

HAWKSHEAD HALL.

ART. II.—*Hawkshead Hall*. By H. SWAINSON COWPER,
F.S.A.

Read at Hawkshead Hall, September 4th, 1889.

PART I.—HISTORICAL.

OWING to the absence of evidences of Roman occupation in the Hawkshead valley, and its retired position and distance from the Border in subsequent times, we have little or no account of Hawkshead or its hall until a comparatively late period. Although Baines, in his History of Lancashire, mentions the discovery of a portion of a Roman road on the eastern borders of Satterthwaite, pointing towards Ambleside, it is doubtful if there was ever station, fort, or villa, in the valley. In later times the Cumberland and Westmorland hills would form a comparatively sure barrier against the inroads of the Scots, who seldom penetrated as far as Furness.

It is, however, worthy of remark that portions of Roman tiles and bricks have been taken out of the walls of the old Hall, which stands near where Baines' road must have come, if, as he surmises, it was a vicinal way between Ambleside and Low Furness. It is therefore possible, but in the absence of any further evidence, improbable, that a Roman fort or villa stood either on the site of the Hall or somewhere in the valley. On the other hand it is quite possible that the camp at Ambleside, which Camden found, "the dead carcase of an ancient city with great ruins of walls," was for centuries used by all comers as a quarry for building materials, although in the case of Hawkshead Hall, the distance (4 miles) may perhaps be advanced as an objection; the difficulty, however, of quarrying the hard silurian rock may have made it worth while to convey the materials lying ready at Ambleside, especially as it is a flat and easy road between the two places.

So

So much then for Hawkshead in Roman times. I have already said that there is little or no history till a comparatively late period, that is, till after the conquest; but in its name we may read some of that unwritten history which is always to be found in the place names of the most retired and obscure villages.

The word Hawkshead is Saxon, and many are the versions* it has passed through, and many the derivations that have been given for it. The late Mr. Beck, author of *Annales Furnesienses*, in a rough unfinished MS. descriptive of Hawkshead, gives the following:—Hougunshead, Houghshead, Hawkshead. Houghhigh. Head. Hence. Hawkshead. Havockshead or the place where the Hawk's mews were situated.

The first two, I think, may be dismissed, but with the third we are on a better track. It is quite possible that it was named "the habitation of the Hawk" on account of the numbers of those birds found there, but much more likely is it, that in *Hawk* (Icel. *Hawkr*, Saxon *Hafoc*), we have the actual name of a Saxon or Scandinavian settler, who dwelt here previous to the conquest. In early English times the names of birds and animals were plentifully adapted as personal names, as *Sture* or *Steer*, *Drake*, *Orm* or *worm*, and the well known examples of *Hengist* and *Horsa*.†

Thus Hawkshead, the village and its surroundings, constituted the seat or vill of *Hawkr* or the *Hawk*, while the Hall itself, though this must be received with caution, may have been his actual dwelling. It is rather remarkable, and certainly in favour of this theory, that the "Custom

* *Haukeshede, Haukesheved, Haukeseth, Howkeset, Hoxeta.* &c., Furness Coucher Book. Also *Haukenshead, Hauxhead, Hoxhead. Hauxide*, "Drunken Barnabee's Journal." Modern local pronunciation *Hhaaksid*. Our member Mr. W. G. Collingwood has called my attention to the English form of the surname, *Hacan* or *Hakon*. This may survive in the old spelling of the place name *Haukensehead*.

† The affix *head, side, net,* &c., are of course the same. There is another *Hawkshead* near Halton. *Swinshead* or *Swinside, Rampshhead* or *Rampshved* now *Rampside*, and *Ormside*, are examples of exactly similarly constructed names. Furness also contains *Hawkswell, Hawkfield*, and a numerous clan of *Hawkriggs*. For an interesting account of early English Totems, see an article on *Old English Clans*, in vol. iv. of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

of

of High Furness" in the reign of Henry VIII was dated, not at Hawkshead Hall, but at Hawkshall, perhaps the original form still retained from the time when the early lord dwelt there in his hall of dab and wattle, surrounded with a palisade of stout oaken palings. Mr. Beck, however, in a note, advances the theory that a Saxon *Thegn* dwelt upon the church hill, called Gallabar, (on what authority I am unable to ascertain), and it must be confessed that its situation is more than which a Saxon lord would choose for his homestead, than that of the present hall. It can however be demonstrated, I think, that the present building or part of it, can lay claim to a very respectable antiquity, being as early as the 13th century.

In Domesday book there is no mention of Hawkshead, it being perhaps included in the comprehensive term of *Hougun*. If Hawkr ever lived at Hawkshead, he or his descendants were dispossessed at the Conquest, and as no Norman baron or ecclesiastical body had fixed their abode there, the great survey does not help, and Hawkshead and its environs were not improbably regarded by the Norman usurpers as a sort of *ultima Thule*, or, perhaps, somewhat as we regard a Scotch moor, suitable for a hunting ground, but scarcely fitted for a residential locality. Not until the great Abbey of Furness was in the full vigour of its growth do we gain information about Hawkshead, and then only in a second-hand sort of way, its name not even being mentioned. This occurs in a charter of the time of Henry II. By this time the power of the Abbey was fully established, its possessions extensive, and its influence in this part of the country very great. The small Saxon landowners with their estates were falling or had fallen into its hands, and the very place names in the district were undergoing a change; the *thwaites*, *bys*, and *tons* becoming *granges* and *cotts*, and later on *parks* and *grounds*.

The original foundation charter of Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, in 1126, had granted:—

all

“ . . . all Furness and Walney . . . Ulverston . . . Roger Bristolden (whom West ingeniously contorts into Braithwaite), with all that belongs to him . . . fish ponds at Lancaster . . . Little Guoring, with sac, soc, tol, team, infangtheof and everything in Furness except the lands of Michael le Fleming.”

The vagueness of this copious grant gave rise to a dispute between the monks of Furness and William de Lancaster, 1st Baron of Kendal; which shows that the boundaries of the adjacent barony of Kendal were not satisfactorily ascertained at that period. The decision materially affected the little town of Hawkshead, inasmuch as its inhabitants, if it then existed, could scarcely up to this time, have been aware to whom they owed suit and service. This dispute was settled by a reference to thirty sworn men, and their decision was afterwards confirmed by the following royal charter.

* Henry, King of England and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, &c., of all England, &c., greeting. Be it known that I have granted, and by my Charter have confirmed, the agreement which was made before me between the monks of Furness and William the son of Gilbert, about the fells of Furness, which are divided from Kendal by the boundaries sworn to by my command by thirty sworn men: from where the water descends from Wreineshals (Wrynose hill) in Little Langden and from thence to Helterwatra, and from thence by Braiza (Brathay) into Windermere, and thence to Leven, and thence to sea; This territory the Abbot of Furness has divided by the undermentioned divisions; From Helterwatra to Tillesburc (Tilburthwait), and thence to Coniston, and thence to the head of Thurston water, and thence by its banks to Crec, and thence to Leven; But William chose for himself that part which adjoins these boundaries on the west to be held from the Abbey of Furness, wholly and tully, in woods and pastures, in waters and fisheries, and in all things, paying out of it to the Abby of Furness 20s. yearly and the son of the said William should do homage for the said land, to the Abbot: but that part which adjoins the said boundaries on the East the Abbey shall hold, and in that part William shall have the hunting

* See *West Antiq. of Furness*, p. 28. Beck's *Annales Furnescenses*, app., No. iv., and *Coucher Book of Furness Abbey*, ed. by Rev. J. C. Atkinson.

hunting

and hawking; Wherefore I will and positively command that this agreement be held to, firm and unbroken, and that the said abbey shall have and hold its abovesaid share fully and in peace, in wood and pasture, in waters and fisheries, and in all places and things. Witnesses:—

R. LINCOLN, } *bishops*
 H. DUNOLM, }
 R. EARL OF LEGRICESTRE
 RICHARD DE LUCI
 WILLIAM DE VESCI
 GODFREY DE VALENCE
 WILLIAM DE AGREMONT

AUBERT GRESLY
 JOHN THE CONSTABLE
 RICHARD BUTLER
 HENRY FITZ SWAIN
 GOSPATRIC FITZ ORM
 RICHARD FITZ JUON

by STEPHEN the Chaplain at Woodstoc.

(The names of those who made the perambulation of the boundaries between Furness and Kendal according to the above mentioned command of our Lord King, Henry Fitz Swain, Roger his son of Raven Kill, Michael de Furness, Gospatric Fitz Ormo, William Garnet, William parson of Cartmell, Ailward de Broughton, Hugo son of Frostolf, Benedict de Pennington, Gillo Michael de Merton, William Brictwald, William son of Roger de Kyve, Dolphin de Kyrkeby, Swift de Pennington).

By this it appears that the wily Baron, who seems to have had first choice, selected that part adjoining the Abbot's division line on the west, *i.e.*, the Coniston and Duddon side, to hold from the Abbey by a rent; and he also secured the hunting and hawking of the Hawkshead and Windermere side, which however was to belong to the Abbey—No bad choice. His grand-daughter and heir, together with her husband, Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfred, in an instrument dated 1196, relinquished their right to the hunting on the abbot's side.* It may be noticed that in neither of these documents is Hawkshead mentioned by name, although it afterwards became the chief manor on the abbot's share.† We may perhaps judge by this that it was then but a place of slight importance, although the

* Buck, doe, and falcon.

† The Abbot's share of course forms the Furness Fells proper of the present day.

fact of the village itself not being upon the boundary line will in a great measure account for its being ignored.

We come now to the earliest mention of Hawkshead in any form : it occurs in the Coucher Book of the Abbey, and has reference to the chapelry of Hawkshead which was originally under Dalton. This was immediately after the commencement of the 13th century, when Honorius, Arch-deacon of Richmond, granted permission to the convent to celebrate mass at their private altars with wax candles, during an interdict, for which he assigned the chapelry of Hawkset to the monks. There is a fireplace in the gate house at the hall, decorated with the dog tooth moulding characteristic of 13th century work. This is the earliest architectural feature about the place, and is interesting, as it would seem that the monks on this grant erected or rebuilt their grange or farm at Hawkshead.* This point will be more fully noticed in the descriptive part of this paper.

