in use.

There are facets of irregular width down each of the longitudinal edges, neither of which is at right angles to the plane of the axe and although the two faces of the axe have been partially polished there are distinct traces of the original rough-out flake scars bordering the faceted edges. The maximum width of the facets on each side is 1cm and 0·6cm respectively. From the general shape of the axe it would seem likely that it was not more than a centimetre or so longer before it was damaged.

The fragment weighed 10 ozs. and is 11cm long, 4cm wide at the butt end and 6·3cm wide at the cutting end, with a maximum thickness of 2·7cm.

A similar, though smaller, fragment of a heavily stained faceted axe was found at Sellafield in West Cumbria, associated with Bronze Age flints. The Whitestones axe is at present in the possession of the finder, Mr P. N. Troll, of Gillfoot, Corney.

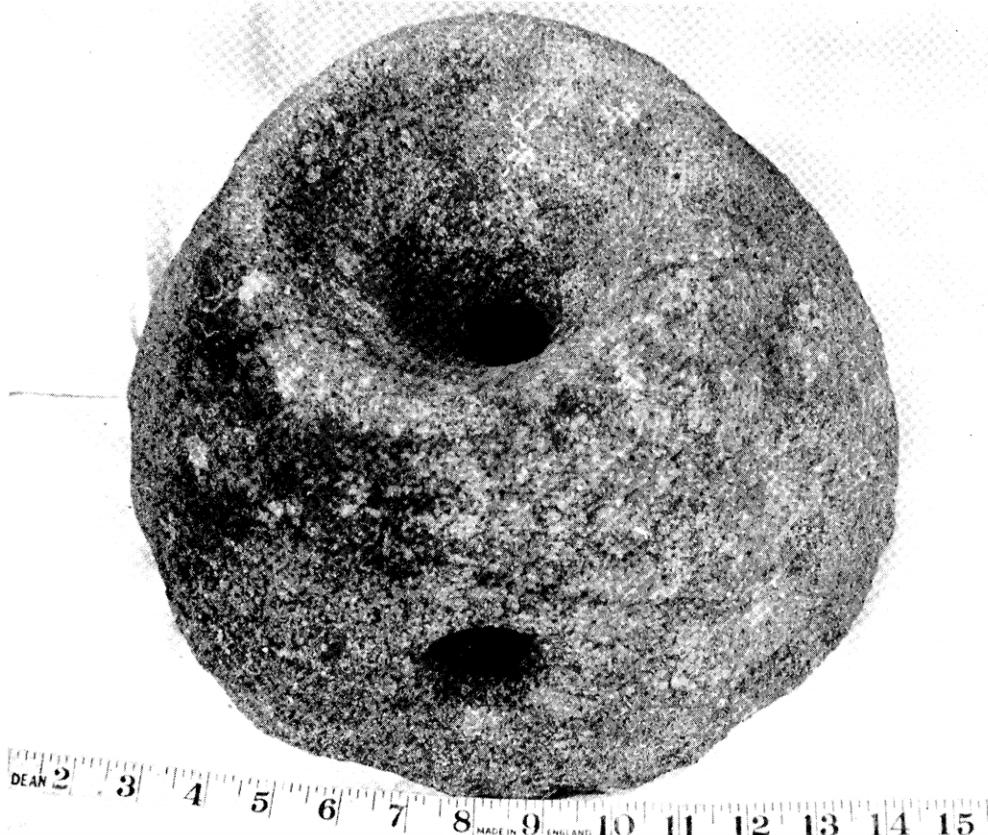


Photo: Mike Barker, Westmorland Gazette

Rotary quern from Barbon Beck.

4. *A Rotary Quern Topstone from Barbon Beck, Near Casterton.* By JOHN MARSH.

In the mid 1960s the late Mr T. Salkeld of Carnforth found a rotary quern top somewhere in the Barbon Beck near Casterton. This he gave to Mr T. Herd now of Casterton Cottage, Casterton, who used it as a garden ornament until noticed by myself in November 1981. Mr Herd has now given it to Kendal Museum. The stone is in remarkable condition, in particular the concave "grinding" surface. It is of Millstone Grit.

5. *The Perch Measure of St Bees Parish.* By BLAKE TYSON.

