drup,* by a phonetic abrasion in the final syllable, as obtains in the place name now written Staindrop.

The family of "de Crackenthorpe"* appear to have held lands in the village, along with their neighbours the Machells, until the match of the Crackenthorpe with the heiress of Newbiggin, about the 5th of Edward III, when they removed to Newbiggin. The first grant of the manor of Newbiggin was in the reign of Stephen, from Gamel the son of Whelp to Robert de Appleby, which grant was confirmed by Waldeve son of Gamel, to Laurence the son of Robert. In the Holme Cultram registers there are charters of grants of land in Newbiggin to the use of the abbey by "Laurence de Newbigginge." This race continued in the male line to the 7th generation, when Robert de Newbiggin married Emma, a daughter of Threlkeld, and left a daughter only. This brings us to the beginning of Edward III. This daughter Emma the heiress of Newbiggin was married to Robert de Crackenthorpe, and from them came the succession of 15 generations of the name of the Crackenthorpes of Newbiggin. Previous to this it would appear, that the predecessor of this Robert had acquired a third part of the manor of Brougham, and that this lordship was conjoined with that of Newbiggin until the reign of Phil. and Mary, after which the manor of Brougham passed from the family. During this long epoch the stout blood derived from Norse descent was asserted throughout in a bold and sturdy lineage. The family were ever strong and prominent in position, repeatedly serving as knights of the shire, and as sheriffs in Cumberland, marrying and giving in marriage with most of the leading houses in the two counties: no quarterings were

more familiar on the shields sculptured on hall walls than the well-known chveron between 3 pierced mullets, of Crackenthorpe.

When we enter the house we may be enabled to enumerate the shields displaying these alliances. After Robert came William who continued to 15th of Richard II. After William there were four Johns in succession, who respectively married a Brisco, a Blencow, a Leyburn, and a Musgrave, and all of them held eminent positions. In the time of Henry VI. one of the younger sons Robert married Elizabeth the heiress of the last Lancaster of Howgill, and so set up the name of Crackenthorpe for three generations at Howgill Castle. In the wars of the roses the Crackenthorpe family were strong Lancastrians, and two brothers shared the fate of their leader Lord Clifford, and fell on that black Sunday for the north, in March, 1461, at Towton field.

Christopher, son of the last John, succeeded about the 18th of Henry VIII., and it was he who was the builder of the manor-house, on its present lines, as seen by the inscription 1533 over the hall door. (25th Henry VIII).

In 1536 the edict had gone forth for the suppression of the lesser monasteries, and their revenues were confiscated to the king's use, and amongst these fell the monastery of Holme Cultram, the priory of Carmelite friars at Appleby, and the abbey of Byland in Yorkshire, all of which possessed property in the neighbourhood. Amongst these estates the farm of Hale-grange, and lands at Kirkby Thore and Appleby, as well as the manor of Hardendale at Shap, were purchased from the crown by Christopher Crackenthorpe. This Christopher married a Blenkinsop of Hillbeck, and had two sons, the younger of whom John settled at Little Strickland, and founded the hall there. The elder Henry who succeeded, is noted as having had four wives. Beyond this point it is needless to follow the pedigree, which is to be found set forth in

Burn
Burn and Nicolson. Besides their residence at Newbiggin, the Crackenthorpes had also an ancient place at Bank Hall attached to the manor of Kirkland, which seems to have been inhabited by branches of the family. On an old chimney piece at Bank Hall are the characters H.C. 1564, with the arms of Crackenthorpe on one side; and on the other Crackenthorpe quartered with Dalston. *

Newbiggin Hall is situated in a secluded hollow, almost on all sides commanded by higher ground, except in the course of the ravine through which flows the rivulet by which its precincts are swept. This stream is called the Crowndendale Beck, which springs on the western slopes of Crossfell and all along to its junction with the Eden, near Temple Sowerby, forms the ancient bound between the two counties. † The site presents nothing to make it of value as a defensive position, except its low situation, as affording facilities for keeping assailants at a distance, by means of flooding the outer defences. And there can be no doubt that in the original fortalice, wet moats were drawn round the place, and contrivances existed for damming up the water. In the times of the Newbiggins and early Crackenthorps, there stood on the present site an earlier building, possibly a simple keep or tower of the usual quadrilateral plan, capable of affording safety and resistance. Tradition says that it dated back to Edward I., and tradition is probably right, but I cannot find any remains of any such early structure.

