

ART. XXII.—*The Curwens of Workington Hall and Kindred Families.* By W. JACKSON, F.S.A.

Read at Workington Hall, June 16th, 1880.

SCANT justice has hitherto been accorded by the genealogists to the Curwen family, and it is hoped that the following account, imperfect though it may be, will show more clearly than any former attempt the antiquity of a family which, in this respect, can be equalled by few and surpassed by none.

I have not sought specially at the Record Offices for information, but, so far as I am aware, I have exhausted all other accessible sources.

I am greatly indebted to Henry Fraser Curwen, Esq., for allowing me access to all the documentary evidences in his possession, and to other members of the family for their assistance; and it is my pleasure now, as it has been on former occasions, to acknowledge the kindness of many clergymen who have allowed me to inspect without stint their respective Parish Registers; and though I regret to say the result of a search among the muniments of Cameron produced little beyond the conveyances to the family, at present and for one hundred and seventy years, in possession of the property, none the less am I obliged for the privilege accorded.

I have adopted, as the basis of my pedigree, one drawn up in the year 1789 by John Charles Burke, Somerset Herald, and John Atkinson, Rouge Croix. I have derived assistance from another, compiled by Robert Dale, Richmond Herald, based on Dugdale's Visitation of 1665, and checked in the year 1726 by James Green, Bluemantle, both kindly lent to me by R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. A third pedigree in the family possession, dating about the year
1700,

1700, has afforded me invaluable aid ; and a fourth, apparently from the hand of John Atkinson, of Carlisle, who assisted Jefferson in the genealogical departments of his county histories, has been very useful. I am indebted to Symeon, of Durham, for the early relationships which throw so much light upon the history of Cumberland at that period.

It is my duty at the very commencement to adopt a conclusion, promulgated in the year 1847 by Mr. Hodgson Hinde in his Introduction to the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland,* wherein he showed that the monks of St. Mary's Abbey, at York, had ignorantly, or fraudulently, falsified some early notes of benefactions by making Ivo de Tailbois patriarch of the Curwen family. This statement, as given in a pretended charter, was doubted even two centuries ago ; for Machell, writing about 1680, says :—" Here you may note that the pedigree is suspected as false in the three first descents, for Orme did not descend from Ivo Taleboys, but Lancaster did," which last error has also been exploded, for it is placed beyond doubt or cavil that Ivo had only one child, a daughter, Lucia, whose first husband was Roger de Romara, by whom she had an only son, William ; her second husband being Ranulph de Meschines, who, partly in recognition of his claim through his mother, succeeded to the Earldom of Chester when his cousin, Richard de Abrincis, only child of Hugh Lupus, was drowned in the great catastrophe, which, besides being the proximate cause of civil war on the death of the only son of Henry the First, brought sorrow into many a Norman household, and was viewed by the oppressed Saxons as a merited visitation from heaven upon their tyrants. And, indeed, a House descended from Saxon, Celtic, and Scandinavian

* The Pipe Rolls of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, with introductions, pp. xviii. and xciv. See also a paper on the "Early History of Cumberland," by John Hodgson Hinde, in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xvi., pp. 217-235.

Kings

Kings and Princes need not regret the severance from their line of one who, foreign to the soil and hateful to their blood, has been selected by two novelists as the very type of the Norman oppressor. Craik, in his "Camp of Refuge," and Kingsley, in his more popular "Hereward, the Saxon," have both chosen Ivo as the impersonation of the Norman plunderer, as contrasted with Hereward, the perhaps somewhat idealised type of the struggling Saxon. But, again, why glory in descent from one whose ancestor must have been, if not a drawer of water, at any rate, "Taille bois," a hewer of wood. Dismissing Ivo, we arrive on more stable ground from which to commence the male line of the family; but of Eldred we know nothing more than that he was the father of Ketel, and that they were in succession holders of lands in that Barony of Kendal of which Ivo de Talboys had been lord, but which part of the succession Lucia, his daughter, had surrendered to the Crown when Ranulph obtained the Earldom of Chester. For a time the two fiefs were held under the King, but finally a certain William de Lancaster, of whose paternity as little is known as of that of Eldred, was enfeoffed of the Barony, and from that time the succession of the Barons of Kendal was as the county historians show.

Orme, the son of Ketel, was fortunate enough to obtain as his wife Gunilda, the daughter of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, in Scotland; and no more noble and ancient strain of blood flows in the veins of any in our land than can be deduced, and that on irrefragable evidence, through this marriage. Gospatrick was the son of Maldred, who was a younger brother of the "Gracious Duncan," ever associated in our minds with Macbeth; they were the sons of Crinan, Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, by his marriage with a daughter of Malcolm, the last King of Scotland of the line of Kenneth MacAlpine; whilst Maldred's wife, Algitha, Gospatrick's mother, was the daughter of Ughtred (who was assassinated by Canute), by Elgiva, a daughter
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of Ethelred II., called the Unready.* This marriage led to the gift by Waldeoff (son of Gospatrick), who had obtained the Barony of Allerdale below Derwent from Ranulph de Meschines, of the Manors of Seaton, Camerton, Crakesothen, and Flimby, whereupon he built himself a fortified dwelling, most probably of the usual Peel Tower type, on the edge of an acclivity sloping rapidly seawards, well suited both from its position and the abundance of stone offered by the neighbouring Roman Camp, (which it is evident must have been at no great distance,) for the erection of such a fortalice. The very name of "Burrow Walls" seems to bear traces of this composite structure. We are ignorant of the date of his death, but it was probably before 1156, for his son, Gospatrick, is named in the Pipe Rolls of that year for the first time, and from that period his name frequently occurs down to 25 Henry II. (1179). He exchanged Middleton, in Westmorland, with the 1st William de Lancaster for Workington and Lamplugh.† He had a grant of Ireby from his relative Alan, son of Waldeoff. In his time the rage for monastic foundations reached its height; those who had been gorged to repletion with Manors, whose ancient owners or their children must have been numbered among their serfs, deemed it wise (as many a rich man of our own day who has made his money in questionable ways,) to endeavour to propitiate the wrath of heaven with gifts which cost them nothing. It is only fair, however, to state that the pious fervour of the monks at that time was in most instances, according to their lights, deep and sincere; and that at least one or two generations of men lived in the practice of the austerities to which they were by their rules bound to submit, as unquestionably a number, alas! always a diminishing one, of their successors did.

* Simeon of Durham (Surtees Society, vol. 51), vol. i., pp. 92, 155, 156, 213.

† Copy of original Confirmation of Exchange in possession of Henry Fraser Curwen, Esq., is given in Appendix of Charters No. 1.

Gospatrick

Gospatrick is recorded as having been one of the witnesses to the Foundation Charter of the Abbey of Holm Cultram by Henry the Third, son of David, King of Scotland,* to which Abbey he gave two parts of the fishing in the Derwent, except Waytcroft, which he gave to the Priory of Carlisle. He gave Salter to Saint Mary's Abbey at York, and he also gave the Church of Caldbeck to the Priory of Carlisle. He gave Flimby to the Abbey of Holm Cultram.

Gospatrick was in command of the Castle of Appleby when William the Lion invaded Cumberland in 1174, and to translate, in equally rude rhymes, the Norman French of the rhyming Chronicler, Jordan Fantosme,†—

Around the King were counsellors not few,
 And soon and well he all their business knew.
 Robert de Vaux he harmed not then, but straight
 To Appleby marched on and to its gate
 Came and the ancient city took with speed,
 For there were none to guard it in its need:
 The Castle, too, King William took with speed,
 For there were none to guard it in its need.
 Gospatrick, son of Orme, with years grown grey,
 An Englishman, was Constable: the fray
 Soon ended for full soon he mercy cried;
 The King forgot his sorrow in his pride
 When he the Tower of Appleby had won,
 And threaten'd much our Lord Matilda's son.

Gospatrick was subjected to a fine of 500 marcs for surrendering the Castle, and perhaps not without reason.‡ We have seen how closely Gospatrick's ancestors were connected with the Scottish Kings and Kingdom; now Cumberland had only ceased to be a part of Scotland in 1092, in the reign of William Rufus, and that by force, and the strong hand might regain what the strong hand

* Dugdale's Monasticon, by Sir Henry Ellis, vol. v., p. 609, &c.

† Chronicles of the wars between the English and the Scots in 1173 and 1174, by Jordan Fantosme, (Surtees Society, vol. xi.) lines 1461-1472.

‡ Pipe Rolls for Cumberland and Westmorland, 22 and 23 Henry II. (A.D. 1176-1177.)

had taken away, and this was just what William of Scotland was bent upon. It is more than probable that Gospatrick leaned towards him, for the Scottish monarch was a relative, and William FitzDuncan, Earl of Murray in Scotland, his own cousin, was possessed of the great Lordships of Allerdale above, and Allerdale below, Derwent in Cumberland; indeed his son, but for his premature death, might have been a candidate for the Scottish Crown on the decease of William. Dolfin, one of the same family, was Earl of Dunbar, and it would have been much more to the interest of all these to own one feudal lord rather than to owe, and have to pay, a divided and conflicting allegiance. The inhabitants, too, were more likely to lean towards their old fellow subjects of Strathclyde than to a southern and alien King, by whom they were regarded as barbarians; a feeling not quite extinct at the present day, for our southern brethren are rather prone to regard us as lacking in civilization. It is possible that out of this charge arose the ill feeling of William, Second Earl of Lancaster, towards Gospatrick, for we learn that William paid a fine of ten marcs to be allowed to fight a duel with Gospatrick in the year 1179,* and this is the last mention we find of him.

He was succeeded by his son Thomas, and if King David of Scotland were, as his descendant King James the First of England remarked, "a sair Saint for the Crown," so Thomas deprived his descendants of many a fat acre. He commenced by founding an Abbey for Premonstratensian Canons at his Manor of Preston, in Westmerland, which he subsequently further endowed with lands at Shap, whither the brethren migrated. He confirmed and augmented his father's grant of Flimby to Holm Cultram; he was a benefactor to Calder Abbey and the Priory of Carlisle; and he gave lands at Allithwaite, in Cartmel, to

* Pipe Rolls for Cumberland and Westmorland, 24 Henry II. (A.D. 1178.)

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the Abbey of Furness.* He granted Lamplugh to a certain Robert, who took the name of his Manor, and that grant must have been previous to 27 Henry II. (1181), for the Pipe Rolls for that year state that Robert de Lamplo renders an account of forty shillings for the recognition of three carrucates of land in Hailekird, one marc paid into the Treasury, and he owes one marc† (plainly it ought to be he owes two). Thomas reserved from Robert de Lamplough an acknowledgment of a pair of gold spurs annually, (the rent reserved from him by William de Lancaster), and I am told that within living memory North Mosses has contributed sixpence yearly, and Kidburngill either sixpence or a shilling towards the purchase of the spurs. Thomas was a witness to a grant of Urswick, (reserving the church,) made by the Abbot and Monks of Furness, to Michael le Fleming, that Abbot being Jocelin Pennington, who held the office in A.D. 1181.‡ He received a grant of the Lordship of Culwen in Galloway from his second cousin Roland, Earl of Galloway. Roland succeeded his uncle in 1185. Apparently the quarrel between his father and the Lancasters had healed, for Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, son-in-law of the last William of that line, granted Thomas certain lands in Holm Preston and Hoton, to which grant Roger de Bello Campo was a witness,§ whose name is found in the Pipe Rolls, 3 John, 1201, associated with that of Grace, widow of Thomas, and subsequently her name occurs in the same record as wife of the said Roger Beauchamp.||

Thomas is said to have been buried in Shap, the Abbey of his foundation.

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, by Sir Henry Ellis, vol. vi., pp. 868-870; vol. vi., pp. 596-7; vol. v., p. 339. Beck's *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 149.

† Pipe Rolls, p. 27.

‡ Beck's *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 155.

§ Nicolson and Burn's *Westmorland and Cumberland*, vol. 1, p. 106.

|| Pipe Rolls, 3 John (A.D. 1201.) "Rogerus de Bello Campo et Grecia quæ fuit ux Thomæ filii Gospatricii deberunt C. Marcas, pro habend custod tred hæredis Thomæ filii Gospatricii et pro habend maritag ipsi hæredis per consilium parentum."

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His eldest son Thomas was, as the Pipe Rolls show, a minor on the death of his father. He was also a benefactor to Shap Abbey,* and as he married Joan, sister or daughter to Robert de Vipont, first Lord of Westmorland of that line, it is not surprising that the grants made by him and his father were confirmed and augmented by Robert in a charter dated 13 John (1212.)† Joan, the daughter and only child of this marriage, became the wife of Robert, son of Michael de Haverington, who, 7 Edw. I (1279), made an agreement with Gervase, Abbot of Holm Cultram, respecting a dispute which had arisen regarding the grant of Flimby. This must have been when Robert was far advanced in years. His marriage with Joan was childless, and no doubt her father and she had long been dead, and Patrick, the younger brother, in possession of the inheritance, and at this point it seems well to say something respecting the origin of the Curwen Arms.