The two main medieval systems of linear measurement in England were based on the yard and on the rod, pole or perch¹ but, despite numerous attempts to standardize the latter to the statute rod of 5½ yards,² the northern counties continued to use longer perches, commonly called rods, as customary measurements for lengths, areas and even volumes until recently.³ These varied from 6 yards long in Scotland to 8 yards in Cheshire with 6½ yards most commonly in Westmorland and 7 yards in north Lancashire and parts of Cumberland, but sometimes other lengths were used in a complex, even confusing manner. Acres always comprised 160 square rods or perches, so their actual area ranged from 4,840 to 10,240 square yards, and James Willan of Rydal in his Notebook dated 1717⁴ indicated the ensuing difficulties. He wrote: "In measuring land you must observe the 160 Poles or Pierches or falls⁵ for they are all one and makes 1 acre. Now their is severall kinds of pierches as the Kings pierch being 5 yards & ½ and the Countreys pierch is 6 yards ½ and In some places 7 yards and *Where you measure Land you must observe the Pole used their.* Or you may measure Land by yards For 1 acre is 6760 yards". Clearly he used the Westmorland perch as his norm but recognized that differences occurred from parish to parish and that local standards were maintained for reference purposes.

Even within the same parish, the size of perch or rood often depended on what was being measured and by whom. Thus William Birkett (1711-94), a yeoman farmer and estate manager who lived at Lowwood (now Wood Farm) Troutbeck,⁶ noted in his manuscript Maths Book dated 1731⁷ that he measured land in statute rods of 30·25 square yards using a measuring wheel or a chain 5½ yards long, but he assessed slate by rods of 42·25 sq. yds. (*i.e.* 6½×6½ yds.) and boards by rods of 49 sq. yds. (*i.e.* 7×7 yds.). However in Hawkshead, only 3½ miles from his house, rods of slate contained only 7 square yards.⁸ Clearly we must know which rood or perch was used in which parish, over what region it applied and also how the locally accepted standard was preserved.

Some churches in Sweden preserve medieval church rods whose differing lengths relate to the actual dimensions of land divisions within their parish⁹ and it would be exciting if similar wooden poles were found in British churches. An alternative approach is through scarce documentary references like that noted by Sir John Lowther (1642-1706) of Whitehaven in his Commonplace Book¹⁰ on 19 October 1702. With respect to two mills and a part of Harras, a Daniel Stephenson proposed ". . . to farme . . . 20 Acres of Ground paying Eight pounds a year for 21 years free from Tythe and Duty's and to have it St Bees Acres". But what size were they?

References in other documents in the Lowther archive allow us to probe deeper. Thomas Tickell,¹¹ Sir John's agent in Whitehaven from 1666-92, wrote on 16 March 1677/8: "Since my last I have seen [Mr] Latus' land in 2 closes very neare upper Cutherton [Coulderton] adjacent to the publick way there which may be convenient to build a tith barne upon, tho a great distance from Endside [Ehenside] tithes much like St Bees barne [is] from this parcell . . . Stones [for building it] are . . . upon St Bees moore, lime at Egrimond and wood at Irton and this ground will give you a priviledge to the Common or moore of St Bees". A price of £21 was mentioned for an area which Tickell estimated was 8 acres and which he valued at only £15. Lowther's reply on 2 April commented that Latus "stands upon it that it is 13 acres Statute Measure".

Tickell's response on 14 April is of particular interest. He stated: "The measure of Land in this parish is set forth upon St Bees Church wall and that Standart guides heere, and that Land of Latus is but about 8 acres [by] that measure & bought for that quantity as Ant^o. Nicholson [of Brisco] the late owner told me wch Latus his wife proffered him for £13.". Following a "tryall at Carlisle giveing Latus 9 yearesh value", Nicholson expected to have it at the end of that time, but Lowther did not wish to "meddle if Nicholson doe not quit it". The matter seems to have been dropped, but if 13 acres statute equals 8 customary, then $13(5\cdot5)^2=8x^2$ and $x=7\cdot0111$. Thus, whatever its absolute size, the St Bees perch was intended to be 7 yards long and, moreover, we are told approximately where we should find the local standard.