The ground plan of the building as it now exists, and which I believe is very much the same as it was when built in 1533, is that of two rectangular oblong towers, united by a central block, giving somewhat the form of the letter H which about that period was a very favourite arrangement, of which we have seen many examples, such

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† Crowndendale beck receives the united streams from Croix-fell and Dun-fell.
GROUND PLAN, 20 feet to 1 inch.

A A Tower Rebuilt.
B B Old Pele Tower
C Small Tower (Jerusalem).
D Site of Dining Hall.
E Modern Entrance.
F Fire Place.
G Corbels for Platform.

NEWBIGGIN HALL, WESTMORLAND.
as Blencow Hall, Howgill Castle and other places. The front of the building faces nearly south. In 1844, the late Mr. Crackenthorpe found the west tower in a very shaky state and had it taken down, and the whole wing was rebuilt under the direction of Salvin, but very much on the same lines as before. The east tower was not meddled with by Salvin, but it had been a good deal pulled about by previous architects. None of its original windows or doors remain; high vertical sash windows had been inserted, and the doorway is of the time of William and Mary, surmounted with a plain frieze and cornice, and the semi-circular broken pediment, which are characteristic of the dressing of doorways in that reign.

The main tower measured 45 ft. × 30 ft.; the masonry is of the fine red Crawdundale sandstone of the carboniferous series, in large squared blocks, hammer dressed, and laid in regular courses; it presents an appreciable batter inwards; the walls are plain and without plinth or set-off, until just under the line of the parapet. Here a moulded string-course of bold projection runs along the sides carrying the overhanging battlements. There are square turrets and watch-towers at each angle, also battlemented. The bartizan turret on the south-west angle is projected on a row of squared corbel-stones set close. The capping of the merlons and embrasures presents a round and splay moulding. There are numerous gargoyles above the string-course to serve as gutter-spouts for the roof, and they are all moulded so as to imitate cannons, like the examples at Kirkandrews-on-Esk and other places. The walls are 4½ ft. thick. The ground outside has been so raised that the basement is partly covered, but it contains a barrel vaulted cellar with steps leading from it at the north-west corner. The first-floor contains a space of 37 ft. × 22 ft. now divided but doubtless originally one hall. The upper floors are modernized.
As may be seen by the plan which accompanies this paper,* there is added to the north face of the main tower a small subordinate tower on a parallel plane which is nevertheless a part of the original work. This tower measures 36 ft. × 21 ft. and is also furnished with angular watch-turret and battlements. It contains small apartments and a newel-stair which goes upwards and gives access to the main building and the roof. The inmates familiarly call it Jerusalem.

There are some other special details connected with Newbiggin Hall which deserve notice. On the south front of the tower, at the height of about 6 ft. from the original ground level, there are two heavy corbel stones projected on the same line, about a yard apart and immediately above them may be detected in the masonry the vertical jambs of a doorway, so that it would appear there had been an entrance here at one time, and that the corbels had probably sustained a moveable platform. Again one of the merlons above the parapet on the west wall, is pierced with a round gun-hole splayed externally, for the placing of a culverin or small cannon, showing that provision had been made for the introduction of ordnance. It is a very unusual feature in keeps on this side of the border to be furnished with these gun-ports or shot-holes for artillery or musketry, although they occur everywhere in Scotland in strongholds of late 15th century and onwards. They are found usually flanking the gateway and under the sills of the windows.