If the Curwen family had been nearly related to, or had kept up a close connection with, the Lancasters, we might have expected that they would, like so many others, have assumed some variation of the arms borne by the Barons of Kendal, but the fretty coat, differenced by a chief, indicates that they assumed arms in imitation of, or through affection for, some other family—dependance it certainly could not be. Now, there were three ancient local families who bore the fret very early. The Flemings, the Cancefields, and the Haringtons. The Flemings, who seated themselves at Aldingham, became a family of very considerable note at an early period; the Cancefields married the heiress of the Flemings, and bore fretty; and the Haringtons married the heiress of the Cancefields, and bore fret or fretty. True, the Harington arms are probably recorded in a Roll‡ dating as early as the reign of Henry III, whilst we have no record of any Fleming arms earlier than a

* Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. vi, p. 869.

† Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v, p. 610.

‡ Coats, Nos. 435 and 592, Charles' Roll by George J. Armytage, F.S.A., 1869.

Roll of Edward II,* but that is a differenced coat, for whereas the arms of Fleming are gules, a fret or fretty argent, the cadet there noticed bore over all a fess azure. Now, it is remarkable that the arms of Curwen are Fleming counterchanged with a chief azure, and remembering that Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, was a witness to a deed in which Michael le Fleming was interested, and bearing in mind the Allithwaite grant, I conjecture that the Curwen arms probably indicate an early Fleming intimacy, perhaps marriage.

Patrick, the younger son of Thomas, to whom his father had given the lordship of Culwen, succeeded to the Cumberland estate on the death of his elder brother Thomas, and henceforth the Workington family have been known by the name of that lordship, though my researches as to when they lost the substance have proved fruitless; no doubt it was during the struggle between Edwards I and II and Scotland.†

It is rather curious that the name of Workington, the cradle of the family, should have ceased to be the surname of the stem or any of the branches. Orme, son of the first Thomas, and Uncle of Patrick, became Orme de Ireby, and the Irebys existed for several generations; Gilbert, another brother, became of Southaic, and there was a long line of Southaics; and Alan, son of Patrick, founded a branch of, and at, Camerton, which lasted till the heiress married a Curwen of the present line, and then took that name. All the offshoots of the family bore fretty on their shields except Southaic, concerning whose arms I shall have something to say hereafter.

Patrick abandoned the Tower at Burrow Walls, and

* A Roll of Arms of the Reign of Edward II., edited by Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, p. 69.

† A Handbook to the United Parishes of Colvend and Southwick, by W. R. McDiarmid, was published at Dumfries 1873, from which it appears that Colvend was the ancient name of the former district, but no documentary evidence is therein adduced of the connection of the Curwen family with the district, though it is beyond question that such was the fact.

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took up his residence at Workington, on a promontory of the eminence, or cliff, overhanging the carse, or haugh, immediately beneath, and known as the Cloffock, undoubtedly a corruption of cliff-haugh.

A very ancient copy of a grant of "Tornthait in Derwent Fells" to Patrick by "Alez de Rumeli," one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of William Fitz Duncan, and Lady of Allerdale, is preserved at Workington Hall.* She was, probably, then in her second widowhood, which would place the date later than 11 John (A.D. 1210). William de Lancaster confirmed to him certain lands in Preston and Hoton,† and he was a witness to an agreement between the Abbot and Convent of Saint Mary's, York, and Walter de Stirkland, concerning a way for leading the tithes belonging to the Church of Kendal.‡ He was also a witness to some other grants, made by Sir John le Fleming to his son Richard.§ He granted his lands at Lochent, in Galloway, to the Monastery of Holm Cultram,|| to which foundation his relative Roland, Earl of Galloway, was also a benefactor.

We are ignorant of the date of Patrick's death, but that he was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, who had married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Roger de Lascelles, seems certain. Machell states, vol. 1, p. 291, that he had a daughter Alicia, who married Ranulph de Langton. Lyson, in his *Magna Britannia, Cumberland*, p. 52, says on the authority of Cart. Roll ?, 8 Edward I, that a grant was made that year for a weekly market and three days fair, on the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula, at Seaton to Thomas de Culwen; and Nicolson and Burn state, but without citing their authority, that Thomas de Culwen was one of the jurors in the year 1291 to settle a dispute

* See Appendix of Charters No. 2.

† Nicolson and Burn, vol. 1, p. 107.

‡ Ibid, vol. 1, p. 91.

§ Ibid, vol. 1, p. 54.

|| Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. v, p. 615.

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between Edward I and the Abbot of Saint Mary's at York, respecting the advowsons of the Churches of Saint Lawrence and Saint Michael at Appleby. This latter might not, however, be the same Thomas. He was succeeded by his younger brother Gilbert, who must be identical with that Gilbert who was Sheriff of Cumberland 7-10 Edward I (A.D. 1278-1282.)* His possession of the estate could only have been of brief duration, for he must have been very far advanced in years; indeed, it is very difficult to reconcile the successions at this period with ordinary ideas of generations under any theory. That a Thomas, eldest son of this Gilbert, intervened between him and Gilbert II,† seems clear from two charters granted, the first to the Abbey of Shap, and the second to that of Holm Cultram. The first is quoted, very imperfectly and without date, on the face of the old family pedigree;‡ the second is more specific, but also without date, and proves that he was succeeded by his brother Gilbert, the second of that name;§ the same, I believe, who held Bampton Patrick, and other Manors, of Robert de Clifford at the time of his death at Bannockburn A.D. 1314, though Nicolson and Burn identify him with the first Gilbert, which is simply impossible.|| A Gilbert de

* Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, p. 567, for lists of the Sheriffs. See also Sheriffs of Cumberland and Westmorland, by Sir George Duckett, Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, vol. iv, p. 309. The latter is more complete than the former, and they sometimes differ as to the exact years.

† I have adopted the descent given in the text for the reasons therein assigned. On the other hand it is only fair to state that Messrs. Brooke and Atkinson's pedigree differs considerably. They make Thomas, a younger son of the first Gilbert, succeed in the year 1329 his eldest brother the second Gilbert. Thomas having married June 5, 1301, at Kirkowbrie, Agnes, daughter and heiress of Thomas Curwen, of Galloway, ultimately became the patriarch of the line through his son the third Gilbert, but no authority is given either for the marriage or the other discrepant statements.

‡ Ego Thomas filius Gilberti de Workington concessi et confirmavi Canonicis de Hepp. terras, redditus et possessiones de _____ cu omnibus suis pertinent, cuunq. E Regro Mon. de Hepp, fo. ii.

§ Universis Christo fidelibus &c. Ego Gilbertus filius Gilberti de Culwenne salutem &c. Noverit universitas vestra me inspexisse, audisse et intellexisse cartas dominorum Cospatricii filii Ormi, Thomæ filii ejusdem Cospatricii, Patricii filii ejusdem Thomæ avi mei Gilbertis patri mei, et Thomæ fratris mei &c.

|| Nicolson and Burn, vol. 1, p. 465.

Corewenne

Corewenne (Colewen, Curwen) occurs as Sheriff of Cumberland 2 Edward II, and the same Gilbert* is named in the Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 11 Edward II† (A.D. 1317), and a Post Mortem Inquisition is quoted on the face of the old pedigree, 3 Edward III (A.D. 1329),‡ which seems to place us on firmer ground than we have been traversing, by fixing the date of the accession of another Gilbert of whom several records exist.

We gather from the Inquisition cited that the christian name of the second Gilbert's wife was Eda or Edith, and I would suggest that she was probably that heiress of the Harringtons who brought Drigg into the Curwen family. The Harringtons had held lands in that parish up to a short time previously,§ and their name ceases to be mentioned afterwards. She appears to have survived until A.D. 1353.||

The first record we find of the third Gilbert occurs, 3 Edward II,** the second is a grant of lands to the Monastery of Shap, A.D. 1333.†† On the 23^d September,

* Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, vol. iv, p. 410.

† *Gilbtus Culwen pro Abbe de Hepp.*

Hepp de terr com Westmorland.

‡ *Inquisitio p Mortem Gilberti de Culwen, 3 Edward III. (A.D. 1329-1330.) Juratores dicunt qd Thomas de Preston feoffavit Gilbertum de Culwen et Edam uxorem ejus et hæredes ipsius Gilberti de Maner de Thornthwaite et Hepp Et qd item Gilbertus obiit et qd pca Eva ipsum supervixit et qd Gilbertus de Culwen est filius et hæres ipsius Gilberti defuncti et ætatis 33 annorum et amplius.*

§ *Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, p. 24.*

|| *Calendarium Inquis. post mortem vol. ii, p. 181.*

Editha uxor Gilberti de Culwen Milit

Shapp 20 bovat terr, &c.

Bampton Patrik Maner due partes } Westmorland.

** *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium 3 Edward III (1330) vol. ii, p. 27.*

R. cepit fidelitatem Gilbti de Culewenne fil Gilbti de Culewenne def de Manio de Wyrkyngton cum p tin qd idem Gilbtus def tenuit de hærede Thome de Multon def qd de dno E &c., tenuit in capite iufra etatem in custodia &c., ut de honore de Egremond p homagium & fidelitatem & p servicium xl iiii iiii ad cornagium annuatim solvendu et ideo &c.

Ab. Rot. Orig. 3 Edward III (1330) vol. ii, p. 31.

R. Johi de Bolyngbroke esc ult Trent saltem quia accepim, p inquisicoem &c., qd Gilbtus de Culewenne def tenuit in dnico suo manium de Wyrkyngton ut de honore de Egremond p homagium & fidelitatem & p s'vicium quadraginta & trium solidos & quatuor denarios ad cornagium annuatim solvend et qd nou tenuit &c. et qd Gilbtus de Culewenne fil pdci Gilbti est heres ejus p pinquior et plene etatis vob mandam qd retento in manu nro &c donec &c., &c.

†† *Cal. Inq. ad quod Damnum p. 295.*

1336, a precept was issued to enquire concerning certain lands in which Edith, the wife of the late Gilbert and mother of the present, was interested, and the jurors on October 7 report in favour of the application.* In the notes to the old Family Pedigree I find an interesting extract from an old charter given below.† He is said to have been knighted on the field of Cressy in 1346. During the years 1356 to 1358 three transactions took place between Gilbert and the Monks of Shap, apparently resulting in a mortgage, which ended in a partial transfer, at least, of the Manor to the Abbey.‡

A charter of the year 1360 records a benefaction to the same religious foundation, and is said to have been sealed with a fret and a chief charged with a crescent,§ though why the chief should have been charged with a crescent, seeing that the seal must have been used by the head of the family and not by a member of the Camerton branch, I cannot conceive. Another note in the Family Pedigree perhaps gives us the last mention of him, for I think he must have died about this date.||

He was, it seems, twice married; but only the christian names of both wives are known. Avicia was his first wife and the mother of his successor, and the second was Margareta.

If my supposition that the third Gilbert died about A.D. 1370 be correct, then the Gilbert who was summoned June 8, 1371, to the Parliament to be held at Winchester was the fourth of that name.** He was not the first of his family who had attained the honour of being Knight of

* Unpublished Records in Record Office.

† Ego Gilbertus de Culwen tertius pro salute animæ meæ Aviciæ uxor meæ Margarete uxor meæ et antecessorum meor concessi Abbi et Convent de Hepp Revercone unius messuagii 10 Acr. Terr. 10 Acr. Prati et vasti cu pertinent in Thanelbord quæ Eda mater meæ tenet ad termina vitæ suæ.

Ut patet p Carta 14 Edw. III (A.D. 1340/1.)

‡ Cal. Inq. p. M. 30 Edwd III, vol. ii, p. 201. Cal. Rot. Pat. 32 Edwd III, p. 168b, and unpublished Record dated April 14, 1358.

§ Nicolson and Burn, vol. i, p. 473.

|| Ego Gilbertus de Culwen Sen. Miles relaxavi Abbi et Conventu de Hepp totu Jus meum in parco pdc in villa de Hepp. Ut patet per Carta dat 37 Edwd. III.

** Parliaments of England, Part 1, 1213-1702, printed for the House of Commons 1878, page 186.

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the Shire, for a Robert Culwenne, most probably his uncle, had sat for the same County in the Parliament held at Westminster 24 February, 1370/1.* Gilbert filled the same honourable position in the Parliaments summoned to be held at Westminster November 21, 1373, February 12, 1375/6, and September 16, 1381.† In 1370 a grant was made by Roger de Clifford of ten pounds a year for life to Gilbert de Curwen out of his manor of Kings Meaburn,‡ and on the 6th of November, 2nd Richd II (A.D. 1378), a precept was issued, addressed to Gilbert de Culwen as Escheator of Cumberland, to hold an Inquisition ad quod damnum, to enquire whether a grant made by Roger de Clifford to William de Culwen of ten pounds a year out of the manor of Skelton during the life of the latter ought to be confirmed, and the Jurors reported November 20th that there need be no objection.§ In 3 Richd II (A.D. 1379), he had a licence granted “quandam domum per ipsum ut dicit apud manerium suum de Wirkyngton in com Cumb juxta Marcham Scotiæ muro de petro et calce edificatam firmare et kernellare &c.”|| He was Sheriff for Cumberland in the same year, and also had a grant, noted in the Old Pedigree, as are also other references to the same Gilbert.¶

The name of Gilbert occurs again in 1397,** and, finally,

* Parliaments of England, Part I, p. 184.