Confirmation of its location is provided in a deed, dated 20 November 1640,¹² kindly brought to my attention by Mr B. C. Jones, the County Archivist. For £73 Robert Milholme sold to Christopher Lowther (Sir John's father) part of his property in Arrowthwaite known as Munkeray "being by estimation about eighte acres . . . and allsoe foure acres (accoerdeinge to the perch on the church walle of St Bees) situate . . . in the Thwaite nexte to the wynde Mille, together with halfe of my Laythe [barn] and the north ende of my fyrehouse from the Entrie downwards consisteinge of three payre of Principalls & a gavell end walle . . . ". As these buildings were included, the property prices cannot be compared. However, it is interesting to note in the 1678 business that 8 acres compares to 13 almost exactly as £13 compares to £21,¹³ so that we may suspect that statute measure was being used to increase the supposed acreage to justify a better sale price.

Unfortunately, during the summer of 1982, a careful search of the church and churchyard walls, both inside and out, failed to reveal evidence of marks which might indicate the exact position, nature and size of the standard. Mr Jones had a similar lack of success when he checked some years ago. If the wall has not been masked by extensions or demolished, presumably erosion and replacement of the soft sandstone since the 17th century has destroyed the vital evidence.

This disappointment is perhaps tempered by evidence that at Harlestone, near Northampton, parishioners used a southern rod of only "16 feet according to the measure of a perch on the gable outside the chancel" there.¹⁴ Therefore it might be worthwhile to examine elsewhere church walls which have not been rebuilt, rendered, refaced or masked by extensions to see whether the St Bees evidence can be extended and confirmed by other than chance documentary references.

Notes and References

- ¹ Philip Grierson, *English Linear Measurements*, (1972), 20-1. Delivered as the Stenton Lecture in 1971 and published by the University of Reading.
- ² For example an Act of Parliament 35 Eliz. I, c 6 (1593) stated "A Mile shall contain eight Furlongs, every Furlong forty Poles, and every Pole shall contain sixteen Foot and a half". The variety of measurements in the north of England is indicated in John Holt, *General View of the Agriculture of . . . Lancaster*, 1795, 230-1.
- ³ B. Tyson, "The Rood as a Measurement of Builders' Work in Cumbria", *Vernacular Architecture*, 10 (1979), 10-14. Copies at Cumbrian Record Offices, Kendal and Carlisle.
- ⁴ Cumbria Record Office, Kendal, WD/Ry, box 121. Willan's identity has not been proved.
- ⁵ *Oxford English Dictionary*, "the 40th part of a furlong varying in actual extent according to the value locally assigned to this . . . peculiar to northern and north midland districts".
- ⁶ For family details see B. Tyson, "Some Traditional Buildings in the Troutbeck Valley . . . , CW2, lxxxii, 163-4.
- ⁷ C.R.O., Kendal, WD/TE, "Browne/Birkett A/c Books".
- ⁸ C.R.O., Kendal, WD/Ry, box 22, handbill advertisement for slate supplied by Wm. Rigg.
- ⁹ Sölve Göransson, "Field and Village on the island of Öland", *Geografiska Annaler*, xxxx (1958), 101-58, especially p. 114.
- ¹⁰ C.R.O., Carlisle, D/Lons/W, Sir John Lowther's Commonplace Book 1698-1705, p. 23.
- ¹¹ C.R.O., Carlisle, D/Lons/W, Tickell Correspondence, box 2; 336, 340, 342, 343.

¹² C.R.O., Carlisle, D/Lons/W, Arrowthwaite deeds bundle 10/5.

¹³ i.e. 1·6250 and 1·6154 respectively (0·6% error).

¹⁴ "... continet quaelibet pertica 16 pedibus de pedibus rectis, secundum quod apparet per perticam mensuramat in gabula cancelli de Herleston exterius". From the *Harlestone Estate Book of Henry de Bray*, c. 1306, Ed. Dorothy Willis, Camden Society, 3rd series, vol. xxvii, (1910), pp. xiv and 10.

6. *Variations in the Length of the Perch in Cumbria.* By B. C. JONES.

Nicolson and Burn in their *History of Westmorland and Cumberland*, vol. 1, page 2, say "there is also in the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland a mensuration of acres called customary measure which varies from the statute measure and is itself also diverse in different places.

The most general customary measure is that of 6,760 square yards to the acre, whereas the statute measure is only 4,840. In some parts of Westmorland the customary acre is measured to 7,840 yards, as if where the land is bad, they were willing to give so much the greater measure." They also note that the larger measure was the measure of the Irish plantation acre.