Again, observation is at once attracted by the stone effigies of knight-in-armour, standing with elbows akimbo on the battlements. There are only two remaining, one on the summit of the south-west turret and one on the north-

*For this plan I am indebted to Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., the architect who is carrying out the enlargement of Newbiggin Hall by the present proprietor, Montagu Crakenthorpe, Esq. The addition is at the east side of the Jerusalem tower, and is shewn in plain shading in the plan.
west watch tower. There were probably originally four of these stone warriors; we know for certain there were three, for the head of one of these decayed gentlemen may be seen lying against the south wall. I cannot think that this device of setting up these effigies on the parapets, ever took hold as a fashion in our district. This is the only example I know of existing in these counties, and I have never come across any remains of such overthrown stone knights about any of our old defensive places. Close to the frontier however at Dalton-in-Furness tower in Lancashire, there are four stone men-at-arms standing on the battlements. There were at one time many of these stone figures standing on the walls at Alnwick Castle two or three of which I believe were original, and belonged to the time of the early Percies, but most of them were the work of a local mason, and were placed there by the first duke at the time of the re-building in 1764, and have been since removed.* The idea could only have been a conceit for architectural embellishment, as such a pretence would not be at all likely to impose on the enemy.

The central block which united the two towers formerly contained the old hall or dining-place, which has been described to me by the late Mr. Crackenthorpe from tradition which had been handed down to him, as having been a hundred years before a very beautiful hall, wainscotted all round, and embellished with a multitude of blazoned shields and heraldic glass. During the non-residence of the family in the last century, the place was inhabited by a farmer, and it fell into great dilapidation. It was partially rebuilt by the architect employed in the erection of Skirs Gill near Penrith, who knocked out the

* Similar stone warriors adorn Carnarvon Castle. Formerly the walls of Newcastle-upon-Tyne were embellished in the same manner. “Between each of the strong towers on the wall, there were for the most part two watch towers, made square, with effigies of men cut in stone on the top of them, as though they were watching.” E. Mackenzie, History of Newcastle, vol. i. p. 109.
old windows, and inserted modern ones, and the interior was much cut up. The complete restoration was carried out by the late Mr. William Crackenthorpe in 1844.

In the reproduction of the west tower the external features of the old one have been retained, and it may be observed that the two towers were designed to uphold the harmony of the elevation and to balance each other. The original carved tablet which was over the entrance has been preserved, and is now inserted over the kitchen door. The legend contains four lines in raised English letters. The composition is identical in rhyme and feeling, to those inscriptions at Cliburn, Askham, Catterlen and other places:

Cristofer Crackenthorpe thus ye me call.
Whiche in my tym dyde bylde this hall.
The yer of our Lord who lyest to see.
A. M. fybe hundreth thryty and three.

The slab is under a label on the return of which there is the shield of Crackenthorpe.

The arms of Crackenthorpe are; Or, a chevron between three mullets pierced azure; The crest; on a wreath Or and Azure, a holly tree sprig or bush Proper. There is some good oak wainscot of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods in different parts of the house. Over the mantel-shelf in the entrance hall there is a framework of panelling of earlier date enclosed by fluted pilasters and moulded styles and rails, the lower horizontal panels being carved with foliage. Above there are two rows of five panels containing the following shields blazoned with their colours and bearings:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threlkeld</th>
<th>Blencowe</th>
<th>Sandsforth</th>
<th>Musgrave</th>
<th>Bellingham</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaux</td>
<td>Wharton</td>
<td>Crackenthorpe of Newbiggin</td>
<td>Halston</td>
<td>Fetherstonehaugh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ART. IV.—Carlisle Medals of the '45. By E. F. Bell, Memb. Numismatic Soc. of London.

Communicated at Appleby, July 3rd, 1890.

It is not within the province of this paper to enter into an elaborate history of the ill-fated rebellion of 1745, nor into particulars of the siege and surrender of the border city. This has already been done by other and more competent hands than ours, to whose labours we must refer the curious.

From a numismatist's point of view the relics of the '45 are somewhat disappointing. There are no official medals connected with the siege: those which have come down are the products of private enterprise, and owe their preservation rather to the numbers struck than to any artistic merit which they possess.