† Ibid, pp. 190, 193, 208.

‡ Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium, 44 Edwd III, (1370), vol. ii, p. 313.

Rogus de Clifford chivaler dat quinq marcas p lic concedendi Gilbto de Curwennum militi decem libratas annui redditus exeutes de manio suo de Kingesmeburne qd &c hend ad totam vitam suam.

§ Unpublished Record, Record Office.

|| Parker's Domestic Architecture, vol. iii, p. 207.

¶ “Ego Johannes filius et hæres Wm Watson ? concessi Dno Gilbto de Culwen Mil unu Messuag in villa de Bampton Cundale &c. Ut patet p cart dat 3 Richd II.”

“Johes de Rosgill Miles fecit homagium Gilberto de Culwen militi pro terris suis de Rosgill mense Junii Ao 1382, 6 Rich. II.”

“Edwardus Sandford de Helton Miles fecit homagium et servicium suum Dno Gilbto de Culwen pro terris suis de Knipe & Butterwick 14 Sept. 1388, 12 Rich. II.”

“Gilbertus de Culwen Miles Robtus de Brigham et Simon de Workington relaxaverunt Johi de Blencow filio Ade totum jus suum in oibus Terr et Tent in villa de Holm in Kendale in Com. Westm quæ quondam fuer Robti de Culwen Avunculi dicti, Gilbti. Ut patet per carta sigillo dicti Gilberti dat 14 Rich. II.”

** Cal. Inq. p. M. 21 Ric. II., Vol. III. p. 220, Inquisitio de Wardiis Relivis et aliis serviciis a Rege Concelatis Breve de certiorari.

Guype maner per Gilbertum de Culwen.

another

another mention is made of him in the Family Pedigree.* He was twice married; first to Alice, daughter of Sir Lowther; she was the mother of William. His second wife was Isabella de Derwentwater, widow of Christopher Moresby; a fact, I think, sufficiently proved by the Inquisition quoted below.† I do not think that there were any children of this union.

His son, William, seems early to have taken a very active and prominent part in the stirring events of his time. We first find mention of him in 1376, when he was appointed Constable of "Lohmaban Castle," a point of no common danger, for it had been taken by the Scots in 1349, and the Governor, Selby, put to death. In 1363 it was again in the possession of the English. William's tenure of this arduous office may not have been long, and it fell once more into Scottish hands during the Governorship of Sir Wm Featherstone in 1384.‡ William was Knight of the Shire for Cumberland in the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, January 16, 1379, and for Westmerland in the Parliaments summoned for the same place of meeting, November 3, 1391, January 27, 1393/4, and September 17, 1397.§ In connection with the latter office, it seems probable that he may have resided at the family seat of Thornthwaite, in Westmorland. He was also Sheriff for Cumberland in 1397. He was twice married; the first time to Elyn, one of the three co-heiresses of Robert de Brun, of Drumburgh Castle, from whose family Brunstock took its name. By her he got a considerable property, consisting of one-third of Bothell, part of Torpenhow, and lands near Carlisle. It does not appear that he had any family by her, although

* Hugo Salkeld Dnus de Rosgill fecit homagium eidem Gilberto de Culwen militi apud Thornthwait 10 May 1402 Ao 3 Hen. IV.

† Cal. Inq. p. M. 49 Edw. III Vol. II, p. 352.

Gilbertus Culwen et Isabella uxor ejus
Distyngton maner dimid. Cumbr.

‡ "Lochmaben 500 Years Ago," by the Revd. Wm. Graham p. 69.

Ridpath's Border History p. 244.

§ Parliaments of England, Part 1., pp. 203, 243, 248, & 257.

his

his descendants long continued to give as their own arms quarterly, 1 & 4 Curwen, 2 & 3 Brun, being azure, a lion rampant argent charged with five lozenges gules, langued and armed of the same. There may have been some connection between the Curwens and Bothell previous to this marriage, or the heiress may have been a ward of Sir Gilbert, for in the year 1357 John Coron (note the spelling) of Bothill was buried in the churchyard of Saint Michael, Torpenhowe.* A list of the lands said to have been held by William Culwen under Maud de Percy, heiress of the Lucies, at the time of her death in 1398/9, is appended.† Between 1399 and 1403 William had a grant from Henry, Earl of Northumberland, Constable of England, and Hotspur, his son, of all their rights in the Manors of Wyrkyngton, Seton, and Thornthawyte in Derwent felles; and it is especially worthy of note that the grant is "Willmo de Curwen," being the first time we find in the recognized family an authenticated departure from the old spelling of Culwen. I gather from no mean authority that the endorsement "Wilyam de Curwen" is probably in the autograph of the grantee.‡ Mons^r. William de Culwenne was summoned from Cumberland to the King's Privy Council in 1401.§ Sir William's second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Croft, of Claughton, Lancashire, by whom he had, at least, one son, Christopher.

Sir Christopher Curwen was Lord of Workington from 1404 to 1450, nearly one half of an important century in the History of England. He was Sheriff of Cumberland 3 or 4 Hen. V, and 2, 6, 12, 16, and 23 Hen. VI, Burgess

* Ecclesiologist, vol xxix, p. 228.

† Cal. Inq. p. M. 22 Ric. II. Vol. III. p. 244.

Maner et terr. tent. de maner de Papcastre.

Seton, Camberton et Ireby-alta per Willum de Culwen chr.

Bothill maner per Nichum Harrington, Willum

Culwen et Thomam Bowet.

Maner et terr. tent. de honore de Cokermouth.

Graysoyen Maner per W. Culwen.

Thornthwayt per Willum Culwen, Chivaler.

‡ See Appendix of Charters No. 3.

§ MS. Cott. F 3. 2 Hen. IV.

for

for Appleby 21 Richard II, Knight of the Shire for Cumberland 2 Hen. V, 2, 3, 6, 9, and 10th Hen. VI.* I do not find any record of Sir Christopher having been present at Agincourt, but a Robert Corun is recorded on the roll as being one of the "retenu" of the Sr. de Harrington, along with Monsr. Aleyn fyt de Penyngton, Richard Hudelston, Richard Skelton, John Salkell, John Penyngton, Nicholas Lamplough, and other representatives of local families.† Sometime during the year 1417, "the sun shone fair on Carlisle wall," for there was to be a great tournament on the Castle Green between six English knights, the challengers, and an equal number of Scottish knights. The English company consisted of Ralf de Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, John, 7th Lord Clifford, Ralph, 6th Lord Greystoke, William, who became 5th Lord Harington, John de Lancaster, and Christopher Curwen, who, accoutred much as you see him to-day on his monument, ranged himself alongside his fellows, and when the trumpets blared forth the charge, hurled his adversary, Sir Halyburton, from his horse, severely hurt in the neck.‡ It needs but little stretch of the imagination to see the victorious knight bearing a scarf of scarlet and silver, the colours of Elizabeth de Hudelston, bending to his saddle bow before that fair girl, the hue of whose face was changing from the pallor of terror to the crimson of joy and pride. In July, 1418, he would form one of that gallant company who embarked at Portsmouth for France; and in the interval between then and the capture of Rouen his assistance must have been of great value, for he received from Henry V. a grant of the Castle and Domain of Canny, in the province of Caux, not far from the important port of Harfleur; which grant, dated at Rouen 30 January, 1419, with a fragment of the original privy

* Parliaments of England, part I., pp. 257, 283, 305, 308, 313, 318, 320.

† History of the Battle of Agincourt, by Sir Harris Nicolas, p. 341.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I., p. 341.

seal

seal attached, is still in the possession of the family.* In 1429, as appears from a quotation of a document in the old family pedigree, an agreement was entered into between Christopher Curwen and Hugh Salkeld respecting certain rights of Common claimed by the latter on the Commons of Shap;† and in the same year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to decide in cases of dispute that might arise on the Scotch Borders.‡ He was one of the Commissioners for the observance of the truce between England and Scotland in the year 1438, after the murder of the Scottish King.§ He died July 17, 1450.

His wife, Elizabeth de Hudelston, survived him. She was living 7 Edwd. IV (1468).|| Her survival to this late period clears up a difficulty which has occasioned Canon Knowles and myself much thought in connection with the arms on the monument.¶ It will be observed that the arms at the head of the dexter side are those of Curwen impaling lozengy for Croft, being the arms of Christopher's father and mother; the next are those of Curwen and Hudleston, his own and those of his wife; the third coat Curwen only; the fourth, Curwen impaling six annulets or, for Lowther, their son's arms and those of his wife; and the last, Curwen impaling the eldest son of Pennington, who pre-deceased his father; which last were the arms of Christopher, the grandson of the entombed pair, and those of his wife. He raised the monument, his grandmother

* See Appendix of Charters, No. 4.

† Ita convenit inter Xtopheru Curwen Milite et Hugone Salkeld de Rossgill Quod cu idem Hugo et tenences sui ab antiquo tempore habuerunt commun. Pasturæ in villa de Shapp parte occidentali aquæ de Lowther et parcu vocat Thornthwaite Parke in interclum ante tempus Gilbti de Culwen avi pdc. Xtopheri tamed pdc. Gilbertus et Xtopherus diversas peell. Terr. et intra divisas pdc. continent p. Estimaco 100 acras pro Incremento parci sui appropriaverunt & in seperalitat tenuer. Ut p concencon. inter partes pdc. sat. sigill eorm. Dat 7 Hen VI. patet (AD. 1429.)

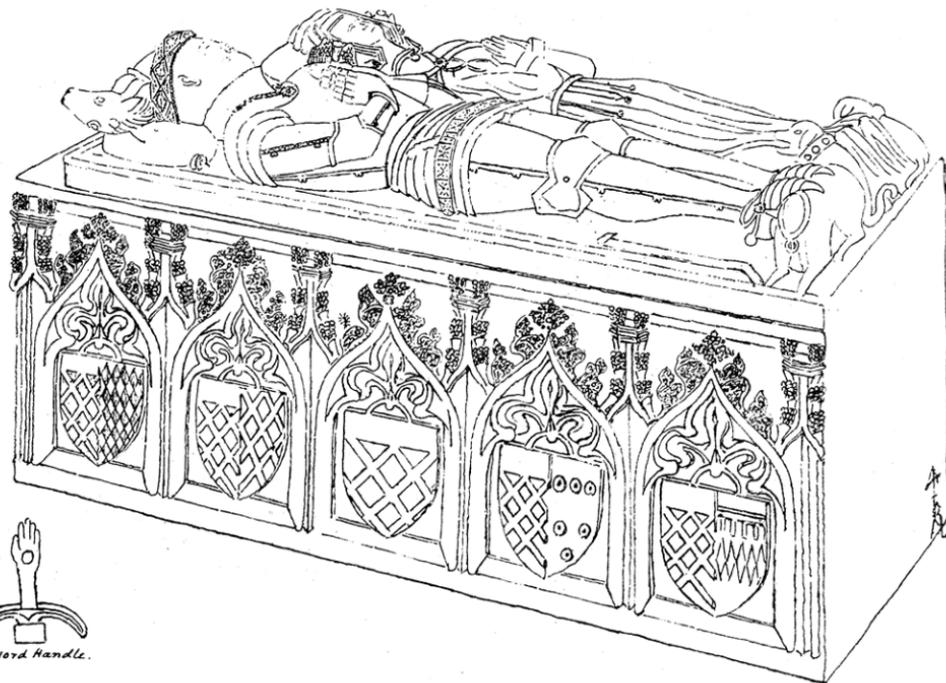
‡ Ridpath's Border History, p. 273.

§ Ibid, p. 279.

|| Ego Elizabetha nuper uxor Christopheri Curwen militis relaxavi Willo Curwen armigero filio Thomæ Curwen totum jus meum in quodam annuali reditu lxvjs liber. firm. mei exeuntis de Manerio de Preston Patrick in Kendale in Com. Westmerland. Prout patet p. Cart. dat 7 Edw. IV. (A.D. 1468.)

¶ See Appendix of Monuments No. 1.

having



Workington Church. Tomb of Christopher Curwen Knight + Elizabeth his Wife

*Orate pro animabus Xpoferi Curwen militis et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus ******

having survived to see him holding the estate, which fell into his hands about the year 1470. And so they lie,—

Their hands are folded on their breast;
There is no other thing expressed,
Than long disquiet merged in rest.

An incised monumental slab, to the memory of a "Sir John Cherowin," exists in Brading Church, Isle of Wight.* The comparatively slight resemblance to the name of Curwen would, if alone, be a very poor basis on which to identify the subject as a member of the Curwen family, but the arms on the shield are, undoubtedly, "1 and 4 Curwen, 2 and 3 De Valence, on an escutcheon of pretence those of Cornwallis."† Mr. Horsey‡ quotes certain Letters Patent of 24 Henry VI, from which it appears that "John Sherwyn, Esq.," therein named, undoubtedly the subject of the monument, was appointed joint Governor of Porchester Castle, 10 June, 18 Henry VI (1440). Now, *ch*, pronounced as in *cher*, is certainly an intermediate sound between the soft sound of *sh* and the hard one of *k*, and the districts in Cumberland, where the name of Curwen is found, are precisely those where the Sherwens are most numerous, though, on the other hand, it is only fair to state that the name of Scherewind§ occurs in the Pipe Rolls for Cumberland.