In testing this general statement against documentary evidence for different places at different times I have found that standard perches of different kinds were indeed established over wide areas in the County by the end of the 17th century and that these perches varied in length from 18 ft. to 24 ft. (6 yds. to 8 yds.). There were also areas where the statute perch of 16½ ft. (5½ yds.) was used from the early 17th century. For example, the whole of the barony of Gilsland was surveyed in 1603 on the basis of the statute acre. Thereafter acreages in the barony were usually given in statute measure. [T. H. B. Graham ed. *The Barony of Gilsland, Lord William Howard's Survey taken in 1603*, CW Extra Series, xvi, p. 162].

Much of the evidence comes from estate maps on which both statute and customary measures are given. Sometimes, however, there are variations within the same survey and it is not always possible to know how the two measurements were calculated. Occasionally these were on the ground calculations based upon different perches and using chains varying in length from 22 yds. to 28 yds. For example, a 26 yd. chain was used in Kendal in 1775 in measuring the Castle Green Estate in Kendal Parks [Cumbria Record Office, Kendal, WD/MM]. In Preston Patrick in 1776 the scale given in the survey was "2 chains (26 yds. 10 to th' Acre) to 1 inch". [C.R.O., Kendal, WD/AG]. In Nicholforest at the enclosure of Nethercommon in 1761 2 scales were given, one of a 22 yd. chain for statute measurement and the other of 24 yds. for the customary measure based on a perch of 6 yds. [C.R.O., Carlisle D/MBS]. A 28 yd. chain was commonly used when the acre was based upon a 21 ft. (7 yds.) perch. At Setterah Park, Askham the surveyor in 1692 used a scale of "12 Irish perches to 1 in." [C.R.O., Carlisle, D/Lons/L Askham box 1/5]. The perch measurement here was probably 7 yds. or 21 ft. as a field of 10 acres 1 rood 4 perches statute measure is calculated at 6 acres 1 rood 23 perches customary. Frequently, however, the surveyor would give the equivalent measurement in customary or statute acres by simple mathematical conversion. This may have been the case at Millom where the area of a field called "the Lawne" was given as 37 acres 2½ roods statute, 31 acres 3½ roods on a 6½ yd. perch and 29 acres 2 roods on a perch of 7 yds. [C.R.O., Carlisle, D/Lons/W Misc. estate pps. 32]. Estate commonplace books for the 18th century sometimes give conversion tables. One such example is given by Mr Blake Tyson (see above), another can be found in the commonplace book of Sir Christopher Musgrave of Edenhall 1713-1733 where different acre sizes are given based upon perches of 5½ yds., 7 yds., 7½ yds. and 8 yds. [C.R.O., Carlisle, D/Mus.].

Standardisation of a local land measure could be established at an early date. William Farrer and J. Curwen in *Records of Kendale* vol. 2, pages 118-19, and 169 cite grants of land about 1245 in Levens and Hincaster measured with a "rod of 20 feet." The perch of 6 yds. (18 ft.) used in Nichol Forest in 1761 was the standard measurement in the barony of Liddell in 1281 [C.R.O.,

Carlisle, IPM Baldwin Wake, 10, Ed. I, DX 452]. On 12th February 1617/18 Sir John Lowther recorded that his land round Lowther was measured "by the Acre accounting seven yeards to the pearlch not precisely cast to the odds". [C.R.O., Carlisle D/Lons/L A1/4 f. 7v]. This standard may have been established much earlier as a deed of enfranchisement dated 21 September 1614 of Edward Addison for an acre of ground in Maulds Meaburn records that this was reckoned by "the measure now used within the said Lordshipp called Abbey measure, That is to say seaven yeardes to everie pearch or pole". [C.R.O., Carlisle D/Lons/L Maulds Meaburn bundle 6].

The seven yard perch was also called Forest measure. A measurement of land in Willow Holme near Carlisle, 6 October 1585 (by forest measure) was given as "Twelf acres half a Rude and the fowrt part of a Rood" which was reckoned to make "eighteen Acres and one Rude of Statute measure" giving a perch of approximately 20½ ft. [C.R.O., Carlisle Ca.2/316]. In the Parliamentary Survey of the Dean and Chapter manor of Lorton in 1649 the acres were "expressed in statute measure of 16½ ft. to a perch and not after 21 ft. to the perch according to the countries perch which is called forest measure and is as neere in proportion as 3 to five" [Records of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle].