Still the Abbey went on increasing its possessions, not only as West remarks "by the gifts of almost every succeeding King of England," but also of almost all the barons and landowners great and small, who held lands under or adjoining it ; by these means they gained for their souls supposed salvation, and for their bodies a resting place in the Abbey church itself. The Abbot was lord absolute over the tenants, many of whom were mere villeins, until emancipated by indulgence of the Abbots. The superior grades of tenants were, first, the free homagers,

* As it seemed to me curious that monks should choose a time for building when the country was lying under a papal interdict, I asked Mr. Lees his opinion and received the following interesting reply :—"As I learn from Du Cange, interdicts varied in severity. The one in K. John's time was not so severe as some others ; but still during its continuance all masses were forbidden except on great festivals. The Cistercians seem to have evaded this rule, for Wilkins (Concilia i. p. 527), gives a bull of Pope Innocent complaining that the Cistercian order, in defiance of the interdict, continued to perform divine service as usual.

The private altars I take to mean the altars in the side chapels at which the choir monks said their masses.

† It is possible that the suspension of all public offices of religion gave the monks more time to attend to their buildings. This is mere surmise."

feudatories

feudatories of the Abbot and bound to him by their homage and a small rent ; the second grade, copyholders who held by copy of court roll, paying a small relief upon admittance, and a rent in lieu of all service except military ; the remainder, at first, as I have said, villeins or serfs became eventually the customary tenants.*

Among their possessions in the sequestered district lying at the north of Furness, was the manor of Hawkshead, never held by a baron or lord under the Abbey, but, apparently, till the dissolution, in direct possession of that great house itself. This circumstance will in a great measure account for the lack of history appertaining to the hall and its inhabitants. There was at Hawkshead no great territorial family as at Kirkby or Coniston, whose achievements and pedigree were to be handed down to posterity, and consequently no charters or other evidences to which we can refer for its history. In few documents is it even referred to, but at Hawkshead it was, that the mentioned "*Custom of High Furness*" was dated in 24 Hen. VIII. This document, which is signed by the abbot and six monks, is interesting as giving besides these names the names of many of the tenants of Furness Fells. Another code, drawn up in the 27 Queen Eliz., is useful for the same reason, and bears third in the list of the jury, the name of a member of the family of Nicholsons who were settled at the hall for several generations after the dissolution.

Hawkshead hall is described by Whittaker and others as something between a manor house and a cell. There is, however, as will be seen from the descriptive part of this paper, much more of the former than of the latter in its characteristics. On ordinary occasions it would be occupied by a few monks, and doubtless also by a few lay brethren ; at times the abbot himself would visit here and

* See West's *Antiq. of Furness* p. 156.

lodge the night. On such occasions the lay brethren would be sent scouring the fells far and wide in search of good fare for that dignitary's table. Perhaps they would send to their brother at his lonely cell at Monk Coniston for some of the noted char from the lake.*

In connection with Hawkshead under monastic rule, has often been mentioned, the hill standing on the left about halfway between the hall and the town, and bearing the name of Gallowbarrow. Burn & Nicolson record that there was a hill in the township of Troutbeck called Gallow how, and there was also a Gallowbar belonging to Kendal Castle.† Mr. Beck among his Hawkshead papers has a note on this subject, and he conceives that on it were erected the gallows when the lords had the power of life and death over their tenants: both *How* and *Barrow* signify hill, though it may be questioned how late they were in use: it is possible that the hill may have been used for that purpose at a very early period and both its ancient name and usage may have stuck. I believe it is now occasionally called by the natives Gallows hill.

The reference made by Mr Beck to the church hill as Gallaber, which is evidently closely allied, requires both explanation and authentication as it is almost inconceivable that at any time Hawkshead could produce criminals enough to require two places for capital punishment.

In later times there was a gallows near Poolstang in Coulthouse meadow near the head of the lake, which still bears the name of gibbet moss, and which is the subject of a very gruesome entry in the parish registers in 1672.‡

* There is said to have been a cell at Monk Coniston, but I do not know upon what authority. Mr. Marshall of Monk Coniston tells me there is an old landing stage at the head of the lake, used by the monks, no doubt for the fishing, and also on the route to the Abbey.

† Annals of Kendal, p. 78. There is Galloperpool near Kirkby? Also Gallow Barrow on Swarthmoor, near Ulverston.

‡ See "Hawkshead Parish Registers," by the Rev. J. Allen. Vol. 4 of Transactions Cumbd. & Westmord. Arch. & Ant. Soc. p. 35.

When

When this was first started as the hanging place I do not know, but a lady residing at Colthouse informs me that she can remember the stump of the gallows still standing.

About 25 years previous to the dissolution, Hawkshead Hall was leased to one Thomas Dowling for three years, and with reference to this Mr. Beck has preserved the following interesting indenture in his *Annales Furnesienses*.*

“This indentur made the viij daie February in the fourth yere of King Henry viij Bethwixt Alex. thabot off Furness and the convent of the same on that one partie and Thomas Dowlying upone that oder partie Witesith that the said abbot and convent hath grauntted to the said Thomas the keping of the mansione of Hawkshed Halle with all maner of housold stuf and insight thereto belonging. And also the lath garth and the greyne with the mosse close. And also the said abbot and convent hath sett and lattyne to ffarme to the said Thomas the above said mansione and parcel for the terme of iij years next ensuyng the date hereof and also Haukeshed milne a close called Penres feld and the half of a close called Sedehaw field with the teth corne of Hawkshed feld during the same terme. And the said Thomas graunttes to pay yerely at days accustomed to the said abbot and convent for the said milne iij li during the said terme. And for the foresaid close and half close ix^s. Item for the teth corne above said xl^s. And moreover vj^s. viij^d. to be payd at the pleasour of the said abbot and convent. Also the said Thomas graunttes to fynde the said house of Haukeshed of all maner of Elding during the said terme upon his awyne proper costes and charge. And also the said Thomas graunttes to delyver to the said abbot and convent in thend of the said terme the said manson with all the stuf and housold thereto belonging: and also the clausurs above reherssyd as well and as sufficiently reperelled as he hath receyved them at his entree Except the Reperacions of the Mylne and instrumentes thereto perteneng. And at all thes articles shal be well and treuly kept John Ricerson bally of Gatside is bounden for the said Thomas in an obligacion of xxl. In witness wherof the above said parties interchangeably hath sett ther sealles.

Yefyn the day and yer abovesaid.”

Mr. Beck remarks that this brings to light a new species of profit to the abbey derived from their extensive woods

* *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 305.

—that of splitting wood into lathes, which was here carried on in a garth near the hall. Lathe garth is, however, simply Cumbrian for barn yard. The name still remains, and until lately a ruinous barn stood in the field. Green, Penros field or High and Low Penrose, Sedehaw field or High and Low Seddo also preserve their titles. Perhaps the last mentioned is also to be found in the adjacent Shadow wood, commonly supposed to be haunted, and to bear its name from the dark and gloomy gills which intersect it.

The last information I can gain of the hall is in the same year as the crash, 1537; and is contained in the valuations of the Estates in the Commissioners certificate of the abbey revenues.

“The Manor place of Hawkeshead with the demayne lands thereto belonging iiij li xvij^s Hawkshead myll iiij li.”

And from a rental of the abbot preserved at Westminster
Item Haula de Hawkeshead cum pertinenciis xl^s.

In 1537 Roger Pyle, Abbot of Furness, Briand Garnor, Prior, and twenty-eight monks, surrendered the abbey to Henry VIII. From that time till 1662 the liberty and lordship of Furness remained in the Crown, when they were granted to the Duke of Albemarle, from whom they have descended to the present Duke of Buccleuch. After the dissolution the manor house and demesne lands ceased to be in actual possession of the lord, and became the seat and residence of small squires, under whose hands they have slowly but steadily gone to decay. The court barons have been held by the lord, but they have been held in the village and not in the court room at the hall, nor have the boundary beaters started on their expedition from thence armed with flail and cudgel in case of a scrimmage with the tenants of a neighbouring manor*.

* Part of the estate still continues free from the custom of tenant right.

PART II.—GENEALOGICAL.

TWO years after the surrender of the monastery (1539) the hall was held by indenture dat. 12 Nov. 30 Hen. VIII.* by one Kendall, and about twenty-six years later in "A Decree for the Abolishing of Bloomeries in High Furnes," "the hall or mansion house of the mannor of Hawkshead, with appurtenances, now or late in the tenur of Giles Kendal" is mentioned as free from the custom of tenant right.† These two Kendals may have been father and son, and from their name they were probably of local extraction. Nothing more, however, is forthcoming about them, and in 1578 Hawkshead Hall was leased to Edward Fenton for twenty-one years,‡ and four years later (1582) to Rowland Nicholson for 31 years from the expiration of Fenton's lease.§

These Nicholsons, as will be seen, inhabited the hall for about 100 years, and were a family of considerable local importance as their marriages, wills, and inventories will show. Oddly enough they seem to have had no arms, or at any rate not to have used any, as one of the family appears amongst the "disclaimers" at Dugdale's Westmorland Visitation in 1666; he, however, with some others in the same position were the subject of a note by Machell, in which he characterises them as "the ancient gentry of the north," and expresses surprise at their being "disclaimers."|| It is possible that political bias prevented the family from attending the Visitation or they objected to the fees charged by the heralds. I have not, however,

* Brit. Mus. Add. MS., 24, 800.

† West's *Antiquities of Furness*. Appendix No. ix.

‡ Beck MS.

§ *Ibid.* I wonder if by any chance the Nicolsons or Nicholsons of Crosby-on-Eden came from Hawkshead. From their common surname Rowland (see Parish Registers of Crosby-on-Eden. These Transactions vol. ix. p. 360) it seems at any rate possible.

|| Local Heraldic Visitations by R. S. Ferguson, vol. ii. Transactions this Soc. pp. 20, 24.

been

been able to find either in the Herald's College, or amongst their deeds, any coat armour which they used ; nor is there among the Cumberland, Westmorland, or Lancashire Visitations any pedigree of the family ; I was on the point of giving up searching for any chronicled details of the family when Mr. A. Scott Gatty, York Herald, called my attention to a pedigree of five generations in Dugdale's Visitation of Northumberland and Durham. This turned out to be the family itself, and the reason for their not being entered in Lancashire was that there was a branch then living at Newcastle in a considerable commercial position. This pedigree begins with John, the father of our lessee, Rowland, and gives four Hawkshead, and two Newcastle generations. The Newcastle branch of the family were merchants, and some of them held high civic posts, while the elder branch at Hawkshead seem to have been quiet country gentlemen.