Sir Christopher was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was Sheriff of Cumberland 28 & 35 Henry VI, Knight of the Shire for that County 14, 20, 27 & 38, and for Westmorland 28th of the same reign.|| His wife, Anne, was daughter of Sir Robert Lowther. I quote below two

* See Appendix of Monuments No 2.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xxix., p. 373. Transactions of the British Archæological Association, Winchester volume, plate 17. The Church Builder, by the Rev. E. L. Cutts, July, 1875, pp. 98-103.

‡ Notes and Queries, 6th series, vol. ii., pp. 352-3, 470. See also vol. iii., p. 35, and 3rd series, vol. i., pp. 328 and 378, the latter by John Gough Nichols.

§ Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, Westmoreland and Durham, 33 Hen. II., (A.D. 1188) p. 48.

|| Parliaments of England, part 1., pp. 326, 332, 338, 352, 343.

statements

statements respecting him from the notes to the old pedigree.*

A second Christopher succeeded his father Thomas. His first wife was Anne, daughter of John, eldest son of Sir John Pennington, who pre-deceased his father.† His second wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Salkeld, of Rosgill. It does not appear that he ever filled the office of Sheriff, and as the Parliamentary Records are lost from 22 Edw. IV to 21 Hen. VIII, we are deprived of one source of information. The old pedigree states that he was living 7 Hen. VII (A.D. 1492).‡

Another Thomas succeeded, who was Sheriff of Cumberland 1 & 8 Hen. VIII. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir John Hudleston, of Millom Castle, by whom he had his successor and other children. His second wife, Isabel, is said to have been a daughter of Sir Henry Percy, and widow of Henry Chippard. Probably her father was one of the numerous offshoots of the Percy line existing at that time. He died 14 Hen. VIII (A.D. 1522).

Another Christopher, being the third of that name, succeeded his father Thomas. He was Sheriff of Cumberland 16 and 25 Hen. VIII. A dispensation was granted August 3, 1492, enabling him to marry Margaret, the daughter of Sir Roger Bellingham, "to whom he was related twice in the fourth degree."§

Thomas was Sheriff of Cumberland 28 Hen. VIII. His

* Thomas Borte et Johes Daie concessi Thomæ Curwen et Annæ uxori ejus Maneriu de Thornthwait in Westmld Hendum iisdem Thomæ et Annæ pro Termino vitarum diutius viventium Remanere Christofero Curwen militi et hæredibus suis imperpetuum &c. Ut patet p carta dat 8 Edwd IV (1468/9).

† Ego Thomas Curwen Miles concessi Thomæ Curwen filio et hæredi apparen Xtopheri Curwen de Workington et Annæ pd. Thomæ fil Mess. Terr. et Tenta in Dearham in Com. Cumb. Ut patet p carta dat 9 Edwd IV (1469/70).

‡ I think the monument proves that she was daughter, and not sister, of that John Pennington who predeceased his father of the same name, although Mr. Foster, in his "Pedigree of the Pennington Family" (tabular statement,) has put her down as the latter. I believe, also, that my view agrees better with the dates.

§ Ego Henricus Dnus Clifford et de Westmereland accepi Die confecionis Homagium et servicium Xtopheri Curwen militis pro manerio de Bampton Patrick et pro omnibus aliis Terris Tentis q de me tenet per servicium militare in Com. Westmld. His testibus Ambrosio Crackenthorpe tunc Camerario dict. Dno. et multis aliis. Dat apud Burgham 25 die Marcii 7 Hen VII.

§ Surtees Society, vol. xlv, p. 357.

first

first wife was Agnes, daughter of Sir Walter Strickland, by whom he had seven children. Agnes's mother was the daughter and heiress of Ralph Neville, of Thornton Briggs, and through this marriage the royal blood of the Plantagenets came into the Curwen house. His second wife was Florens, widow of Thomas Forster, of Edderston, daughter of Sir Thomas Wharton, by whom he had an only son, Thomas. Old Sandford, in his manuscript account of Cumberland Families, preserved in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and of which some members of our Society are fortunate enough to possess copies, and which might, I think, form part of a volume of our extra series, relates a good story of this Sir Thomas, but which, like many other good stories, owes something to the old gossips' imagination. He says:—

“Now let me tell you the family and pedigree of this ancient great house of Curwens of Workington for five or six descents, my owne great great grandmother being either sister or daughter (*note the uncertainty*) to Sir Thomas Curwen, Knt. in Henry the eights time, an excellent archer at Twelvescore merks, and went up with his men to shoot—(that King Henry 8 at the dissolution of Abbeys:) and the King says to him Curwen why doth thee begg none of thes Abbeys I would gratify thee some way—quoth the other I thank you and afterwards said he would desire of him the Abbey of Furness (nye unto him) for 20 one yeares—Sayes the King take it for ever; quoth the other it is long enough for you'll set them up again in that time but they not likely to be set up againe; This Sir Thomas Curwen sent Mr. Preston who had married his daughter to renew the lease for him, and he even renewed it in his own name which, when his father in law questioned, quoth Mr. Preston you shall have it as long as you live and I think I may have it with your daughter as another.”

Now, the very dramatic nature of the story bears internal evidence that much of it is true, but there is a good deal that is certainly capable of disproof. John Preston married Ellyn, sister of Sir Thomas Curwen, and not his daughter; and it is abundantly proved by the words of Sir Thomas's will that such was the fact. He says:—

“To my brother John Preston twentie pounds by yere in consideration of the true accomplishment of my will—and when my detts be fullye

fullye paid and my children preferred, to have my hole lease of Furnes to my wiff xx marks by yere during her life owte of my lease of Sheref hoton and Furnes and my lease of Furnes to pay the annuities of £6 13s. 4d. grannted unto Hughe Askew."

He also makes his "broder John Preston" one of his executors. I care not to attempt a reconciliation of the discrepancies.

Sir Thomas Curwen's name repeatedly occurs officially as Sheriff of Cumberland, or otherwise, during the reign of Henry VIII.* He is also mentioned by Sir Thomas (Lord) Wharton, 34 Henry VIII, in the list of those subject to Border Service, but whereas the contingent to be supplied by each gentleman is in every other case exactly specified, the entry opposite Sir Thomas Curwen's name is "horse and foot at pleasure;"† a notable form, when the close relationship between them is remembered.

His will bears date November 1, 1543, and was proved at York, November 8, 1544,‡ Sir Thomas Wharton, Lord Wharton, Walter Strickland, and John Preston, being appointed guardians of his eldest son Henry, who, however, must have nearly attained his majority. He was the eldest son of the marriage with Agnes Strickland, and the succession, which had been so rapid that no less than five generations in lineal descent had passed away in seventy-four years from, and inclusive of, the death of the first Sir Thomas, about 9 Edw. IV (A.D. 1469/70), received a check.

Sir Henry was Sheriff of Cumberland, 3rd or 4th, 12th or 13th, 22nd, 24th, 31st, and 32nd Elizabeth, and Knight of the Shire for that County, 7 Edw. VI, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, and 5 Eliz.§

* State Papers, Henry VIII, vol. 1, 1509-1514.

† Nicolson and Burn, *Ancient State of the Borders*, vol. 1, p. xlix.

‡ Surtees Society, vol. xxvi. *Richmondshire wills*, pp. 44-46, where, however, it is erroneously stated that the will was proved November 4, 1554.

§ *Parliaments of England*, part 1, pp. 378, 393, 403.

Nicolson and Burn place him for 1 Eliz., but the Blue Book gives "no returns."

On

On the 2nd October, 1534, a licence was granted to the Dean of the Chapel of the Earl of Northumberland to marry Henry Curwen and Agnes Wharton, in the chapel of Topcliffe, "ad contemplationem ejusdem comitis."* This marriage with Agnes, the daughter of the first Lord Wharton, must have taken place almost when they were infants, for Henry was placed under guardians by his father's will, and was therefore a minor at the time it was made. Sir Thomas, amongst the numerous bequests in his will, says:—"Also I giff and bequethes unto my doughter Agnes Curwen a standing cuppe with a covering doble gilted." I doubt, however, whether the marriage was ever consummated, and both the notices I have given are from documents only made accessible within the last few years.† His first recorded marriage was with Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, of Walton, by whom he had a son and three daughters.‡ He married next Jannet, daughter of — Crosby, Rector of Camerton, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. He received a grant from Philip and Mary, July 1, 1556, in consideration of the sum of £487, of the Manor of Harrington,§ (which had been forfeited to the Crown on the execution for treason of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey,) to be holden of the King in capite by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee, and this accounts for the unusual form of entry in the Percy Survey, where no rent is placed to the debit of the Manor, as is the case with all others; its forfeiture had taken it out of the class of Mesne Manors, and it was now held, like the Baronies, directly under the Crown.

On the 12th of October, 1564, Sir Henry purchased the advowsons of Harrington and Workington from Thomas

* Surtees Society, vol. liii, p. 341.

† In Tonge's Visitation of the Northern Counties, Surtees Society, vol. xli., p. 99—Pedigree of the Whartons,—this marriage is mentioned. Now Tonge at any rate commenced his Visitation, as he states, in 1530; surely he, or some possessor of his manuscript, must have made later additions. He does not give the marriage under Curwen, p. 100.

‡ Genealogies of the Fairfaxes, Herald and Genealogist, vol. vi, p. 391, and vol. vii, p. 153.

§ Grant at Workington Hall.

Dalston,

Dalston, who had purchased the same January 27, 1545, from Robert Brookelsbie and John Dyer, to whom they had been granted August 20, 1544, soon after the dissolution of Saint Mary's Abbey at York, to which they had been appropriated.*

Sir Henry is popularly well known by his having received, May 16, 1568, Mary, Queen of Scots, when she arrived at Workington on her flight from Scotland. A halo of romance has been thrown over all the actors in that affair, especially by Miss Strickland, which is simply an aftergrowth upon a matter which Sir Henry Curwen, Sir Richard Lowther, and others regarded at that time as a very troublesome and unwelcome business. No doubt Sir Henry was kind, and so, very probably, every English gentleman would have been to any woman in distress; but, happily, we never find his name occurring in any of the numerous plots that grew, like mushrooms, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Henry was one who mustered at Carlisle when Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, and Lord Scrope, Warden of the West Marches, drew together a great force to make a foray into Scotland, supplementary to the even more ferocious one of April of the same year, 1570. Previous to their departure, on the 22nd of August, Sir Henry Curwen and Sir Simon Musgrave were knighted. They returned from their devastations (in which, according to the official despatch, they "had not left a stone house standing capable of giving shelter to armed men,") on the 29th of the same month,† and Sir Henry brought back as a trophy the iron gate of Carlaverock Castle, which hung at Workington Hall until within living memory.

At the time of the survey of the Percy Estates, taken in 1578, besides Harrington and other Manors held under other lords, or in capite, it appears that Sir Henry held "Seaton Manor by homage, fealtie, and suit of Court; and

* Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, pp. 50 & 52.

† Ridpath's Border History, p. 439. Froude's History, vol. x, p. 95.

paid annually, for cornage 10/-, seawake $\frac{1}{3}$, and for sergeants food, &c., $\frac{3}{10}$, in toto 15/1." He held "the Manor of Workington by homage, fealtie, and suit of Court, and paid for cornage $45\frac{3}{4}$, for seawake 4/-, for fee farm sive puture sergeant 1/8, which wholly was due to the Lord pro portia Dn Lucy, in all $50\frac{1}{11}\frac{3}{4}$."

He held Winscales by like service, and by the rent of $\frac{2}{2}$ for fee farm, cornage, seawake, sergeant's food, pro portia Dn Fitzwater 10d., et pro portia Dn de Lucy $\frac{1}{4}$, in toto $\frac{2}{2}$. He also held certain lands at Greyssothen of the Earl by like service, and paid yearly $\frac{6}{8}$.

About two centuries previously a Fitzwalter, a Lucy, and a Harington had married three co-heiresses of John de Multon, Lord of Egremont, and the various monetary payments were portioned out, and remained to their respective descendants. It is noted in the same survey that great complaints had been made to the Commissioners that the weekly market and annual fairs held at Workington were very detrimental to the Lord's market and fair at Cockermouth.

Sir Henry had three relations, who, by very different means, have secured prominent positions on the pages of English History. One was Bishop Ridley, whose grandmother was Elizabeth Curwen;* another was Camden, who, in his "Britannia," claims kinship with the Curwen family,† the exact degree of which, after much labour expended on the subject, I have been unable to ascertain, but most assuredly he was not so near as a nephew, as Miss Strickland boldly and, I say it advisedly, erroneously states.‡ The third was Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of Dublin, who, during the critical times in which he lived, was "everything by turns and nothing long." General agreement of opinion points to the Parish of Bampton (in which Thornthwaite, a family seat, was situated), as his birthplace, but the only facts of a genealogical nature

* Flowers' Visitation of Northumberland, 1575.

† Camden's Britannia—Philemon Holland's Translation, 1610, page 769.