It seems probable that standardisation in measurement was achieved by the surveyor when from the 16th century measured surveys became more common and a distinction was drawn between the measured and unmeasured customary acre. There were different ways of arriving at an estimated acreage. On cultivated ground for example it was possible to calculate acreage by counting the number of furrows along the headlands. A survey of Blindcrake in 1745 gives a total of 512 acres divided up into 32 lands at "16 acres each halfe land". [C.R.O., Carlisle, D/Law/1/131]. Clearly the "land" in this case bears a direct relationship to the common Cumberland carucate of 64 acres based upon a bovine measurement of 8 acres [J. E. Prescott, *Register of Wetheral Priory*, CW record Series 1, p. 121 and note].

Another method is given in a Survey of Yorkshire and Lancashire Dacre Lands in 1563 when a formula for field measure commonly used in the South is given as "the lande that will take 1 b[ushell] of barley to Sow, it is accompted a Rode and iiiii bushells 1 acre". In measuring Dacre lands in North Lancashire the surveyor used a pole or perch of 21 ft. – perhaps because the size of the customary bushell varied from the measure prescribed by statute. [Alan Harris, *A Note on Common Fields in North Lancashire*, Transactions, Lancashire & Cheshire Historic Society 119 pp., 225-6. For variations in the Lancashire perch see E. H. Smith, *Lancashire Long Measure*, Transactions Lancashire & Cheshire Historic Society, 110 pp., 1-14]. In Carlisle for example oats, bigg or barley and rye were measured by the Dean and Chapter's garner bushell of 18 gallons [C.R.O., Carlisle, DRC 2/31, Bishops rental 1663]. The usual bushell measure at Carlisle was 24 gallons. At Kirkoswald in 1667 a 20 gallon bushell was used for barley, oats and malt and a 16 gallon bushell for other grain. [C.R.O., Carlisle D/Mus Kirkoswald manor]. According to Machell bushells varied between 8 gallons at Orton (Westmorland), 20 gallons at Kendal and 24 gallons at Kirkby Lonsdale [Machell, vol. 2, p. 2]. In 1605 at Cockermouth and Ireby the corn bushells were said to be above 20 gallons. [C.R.O., Carlisle, PR 122/Tithe disputes].

GAZETTEER

Abbreviations: C.R.O. C. – Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle.
C.R.O. K. – Cumbria Record Office, Kendal.

18 ft. [6 yards] perch

Barony of Liddell 1281 [as above] Kirklington [C.R.O. C., D/HA 2/29] Nichol Forest 1761 [as above].

19½ ft. [6½ yards] perch

Beetham 1784 [C.R.O. K., WD/U] Burton 1725 [C.R.O. C., D/Lons/L] Cark in Cartmel c. 1750 [Lancashire R.O., L/DDHj] Casterton 1800 [C.R.O. K., WD/CW] Crosthwaite and Lyth 1821 [C.R.O. C., D/Lons/L Tranthwaite deeds 5] Grasmere late 17th C. [Dean and Chapter, Carlisle, Machell vol. 2, p. 123] Helsington

1734, 1795 [C.R.O. K., Wd/Rig] Heversham 1736 [Levens MSS. Levens Hall] Hugil and Over Staveley 1800 [C.R.O. C., D/Lons/L] Old Hutton and Holmescale [inset of one field] 1775 [C.R.O. K., WD/AG] Kendal, 1773, 1775, 1820, 1824 [C.R.O. K., WD/U, WD/MM, WD/Rig, WD/CR] Lambriigg and Docke 1819 [C.R.O. K., WD/Rig] Meathop 1771 [C.R.O. K., WD/Fa] Natland 1801 [C.R.O. K., WD/Cr.] Preston Patrick 1776 [C.R.O. K., WD/AG] Stainton 1755, 1775, [C.R.O. K., WD/He, WD/Rig] Staveley 1807 [C.R.O. K., WD/Rig] Strickland Ketel 1803 [C.R.O. K., WD/Rig] Thranthwaite 1821 [C.R.O. C., D/Lons/L Thranthwaite] Windermere 17th C. [Machell MSS loc. cit.].

20 ft. [6 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards] perch

Egremont, High Brisco 1750 [Cockermouth Castle Leconfield v. Joliffe 1896-1904 box 71, 72] Haile, 1739 [Cockermouth Castle loc. cit.] Hincaster c. 1245 [Farrer and Curwen, *op. cit.* 169] Levens c. 1245 [Farrer and Curwen *op. cit.* 118].