It is improbable that the Nicholsons belonged to Hawkshead before they came to the Hall ; it may be seen that the first in the pedigree died at Hawkshead nearly ten years previous to the leasing of the estate to Rowland ; there were also three baptisms and one burial previous to this, but they were all probably children and grandchildren of this John. Neither do there seem to be any wills of Hawkshead Nicholsons proved in the Archdeaconry of Richmond previous to 1590. On the whole I am inclined to believe that they came from somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kendal. From the calendar of Richmond wills it would seem that Nicholsons were numerous in that district from early times. Ann, widow of Christopher Nicholson of Crook, and daughter of William Carus of Awsthwaite, who died in 1557 and whose will is published in vol. 26 of the Surtees Society proceedings, makes her father-in-law, John Nicholson, an executor. It is highly probable that this was John Nicholson, the first in our pedigree ; Allan Nicholson, the third in our pedigree, seems

seems to have owned property at Dillakar in Westmorland. This is very plainly demonstrated by his inventory. We also find baptismal entries of issue of another Allan in the parish registers, whose connection with the first Allan it is hard to decide, but he was probably either a younger son or nephew, of whose identity with Allan, of Kirklands, in the parish of Kendal, there seems to me very little doubt. It may be also noticed that several of the family married members of well-known Westmorland families residing about Kendal.

The Nicholsons, therefore, probably came to Hawkshead a few years before they settled at the Hall. John died in 1573, and probably never lived in the Hall. His son Rowland the first lessee, in 1590. In 1606 (3 James I.) it was leased to Allan, son of Rowland Nicholson, for thirty-one years, upon determination of the former lease, at a rent of £12 17s. per ann.*† He died in 1616, and we have an interesting memento of him left in the rare little work by Richard Braithwaite, the author of "Drunken Barnaby," entitled "Remains after death," and published in 1618.

Upon the late decease of his much lamented friend and kinsman, Allen Nicholson, a zealous & industrious member both in church and commonweale.

Hauxide laments thy Death, Grasmyre not so,
 Wishing Thou hadst been dead ten yeares agoe;
 For then her market had not so been done,
 But had suruiu'd thy Age in time to come:
 And well may Hauxide grieue at thy Departure,
 "Since shee recieu'd from thee her ancient charter,
 Which Grasmyre sues (since Thou art turn'd to grasse)
 To bring about & now hath broght to passe.

* Beck MS.

† Allan m. Susan dau. of Daniel Hechstetter, one of the German Copper mining family at Keswick. See two papers by J. F. Crosthwaite, F.S.A. (1), Crosthwaite Registers, vol ii., and (2) The Colony of German miners at Keswick, vol. vi. of Transactions Cumb. & West. Arch. & Ant. Soc.

This

This much for Thee : nor would I have thee know it,
 For thy pure zeale could nere endure a Poet ;
 Yet for the Loue I bore thee, and that Blood
 Which twixt us both by Native course hath flow'd :
 " This will I say, and may ; for sure I am
 " The North nere bred sincerer Purer man.

Drunken Barnaby's knowledge of his family pedigree seems here to have been somewhat at fault ; there was probably no blood relationship between him and Allan Nicholson. A niece of the latter, Eleanor, married Braithwait's cousin's son, William Braithwait, of Ambleside. They were probably also connected through the Bindloss's, but the kinship was very slight. Neither is he correct in attributing the obtaining of the charter of Hawkshead Market, if that is what is alluded to, to Nicholson, for it was Adam Sandys who received the patent for that purpose from James I. Mr. Gibson, who published part of the above epitaph in an article on Hawkshead, comments upon this, and suggests that the solution may be found in the word *ancient*, which would not be used if the market charter was referred to. This seems true, and it is possible that something else was in Braithwait's head at the time.

The high terms in which Braithwait speaks of Allan Nicholson is almost the only information we get concerning the family character. Braithwait was an outspoken man, and he evidently regarded Nicholson with a very sincere affection. As the "Remains after death" was published in 1618, it was evidently written soon after his death.

It is worthy of notice how slightly Hawkshead is noticed in "Drunken Barnaby's Journal" ; it occurs, I believe, once only.

"Thence to Hauxides marish pasture,"

when he visited it in his capacity of horse dealer ; as Richard Braithwait he probably knew Hawkshead well,
 and

and was there well known and respected, it being close to the Ambleside seat of that family; but as the discreditable Drunken Barnaby he did not care to be associated with a place so near his family home. His true character has been fully discussed elsewhere.

Allan was succeeded by his eldest son Nathaniel, who is said to have been a captain on the Parliamentary side: an entry in the Parish Registers records a tragic event at the Hall in his time.

“ 1633 Ap. 29 Leonard Oxenhouse who hanged himselfe in Nathaniel Nicholson's stable burd.”

one of the many suicides chronicled in the Hawkshead Registers; he would probably be a farm servant at the Hall, and the stable may have been the present stable under the court room.

With Nathaniel we come to a genealogical puzzle. According to Burn & Nicolson* he married the daughter and heiress of Christopher Gilpin of Kentmere Hall in Westmorland, who was the last of his name there. It is, however, proved that Christopher Gilpin married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Nicholson, as his second wife. Mr. Jackson, F.S.A., who has published a pedigree of the Gilpins,† evidently thought that there were two Nathaniels as he had inserted both matches in his pedigree. As there was but one Nathaniel this of course is absurd, as Christopher Gilpin is said to have had no issue by his first wife, and, consequently, by the above supposition, they would be marrying their own grand-daughters. Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., suggests that the solution may be, that Christopher Gilpin had a daughter by his first wife, Magdalen Pen. Nathaniel would then marry his own daugh-

* History of Westmoreland, vol. i. p. 137.

† Memoirs of Dr. Gilpin, Prebendary of Salisbury, ed. by Jackson, published for this Society by C. Thurnam & Sons, Carlisle.

ter's step-daughter. This, I think, is very unlikely, as, whoever she was, she died thirty years before her father, as the extracts from the Parish Register will show, and was then the mother of a large family. Altogether, I am inclined to think it is a mistake on the part of Nicolson & Burn. Unfortunately, neither the wills of Nicholson, or Gilpin, or their wives, which might have cleared up the difficulty, are forthcoming; at anyrate among those proved at Richmond, where all the other family wills are.

One of the results of this connection between the Gilpins and Nicholsons was a lawsuit about the Kentmere Hall estate, which ran on for some time. Christopher Gilpin, it appears, made two conveyances of the estate to different persons, firstly, by conveyance dat. March 3, 1650 to Nath. Nicholson and (according to the printed copy of the case among the Hall deeds) to defraud Nicholson, made another conveyance, to Mary Philipson, dat. March 2 the same year, but not executed till seven years later. The Philipsons afterwards claimed the estate, but as they had apparently never paid a penny for it Nicholson kept in possession, he having actually paid £1,520. About 1672 both Mr. Gilpin and he died, and S^r Christopher Philipson sued his grand-daughters and heirs, and eventually got the estate partly by law and partly by purchase. Through all this the Gilpins seem to have kept on good terms with the Nicholsons, as Christopher Gilpin, his wife, and two other members of the family died at Hawkshead Hall. It was this Nathaniel Nicholson, of Kentmere Hall, as he is styled, who appears as "disclaimer" at the Westmorland Visitation in 1666.* He died soon after November 24, 1671, and as his eldest son Daniel was buried Dec. 1, 1671, at Hawkshead, their deaths must have taken place very close together. Nathaniel's burial is not registered

* Christopher Gilpin of Kentmere was also a "disclaimer" at the same visitation.

at

at Hawkshead, so he was probably residing at Kentmere. Two other families of Nicholson make their appearance in the Parish Register about this time, and I am unable to fix their proper place in the pedigree, but from their christian names they were, doubtless, offshoots. One was of Lawson Park, a dreary farm on the fells between Grizedale and Coniston Lake, and the other of Keenground and Walker Ground. There had been some litigation in the time of Queen Elizabeth between Allan Nicholson and Christopher Sands, concerning Lawson Park,* and this renders it probable that the Nicholsons we now find living there are the same family with those of Hawkshead Hall. One of them, Dorothy, who died here in 1682, may be a daughter of Nathaniel, but there is no proof of this.

Daniel had four children, one son and three daughters, one daughter died young, and doubtless also the son, as nothing more is heard of him. Beatrix, the elder of the two surviving sisters, married successively three husbands, outliving the third. Her sister, Judith Carus, "for valuable consideration" passed her interest and title to the Hawkshead Hall Estate to her sister Beatrice, by whom it came to the issue of her second husband, John Copley.

He was of the Gosforth family of that name, and in his will mentions his brother William, of Gosforth, and his sister Ann, the wife of John Ponsonby of Hale.

The other two Copleys who owned the estate were also Johns. Of the second little is known except that he paid six guineas to the Duke of Montague in 1720 for leave to fell all the oak trees and timber growing on the estate. By this he probably did an incalculable amount of mischief, and to this we may attribute the present lack of timber on the Hawkshead Hall estate.

The last of the name of Copley was an absentee, and lived in Sussex. In 1756 he sold the estate to Samuel

* Cal. of Pleadings, Dutchy of Lancaster, 36 Eliz.

Irton of Westminster, a member of Irton Hall family. Samuel Irton died in 1766. By his wife Harriet he had two sons, first, George, who died and was succeeded by his brother, Edward Lamplugh Irton, who married a daughter of — Hodgson, of Hawkshead. By conveyance dat. 1792, he sold the property to William Fell, of Ulverston, Merchant, who, by his wife Martha had a son, Samuel Irton Fell (bap. 1801, Sep. 26, at Ulverston,) who in 1860 again sold the estate to my grandfather, James Swainson Cowper Essex, in whose family it now remains.

PART III.—DESCRIPTIVE.

IT now only remains to give a description of the building, the descent of which has been traced in the two foregoing parts.