‡ Lives of the Queens of Scotland (Queen Mary), vol. vi, p. 105, note.

clearly

clearly ascertained with regard to him are, that Mary, a daughter of his brother John, was the mother of Archbishop Bancroft; and that a certain Oliver Coren, Prebend of Buckden, was a relative, probably an uncle.* Sir Henry had frequent negotiations with the managers of the Queen's Mines, at Keswick, for sites for shipping ores at his harbour of Workington.†

Sir Henry's will, bearing date October 7, 1595, confirmed on the 18th of the same month, and proved at York, January 31, 1597, bears witness of his thoughtful affection towards his second wife and her family. The children of the first were grown up and provided for. With other bequests he leaves amongst the two sons and five daughters an annuity of ninety-four pounds, remainder amongst the survivors; the result being that Bridget, the youngest daughter, who died unmarried, enjoyed the whole for many years previous to her death, January 12, 1681, at the age of 87, having survived her father 85 years, and adding another instance to the longevity of annuitants.

Sir Henry had previously, on March 30, 1594, bought in the joint names of himself and his second son, Thomas, by this marriage, the customary estate of Sellowe Park from Thomas Fleming, who, up to that time, had been its owner and occupant. There are several interesting bequests, to which I cannot do more than allude, but I must be allowed to quote the clause about his burial and burial place:—

“I will my bodie shall be buried in the Chantrie of the church side of the Church of Workington and as nigh to the place as may be whereas my first wife was buried, and for all other things touching my funerall and buriall I do referre the same to the discrecon of my executors and the supvisors of this my last will such executors and supervisors I hope will bring me forth according to my calling for there owne creditt sake and Also I will that my sonne Nicholas Curwen with one whole yeare rent after my death shall cause the

* Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii, p. 597, ed. 1691. Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, vol. i, pp. 280, 556. Atkinson's *Worthies of Westmorland*, vol. i, pp. 81-94.

† *Calendar of State Papers*, 1547-1580, pp. 315, 319, 320, 330.

same

same Chanterie to be made and buylded with one leanto rooffe covered with lead with two glasse windowes the stones thereof to be hewen with masons worke and I will that in the same windowes there be sett in glass and colers these armes following that is to say the Curwens armes who lie joined with the armes of Strickland and also the Curwens armes joyned with the Fairfaxe armes of Gilling also the Curwens armes joyned with the Musgraves and also the Curwens armes with the Carous armes and also the Musgraves with the Curwens armes and also the Bellinghames armes with the Curwens armes and likewise the Fairfax armes of Steton with the Curwens."

The inventory of Sir Henry's goods at the time of his death has unfortunately been mutilated, but I print the fragment on account of its special interest.*

Sir Nicholas, the eldest son of Sir Henry, was born and baptized at Gilling, in Yorkshire, the seat of his mother's father. He was Sheriff of Cumberland, 42nd and 43rd Eliz., and Knight of the Shire for the same County, 35 Eliz.† He was concerned, August 2, 1568, with Francis, Edward and Richard Dacre, in a riot, which was meant to develope into a rebellion, that took place partly in the Cathedral at Carlisle and partly outside, but Scrope was too vigorous to permit budding treason to burst into flower. Sir Nicholas and the others were apprehended; he had to enter into recognizances,‡ and we, fortunately for himself, do not find his name down in the records of the "Rising of the North." The blaze on the top of Skiddaw failed to summon him to the side of the fated Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, and we hear nothing more of him in history. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Simon Musgrave, by whom he had Henry, his heir, Thomas and Margaret. He married secondly Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Carus. He was knighted at Lumley Castle by King James I. on his progress southwards to take possession of the English Crown, in April, 1603.

Sir Nicholas died January 16, 1604, and was buried at

* See Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 1.

† Parliaments of England, Part 1., p. 427.

‡ Calendar of State Papers, Addenda, 1560-1579, pp. 54, 55, 57.

Workington.

Workington. His second wife survived him, and her Post Mortem Inquisition was held, August 30, 1611, at Kirkby Lonsdale,* where she was buried.† There were three daughters, issue of this marriage. Anne died April 13, 1605, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral;‡ Mary, married Sir Henry Widdrington, of Northumberland;§ and Jane became the 1st wife of Sir William Lambton,|| of the county of Durham, and was buried March 13, 1618/9, between which two latter coheiresses the Carus property was divided.

There are four contemporary carvings of arms at the Hall, which, if their ancient tinctures were restored, would still form no mean ornaments.**

Sir Henry, the only son of Nicholas, succeeded his father in the year 1604. He was Sheriff of Cumberland, 18 Jas. I. (1621), and Knight of the Shire in the same year.†† He alienated the old family estate of Thornthwaite, in Westmorland, to Lord William Howard, probably soon after he came to the property, for we find Lord William receiving rents of, and residing at, Thornthwaite in 1612.‡‡ His first wife was Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Dalston, of Dalston, by whom he had two sons, who succeeded in turn to the estate. By his second marriage with Margaret, daughter of Thomas Bouskill, "juris consult," as Machell styles him, of Heversham,—he had likewise two sons, the eldest of whom also succeeded to the estate, and five daughters. Sir Henry died in the year 1623, but his second wife long survived him, and enjoyed her jointure, the lordship of Calder; to the customary estate in which, of Sella Park, she admitted Darcy

* Calendar of State Papers, 1611-1618, p. 268.

† See Appendix of Monuments No. 3.

‡ See Appendix of Monuments No. 4.

§ Saint George's Visitation of Northumberland, 1615.

|| Surtees History of Durham, vol. ii., p. 175.

** See Appendix of Miscellanea No. 1.

†† Parliaments of England, Part 1., p. 450.

‡‡ Household Books of Lord William Howard, Surtees Society, vol. lxviii, p. 5.

Curwen,

Curwen, son of Thomas, tenant Oct. 26, 1653. The annual rent for the same being 20/4, and "the usual boones, duties, customes and services."

Sir Patricius, the eldest son of Sir Henry, was born, as the old family pedigree tells us, in 1601. He was created a Baronet March 12, 1626/7. He was Sheriff of Cumberland 13 Charles I (1637), Knight of the Shire for that County in the two Parliaments of the 1st Charles I, the 3rd and both of the 16 Charles I, the latter being the Long Parliament, and that of 13 Charles II.* He married at Houghton House, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, February 28, 1619, Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Selby, of Whitehouse, Durham,† the representative of a family which had been very successful in trade in Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the mayoralty of which city several of them had risen.

This alliance, together with that with the heiress of Dalston by the father, had, probably, done much to repair the somewhat diminishing fortunes of the house, for his grandfather had founded the Sella Park branch, and the eldest son of his father's second marriage had seated himself at Rottington, bought from the kindred house of Sandys.

Sir Patricius was a Colonel in the Royal Army. He is mentioned in a letter, among the Duke of Devonshire's manuscripts at Bolton Abbey, dated August 17, 1727,‡ as being concerned, "with seven others, about levying 100 soldiers in Cumberland for the wars, in obedience to the King's letters," and, no doubt, he damaged his estate, as did so many others, by his adherence to the King. He had to compound for his property by the payment of a fine of £2,000,§ a very large sum in those days, being, I believe, the largest amount levied on any "malignant" in Cumberland.

* Parliaments of England, part 1, pp. 462, 468, 475, 480, 487, and 521.

† Chronicon Mirabile, p. 98.

‡ Historical Manuscript Commission, 3rd Report, p. 40.

§ Catalogue of the Lords and Knights who have compounded for their Estates, 1659, p. 28.

I find,

I find, from a document brought to light, by the researches of Sir George Duckett, in the Bodleian Library, that he had to pay, as a special tax, towards the maintenance of the Militia in the year 1655, the sum of £40.

He, however, lived to see the King "enjoy his own again" in his own peculiar way, but a great domestic trouble must have cast a cloud over the rest of his existence. His only son Henry, baptised at Saint Nicholas Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 23rd, 1621,* was sent to school at Amersham, in Bucks, and there, probably being a weakly child, as the private diary of Darcy Curwen, to be hereafter more fully mentioned, tells us, "bled to death." The Penningtons, who were doubly allied with the Sella Park branch of the Curwens, were connected with Amersham, and this probably led to the poor lad being sent thither. He died August 21, 1636, and was borne to the grave by George and Sidney Montague, sons of the Earl of Manchester, by George Berkeley, son of Lord Berkeley, and by Mr. Bridges, son of Lord Chandos. A monument was erected to his memory in the Church of Amersham.† There is, or was in 1809, at Workington Hall, a portrait of him holding his mother's hand.

The will of Sir Patricius bears date December 13, 1664, (he died on the 15th), and was proved at York, June 3, 1665. Of the religion of the family up to this period I know little, though I think the first Sir Henry had adopted the Reformed faith, but the prefatory portion of the will of Sir Patricius contains a full statement of his views:—

"I utterly abhor and renounce all Idolatry and Superstition all Heresy and Schism and whatsoever is contrary to sound religion and the word of God Professing myself with my whole Heart to believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith and the whole Doctrine of the Protestant Religion taught and maintained in the Church of England."—"I chearfully committ my body to the earth their to rest as in a Bed of Spices till the general Ressorrection and to be buried in my Burying place upon the south side of the Parish Church of Workington amongst my ancestors."

* *Chronicon Mirabile*, p. 98.

† See Appendix of Monuments, No. 5.

He says of his wife, to whom he was evidently very deeply attached : —

“In consideration of the true and tender affection which I always have borne and still bear unto my dearly beloved wife Isabella Curwen I do hereby give and bequeath and freely bestow upon her all my Goods, Cattells, Chattells, and Credits whatsoever that is or ought by any manner of way by right belong or appertain unto her.”

Various bequests to members of his own and his wife's family follow. His portrait hangs on the staircase of the Hall. In one of the windows in the Saloon is a shield of arms with fifteen quarterings, which I describe elsewhere.*

After his death his widow put up a hatchment in his burial place, on which, no doubt, were some of the coats given on the window. Dugdale, on his Visitation of Cumberland in 1665, wrote to her from Carlisle to take it down. Lady Curwen appealed to Sir Joseph Williamson to quell the storm, and the result is unknown.†

Dame Curwen did not long survive either the death of her husband or the displeasure of the great genealogist and herald. Her will is dated December 24, 1666, and was proved at York. There are a few touches in it of feminine tenderness and feminine regard for dress. She says :—

“My body to be buried in the burying place at Workington where my deare and blessed husband was interred.” “I give to my neece Mrs. Dorithie Delavall the little picture of my Deare husband which is sett Aboute with Diamonds.”

Alas, what was far above diamonds to her has long since perished, and the same stones have since then sparkled on many another pledge of affection. The other sort of bequest figures largely in the will,—

“My coloured Just in petticoat,” “my black flowered sattan gowne,” “my ritch tabby petticoate,” and “my elder black Farington Gowne,”

all find appreciative owners.

* See Appendix of Miscellanea, No. 2.

† The Heraldry of Cumberland and Westmorland, by R. S. Ferguson, Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, vol. i, p. 302.

I think

I think that in this will I discover the key to the origin of the name Darcy as a christian name in the Sella Park branch of the family, who certainly had no blood of the Darcies.

Dorothy, the sister of Isabella Curwen, née Selby, who receives a ring under her sister's will, married Sir William Darcy, brother of George, 2nd Baron Darcy and 1st Earl of Holderness. It is most probable that Dorothy stood godmother to Darcy, son of Thomas, of Sella Park, and so introduced a name which became very popular in this Branch.

Upon the death of Sir Patricius the Baronetcy expired, and he was succeeded in the estates by his brother Thomas, of whom not very much is known. He made preparations for a marriage with Mrs. Dorothy Delavall, who was niece to his brother's wife, and the marriage settlement was prepared, but the event never came off. He leaves her "Tenn Pounds" in his will, which bears date December 18, 1672, and indicates the same attachment to the

"laudable rites of the Church of England, of which church I esteem it equally my Duty and happiness to live and die a true son and lively Member."

He died unmarried, February 24, 1672, and was buried at Workington. If Charles II had not been dissuaded from founding the contemplated Order of the Royal Oak, Thomas was to have been one of the Knights.

He was succeeded by his half brother Eldred, of Rottington, the eldest son of Sir Henry's second marriage, but he only held the estate nine weeks, for he was buried at Saint Bees, April 24, 1673. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Michael Wharton of Beverley, who survived till September 23, 1710, when she died in "Lester" Street, London, and was buried in the church of Saint Giles. They both belonged to the old faith. A very curious literary point is settled by this brief tenure of the property
by

by Eldred. Richard Brathwaite, author of "Drunken Barnaby," wrote a poem, "To the Cottoneers of Kendal," from which I quote a passage laudatory of the Curwens, but especially of Eldred. Brathwaite died May 4, 1673, therefore the poem must have been written in the nine weeks between the deaths of Thomas and Eldred, or, at any rate, before Brathwaite heard, if ever he did hear, of the decease of the latter,—

The Port when she arrivd (as't seemes to me,
For I doe ground on probabilitie,
Drawne from the clime & Ports description)
Was the rich haven of ancient Workington,
Whose stately prospect merits honours fame,
In nought more noble than a Curwen's name,
And long may it reserve that name whose worth,
Hath many Knights from that descent brought forth,
For if to blaze true fame (I ere have skill),
In Bouskill joyn'd with Curwen show't I will.*

Henry, the only surviving son of Eldred, was Sheriff of Cumberland in 1688. He was an ardent supporter of James II, and, no doubt, it was through his instrumentality that a vessel laden with arms and ammunition for the use of the Royal garrison of Carlisle, entered the port of Workington, where, however, she was promptly seized by Sir John Lowther and Andrew Hudleston, of Hutton John.† His attachment to the deposed monarch was so sincere that he followed him into exile, which it is said his cousin Charles Pelham shared. Nothing having been heard of him for many years, a verdict was obtained at Carlisle upon the entail, August 17, 1696, the Jurors affirming their belief that he must be dead. This enquiry eventuated in his return on the 20th of the following month, and the procedure led to a bitterness never removed. His soubriquet of "Gallop Harry," was probably derived from his attachment to horse-racing. His will, dated October 8, 1724, with codicil of December 23 following,

* "A Strappado for the Divell," by Richard Brathwaite—Ebsworth's edition, 1878, pp. 200-201.

† Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, p. 369.

shows

shows that he was possessed of considerable personal property, and, therefore, could not have "wasted his substance in riotous living," but mindful of the old feud with the Sella Park branch, he left all his estates not entailed to his cousin once removed, Charles Pelham, of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire. His mother was also a daughter of a Michael Wharton, of Beverley, the brother of Henry's mother, and who, I suppose, was of the same faith as himself. This bequest alienated the Manors of Seaton, Stainburn, Calder, Rottington, and perhaps other properties besides the personalty. The whole of the estates named ultimately fell into the hands of the Lowther family by purchase.

Henry's name occurs in the List of Catholics and Non-jurors, compiled in the year 1715, with a view to keep an eye upon individuals who might be suspected of sympathizing with the Pretender. His estate at that time was valued at £809. 6s. 7d. per annum*. He died May 25, and was buried at Workington May 31, 1725.

Henry, of Sella Park, was the next successor to the entailed estate. He was the son of Darcy, the son of Thomas, son of the second marriage of Henry with Janet Crosby. Thomas was born, I gather from a note book kept by Darcy, in the Queen's Chamber in Workington Hall in the year 1590. He was "set tenant" of Sella Park by Sir Henry, who died in 1597. He married Helena, eldest daughter of Samuel Sanderson, of Hedlyhope,† in the County Palatine of Durham, February 3, 1639;

"And my said mother, daughter of the said Samuel, was borne ye 20th February, 1612, being Saturday about nine in the forenoone att Branesby Castle; my father and my mother had 10 children in 12 years time and my father dyed April ye 26th 1653 and my mother ye 4th of February 1670."

* List of Roman Catholics, Non-jurors, &c., ed. 1862, p. 12, and see Appendix of Miscellanea No 3, with detailed particulars of return made, differing considerably from statement of aggregate sum in volume mentioned.

† Henry Sanderson and Samuel, his son, were appointed "to the offices of constable of Brancepeth Castle, and Keeper of the Forest for life," December 21, 1603. State Papers, 1603-1610, p. 59.

He

He was buried at Ponsonby Church, where there is a monument to his memory.* I have no will of his, but the inventory of his goods taken at the time of his decease is worthy of notice.†

Henry, the eldest son of Thomas,

“Was born November 22, 1640, and died August 8th, being Monday at one o'clock, 1653,”

so that, although he heired, he never held the Sella Park property, into possession of which Darcy Curwen, his brother and next heir, came when he arrived at full age. Darcy's memorandum book, containing the dates of births, not only of his own immediate family but of collaterals and friends, with occasional general memoranda, has been preserved, and has been frequently referred to. He was born June 11, 1643. He married at Isell September 25, 1677, Isabel, daughter of Sir Wilfred Lawson, who was born April 9, 1653, by whom he had a very numerous family. He died at St. Albans, July 30, 1722, having survived his wife twenty-two years, for she was buried at Ponsonby, July 31, 1700.

Upon the death of Darcy, Henry, his eldest surviving son, succeeded to Sella Park, and two years afterwards to the entailed estates of the family, which he held for two years only, being killed by a fall from his horse at London, July 12, 1727, aged 47 years, having been born January 4, 1680. The record, in his own handwriting, of what appears to have been his personal luggage, (though some of the items seem extraordinary for a traveller,) and of his ride to London, commencing September 8, 1726, whence he never returned, has been preserved, and, as a fair specimen of such excursions at that time, is given in the Appendix.‡ He died unmarried. This melancholy death was not the only fatal catastrophe that had befallen the family, for I believe that Wilfred, his

* See Appendix of Monuments, No. 6.

† See Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 2.

‡ See Appendix of Miscellanea, No. 4.

eldest

eldest brother, who was born at Isell, August 5, 1678, was found dead on Cold Fell, June 10, 1722.

Eldred, the next surviving son of Darcy, who was born April 11, 1672, succeeded to the property. He was member for Cocker-mouth 7 Geo. II. He married Julian, daughter of Clenmoe, of Cornwall. He was buried at Workington January 26, 1745, and his wife July 20, 1759.

Henry, their only surviving son, was baptized at Workington, November 5, 1728. He was M.P. for Carlisle 2 Geo. III, Knight of the Shire for Cumberland 8 Geo. III, and Sheriff for the County 26 Geo. II. He married Isabella, only daughter of William Gale, Esq., of Whitehaven, by whom he had an only child, Isabella, who married her cousin, John Christian, who thereupon assumed the name of Curwen, beyond whom it is unnecessary to follow the descent here.

THE IREBYS OF IREBY.

MOST of the information hitherto recorded with regard to the Ireby branch of the Workington family is derived from the MSS. of John Denton; and the additional notices which I have obtained from monumental, record, and other sources, whilst they considerably extend our knowledge of this offshoot, show, also, how trustworthy the statements of that old writer are.*

Orme, a younger son of Gospatrick, of Workington, received from his father a grant of High Ireby previous to the year 1184,† the rent, payable to the Crown, being, it appears, two marks annually for cornage. He had also a grant of Embleton from Robert de Courtney and Alice his wife. He is again mentioned in 1202/3,‡ six years later,

* John Denton's MS. s. v. Ireby, Bolton, Glassonby.

† Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, 31 Hen. II, p. 39. Orm de Yrebi redd. comp. de 11 M. q q pl n e psecut loqla sua In thro libav. Et quiet est.

‡ Pipe Rolls, 4 John, p. 107.

Orm de Yrebi deb. 1 M. p. remotoe Molend i Wauton.

in

in 1208/9, his name occurs,* and he was still living in the following year.† Orme had, at least, two sons, Adam and William; the latter was Rector of Gilcruix, and a benefactor to the Abbey of Holm Cultram.‡ Adam's tenure must have been very brief, for Thomas, his eldest son, seems to have been in possession 1211/2,§ and we have independent evidence that he was the son of Adam, and that he was living in 1241, at which time there was a family quarrel between him and William de Ireby, respecting the custody of the lands and heir of Alan;|| the two last-named being younger brothers of Thomas, and the heir probably that Isaac, son of Alan, who left Isaacby, subsequently called Prior Hall, to the Prior and Convent of Augustinians at Carlisle.** I shall return to this William in connection with the Manor of Low Ireby. At an uncertain period during the reign of John there were legal proceedings, in which a Juliana de Ireby, whom I cannot identify, was concerned.†† Thomas was succeeded by John, whose monument, discovered in the old church, has been built into the porch of the new structure. The date of his death is unknown, but the style of the cross probably points to an early period in the latter half of the thirteenth century.‡‡ A second Alan, whom I cannot place in the pedigree,§§ is named in the year 1290. Another Thomas succeeded John, and a William de Ireby occurs in 1298,||| who was probably

* Pipe Rolls, 10 John, p. 129.

Ric de Luci . . . p hnd i mcato ibi q'lib die sabbi ita q n sit ad nocumtu vicinarum feriarum m'catorum i Rademan us Orm de Yrebi.

Alex de Luci deb. I m. p. hnd pcipe de i carr. tre i Rademan us Orm de Yrebi.

† Abbreviatio Placitorum, 11 John, p. 66.

‡ Thomas fil Gospatric, Ormus de Ireby jurati dicunt &c.

‡ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 5, p. 614.

§ Pipe Rolls, 13 John, p. 143.

Tom de Yrebi r cop de 1s. & 11d. In th xxxs & xd. Et deb xviii & iiiid. Id. r. cop de eod deb. In th libavit Et Quiet est.

|| Abbreviatio Placitorum, 25 Hen. III, pp. 109 & 110.

** Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. vi, pp. 142 and 145.

†† Abbreviatio Placitorum, 11 John, p. 78.

‡‡ See Appendix of Monuments, No. 7.

§§ Calendarium Genealogicum, 18 Edwd I, p. 420.

Alanus de Ireby pro priore et conventu de Karliolo Inq. ad q d.

||| Ibid, 26 Edw. I, p. 558.

Willielmus de Ireby, susp ensus de anno et die qui ad Regem pertineat.

a son

a son of Thomas, and identical with the William mentioned about 1327.*

John de Ireby is one of the Jurors named in an Inquisition held at Wigton, February 5, 6 Edw. III, (1332/3),† and a John, who can scarcely be the same, was Knight of the Shire for Cumberland 8, 11, & 20 Ric. II (1384, 1387/8, and 1396/7),‡ and Sheriff for the same County 12, 15 & 19 Ric. II (1388/9, 1391/2, and 1395/6).§ This is the last glimpse we have of the elder branch of the Irebys; unless, indeed, that Thomas Ireby who was pensioned off at the suppression of the Abbey of Holm Cultram was a scion of the ancient line.||

In treating of that branch of the Irebys who became Lords of Low or Market Ireby, a difficulty presents itself, for there seems to be some confusion as to whether the name of the only Lord of the family was William or Wilkin. Denton uniformly speaks of William; the Pipe Rolls make mention only of Wilkin; other record volumes call him William, and another uses both names, though mainly William. I shall assume what I believe, that both names refer to one person, and that the confusion has arisen from the similarity of the abbreviations of both. Wilkin, an unusual name, may really be the correct one. He was, as we have seen, the second son of Adam, and was fortunate enough to become a favourite with King John, to whom he was evidently Master of the Hounds, for he is associated with royal commands about dogs in no less than nine entries in the Patent Rolls, from A.D. 1212 to 1216.* A later one I especially quote, because it seems to indicate that, to please his particular taste perhaps, on resigning his post he was awarded special privileges by

* Testa de Neville.

† Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, p. 191.

‡ Parliaments of England, part 1, pp. 222, 231, and 252.

§ Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, vol. iv, p. 312. Sir George Duckett's List of Sheriffs.

|| Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v, p.

** Rotuli Literarum Clausarum, 14 John, p. 133b; 15 John, p. 156 and 158b; 16 John, p. 182b, 183b, 184b, 193b; 17 John, p. 256.

his

his indulgent master.* Upon the death of Odard, Lord of Bolton, Glassenby, Gamblesby, &c., he had a grant of the custody of Matilda, his widow, whose daughter and co-heiress, Christian, became his wife.† In 1237/8 he had a grant of market and fair for his town of Ireby,‡ and in 1241/2 a grant of free warren in Ireby and Glassenby.§ It was in the preceding year that he was a party in the family litigation I have mentioned. He had two daughters, the youngest of whom, Eva, must have been married three times, if she were, as she is stated to have been, the widow of Robert de Avenel in 1245. She certainly became the widow of Robert de Stuteville and Alan de Charters, and I think she was childless, because she surrendered her rights to her sister Christian. A fragment of an incised slab has lately been found, in the old church of Ireby, bearing her name,|| and dating about the end of the thirteenth century. No doubt, as a childless widow she would retire to the home of her fathers, and her remains would be deposited with theirs. Christian became the wife of Thomas de Lascelles, by whom she had a daughter, Arminia, who, by Seaton, became the mother of Christopher Seaton; but Christian's second marriage was more important, for she married a Robert Bruce, but which of two it is not easy to decide with certainty. The Bruce Pedigree, as given by Dugdale,** differs considerably from that to be found in Douglas's Peerage of Scotland†† and the accounts of the later Scotch Genealogists. I conclude, however, that she was the second wife of the "Senex

* Rotuli Literarum Clausarum, 16 John, p. 187. R. Robto de Ros salt mandam vob q Willo de Ireby pmittas hre hre canes 't leparios suos currentes in foresta Karleol ad vulpe 't lepem.

† Odard, son of Robert de Hodelma, Lord of Gamelsby and Glassenby, died 13 John, leaving a widow, Matilda, who was in the custody of Wilkin de Ireby. Odard left two daughters, one of whom was in charge of the said Wilkin, the other was in Scotland. Introduction to Pipe Rolls, p. lxxix.

Pipe Rolls, 14 John, p. 147.

‡ Cal. Rot. Chartarum, 22 Hen. III, p. 54.

§ Ibid, 26 Hen. III, p. 58.

|| See Appendix of Monuments, No. 8.

** Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii, p. 450.

†† Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 130.

et

et plenus dierum," who "transiit ex hoc mundo," May 12, 1295, and was buried at Gisburn,* and not of his son, the father of the Scottish Monarch, who died in 1304, and was buried at Holm Cultram.† She was married to him previous to 1277/8,‡ and survived her husband ten years. In the year following his death she had the Manors of Great Badew, in Essex, and Kemston, in Bedfordshire, assigned to her for her dowry.§ Her grandson by her first marriage, Christopher Seaton, espoused the cause of his connection, Robert Bruce, the Scottish King, and thereby incurred the forfeiture of all his English lands.|| He was consoled, however, and more than reinstated in his position, by having conferred upon him the hand of Christian, the King's sister,** and from this marriage sprang the noble house of Winton.

THE SOUTHAICKS OF SKELTON.

GILBERT, a younger son of Gospatrick, was the progenitor of an offshoot of the Workington family of whom the records are very fragmentary. He became known as Gilbert de Southaic, which may be the original form of Southwaite, in the parish of Heskett, in the Forest of Inglewood, for that place is not far distant from Hardrigg Hall, in the neighbouring parish of Skelton, where his descendants were seated for several centuries. Nothing more is known

* Chronicon de Lanercost, p. 159.

† Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v, pp. 597-8.

‡ Abbreviatio Placitorum, 6 Edw. I, p. 194.

§ Quidam tenentes in Ireby implitant Galfrum de Munbray eo qd ipse impedivit eos turbas fodere in Sandeldale. Ipse respond qd ipse fodebat in terris Robti de Bruys et Xtiane ux ejus. Et hoc nou possunt dedicare Ideo sine die Et ulter dicit qd tenentes et homines de Ireby nou debent nec solebant ibi turbas fodere.

|| Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii, p. 450.

¶ Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium, 34 Edw. I, p. 66.

Rex concessit Willo le Latymer in feodo duas partes Manerii de Lambenby in Com. Cumbr. ac etiam hamletta Samlesby et de Unthanke nuper Christopheri Seton rebellis per servic debit.

Ibid, 49 Edw. I, p. 192.

Ren concess Manerium de Bolton junta Carliol Willo le Latymer in feodo.

** Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 702.

of

of Gilbert than that he was the founder of the line. The name of his son and successor was Patrick,* whose wife's name was Elizabeth.† Patrick died 14 Edwd I, and it appears that his son Gilbert was of the age of 21 years on December 21, 1291.‡

On the death of Sarra, widow of Richard Boyvill, Lord of the Barony of Levington or Kirklington, it appeared that his heirs were his six sisters, one of whom had married the aforesaid Gilbert.§ Most probably Sarra, the widow of Richard, had survived his younger brother, Ranulph, who had married Joan, a co-heiress of the Barony of Burgh. This alliance of his wife's uncle with a co-heiress of Burgh Barony may account for the arms of the Southaic family, which are certainly the arms of Engain, Lord of that Barony, differenced by a heart between two nails. Gilbert died A.D. 1307, when his son and successor, Patrick, was aged nine years.||

I presume this to be the same Patrick who is named in the third, fourth, fifth, and, finally, in the sixth year of Edward III,** whose successor was another Gilbert,

* *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 366, 14 Edwd I. Patricius de Sotheyk defunctus. Dicunt juratores quod Gilbertus filius ejus est propinquior hæres suus, de ætate ejus ignorant quia natus fuit in regno Scotiæ et adhuc est ibi.

† *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 366, 14 Edw. I. Ententa facta fuit ut Elizabeth quæ fuit uxor ipsius Patricii de terris et tenementis suis secundum legem et consuetudinem dotari Rex faciet.

‡ *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 452, 20 Edw. I. Gilbertus filius et hæres Patricii de Suthayk alias Suteaik defuncti. Probatio ætatis facta apud Karliolum. Dicunt juratores per sacramentum suum quod prædictus Gilbertus filius et hæres prædicti Patricii de Suteaik defuncti qui de domino Rege tenuit in capite natus fuit in Tinwald in regno Scotiæ et fuit ætatis viginti et unius annorum in festo Sancti Thomæ Apostuli ante Natale Domini anno prædicto Qui requisiti qualiter eis constat de ætate ipsis eo quod natus fuit in regno Scotiæ dicunt quia ætas prædicti Gilberti sufficienter probatur in regno Scotiæ et hoc bene sciunt quare terræ et tenementa quæ tenuit de Comite de Buzan? sibi redditæ fuerunt in festo prædicto Sancti Thomæ.

§ *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 583, 28 Edw. I. Sarra quæ fuit uxor Ricardi de Levyngton Inq. p. m. Prædicta Sarra tenuit in dotem de hæreditate Ricardi de Levyngton tertiam partem villæ de Levyngton, tertiam partem villæ de Skelton et tertiam partem hameletti de Kirkland. Prædictus Richard obiit sine hærede de corpore suo unde hæreditas prædicta descendebat sex sororibus prædicti Ricardi scilicet Isabellæ de qua exivit Gilbertus de Sotheyk &c.

|| *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 730, 35 Edw. I. Gilbertus de Suthayk alias Suthaik Inq. p. m. Patricius de Suthaik filius prædicti Gilberti de Suthaik est propinquior hæres prædicti Gilberti et est ætatis novem annorum et amplius.

** *Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem* vol. ii., pp. 26, 33, 41, and 48.

named

named in the 24 Edwd III (1351), and 5th Richard II (1382),* the same Gilbert, undoubtedly, whose name occurs with that of a Patrick Sothayke as members of an Inquisition held at Penrith 2 Richd II (1378), respecting lands at Skelton.†

In 1306 a Robert de Southayke was Rector of Bewcastle on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Carlisle, and after having held that benefice fifty years he was appointed to the Rectory of Stapleton.‡ In 1330 a William Southwerke was Vicar of Bromfield; he was probably that William Southayke who died Prior of Lanercost in 1337.§

In 35 Henry VIII (1543) John Southaic held lands and a mill with the appurtenances at Skelton, of the King, in capite, by knight service. In 6th Edwd VI (1552/3) John Southaic was appointed overseer for Skelton in certain arrangements promulgated for watching the Borders. In 13 Elizabeth (1570/1) he purchased a moiety of the Manor of Morland, which he held in 34 Eliz. (1591/2.) In 14 Eliz. (1571/2) he was appointed one of the Commissioners to make certain enquiries respecting the Forest of Westward. In 1582 he, in conjunction with Richard Tolson, bought the Manor of Little Bampton, in Kirkbampton, for £240, which they sold four years subsequently to John Dalston, of Dalston,|| whose family was already allied in blood through the marriage of a Robert of that name with a Southaik.** In 33 or 34 Elizabeth he was Sheriff of Cumberland.†† Peter Brougham, who died about 1570, married Anne Southaick, an heiress of John of that name, and their son Henry subsequently bought

* Ibid, vol. ii., p. 167, and vol. iii., p. 40.

† Unpublished Record.

‡ Nicolson & Burn, vol. ii., pp. 306, 478, and 481.

§ Ibid, vol. ii., pp. 169 and 499.

|| Nicolson & Burn, vol. ii., p. 385, vol. i., pp. lxxxviii, 447, vol. ii., pp. 140, and 209.

** Ibid, vol. ii., p. 310.

†† Sir George Duckett, List of Sheriffs, Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, vol. iv., p. 317.

Scales Hall, one of the ancient estates of the family.* In 1597 John Southwyke and Francis his son made a grant of the presentation of the Rectory of Skelton to Christopher Pickering, and in 1607 Francis sold the advowson of the same to Corpus Christi College, Oxford.† Another of the family estates, Hardrigg Hall, was sold to the Fletchers, of Hutton Hall, in the early part of the seventeenth century.‡

I only find two wills of individuals of the name in the Registry of the Probate Court, at Carlisle, one of Margaret Southye, of Johnby, proved in 1607, and another of William Southacke, of Ribton, in the parish of Bridekirk, but I am unable to trace any relationship with the old family.

THE CAMERTONS AND CURWENS OF CAMERTON.

ALAN DE CAMERTON was the first independent Lord of that Manor, to whom it was granted by his elder brother, Patrick. An inquest held 35 Edw. I (1307) informs us that Mary was the wife of Alan de Camberton deceased; that she adhered to the Scotch cause; that she died at Preston in Fife in 32 Edw. I (1304); and that Thomas de Redman and Johannes le Venour were the next heirs of the said Alan.§ From the dates it would seem that this was Alan the grantee, but it might be a son; in any case it would appear that there was a break in the line. Some accounts state that Alan had a son John, by Majota, daughter of Thomas de Ribton, and that John, by Isabella, daughter of Gilbert de Workington, had a son Robert, a priest.

I am quite unable to reconcile these discrepancies.

The marriage of John Curwen, of the main line, with a daughter of a Robert de Camerton, lands us on the safe

* Nicolson and Burn, vol. i, p. 396.

† Ibid, vol. ii., p. 387.

‡ Thomas Denton's MS., as quoted in Lysons' Cumberland, p. 155.

§ Calendarium Genealogicum, 35 Edwd. I, p. 745.

ground

ground of Tonge's Visitation.* Christopher, son of this marriage, succeeded. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sandes. "Bishop Scroope, in his chapel at Rose, enjoynd Christopher Curwen, of Camerton, a penance of being lashed round his Parish Church, and afterwards entering with a wax taper of 1lb. weight burning in his hand and covered with a white sheet, and entering also into a recognizance of 40 marks not to converse any more with Alice Grayson, the other fornicator."†

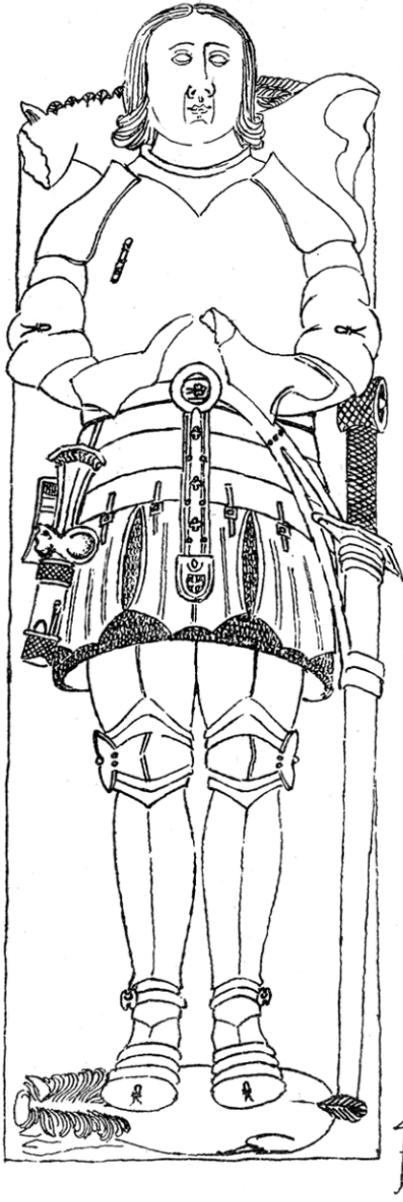
His son Thomas, I believe to have been that particular member of the family who must have been a noted warrior in his day, for otherwise so much legendary matter would scarcely have gathered round "Black Tom of the North," who certainly had never anything to do with Burrow Walls, which, being in the Manor of Seaton, always belonged to the elder branch. The monument‡ to his memory in the church, carefully drawn by the experienced hand of Canon Knowles, is notable for the solidity and homeliness of the armour, which has led to the suggestion that some local armourer, some Henry of the Wynd, lived near. When I availed myself of the Rev. Mr. Hodges' kind permission to look over the Camerton Register, I found, amongst the earliest entries in the seventeenth century, the name of Armourer as that of a family residing at Flimby, an excellent centre for such an artificer, for Curwens, Eglesfields, Lamplughs, and Ribtons would often, thanks to the Scottish inroads, need their iron clothing renewed or furbished up. Canon Knowles finds the date of the monument c. 1510. Thomas married Margaret, daughter of John Swinburn, and by her had a son, William, who married another member of the parent line; Tonge says, Joan, but another pedigree calls her, Margaret, daughter of the second Christopher Curwen and Joan Pennington ;

* Tonge's Visitation of the Northern Counties, p. 97.

† Machell's MSS., vol. iv., p. 85.

‡ See Appendix of Monuments, No. 9.

and



sketch of "Black Tom"
Camerton, ?1500-1510.

*Gyrcière. Spear-rest. Spring-pins.
Sabbatons. Invecked Juilles.*

and by her had Christopher, whose wife was a daughter of Thwaites of Thwaites in Millom, and also of Unerigg Hall, where, indeed, the family principally, if not altogether, resided at this time. Four children are named as the issue of this marriage: Oswald, Brandon, Anne and Dorothy. The occurrence of the name of Brandon as a Christian name is remarkable. It must be remembered that the owner of Harrington Manor about this time was Henry Grey, First Duke of Suffolk, whose wife was Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, by Mary Tudor, Dowager Queen of France. There was a slight connection between Charles Brandon and the Curwens. Margaret Curwen, daughter of Sir Thomas, had, as we have seen, married John Preston, and his sister, Ellen, married Thomas, 2nd Lord Monteagle, whose first wife was Mary, daughter of Charles Brandon.