We have been unable to find any traces of medals commemorating the capture of the city by Prince Charles on the 18th November, 1745. The short time which elapsed between that event and the surrender to the duke of Cumberland on the 30th December following, would almost preclude the possibility of any having been struck. There are two, however, to which we should wish to draw attention, although perhaps outside the purpose of strictly confining ourselves to those medals which bear directly on the surrender of Carlisle and the events immediately following. They are amongst the best executed of the whole series of the medals of the Stuart family. The first is extremely interesting, having been struck in the first flush of hope for the success of the bold dash for his father's inheritance. The second seems to have been struck by some of his adherents in 1750, when rumours of another attempt were afloat. The Prince, it was well known in certain circles, visited London in this year, and it
it was probably after this visit that the medal was executed.

1. Ob. CAROLUS WALLIÆ PRINCEPS. Head of Prince Charles Edward to the right, bare; underneath, 1745.
   R. AMOR ET SPES. Britannia on shore to the left, leaning on a spear and shield, charged with the crosses of S. George and S. Andrew, watching the arrival of a fleet; behind the shield a globe and rock.
   Exergue BRITANNIA.
   Æ. Size 1.65.

2. Ob. No legend. Head of Prince Charles to the right, bare.
   R. REVIRESCIT. A dead tree, to the left of which is seen a young tree springing from its roots.
   Exergue. 1750.
   Æ. Size 1.65.
   The legend and type of the reverse tell their own tale, that the hopes of the Jacobite party, though dormant for a time, yet would again spring up with renewed vigour. The medal is very scarce, only some 112 having been struck.
   Æ. Size 1.65.

THE TAKING OF CARLISLE, 30 DEC., 1745.

3. Ob. GUL : DUX • CUMB : DELICÆ • MILITUM. Bust of the Duke to the right, hair tied behind, in dress-coat and riband across the breast. On the truncation the name of the artist, WOLFF.* On a banderole below the bust, NATVS • 15 • APR : 1721.
   R. PRO • PATRE • ET • PATRIA. The Duke in the dress of a Roman Soldier to the right, with shield decorated with a bust of George II. to the left, attacking a six headed Hydra, a type of Rebellion: in the distance a view of Carlisle from the South; to the right the citadel.
   Exergue. REB : EX • ANG • PULLSI • & • CARL : REDACTUM
   DEC : 1745.
   AR & Æ. Size 1.45.

4. Observe and reverse same as last.
   Exergue. REB : EX • ANG • PUL : ET †

* Johann Henrik Wolff, a Danish medallist, born at Copenhagen in 1727, where he chiefly worked until 1771, when he removed to Altona. He remained in Altona till 1779. Died in 1788. (See Bolzenthal’s “Skizzen,” p. 284.
† Cochran-Patrick (Scottish Medals) gives a variety of the exergue reading PUL : LT. This may have been copied from an ill-struck specimen.
CARLISLE MEDALS OF THE '45.

CARL : REDACTUM
DEC : 1745.
AR (Mr. Montagu's collection), Æ. Size 1.4.

5. Ob. GUL : DUX : CUMB : DELICIÆ : MILITUM : Bust of the Duke as on No. 3. On a banderole below the bust NATUS • 15 • APR • 1721.
R. PRO : PATRE : ET : PATRIA. The Duke in the dress of a Roman soldier as in No. 3, attacking a seven headed Hydra; in the distance a view of Carlisle without the Citadel. The bust of the king on the shield is here replaced by the head of Medusa.
Exergue. REB • EX • ANG • PULLSI & • CARI • (sic) REDACTUM
DEC : 1745.
Æ. Size 1.35.

This is an anonymous copy of No. 3, poor in execution.

6. Ob. WILL : DUKE • CUMB • BRITISH • HERO. Bust of the duke to right as on No. 3. On a banderole below the bust BORN • 15 • APR • 1721.
R. FOR • MY • FATHER • AND • COUNTRY. The Duke in the dress of a Roman soldier as in No. 3, attacking a seven headed Hydra; in the distance a view of Carlisle without the citadel.
Exergue. CARLISLE • REDUCED • AND • REBELS • FLEW
DEC : 1745.
Æ. Size 1.45.

This medal is a copy of No. 3. There is a variety in Mr. Montagu's collection with a varied bust on the obverse and from a different die.