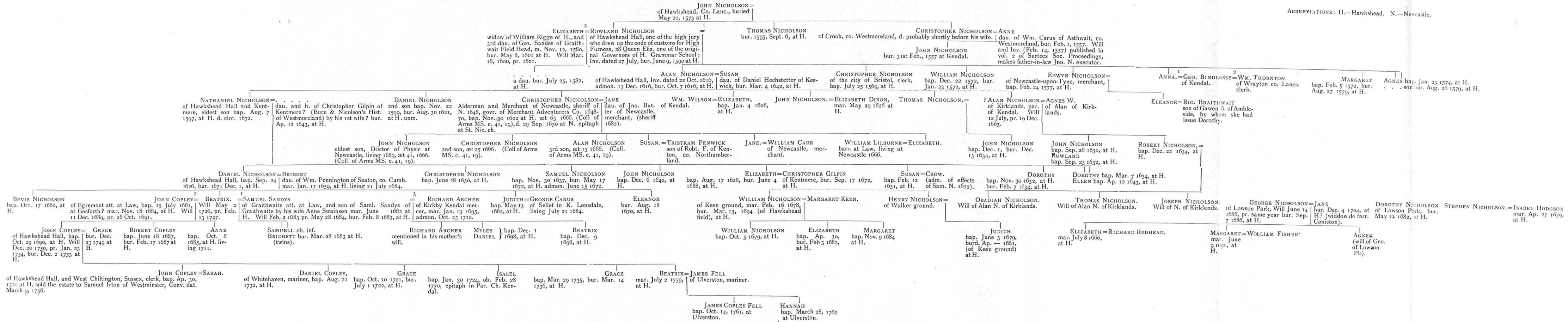
About half a mile to the north of the town of Hawkshead, at the angle where the Coniston and Ambleside roads join, stands, embosomed in trees, all that now remains of the ancient house called Hawkshead Hall. A stream called Hall Beck flows round the west and south sides, whilst on the north, and also on the west beyond the stream it is closed in by higher ground, which is now occupied by a rookery. The other two sides, the east and the south, are bounded by the main roads to Coniston and Ambleside.

Of the whole range of buildings I do not believe that more than half remain. Its plan has been a quadrangle, and, until about twenty years ago, when my grandfather unfortunately destroyed the central buildings, three sides of this quadrangle were still standing; either more buildings or a high wall once completed the fourth side.

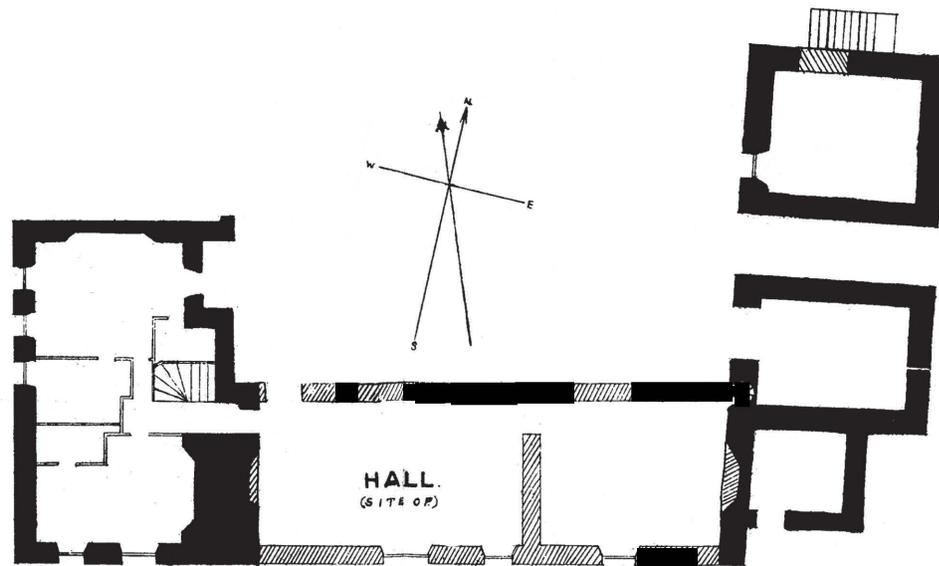
If we look at the building now standing we see a gate house, and to the west of this an old, farm-like building with

Pedigree of the Families of Nicholson and Copley of Hawkshead Hall.

ABBREVIATIONS: H.—Hawkshead. N.—Newcastle.



HAWKSHEAD HALL



WALTER L. HEELIS.
SURVEYOR,
AMBLESIDE.

with chimneys, some of which are of the cylindrical (sometimes called the Flemish) shape. The gate house has numerous architectural features, including an early English fireplace, while the latter has no architectural detail, unless we count the chimneys, which may be of any age. From sketches and photographs which exist, showing the central and destroyed portion, we know it to have been of the same character as the farm-like buildings, though some of the windows had oaken mullions, probably of 16th or 17th century date. In spite of this absence of detail there is evidence that this part, or a building that this part replaced, was as old as, and, possibly, older than the court house.

The gate house, or as it is usually called, the court house, is built of rough rubble, many of the stones of which may have come from the bed of the stream; the dressings of the windows, arch, doorway, and niche are of red sandstone, probably from the same quarries which supplied the material for Furness Abbey. The quoins at the angles of the building are of Silurian stone, roughly trimmed. The gateway passage is entered by a drop arch of sandstone ashlar with a plain chamfer; the keystone of the arch is sculptured with foliage, which Beck conjectured to be sprigs of deadly nightshade, in allusion to the connection of the manor with Furness Abbey. Above this is a heavy arch of relief formed of flat Silurian flags; over this is another sculptured stone, considered by the same authority to be a coat of arms, but which is undoubtedly an animal's head—probably that of a lion. Above this again, and straight over the keystone of the arch is a niche, with pinnacles and crockets, which, until about 1834, contained a seated figure of the Virgin. The passage through the gatehouse is not vaulted; the side walls containing the passage are not bonded into the side walls of the building and their masonry seems more modern; the inner portal opening into the court is not ashlar

ashlar, but of similar shape to the outer arch. On either side of the passage is a room, neither of which is vaulted : that on the north side, probably the porter's lodge, has a round-headed doorway with a plain chamfer leading into the court ; * that on the south has a splayed loop, which may be ancient, looking towards the road, and is entered by a rough flat-arched door, without ashlar, from the court. Neither of these rooms seems to have had doors from the passage.

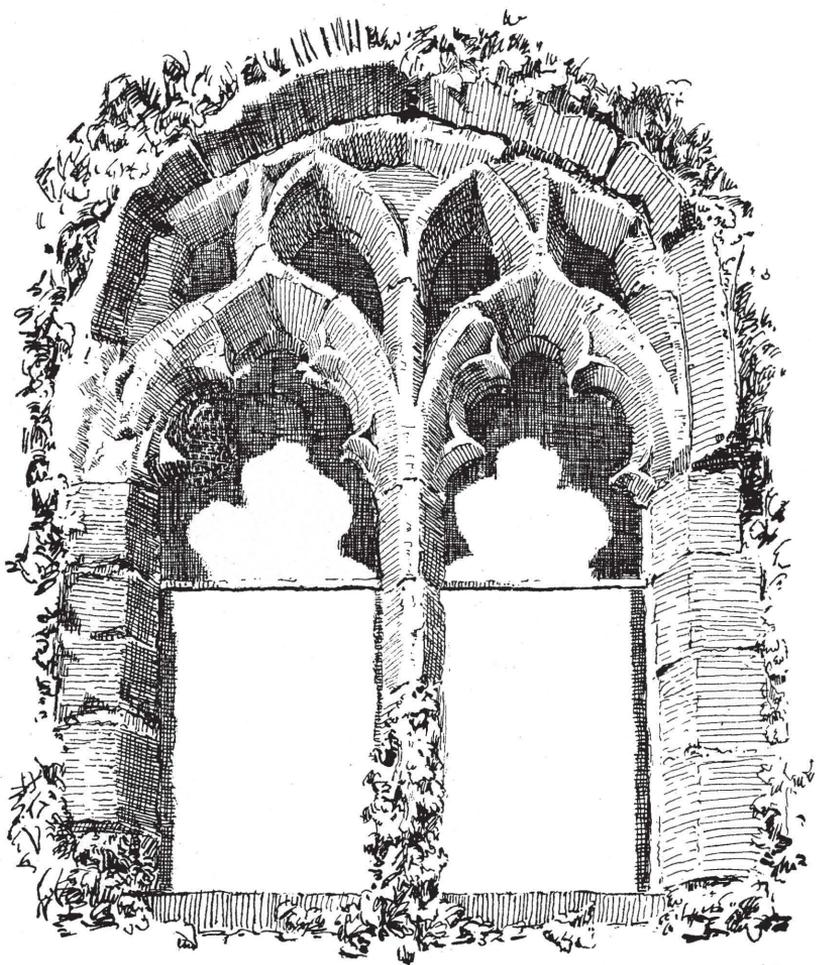
The room above the gateway is 40 ft. 10 in. in length, and 21 ft. in breadth, and is entered at the north end by an external flight of stairs and a doorway, beneath which is a broad rough arched doorway entering the room beneath, but now blocked. Mr. Beck in his MS. says :—

“This room has been entered by a flight of steps from the north end, through an arched doorway, some of the mouldings yet remaining about it, and lighted by five trefoil-headed windows.”

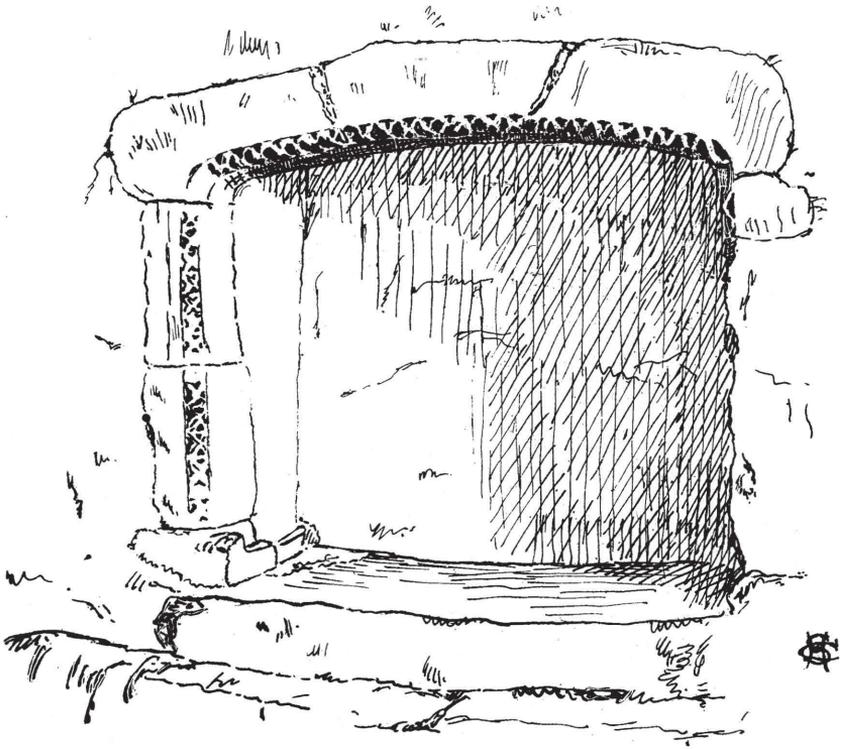
The mouldings have now disappeared, and of the five windows, two, those looking into the court, have gone altogether, two more are mutilated, and the large one on the south alone remains perfect. This is a good pointed window without transoms ; it has been protected by iron bars, the holes for which remain, and the cinque foils in the head are grooved for glazing ; the tracery in the head is of early perpendicular character, uncommon in design, and its date perhaps about 1410.† It possesses the curious feature of not being placed in the centre of its gable but considerably east of it. Two other windows remain on the east side ; they have been square-headed, of two trefoil-headed lights each, one is almost entirely destroyed, but the other is perfect, with the exception of the mullion dividing the lights. On the same side nearer

* As a matter of fact this arch is slightly horse shoe shaped ; this may possibly arise from settlement.