A Charles Brandon, an unfixed scion of the same family, was member for Westmerland in the Parliament of 1 Edw. VI (1547).^{*} Strange as it may seem, there is a chasm between Tonge's Visitation in 1530 and the commencement of the pedigree taken by Dugdale in 1665, but commencing c. 1570. The names seem to be entirely changed in less than half a century. He commences with an Anthony, who married firstly, Helene, daughter of Thomas Bradley, of Bradley, and secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Lamplugh. Anthony held at the time of the Percy Survey, in 1578, Camerton, lands in Eglesfield, Graysothern, Blind Bothell, a fourth of Waverton, two tenements at Highmoor, 10 acres in Colemire, and certain lands in Whinfell. An Inquisition was held after his death, 23 Eliz. (1580/1), when it was found that Camerton was a Manor, and that it was held of Henry Curwen as of his Manor of Seaton by knight's service, and that it was worth xxxlb. xiijs. viijd.† Catherine, his second wife, and I think the mother of his

^{*} Parliaments of England, Part 1, p. 377.

† I learn this from an entry in the Manorial Book of Camerton, signed by Ralph Cooke, and dated December, 1771.

children,

children, was buried at Camerton July 28, 1611. He was succeeded by Christopher, who married Ann, daughter of John Senhouse, of Seascale. Cuthbert Curwen was a younger brother of this Christopher. He must have been one of the earliest to avail himself of the advantages of Bishop Grindall's school at Saint Bees, for he was an exhibitor of that foundation at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1586, and therefore entitled to receive 5 marks yearly. He became Rector of Arthuret. He is frequently mentioned in the Household Books of Lord William Howard as "the Doctor" (he was a D.D.) and "the Parson," and generally is entered as sending thirty geese to Naworth, probably a rent or acknowledgment due in kind.* His will is given in the Appendix,† and marks him to have been a man of very peculiar temper. He leaves his books to Peter Curwen, his nephew, and I am disposed to conclude that this was the identical Peter Curwen who raised a monument in Eton College to the learned and "ever memorable" John Hales.‡ George, a brother of Cuthbert, died at Ripon in 1606, and his will is also given in the Appendix.§ Christopher was buried at Camerton March 25, 1618, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who married Bridget, daughter of Thomas Brockholes, of Brockholes, Lancashire, by whom he had several children, duly recorded in the tabular pedigree. He died, it is stated, in 1638. Christopher, his eldest son, succeeded. He was baptized at Camerton May 8, 1617, and married Ann, daughter of Joseph Porter, of Weary Hall, by whom he had a very numerous family. He was buried at Camerton April 16, 1661. His wife long survived him. Her will is dated September 13, and was proved at Carlisle December 7, 1686.¶ She was buried at Camerton September 17, 1686.

* Selections from the Household Book of Lord William Howard, Surtees Society, vol. lxxviii, pp. xlvi, 51, 88, 130, 130a, 176.

† Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 3.

‡ Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. 1692, vol. ii, p. 126.

§ See Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 4.

¶ See Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 5, and the will of her daughter Isabella, No. 6.

Henry,

Henry, the eldest son of the marriage, succeeded. He was born at Camerton November 14, 1637. He was living March 23, 1676, but probably did not long survive. Some of the lands in Greysouthen, noted in the Percy Survey, appear to have been held by sub-tenants as customary estate of tenant right, subject to the usual payments and services, transfers of which were authorized and recognized, not apparently by copy of court roll, but by the "landlords" signature on deeds of the times of both Christopher and his son, the last-named Henry, in my possession. None of the Camerton Curwens ever were Lords of the Manor of Greysouthen, and this peculiarity in tenure, though not unprecedented, is unusual.

During Henry's tenure of the property a singular duel occurred, in which a member of the Curwen family was one of the principals. The story is partially told in "Depositions from York Castle"* :

"August 8, 1668, before Thomas Denton and John Aglionby, Esqrs; Patritius Curwen Gentleman saith that he being in company with Mr. William Howard and Mr. Henry Howard and Mr. Grimston last night there happened to be a difference between Mr. Wm. Howard and Mr. Curwen aboute the drinking of a glass of wine whereupon Mr. Henry Howard upon some language passing between Mr. Wm. Howard and Mr. Curwen tooke Mr. Curwen by the eares and threatened to kick him out of the roome and Mr. Grimston fell upon the said Mr. Curwen with his fists to beat him till Mr. Broadwood M^r of the house tooke Mr. Curwen oute of the roome and carryed him to a bed where he lay for some time in his cloathes and arose againe and went out into towne to buy a sworde of Lieutenant Neales in the presence of Mr. Basill Fielding for which sword he had long before been treating to buy And upon his returne he went into the chamber to challenge Mr. Henry Howard to fight upon the Sands adjoining to the Towne. The said Mr. Howard with Mr. Robert Strickland did meet the said Mr. Curwen with Sergeant Meales and there the said Mr. Curwen engaged in duel with Mr. Henry Howard and after he had wounded him twice desired him to give over but Mr. Howard refusing he killed him by running him through the body and upon the

* Surtees Society, vol. xl, pp. 162-3.

said

said place also the said Mr. Strickland and Sergeant Meales engaged in fight as seconds. Mr. Stephen Grimston bears witness that the cause of the affray was the hasty temper of Mr. Curwen who spoke contemptuously of all the family of the Howards."

I am able to supply the result so far as Patricius is concerned from family papers. He was found guilty of homicide, and was burnt in the hand; Meales and Strickland were acquitted. Whereupon Patricius disappears, and when, after the lapse of seventy years, owing to certain circumstances which had arisen, efforts were made to identify the particular Patricius Curwen or either of the Howards, it was found impossible to do so. The Howards are supposed to have been members of the Corby branch, but their collateral descendant, Mr. Henry Howard, enumerates no individuals answering to the actors in this tragedy in his "Memorials of the Howard Family." With regard to the Patricius Curwen, there were at least three of that name who might be living at the time. One was Patricius, son of Eldred Curwen, then of Rottington, but subsequently of Workington, who was aged 5 years at the time of Dugdale's Visitation in 1665, and died young; another was a son of Thomas Curwen, of Sella Park, who was born after the death of his father in 1653, and was christened Patricius Posthumous, he died in 1671; and a third, and the most likely, was a younger son of Christopher and Ann Curwen, of Camerton Hall, whose eldest brother Henry was born in 1638, and who was certainly living in 1686, for he is mentioned in his mother's will made September 13 of that year.

Upon the death of Henry, he was succeeded by his brother Christopher, whose first wife's christian name was Frances, but I am ignorant who she was. She was buried at Camerton May 26, 1700. His home was not long desolate, for he married at St. Nicholas Church, Whitehaven, November 27, of the same year, Elizabeth, the daughter of ——— Hodgson. He was Sheriff of Cumberland

berland 5 Anne (1706/7), and was buried at Camerton May 22, 1713. His will is dated November 12, 1708, and was proved at Carlisle August 13, 1713.* After providing for his widow, he makes his brother Joseph his residuary legatee. Joseph lost no time in disposing of the estate, and a very pathetic instance of the downcome of an ancient and honourable family, the deed of sale of October 3, 1713, presents. It is agreed between Joseph Curwen, of Camerton, of the one part, and Matthew Cragg, of Saint Bees,† of the other part, that the former shall sell to the latter, in consideration of the yearly rent or annuity of £60 and the sum of £1,000, all the Manor of Camerton with the Milne,‡ and also the Kirklands held by lease under the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, purchased from Thomas Curwen, of Workington Hall, February 12, 1672, the said Matthew Cragg paying sundry debts enumerated, one being a sum of £200 due to Mr. Henry Curwen, of Workington, and also pay the annuity settled on the widow of Christopher Curwen, and further pay any legacies that may be left by the said Joseph Curwen to an amount not exceeding £1,000; and finally, shall allow him "to live at Camerton Hall, in a room or chamber over the kitchen, and find him a servant, and feed for a horse, he paying £10 a year for the same."

On the 11th of April, 1719, Matthew Cragg and Joseph Curwen join in a conveyance to Ralph Cooke, of Kirkby Kendall, of the Manor of Camerton with the appurtenances, the mill being especially mentioned, in consideration of the sum of £2,300 and the annuity of £60 to Elizabeth, widow of Christopher, who had married again. Very

* See Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 7.

† Matthew Cragg married Martha, sister of Christopher and Joseph Curwen. I find that a Matthew Cragg, most probably his father, was living at the Abbey Farm, at Saint Bees, in 1640, and that several children were born to him there, one being "Pickering," born 23rd October, 1642. It would appear from the diary of Thomas Tyldesley that he was a minion of the Jacobite party. See Diary, pp. 104 and 105.

‡ The site of the old mill, and traces of the mill stream, were pointed out to me by the Rev. T. Hodges, in the meadow below the church.

little

little trace of the old Hall of Camerton now remains, and I do not know whether the ghost, which haunted the ancient dwelling, lingers in the modern structure; but an old saying, which seems to indicate that the unearthly being manifested itself surrounded by a radiant halo, like the well-known "bright boy" of Corby Castle, has passed into a proverb. The original idea has, however, become sadly vulgarized, for now, when the rustic of that neighbourhood wishes to express his astonishment at the diverse and brilliant colours worn by some damsel of his own degree, he describes her as being "glorious and terrible, like Camerton Ha' Boggle."

CURWENS OF HELSINGTON.

WILLIAM, a younger son of Sir Thomas Curwen, of Workington, seems to have resided at Stainburn.* He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gerveyse Middleton, of Leighton, Lancashire, by whom he had a son, Harry, said to have been Bishop of Sodor and Man, but his name does not appear in the list of Bishops of that See; perhaps he died before consecration. He married a daughter of — Jackson, of Warton, Lancashire, by whom he had a son, William, who was inducted into the Vicarage of Crosby Ravensworth, August 28th, 1643, and was buried there April 5, 1685, aged 95 years. He married Susan, daughter of Thomas Orton, of Cambridge, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William, aged 44 at the time of Dugdale's Visitation in 1665, married before that year Isabel, daughter and heiress of Charles Benson, of Skalthwaiterigg. He was buried at Kendal, May 25, 1679. The name of Curwen occurs not unfrequently after this date in the Kendal Register, and another William was Mayor of that town in 1696.† They were unquestionably descendants of this branch, but I cannot

* Dugdale's Visitation of Westmorland.

† Annals of Kendal, by Cornelius Nicholson, 2nd edition, page 288.

place

place them in due sequence. The arms of this offshoot were argent, fretty gules, on a chief of the first, a crescent for difference.

CURWENS OF BECKERMONT.

I FIND, in the Register of Hale, a record of a marriage of Darcy Curwen with Dorothy Jackson, November 12, 1696, and the children of that marriage were regularly baptized in the neighbouring Parish Church of Saint Bridgett. This Darcy was a younger contemporary of the Darcy of Sella Park, and, inasmuch as his descendants have preserved other characteristic names of the family, it seems evident that he was an offshoot, and I have therefore appended a pedigree and proofs; but in what exact relationship this progenitor, Darcy, stood to his namesake of Sella Park, I am unable, after much enquiry, to determine.

CURWENS OF LANCASHIRE.

I HAVE ventured to incorporate conjecturally the two Curwen pedigrees, given in St. George's Visitation of Lancashire,* in my pedigree sheet, because I find family names in the main line contemporary with those of the progenitors in the Visitations. I regret that I have not the same clue, slight though it may be, in the case of the Curwens of Myerside Hall, and Cark Hall, in Cartmel, though I entertain no doubt that they were of the same blood. Walter Curwen purchased from Nicholas Gardner and Richard Gardner, his son, the residue of a lease of 81 years of Myerside Hall, which had been granted to them March 17, 1526, by James, Prior of Cartmel. Walter Curwen, by his wife, Elizabeth, had three children, Robert, Nicholas, and Margaret. Robert married Anne Pickering, the heiress of Cark Hall.† Having no children, and having

* Chetham Society, vol. lxxxii, pp.

† Annale's Caermolenses, pp. 433-441.

acquired

acquired from the Crown, June 28, 1602, the fee simple of Myerside Hall, and having purchased in 1636 from William Thornburgh, Hampsfield Hall, the ancient seat of that family, he left the whole to his nephew Robert, the son of his sister Margaret and William Rawlinson. There must have been some previous connection between the families of Curwen and Thornburgh, for Edmund Pereson, of Bethome, tanner, in his will dated December 21, 1542, enumerates amongst his debtors "Maistress Curwen when sche was widow at Hampfell, xls."* The above-named estates have all descended to Henry Fletcher Rigge, Esq., of Wood Broughton, who has favoured me with valuable information.

* Richmonshire Wills—Surtees Society, vol. xxvi, p. 31.

(An Appendix of Charters, Monuments, Wills, Miscellanea, and Extracts from Parish Registers, will appear in the next issue of these Transactions, forming Part II, Volume V.)

A PEDIGREE OF THE CURWENS OF BECKERMET, HALE, AND EGREMONT.

DARCY CURWEN=DOROTHY JACKSON
 Born 1670. Mar. at Hale Nov. 12, 1696. H.R.
 Died Nov. 11, 1732. M.I.S.B. Died March 12, 1748, æt 80. M.I.S.B.