Possibly: Cockermouth Park 1700 and Wigton Barony 1825 [Cockermouth Castle loc. cit.] and Netherhall, Maryport 1738 [three different fields in the same survey give perch lengths 18·96 feet, 19·92 feet and 21·57 feet, C.R.O. C., D/Sen].

21 ft. [7 yards] perch

Askham 1692 [C.R.O. C., D/Lons/L Askham box 1/5] Buttermere, Gatesgarth, 1750 [C.R.O. C., D/Lons/L estate books] Caldwedge, Carlisle 1585 [C.R.O. C., Ca2/316] Cleator 1633/4 [C.R.O. C., D/A] Cockermouth 1778 [Cockermouth Castle loc. cit.] Derwent fells manor 1778 [Cockermouth Castle loc. cit.] Drigg 1756 [Cockermouth Castle loc. cit.] Drumburgh 1681 [C.R.O. C., D/Lons/L Barony of Burgh] Egremont commons n.d. [Cockermouth Castle loc. cit.] Lorton 1649 [Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, Parliamentary survey], Lowther 1617 [C.R.O. C D/Lons/L A1/4] Maulds Meaburn 1614 [C.R.O. C. D/Lons/L MM bundle 6] Moresby 1700 [C.R.O. C. D/Lons/W Surveys] Parton and Micklithwaite 1579 [C.R.O. C. D/Lons/L Denton deeds] Scaleby 1746, 1748 [D/Lons/W Estate papers 27] St Bees 1700 [C.R.O. C. D/Lons/W Surveys] Threlkeld 1748 [C.R.O. C. D/Lons/L Threlkeld deeds bundle 8] Whitehaven 1700 [C.R.O. C. D/Lons/W Surveys].

22½ ft. [7½ yards] perch

Egremont Lordship, Woodend n.d. [Cockermouth Castle loc. cit.]

24 ft. [8 yards]

Aspatria n.d. [Cockermouth Castle loc. cit.] Holme Cultram 1649/50 [C.R.O. C. PR 122/].

7. *The Osmotherleys of Langrigg Hall and Some of their Salkeld and Barwis Relations.* By F. B. SWIFT.

Abbreviations

PR. – Parish Register(s).

C.R.O. C. – Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle.

VP. – Dugdale's Visitation of Cumberland 1665.

The late Mr Joseph Skelton's interesting article *The Osmotherleys of Cumberland* appeared in these *Transactions* (CW2, xvi, 169-204) as long ago as 1916. In the following note I have added to the subject and where necessary amended Mr Skelton's conclusions in the light of further knowledge. The letters "Sp." followed by a number enclosed in brackets on the left hand side of the text indicate the page and section number in the Skelton article. I have used this method for the convenience of the reader and to avoid unnecessary repetition.

(Sp.179.V) WILLIAM, son of Cuthbert Osmotherley, was born about 1589. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Tolson of Woodhall, Cockermouth at Bridekirk, 24 April 1609 (PR.). He probably married Mary Warwick of Warkworth as his second wife. His will dated in June (no day given) 1657 with codicil 23 April 1660, was proved in the latter year and is at the Borthwick Institute, York. As it needs more consideration, only a few details are given here. He directs his burial to be in Bromfield parish church and among the persons mentioned, besides his son and

heir William Osmotherley, are his wife Mary, his daughters Helen Osmotherley (she married George Salkeld of Abbey Cowper) and Frances (wife of William Osmotherley of Dubmill) and her daughter Mary, his son-in-law Matthew Glaisters and his brothers-in-law George Warwick of Warkworth and Mr Edward Briscoe of London.

William's burial is not given in Bromfield parish registers, but according to the visitation pedigree he died in May 1660.

(Sp.180.VI) WILLIAM, son and heir of the above William Osmotherley, was born 1638 (VP.) and was buried at Bromfield 9 November 1670 (PR.). He married Ann, 5th daughter of Thomas Dykes of Dovenby and Joyce his wife, daughter of John Freschville, at Plumbland church, 10 August 1665. This marriage is given by the late Canon C. M. L. Bouch in a note on page 189 in *Transactions*, CW2, xli. The essential year is missing from the Plumbland parish registers and bishop's transcripts.