† This date was assigned to it by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., from a photograph.



WINDOW AT HAWKSHEAD HALL.



FIREPLACE AT HAWKSHEAD HALL.

to the south than the north end, is a red sandstone fireplace with a flat segmental arch, having as its sole ornament the tooth pattern boldly cut in the angle, the teeth being placed very close together. The chimney from this fireplace is destroyed. There seems to have been a dais in the southern part of this room, but it has disappeared, and, in fact, the whole floor is lower than formerly. The open roof is ancient, but not original, and consists only of tie beam, collar beam, and rafters, thus being exactly similar to the roof of the parish church; the southern bay, above where I suppose the dais to have been, seems to have been ceiled at some period, as there are traces of laths. Externally this building has neither buttress, plinth, string, nor offset of any kind; and the gables are now roughly corbie stepped.

I have taken this building first, as, architecturally, it is the most important, and as the contiguous buildings, which were, at least as old, are destroyed. On the whole it seems that this gate house was erected early in the 13th century, perhaps soon after the time when Honorius, Archdeacon of Richmond, granted permission to the convent to celebrate mass at their private altars with wax candles; for which purpose he assigned the chapelry of Hawkshead. Of this 13th century building nothing, except the fireplace, perhaps the round arch and some of the walling, seems to remain: it has been completely overhauled in the beginning of the 15th century, which is the date assigned to the windows, archway, and niche (from a photograph) by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., to whose kind help I am much indebted.

The buildings destroyed, which consisted of the hall, and probably the chamber, connected the gate house with the kitchen and offices, which are still standing; they, the hall and chamber (and, possibly, the offices themselves,) I have, for a long time, considered to have been older than the gate house for the following reason. At the
south

south end of the latter, and beneath the pointed window, is a small lean-to building, in local parlance, a "bull hull," of comparatively modern date, one wall of which being all that remains of the gable wall of the pulled down portion, which here joined the court house, corner to corner, the two gables thus forming a right angled recess. Well in this "bull hull" it will be seen that the wall of the gate house is not bonded into the fragment but built against it, thus causing it to appear like a later building. But if the court house be carefully examined it will be found that very few of the walls have bond, for instance the side walls of the entrance passage, as well as other main walls in the building. This peculiarity seems therefore to be original, and the walls throughout have apparently been run up and built independently of one another in a most curiously rough-and-ready sort of fashion. The want of bond, therefore, at this corner, probably carries no evidence of difference of age with it, especially as the character of masonry in the two walls is similar. The destroyed portion was then possibly of the same age as the court house; yet it was much less interesting, having been adapted to domestic requirements in more modern times, and at the time of its demolition contained no ancient windows, nor, as far as can be ascertained, was anything of the sort discovered during its destruction. In length the destroyed portion was 59 ft. 4 in., in breadth 23ft. 6 in., a perfectly plain building, roughcast, and with square late windows. It was pulled down at two different times: firstly, the part next the gate house, then the remainder up to the kitchen wing, which is left standing. The part first destroyed had two or three windows of small size, with oaken mullions and a chimney in front, as well as a small one in the Eastern gable, which took the smoke from a fireplace under it; this can still be seen in the fragment of wall, and is quite plain with a massive beam for a mantel tree. The other
destroyed



HAWKSHEAD HALL.

destroyed part was of greater size, and was, undoubtedly, the hall. It had one window in front, of the same shape, but larger than the others, and when destroyed had no oak mullions, but an ordinary sash. A large fireplace of the same description as the last, may be seen in the wall of the kitchen wing, which warmed this room. This wall is no less than 9 ft. thick, and to the right of the fireplace is a doorway leading to the domestic offices, which consist of two chief rooms on the ground floor, one the kitchen, the great ovens of which are undoubtedly contained in the thick wall before-mentioned, and the other, perhaps the buttery. There are several rooms above, which are now approached by a massive oak staircase, with turned balusters, of Elizabethan or Jacobean date. On the roof, and supported by the thick wall, is a curious shaped clustered chimney stack.*

Now here, it would seem, we have the shell of an ancient house, probably mostly of the 13th century. The unvarying plan of early manor houses was always a large hall in the centre, occupying the whole height of the house, and flanked on one side by the chamber, with the solar above it, and on the other by the kitchen wing. As a rule, however, the chamber and solar were also in a wing, thrown either backwards or forwards, or sometimes both, which does not appear to have been the case here. At the adjacent manor house of Coniston, however, they seem to have been under the same roof-tree as the hall. In the centre was the hall, its length, as near as can now be ascertained, about 34 ft., and its breadth about 19 ft.

* Such stacks are fairly common in brick, but very rare, in most districts, in stone, and when they do occur, seldom contain more than two flues. The one in question contains four, and another at the north end of this wing, two; which latter might be called a double Flemish. Although such chimneys are rare in most districts, I could cite several instances of the last shape in this locality. Clustered stacks first appeared, I believe, late in the 15th century. For comparison see "The Flemings and their chimneys in Pembrokeshire, by Rev. W. D. B. Allen," vol. 41, Journ. Arch. Assoc.

Beyond

Beyond this, on the east, the chamber and solar, through the first of which would be the approach to the court room, which seems to have been by a newel. At the opposite end of the hall, to the right of the fireplace, is a single door leading to the offices. Here was, doubtless, at one time the screens, but when the ancient method of warming the hall by brazier and louvre was abandoned, the fireplace was put in the end wall, and, of course, the screens would be destroyed at the same time. Here also in the court was the main entrance which does not seem, as was usual, to have had a corresponding door opposite.

The fourth side of the quadrangle is now occupied by a modern wall, but in the north-west corner of the gate-house there are indications of a very high ancient wall of another range of buildings. The total frontage of the whole building is 115 ft.

The actual use of the room over the gateway, commonly known as the court room, perhaps requires some little discussion. If the hall had extended to the gate-house it would have occupied the position of the solar, but it is too large, in comparison with the rest of the building, for such a purpose, and I am not aware of any instances of the solar being placed over a gateway.

A manor house belonging to an abbey might be expected to contain a chapel, but with the exception that its chief window has no transoms, which is the usual distinction between ecclesiastical and domestic windows, this room does not possess many of the characteristics of a chapel. There is, indeed, at Keenground a sandstone water vessel which came from here, and which may have been a piscina, but, on the other hand, it may have been a water drain in some other part of the house, and as its original position is not known it is useless as evidence. Taking it all in all, it is probable that this room was used, like many others in early times, for various purposes, but from its size it seems likely that the traditional name of
court

court room is fairly correct. The external stair on the north perhaps favours this theory, as by it the tenants would assemble to pay suit and service, while the lord, in this case the abbot himself, were he present, with other officials, would enter from the hall or chamber by the newel staircase.

To the W. of the Hall, on the opposite side of the stream, stands the ancient water corn mill of the manor, whither all the tenants were bound to bring their corn to be ground, and to suffer mulcher at the miller's hands. At the beginning of the 17th century there were some curious disputes concerning the rights of other people to erect mills, which were eventually suppressed. It is still a part of the Hall estate, and is now combined with a saw mill.

Lastly, there seems to have been no moat, although the situation is admirably suited for such a contrivance. Perhaps such an arrangement should not be looked for in a building of this semi-ecclesiastical character, but, as has been shown, the house partakes more of the character of an ordinary manor house than anything else. The beck by which it is enclosed upon two sides would form little or no protection, yet in this case defence does not seem to have been considered necessary.

NOTE:—I am much indebted to Mr. W. Alcock Beck of Esthwaite Lodge, for allowing me to search, and make extracts from the papers and M.S. of the author of "Annales Furnesienses" now in his possession.

APPENDIX OF PROOFS.

Wills and Inventories proved in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, and now in Somerset House.

No.

No. 1.

The Inventory of Rowland Nicholson, 1590 (no will.)

The Invent of all the goods & chattells moveable & unmoveable appertayninge to Rolland Nicolson deceased priced the 27 day of July Ano Dni 1590 by Brian Benson Willm Satterthwayt Thomas Dodgson Ju. & Charles Satterth Jurat.

Inpemis cattle yong & old	lvj l xiiij s iiij d
Itm horses & mares	xj l
Itm sheepe yong & ould	xj l iiij s viij d
Itm corne	xviij l
Itm malt & meale	v l iiij s
Itm wooll	l s
Itm pewter	iiij l iiij s
Itm potte candle sticke & chafing dishe	iiij l vj s viij d
Itm caldrens & pannes	iiij l vj s
Itm bedding & bedstocke	x l
Itm more in bedding	iiij l xij s viij d
Itm in chistes & arke	iiij l xvj s x d
Itm in table clothes & napkins	xiiij s iiij d
Itm in sheetes	viij s
Itm his apparrell	v l x s
Itm in drinking pottes pitchers & jugges	iiij s iiij d
Itm wooden geare with an arke	iiij l xvj s viij d
Itm in quishones	vj s viij d
Itm one salt & xi silver spoons	iiij l xij s
Itm tables a pressor & 2 contrs	liij s iiij d
Itm a cupbourd	xxxiiij s iiij d
Itm fattes & tables	xiiij s
Itm iron geare with sithes	iiij l xvj s viij d
Itm 2 new milnestones with an ould one	x l s
Itm plow & plow geare with an iron harow	xxj s
Itm sadles brydles &c.	xviij s
Itm hogges yong & ould	iiij l
Itm carres & coyalls	ij s
Itm in pultry	xxiiij s
Itm a litle table & coffer	ij s vj d
Itm in lead	ix s

GAGES.

At Lonthwayt	xxvj s viij d
Itm in Church close	iiij l
Itm a mosse in Breythey	xiiij s iiij d

DEBTES OWING TO YE SAID ROLLAND.