7. Ob. WILL : DUKE : CUMB : BRITISH : HERO : Bust of the Duke to the right as on No. 3. On a banderole below the bust BORN • 15 • APR • 1721.
R. REBELLION : JUSTLY : REWARDED. The duke on horseback to the left with his sword directing a soldier, with hat in left hand and leading by cords fastened to their necks two Highland soldiers dressed in tartan, to conduct his prisoners to the rear; in the distance a view of Carlisle.
Exergue. AT • CARLILE
DEC : 1745
Æ. Size 1.35.

Obverse
CARLISLE MEDALS OF THE '45.

8. Obverse same as last, but from a different die.

R. REBELION JUSTLY REWARDED. Same as last but from a different die.

The legend of the reverse also appears on the Culloden medals. The expression of one of the prisoners shows his evident discomfort at his precarious position.

These two medals seem to have been issued in a gilt form. Their execution, though somewhat better than Nos. 5, 6 and 7, is very poor. They were issued by the well-known London watchmaker and toyman, Pinchbeck, and upon their issue the Gentleman's Magazine (Feb. 1748, p. 106) has the following epigram.

To me 'tis quite plain, tho' some folks seem amaz'd,
Why the duke should by Pinchbeck on medals be raised;
For who is more proper, all wonder to smother,
Than one man of metal § to strike up another?

Pinchbeck also issued medals, all very poor in execution, commemorating the Convention of Prado, the taking of Portobello, and the Battle of Culloden.

9. Ob. GUL • DUX • CUMB. Bust of the duke to the left, hair tied behind, in military coat with ribbon across the breast and decorated with star.

R. CARLISLE. S.E. view of Carlisle, shewing tower of the citadel and east wall with the moat or river Petterill in the foreground.

Æ. Size 9. Struck on an irregular shaped blank.

THE RETREAT OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

10. Ob. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND: Laureate bust of the duke to left, hair short, in armour decorated with star.

R. THE PRETENDERS LAST SHIFT OR REBELS RACE FOR LIFE: 1745. The Highland Army in tartans retreating to the left.

Æ. Size 1:35.

§ An allusion to the alloy which still bears the name of Pinchbeck.
CARLISLE MEDALS OF THE '45.

The workmanship and design of this medal are of the crudest type. The die of the reverse, as shewn by all the specimens which we have seen, has been cracked. A specimen was found in cleaning out the well of the keep of Carlisle Castle about 1811 and ultimately passed into the possession of Sergt. Robinson of the Forfarshire Militia.*

II. Ob. W : DUKE • OF • CUMBERLAND • THE BRITSH (sic) HERO. Three-quarter bust of duke to the left, nearly full faced, hair tied behind, in military hat and coat holding a field marshal's baton in the left hand, between trophies of cannon, standards, spears, &c.

R. THE • REBELS • FLIGHT • FROM • CARLILE. The duke on horseback full faced to the left, trampling on three dead foes and pointing with his sword towards a town (Carlisle); to the right the rebel army in full retreat with colours flying.

Exergue. NAT : APR : 15 : 1721 : below an ornamental scroll.

Æ. Size 1'35.

The retreat of the Highlanders was a favourite theme of the wits of the period. The following from the Gentleman's Magazine of 1741 (p. 99) shews to what a height of rancour party feeling on the Hanoverian side had arisen.

Extempore. To a Friend, who was surpris'd at the Flight of the Rebels.

No,—wonder not, I say—

It's but a nat'ral thing

For vermin to take wing,

And, frighten'd, fly away—!

The same re-consider'd by a Friend.

Oh! marvel no more at the news of the day,

That the Highlanders flew so swiftly away;

Think but well and you'll find it a nat'ral thing,

For vermine to cast off their coats and take wing.

The same carry'd on by Another.

No wonder, my friend, if this wild highland rabble,

At the news of our duke scamper off as they're able

Like locusts a while they on property prey'd,

For rebellious their nature, and plunder their trade,

But great Cumberland's presence the business has done,

For vermine take flight on th' approach of the Sun.

*See Jollie's Cumberland Guide 1811, p. 22, where the engraver of the plate has reversed the figures on both obverse and reverse.