The document containing their marriage articles is at C.R.O. C. (D/BD/3/107/5). It is dated 21 June 1665 and was made between "William Osmotherlay (*sic*) of Langrigg in the county of Cumberland, Esq., on the one part & Leonard Dykes of Warthall in the said County, Esq., for and on the behalf of Anne Dykes sister to the said Leonard on the other part." William and Ann promise to marry each other before 1 September next, Leonard Dykes undertakes to pay William £100 and the latter promises to settle on Ann for her jointure enough freehold land to be worth £25 a year. Leonard Dykes was involved because his father was dead.

Mr Skelton is mistaken in saying Osmotherley relatives occupied Crookdale Hall at this period for it was owned and occupied by the Ballantine family. Neither did other Osmotherleys live there though there were some in Crookdale village itself. They do not appear to have been closely related to the Langrigg Hall family.

(Sp.180.VII) CUTHBERT, son and heir of the above William and Ann Osmotherley, married 2 June 1686 at Torpenhow, Mary daughter of Henry Salkeld of Threapland Hall and his wife Elizabeth daughter of John Irton of Irton. Mary was buried at Bromfield 11 November 1733 and Cuthbert there, 6 February 1744/5.

On pages 180f. of the Skelton article are references to the families of Salkeld, Williamson and Richardson which need correcting, as follows:

Mary Salkeld (wife of the above Cuthbert Osmotherley) had a brother Thomas who was buried at Lamplugh, 10 January 1729 (PR. and inscription on headstone east of the chancel). It was Mary's eldest brother John who married the Williamson, namely, Frances (baptized Torpenhow, 10 August 1679), daughter of John Williamson of Snittlegarth. John and Frances were married at Torpenhow, 13 February 1697 and the former was buried there 31 March 1703 (PR.). He is commemorated on a table tomb south of the church as "of Highhouses", but the year of his death is given incorrectly as 1701. Frances Salkeld his widow married secondly John Richardson of Blackhallwood about 1708. They had a large family one of whom, Mary, married John Borradaile of Wigton, tanner. John and Frances Richardson are commemorated on a flat stone west of Wigton church together with Frances Salkeld (Frances Richardson's daughter by her first husband John Salkeld) who is styled "Mrs." but was unmarried.

Mary Salkeld's sister Grace, married Rev. David King, rector of Lamplugh, 23 October 1712 (not 1701) (Lamplugh PR.).

Mr and Madam Salkeld were Henry (not John) and Elizabeth Salkeld of Threapland Hall, parents of John, Thomas, Mary and Grace Salkeld. They both died in 1725 at the same age and were buried at Lamplugh where there is a headstone to their memory east of the chancel.

(Sp.182f.VII) The issue of CUTHBERT (d. 1744/5) and MARY (d. 1733) OSMOTHERLEY, (with a few corrections and the dates from Bromfield parish registers), was as follows:

(1). William. His baptism and burial are not in the parish registers. He was born about 1687 and died unmarried in the early part of 1735. He did not live at the house in Langrigg later known as Home Farm. The administration of his effects, dated 4 July 1735, is at C.R.O. C.

- (2). Henry, baptized 21 November 1688; buried 4 December 1693.
- (3). Cuthbert, baptized 13 October 1695; buried 16 September 1698.
- (4, 5). Dorothy and Jane, twins, buried 20 December 1693.
- (6). Elizabeth, baptized 24 June 1690, died 3 March 1780 at New Cowper and was buried at Bromfield 5 March following. She married Thomas, son of John Barwis of New Cowper (but not also of Dryholme) and his wife Jane (not Susanna) Pattinson at Bromfield 21 November 1710. Thomas was buried there 16 April 1766. He bought Langrigg Hall from his father-in-law, Cuthbert Osmotherley, in 1735.
- (7). Mary, baptized 25 October 1699, married Anthony Barwis of Blencogo 12 July 1730. His grandfather, John Barwis of Dryholme, sold his property about 1668 and removed to Blencogo. The rest of the footnote on Sp.182 is incorrect. (The second footnote on Sp.183 needs correction because Frances Musgrave who married "Great" Richard Barwis was of Hayton Castle, Aspatria, not Edenhall. See CW2, li, 119).
- (8). Salkeld was baptized at Bromfield 27 February 1702/3. He was ordained deacon by the bishop of Carlisle 5 June 1726. He would be ordained priest subsequently but it was not at Carlisle. Instituted vicar of Kirkby Fleetham 24 June 1729, he remained there until his death in 1763. He died intestate and the administration of his effects was granted to his widow, Ann Osmotherley, 29 February 1764 (Leeds Archives Department).