The Executors of Mr. Xpofers Sands	xxiiij l
Itm Clement Rigg	xx l
Itm by the country for dyvers journeyes	
Itm Mr. Miles Phillipson for Roll : Phillipson's tableing	xix s viij d
Itm the said Mr. Miles of an ould reckoning for ye sent (?)	v l

Itm

Itm John Sawrey	xj s vj d
Itm Edward Kilner	xxxij s
Itm William Rigg of James	xxij d & 18 d
Itm Mr. Anthony Sands	v l
Suma 1721 14 s 6 d besyds the debts weh all in a maner prove desparate	

DEBTS OWING BY THE SAID ROLLAND.

Of the Cambridg money	40 s
Itm to Mr. Jopson & Mr. Dawson	xij l ij s ix d
Itm to Mr. Allan Wilson	v l
Itm to Mabel Sadler	xj l
Itm to Mr. Magson	iiij l
Itm to Ellin Sattrthwt	iiij l vj s viij d
Itm to Agnes Braythwt	xxiiij s
Itm to Francis Gibson	xviij s
Itm to Edward Sattrthwt	xl s
It. to Myles Sawrey	xxvs
It. to Or Mylner	xxvj s viij d
It. to Georg Walkr	xxiiij s iiij d
It. to the Schole	xxxvij s
It. to Isak Dixon	ij s vj d
It. to Michael Bowch (Borwick?)	xl s
It. to Samel Listr	x l
It. to Xpofer Danson	iiij l
Itm to James Burnel	xxij d
Itm to Richard Dodgson	vj s viii d
Itm to George Ar Heard	xij s iiij d

Sma 62. 14s. 3d.

No. 2.

The Will of Elizabeth Nicholson, 1600.

In the Name of God Amen the xvij day of March Anno Dm. 1600 I Elizabeth Nicholsonne de Church Stelle at Hauxheade in ffourneis fells within the Countye of Lancaster wydowe Sicke in my mortall bodie yet nevertheless beinge of wholle mynde and in good and perfect remembrance (I give the Lord thanks) dothe make and ordaine this my present testament conteynnige therein my last will in manor and forme followinge viz: first I give and recomende my soule to the mercifull hands of allmightie God my only savioure and redeemer and my bodie to be buried in my Parishe Churche of Hauxhead All duetyes (?) to be doone to the same as the lawe requyrethe Itm it is my wille that whereas my brother in lawe Clement Rigge oweth mee as may appeare by certaine articles and bills thereof made the summe of xxiiij l vj s viij d or thereabouts upon the recoverye whereof and my debts payed I give and bequeathe to my brother Roger Sands the summe of vi l xij s iiij d of the same summe in consideration that he will take upon him to helpe my Executors to recover the same Itm I bequeathe to Isabell Satterthwaite my mayde xx s And to my man Rowlande x s And to my mayde Agnes Rigge

Rigge xs Itm I make my full and wholle Executor of all my goodes and cattailes moveable and unmoveable quecke or deade whatsoever Peter Magsonne sonne of Mr Peter Magsonne schoolemaister of the same Hauxheade in ffournes felles and countye aforesayde Batchelour my debts bequestes and ffunerall expenses payed and discharged out of the same Itm I make and ordayne my supvisrs Mr Adam Sands Mr Edwyn Sands Mr Willm Sawrey and Roger Sands my brother desyring them for God's sake to see this my laste Will and Testament fullfilled and keepte as my truste is in theme In Witness whereof to this present laste will and Testament I have sett my seale and hand the day and yeare above written in the presence of us viz ffancis Magsonne Jur. Roberte Burroughhe Jur. and Leonard Keene (Proved 1601).

No. 3.

**The Inventory of Allan Nicholson, 1616. (No will).*

The inventory of the goods and chattell appertayninge to Alan Nicolson deceased priced by iiij sworne men the xxij of October 1616 viz Roger Dodgson George Dodgson John Fisher and Chrystofer Rigge as followeth

First In Jewells iij Rings ij litle Jewells set in gold and halfe a crowne in golde xij sylver sponyes ij sylver bowles valewed	vijl iij iiij d
Itm in Cattell young and old Rated iijxx	vj l xs
Itm in horses and mares five	x l xs
Itm in sheepe younge and old viijxx and xvij whereof are iijxx at Dillakar xxvj l
Itm frome ?	xxxij l iiij d
Itm corne and hay worth	lij l
Itm hay at Dillakar	ij l vj s viij d
Itm in Bees	xxxv s viij d
Itm loose timber and boards aboute the house	iiij l
Itm in beddinge and bedstockes in the parlour wth other things	xij l iiij s
Itm his apparell	ix l xs
Itm more beddinge and bedstockes in another chamber	x l iij s iiij d
Itm in meale and mait	ij l xij s iiij d
Itm in hay	j viij
. pewter at viij	iiij l
Itm copper ketles and pannes iijxx xijl at viij d the lb.	ij l viij s viij d
Itm one copper pott and 2 stills	viij s
Itm brasse pannes and kettles xxv l	xs ij d
Itm brasse potts candlesticks & mortars weighinge vjxx xijlb	ij l xi s iiij d
Itm for my arkes aboute the houses	vs
Itm xx horseloades of lyme	xij s iiij d
Itm one fayre cupbord in the hall iij chayres one figre table ls
Itm one litle chist ij truncks and iij old chayres	viij s
Itm sixe stone of flaxe	xlij s

*The gaps in this inventory are occasioned by its being torn where it has been folded.

Itm

will & testament In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hande & seale the day and yeare above said

Pmo Allan Nicholson

Recorde hereof are wee

Jur
James Walker
Jur
& William ffisher
(Pr. 19 Dec. 1663.)

November ye ii. 1663.

A true and pfect Inventorie of such goods as weare Allan Nicholsons deceased & prized by us Thomas Warde & James Walker

	l	s	d
Imprimis one table & a buffert forme	0	10	0
Itm 2 chists	0	6	8
Itm 5 buffert stooles	0	4	0
Itm 4 chayres	0	2	4
Itm in wood vessall a knopp & a stand & other things	0	6	8
Itm in brasse & pans & little pans	0	10	0
Itm in puther	0	6	8
Itm for bedstocks & bedding	1	0	0
Itm one cow	2	0	0
Itm one arke of hay	0	10	0
Itm speet & warkes girdle & brandreth	0	5	0
*Itm 6 ould whichons (?)	0	1	6
Itm earthen potts	0	1	0
Itm fower parr of sheets	0	5	0
Itm in apparrell woolin & linn	1	0	0
Itm one ould buffert forme	0	1	0
Itm for peats	0	2	0
Itm in meale	0	10	0
Itm one little fouling (piece?)	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
Sub ptind the some totall is	8	11	10

DEBTS OWING BY DECEASED.

For hay medow to Alan Prickett	1	1	0
To James Jackson (lent money)	0	10	0
For house rent	0	11	8
Funerall expenses	1	5	0
	<hr/>		
	3	7	8
Restat de claro	5	4	2

No. 5.

1672 June 15 Admon. gr. to Susan Crow of goods of Samuell Nicholson her late brother. (No will).

*Query: Quichones, i.e. cushions.

No.

The Will of George Nicholson of Lowson Park, 1686.

In the name of God Amen the fourteenth day of June 1686 I Gearge Nicholson of Lowson Parke in the Parish of Hawkshead in the County Palatine of Lancr husbandman being infirme of body yet of perfect minde and in very good Rembrance praised be God Doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manor following first I comend my soule to God Almighty trusting through the meritorious passion of Christ to have pardon of all my sins : and my body I committ to earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executrixes hereafter named : and it is my minde that all dues therefore due be well paid And as for my temporall estate I dispose of it as follows that is to say I give unto Elisabeth Redheade my daughter one shilling and all the Remainer and Residue of my Goods and Chattells I give unto Jane Nicholson my wife Agnes Nicholson and Margaret Nicholson my daughters equally to be divided among them And I make the said Jane Nicholson Agnes Nicholson and Margaret Nicholson my Executrixes

In witness whereof I the said George Nicholson have hereunto putt my hand and seale the day and year first above written

Signed sealed & declared in the sight and psence of George Nicholson

Myles Sawrey Jur.

Tho. Atkinson Jur.

Will. Sawrey Jur.

(Pr. 1686.)

The Inventorie of all the goods cattells and debts belongeinge to George Nicholson of Lowson Parke in forneis fells deceased prized the eighteenth day of September Anno Dom 1686 by Richard Atkinson George Bancke Myles Sawrey and Thomas Atkinson as followeth vizt.

	l	s	d
Imprimis his apparell	00	10	00
Itm wooden vessells	00	10	00
It. Grideron and Brandrethe Ratten croke and other iron geere	00	15	00
It. Peutter and brass	00	10	00
It. Bedclothes & Bedsteads	01	10	00
Item Chestes and arkes	00	10	00
It. Wool	2	00	00
It. Kine Calves Heffers and Steeres	18	00	00
It. One gelding and one mare	02	00	00
It. Sheepe yonge and oulde	20	00	00
It. Haye and corne	05	00	00
It. Poultrie	00	00	08
Item chaires and stooles	00	01	06
Summe in all	51	07	02

DEBTS OWEING BY THE DECEADENT.

Imps to Richard Apleby	10	00	00
It. to Sr James Graham	16	00	00
It. to Thomas Atkinson	05	00	00

It.

It. to John Tomlinson	03 00 00
It. to George Bancke	01 00 00
It. to Richard Dixon	01 00 00
Item his funeral expenses	01 10 00

Summe in all 37l 10s 00d

No. 7.

The Will of Samuel Sandys, 1683.