THE
CARLISLE MEDALS OF THE '45.

THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

12. Ob. GUL · AUG : DUX CUMBERLANDIÆ. The duke on horseback to the left with his sword drawn, view of Carlisle in the distance.

Exergue. NAT · IS · APR · 1721

A · KIRK · F *

R. SPEM REDUCIS MENTIBUS ANXIIS. The duke in the dress of a Roman soldier to the right, holding a drawn sword in his right hand and presenting with his left a branch of olive to Anglia seated, her shield, charged with the arms of England—three lions passant gardant—at her side and holding a spear surmounted by the pileus; on the seat beside her the BIBLIA SACRA lying open. He is trampling on a fallen warrior whose shield bearing the Papal tiara is broken; a broken yoke, helmet, sword and spear lie scattered about.

Exergue. MDCCXLV.

I · KIRK · F †

AR. Æ. Size 1.35.

The view of the city on the obverse is copied from Bucks’ south-west Prospect of Carlisle, published in 1739 and again issued in April, 1745. Messrs. Franks and Grueber in their Medallic Illustrations ‡ (vol. ii, p. 606) say that the duke is represented on the reverse as comforting Anglia, who is accompanied by the emblems of Religion and Liberty, with the hope of Peace in consequence of the defeat of the rebels, here considered synonymous with oppression, tyranny and Popery.”

13. Ob. GVLELVMVS · DVX · CVMBRIÆ. Bust of the duke to the right, hair tied behind, in armour with riband across the breast. On the truncation the name of the artist, T. PINGO · F. §

* A. Kirk, medallist, lived in S. Paul’s Churchyard. He died in 1771.
† John Kirk, medallist. probably a brother of A. Kirk, lived in S. Paul’s Churchyard. He was a pupil of Dassier and received various premiums from the Society of Arts. He died 27 Nov. 1776.
§ Thos. Pingo, an Italian medallist, settled in England about 1745. In 1771 he received the appointment of Assistant Engraver to the mint. His best works were executed between 1745 and 1764 during which period he was much employed by the Society for promoting Arts and Commerce. He was a great friend of Cipriani. He died in 1776.
CARLISLE MEDALS OF THE '45.

R. IVSTITIA • TRIVMPHANS. A lion overcoming a wolf to the right.
Exergue. MDCCXLV.
AR. Æ. Size 1⅔. Struck in a collar.
The design on the reverse is emblematic of the British lion overcoming Rebellion, here typified in the form of a wolf. The legend is a retort upon Prince Charles, who on landing in Great Britain, somewhat prematurely, inscribed his standard with TANDEM TRIVMPHANS. The copper specimen shewn shews signs that the reverse die was very much broken at the time the medal was struck; the mystery is, how it held together at all. The obverse die was afterwards used for striking the admission tickets to the Duke of Cumberland's theatre, the reverse being inscribed with the name of the seat for which it was available:—BOX, GALLERY, &c.
There is a very rare copy with the date altered and the artist's name omitted amongst the Culloden series. The obverse was also copied for another medal of that series.

14 Ob. GVLIELMVS • DVX • CVMBRIÆ. Bust of the duke to the right, similar to the last but with the artist's initials, W.B., on the truncation.
R. IVSTICE • TRIVMPHANT. Same as the last.
Exergue. 1745.
Æ. 1⅔.
This is a very rude copy of the preceding medal.

15. Ob. GEORGIVS • II • D.G. REX. Bust of the king to left, partly turned away from the spectator, laureate, hair long, in armour with lion's head on the shoulder, and mantle. On the truncation the name of the artist, I. KIRK.
R. VERITAS LIBERAVIT VOS.* Truth, her head radiate, seated on clouds and holding an open bible and a palm branch; lying at her feet the Hydra of Rebellion, having the heads of the Pope, the Devil, the Pretender, the King of France, a Cardinal and a Bishop.
Exergue. DEC • MDCC LV.
I • KIRK • F.
Æ. Size 1⅓.
Truth, on the reverse, is emblematic of the Protestant religion, and she is here shewn with her emblem, the open

* Conf. "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."—(S. John viii. 32).

Bible,