In the name of God Amen the second day of february in the thirty & sixth year of the raigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Lord King Charles the Second over England etc Anno Domi 1683-4 I Samuell Sandys of Hauxhead Hall in the Pish of Hauxhead and County of Lancaster gent being sicke and weake in body but of pfect memory & remembrance praised be Almighty God for ye same doe make & ordaine and declare this my last will & testament in manner and forme following (viz) first I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my maker hopinge that through the merritorious death & passion of Jesus Christ my only Saviour & Redemer to receive free pardon & remission of all my sins And as for my body to be buried in Xtian Buriall at the discretion of my executrix and trustees hereafter nominated And as for such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with I give devise bequeath & dispose in manner & following Imp I give unto my Honed father Mr. Samuel Sandys ffve pounds to be paid by my Executrix hereafter named within one full yeare next after my decease Itm I give & bequeath unto my Lov. brother Mr. Miles Sandys five pounds Itm I give unto my Lov. sister his wife & to my god-daughter Bersheba his second daughter ffve pounds apiece to be paid as aforesaid Itm I give & bequeath unto my Lov. brother William Sandys ffve pounds to be paid within two yeares next after my decease unto my Lov. brother Mr. Miles Sandys and my Cuz. John Philipson to be let out in there or one of there names in trust for the use of the said William Sandys untill he attaine the age of twenty one yeares Itm I give & bequeath unto my Cuz. John Philipson & my god-daughter Margaret his younger daughter twenty shillings apiece Itm I give unto my mother in lawe Mrs. Bridgett Nicholson forty shillings Itm in token of my respect I give and bequeath unto Mr. Thomas Bell minister of Hauxhead tenn shillings to buy a ring with to weare in Remembrance of me Lastly I give bequeath unto my Lov. wife Mrs. Beatrice Sandys all my goods and chattells whatsoever moveable & unmoveable of what nature kind or quallity soever they be together also with all such deeds writings evidences assignemts conveyances or other assurances whatsoever now in my custody Relating to or any way concerning the demeanse of Kentmere or the Freehold or Customary lands belonging to Hauxhead Hall or elsewhere; whereunto I am any way entitled; whom alsoe I doe nominate & appoint sole executrix of this my last will and testament: she payinge & dischargeing my full debts legacies and ffnerall expenses Requesting & desiring my Lov. brother Mr. Miles Sandys and my cuz. John Philipson to be assisting unto my said Executrix according to there abilities touching and concerning the pformance of this my last will & testament In witness whereof I have hereunto putt my hand & seale the day & yeare above written

Sam. Sandys

Sam. Sandys

Signed sealed & delivd in psence
offfra. Cray, George Holme, Elizabeth Gilpin, Anne Gilpin.
(Pr. 28 May 1684.)

February ye 14th Ano Domi (1683)

A true Inventorie of all the goodes chattells cattells debts Rights & credits move-
able & immoveable of the Late Samuell Sandys of Hauxhead Hall in the p'ish
of Hauxhead & county of Lancaster gentl. deceased approved ye same day by
Adam Rigg James Braithwt Edward Braithwt & James Keen

	ut seq.	l	s	d
Imps His apparrell wth a rapier & belt		07	00	00
Itm money in his purse		02	11	00
Itm in sack		01	00	00
Itm in ye kitchin loft one paire of Bedsteads wth bedding furniture tables six chaires val		04	10	00
Itm in ye bed chamber one paire of bedstockes wth bedding & furniture a table and two chaires		02	05	00
Itm goodes in ye closet as pottes glasses val		01	05	00
Itm a shift & therein eight paire of sheets two table cloths one duzen & a halfe napkins.		01	06	08
Itm goodes in ye little loft wth two beds for servts		01	06	08
Itm brass & pewter in the kitchin		03	05	00
It. Potts panns wth a flaske & other Iron implemts in ye kitchin		02	10	00
Itm Wood vessell earthen potts val		01	15	00
Itm Tables formes chiste & arkes		01	15	00
Itm Meale mault groates ffesh val		01	10	00
Itm Hempe & yarne		02	00	00
Itm in ye Barne Bigge & oates thrasht & un- thrashed		18	00	00
Itm Hay & strawe in the barne		04	00	00
Itm Husbandry geare as ploughs carte teames boords old timber val		03	10	00
Itm A bull & eight cows		26	00	00
Itm two yoke of draught oxen		14	00	00
Itm fflower heffers & one steere		10	00	00
Itm three stirkes & six calves		07	00	00
Itm fflower horses		10	00	00
Itm one hundred & ninety sheep		40	00	00
Itm goodes in ye mill as sieves meassures haire cloths wth ye miller's bedd		01	00	00
Itm two hives of bees wth swine poultry and mannure		02	12	06
Suma bonora		171	11	10

DEBTS

DEBTS OWING BY YE PTIE DECEASED.

	ut seq.	l s d
Imps Due to Mr. Samuel Sandys of Graithwt at Candlemas (83)		74 00 00
Itm to Mrs. Judith Carus		30 00 00
Itm to John Philipson at ye same time		53 00 00
Itm to Mr. Pepper of Preston		02 00 00
Itm to John Robinson at ye said time		53 00 00
Itm to Robt. Hubbersty sons at ye same time		30 00 00
Itm to Willm Dennison at ye same time		21 04 00
Itm to Robt. Rawlinson at ye same time		12 00 00
Itm to Richard Appleby ye same time		12 00 00
Itm to Mr. Rymer and Mr. Gray ye same time		04 00 00
Itm to Mrs. Bridgett Nicholson ye same time		22 18 00
Itm to Willm Mackereth ye same time		01 00 00
Itm Servts wages due ye same time		09 10 08
Itm to Mr. Gray		09 10 00
Itm to Mr. Gibson ye same time		04 10 10
Itm to Mr. Mansergh		00 16 00
Itm to Edward Braithwt		01 10 00
Itm ffunerall expenses		17 00 00
		<hr/>
Suma debit		329 09 06

No. 8.

Admon. gr. of effects of Richard Archer 27 Oct. 1720. (No will.)

No. 9.

The will of Beatrice Archer, 1726.

The last will and testament of me Beatrice Archer of Hawkshead Hall in the County Palatine of Lancaster widdow. As to such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with I will that that the same shall goe and be disposed of as follows (to wit) I give and bequeath unto my son Richard Archer and my daughter Beatrice Archer their exectrs & admtrs all my goods chattells rights credits & personall estate whatsoever And doe make and ordain them executor and executrix of this my last will and testament In witness hereof I have hereto set my hand and seale this second day of May in the twelfth year of the raigne of our Sovereaign Lord George by the grace of God of Great Britain ffraunc & Ireland King defender of the ffaith etc. and in the year of our Lord God one thousand seaven hundred twenty & six

The marke of
Beatrice + Archer.

Signed sealed and published by the above named Beatrice Archer as her last will & testament in the presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto in the said testatrixe's psence

Grace Copley
Marget Jenney
John Copley

(Pr. feb. 13, 1727)

No.

No. 10.

The Will of John Copley, 1689.

In the name of God Amen The eleventh day of December in the first yeare of the raigne of our most Gracious Sovereigne Lord & Lady King William & Queen Mary over England Scotland France & Ireland King & Queen defenders of the faith, etc. Anno Domi 1689.

I John Copley of Hawkshead Hall in the pish of Hawkshead in the County of Lancaster gentl. being of good and pfect memory thanks be to Almighty God : And calling to remembrance the uncertaine estate of this transitory life ; and that all flesh must yield unto Death when it shall please God to call : Doe make constitute ordaine and declare this my last will and testamt in manner and forme following ; and first being pennitent and sorry from the bottome of my heart for my sins past most humbly desireing forgiveness for the same I give and comitt my soule unto Almighty God my Saviour and Redeemer In whom and by whom the merrits of Jesus Christ I trust and believe assuredly to be saved and to have full remission and forgiveness of all my sins : And my body to be buried in such place where it shall please my Executrix and Trustees hereafter named to appoint And as for such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to besse me with : I give devise bequeath and dispose of in manner and forme following Imprimis I give to my brother Mr John Punsonby twenty shillings : Itm I give unto my deare and loving sister Mrs. Ann Punsonby twenty shillings : Itm I give unto my deare & loveing sister Mrs Barbara Copley Twenty Shillings to buy every one of them a ring to weare in remembrance of me : Itm I doe nominate and appoint my deare and loving brother Mr William Copley of Gossforth in the County of Cumberld John Philipson of Rayrigg in the County of Westmld gentl. William Sawrey of Dale End in Langdale in the Pish of Grasmere and County of Westmld clerke and William Dennison of Esthwaite water side yeoman : trustees and supervisors of this my last will and testament : and by these pstes doe give them William Copley John Philipson William Sawrey and William Dennison full power and authority to sell mortgage lett to ffarme or otherwise to dispose of for ever any part or parcell of my estate at Hawkshead Hall within the County of Lancaster towards the paying of my debts legacies and ffuneral expenses which I hope my Supvisors with my Executrix will take care to pforme : And I doe desire the Supvisors and require them to give a just and true account unto my Executrix hereafter mencioned after my debts paid And to pay the overplus of all such sums as shall be raised unto my said Executrix : Itm I give unto my deare and loving brother Mr William Copley ffive pounds and the other Supvisors twenty shillings apiece : Lastly I give and bequeath unto my loveing wife Mrs Beatrix Copley all my goods and chattells whatsoever moveable and immoveable of what nature or kinde soever they be : whom alsoe I doe nominate and appoint sole Executrix of this my last will and testament desireing and requesting my bro. Mr William Copley Mr John Philipson William Sawrey and William Dennison to be assisting unto my said Executrix according to their abillities touching and concerning the pformance of this my last will and testament In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seale the day and yeare above written Sealed published and declared in the psece of Cudbert Hodgson William Rigge Edward Poole & George Walker

(Pr. 28 Oct. 1691)

No.

No. 11.

Abstract of Will of John Copley of Hawkeshead Hall, 1750.

December 20 1750 household stuff to daughters Beatrice & Isabel: rest of personality to son John Copley clerk, who is appointed sole executor. Realty at Hawkshead Hall & elsewhere to three trustees on trust for payment of funeral & probate expences & debts: portions of £500 to each daughter & £200 to son Daniel Copley at age of 23, residue to son John Copley, 10s. to each executor
(Pr. 23 Jan. 1754)

Extracts from the Hawkshead Register.

1569. July 25, Xtopher Nicholson bapt.
 1572. Dec. 22, Willm Nicholson ,,
 1572. Feb. 5, Margaret Nicholson ,,
 1572. Jany. 23, Wm. Nicholson burd.
 1573. May 20, John Nicholson ,,
 1574. Jany. 23, Agnes Nicholson bapt.
 1577. Feb. 24, Edweine Nicholson ,,
 1579. Aug. 26, puer Rowlandi Nicholson burd.
 1579. Aug. 27, Margaret Nicholson ,,
 1580. Novr. 12, Rowland Nicholson & Elizabeth Rigge marrd.
 1582. July 25, filia Rowlandi Nicholson ex secunda uxore burd.
 1590. June 9, Rowland Nicholson burd.
 1595. Sept. 6, Thomas Nicholson ,,
 1597. Aug. 7, Nathaniell Nicholson filis allani bapt.
 1599. Nov. 22, Daniell Nicolson alani filius ,,
 1601. May 8, Esabeth ux Rowlandi Nicholson burd.
 1602. Nov. 30, Christopher Nicolson fil allani bapt.
 1606. Jan. 4, Elsapeth Nicolson fil allani ,,
 1616. Oct. 7, Allan Nicolson burd.
 1621. Aug. 30, Daniell Nicholson burd.
 1626. Sept. 24, Daniel Nicolson fil Nathanielis bapt.
 1626. May 29, Jo. Nicolson and Esabeth Dixon marrd.
 1628. Aug. 17, Elsabeth Nicolson fil Nathaniel bapt.
 1630. June 28, Christofer Nicolson fil Nathaniel ,,
 1630. Sept. 26, John Nicholson fil allan ,,
 1631. Feb. 12, Susan Nicolson fil Nathaniell ,,
 1632. Sept. 23, Rowland Nicolson fil allani ,,
 1633. Nov. 30, Dorathye Nicolson fil Nathaniel
 1634. Feb. 7, Dorothe Nicolson fil Nathaniell in the church burd.
 1634. Dec. 1, John Nicolson fil Thomas bapt.
 1634. Dec. 22, Robert Nicolson fil allan ,,
 1634. March 17, Dorathye Nicolson fil Nathaniell bapt.
 1634. Dec. 13, John Nicolson fil Thomas burd.
 1637. Nov. 30, Samuell Nicolson fil Nathaniell bapt.
 1640. Dec. 6, John Nickolson fil Nathaniell ,,
 1642. March 4th, Susan the wife of Allan Nickolson in the quire burd.
 1643. Ap. 12, Ellene Nicolson fil Nathaniell bapt.
 1643. Ap. 12, uxor Nathaniell Nicolson in the quire burd.

1659.

Gilpins.

1652. Dec. 22, Margaret Gilpin in Sands quire burd.
 1672. Sep. 17, Mr Christopher Gilpin in the chancell „
 1686. Ap. 16, Mary Gilpin of Haukeshead Hall in the church burd.
 1688. June 14, Elizabeth Gilpin widdowe de Haukeshead Hall in the church burd.

Brass plate in Kendal Church (now in the Bellingham Chapel).

HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF
 ISABELLA COPLEY
 LATE OF HAWKSHEAD HALL
 WHO DIED THE 28TH DAY
 OF FEBRUARY 1770
 AGED 46 YEARS.

From Brand's History of Newcastle. Epitaphs now or late in St. Nicholas Church.

CHRISTOPHER NICHOLSON ALDERMAN
 DEPARTED 29 SEPTEMBER 1670
 IN THE 68 YEAR OF HIS AGE.

THE BURIAL PLACE OF JOHN BUTLER MERCHANT ADVENTURER AND SOMETIME SHERIFF OF THIS TOWNE AND HIS WIVES ANN AND ELIZABETH AND THEIR CHILDREN. HE DEPARTED JAN. 12 1695-6. ANN HIS WIFE 14 JUNE 1655. (He was Sheriff 1652).

William Carr Merchant Adventurer of Newcastle ob. Ap. 14, 1660 his wife Jane Jan. 31, 1666.

The following Newcastle Nicholsons (from the same authority) may be of the same family.

1588. Roger Nicholson Governor of Merchants Company, Sheriff 1583, Mayor 1588.
 George Nicholson deputy town clerk ob. 16 Feb. 1604 burd. with his wife Margaret in St. John's Church.

Epitaph.

CORPUS HEUS ANIMUS CONCLUSUM
 LIBERA CLARUS
 EST FRUITUR SPECTAT CARCERE
 PACE DEUM.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX No. II.

The CASE of
 John Copley, Gent. and Beatrix his Wife;
 And of George Carus, Gent. and Judith his Wife.
 Humbly Presented to the LORDS Spiritual and Temporal in
 PARLIAMENT Assembled.

March 3rd, That Christopher Gilpin Esq; by his Deed of Feeoff-
 1650. ment duely executed with Livery, Dated March 3d, 1650,
 for the Consideration of 1520l. really paid to, or for the
 said Gilpin, Conveyed the Demeasne of Kentmer in
 Westmerland, with Apputenances to Nathan. Nicholson
 and his Heirs absolutely. But Gilpin having Married
 Nicholson's Daughter, there might be some Promise that
 he might be at Liberty to Redeem the Premisses on
 Repayment of the 1520l. and Interest.

That Gilpin to Defraud the said Nicholson made some
 conveyance of the Premisses to Mary Phillipson widow,
 and her Heirs, in Trust, (as is pretended for Hudleston
 Phillipson her son,) And the said Conveyance is Dated
 March 1st, March 1st, 1650, although not executed till Seven Years
 1650. after, and there is 1700l. mentioned as the Consideration
 thereof, when in Truth there was not One Penny paid for
 the same. And the said Hudleston Phillipson was then
 so far from Claiming anything to himself under that
 Janu. 22d, Deed, that Five Years afterwards, (viz.) Jan. 22nd, 1655,
 1655. he (with three other Arbitrators,) by an Award then
 made, did Award that there was due to Nicholson 1050l.
 but that he should there-out allow Gilpin 400l. for the
 Portion of his Wife, he making her a Jointure of 30l. per
 annum out of the Premisses. And Gilpin was also there-
 out to secure to Nicholson the 650l. Residue of the 1050l.
 And thereupon Possession was to be delivered to Gilpin
 by the said Award.

That in 1657 the Phillipsons set up a Title, and brings
 an Ejectment under the said Deed, and upon Tryal at
 August, Appleby, in August, 1657, were Non-Suited. However
 1657. they bring another Ejectment the next Year, and there-
 upon there was a Reference to Arbitrators, who taking
 Notice of the said former Award, and that there was 100l.
 Decem. 25, more become due to Nicholson, it is Awarded December
 1658. the 25, 1658, that Mary Phillipson should pay to Nichol-
 Janu. 21st. son the 21st of January then next 750l. or give sufficient
 Security

Security for the same, with Interest, and should also give Security for payment of 400l. to Gilpin, with Interest, in a Year. And also that she should settle a Jointure of 30l. per Annum on Elizabeth the Wife of Gilpin, and that she should give Security to Nicholson to Idempnifie him against Five several Bonds therein mentioned, or else procure the same to be Cancelled.

That there never was any Money paid, or Security given, or anything done in performance or Execution of the said Award, but Nicholson kept Possession of the Premises. And in 1662 Exhibited his Bill in Chancery against the Phillipsons, and Gilpin to discover the said Fraudulent Deed, and for Relief in the Premises. And Hudelston Phillipson Dying, the Bill was revived against Christopher Phillipson on his Eldest Son and Heir (now Sir Christopher the Appellant,) And neither the Phillipsons, nor Gilpin, did by their Answer to that Bill set forth One Penny really paid as the Consideration of their Deed. And November the 24th, 1671, the Cause was regularly brought to Hearing against the now Appellant, (who was then 25 Years Old, tho by his Petition he suggests he was under Age,) and upon the Hearing the Court declared themselves satisfied, that the said Deed of the 3d of March, 1650, was a good Deed, and ought not to be Impeached, being made for Valuable Considerations. And did therefore Order and Decree, That Nicholson should be pay'd 1520l. with his Damages and Costs, or else hold the Estate Absolute. And an Account was directed to be taken to see what was due to Nicholson, but the Defendants not appearing to hear Judgment, they had a Day to show cause against the said Decree.

That shortly after Nicholson Dyed, leaving the Respondents Beatrix and Judith his Grand-children, and Co-heirs, tender Infants. And they being afterwards Married to Mr. Copley, and Mr. Carus. In Michaelmas Term 1683, Sir Christopher Phillipson Exhibited his Bill in Chancery against them, to have an Account of the Profits of the Premises, and that he might be let in on Payment of what should appear due to the Respondents. And they thereupon Exhibited their Bill of Revivour to Revive the said Decree and Proceedings. And upon
June

June 11th, 1686, hearing both the said Causes June the 11th, 1686. It was Ordered and decreed, that Sir Christopher Phillipson should pay to the Respondents the 1520l. Decreed Nicholson with Interest and Costs to be Computed and Taxed by a Master who was directed to take an Account of the Profits, and what the Master should certifie due, Sir Christopher Phillipson was Decreed to pay, and thereupon the Respondents were to reconvey, but in default of payment, Sir Christopher's Bill was to stand desmist, with Costs.

That Sir Christopher Phillipson not resting satisfied with the said Decree, Petitioned the Late Lord Chancellor Jeffreys for a Rehearing, which being granted, and the Causes coming accordingly to be Reheard before Novemb. 11, his Lordship on the 11th of November, 1686, It was Ordered, that the said former Order on Hearing, or Decree, do stand.

That the said Sir Christopher Phillipson greatly delayed the Account before the Master, by taking out several Commissions into Westmerland to Examine to the Value of the Premisses, or otherwise. And finding there would be much more found due upon the said Estate than the same is worth, to be sold out-right, the Premisses being but 50l. or 60l. per Annum Value And there is a Free Rent of 10l. per Annum Issuing there-out, which with other usual Reprizes amount to 15l. per Annum. And there was a Doweress upon the Estate till April, 1672. And the Master being ready to make his Report, Sir Christopher Phillipson Exhibits his Appeal to your Lordships to execute the said Award made above Thirty Years since, and whereof there has been never any performance but the contrary. And the said Gilpin and his wife who were to have benefit by the said Award, were not made parties to the said Sir Christopher Phillipson's Suit, and are since Dead; and now that Nicholson is also Dead, it cannot appear what he paid upon, or was damnified by the said Five Bonds against which he was to be saved harmless by the said Award.

NOTE.—Since completing the above account I have received an interesting letter on the subject from Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, of Carill Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, containing the following additional information:—Firstly, Nathaniel Nicholson was one of those gentlemen of the Lonsdale Hundred who compounded for Knighthood at Lancaster on the 23rd March, 1631-2, by payment of a fine of
£10

£10. (Record Soc. vol. 12). Secondly, with regard to family arms, it appears that Roger Nicholson, Sheriff of Newcastle, 1583, bore Arg. on a pale sa. three martlets or. [Carr MS. (Surtees Socy. vol. 1, pr. 1862, appendix lxix.)]. It does not appear, however, that any other Newcastle Nicholsons bore these or any other arms, and as Roger is not found in Dugdale's pedigree, or in any way connected either with the Hawkshead or Newcastle families, it is very questionable if he was any relation; Mr. J. Holme Nicholson calls my attention to the fact that the arms are identical, except as to tincture, with those of Nicholson of Balrath, Co. Meath, who were supposed to have sprung from the Nicholsons of Poulton Hall, near Lancaster. Not improbably Roger was a member of this family.
