

ART. X.—*The Siege of Carlisle in 1644-5. General Leslie's Works.* By the WORSHIPFUL CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., President of the Society.

*Read at Penrith, July 4th, 1889.\**

THE first beginning of "The Troubles," as the Great Civil War is often called by local writers, may in Cumberland be reckoned from a proclamation made by Charles I. on the 29th of January 1638, which ordered all the nobility and gentry of Cumberland and other northern counties, except those in attendance on his majesty, or in his service, to repair on or before the 1st March to their several houses and lands, where they were required to be in readiness, well armed and provided, for the defence and safeguard of that part of the kingdom. In the following year a garrison of 500 men was thrown into Carlisle: it consisted of an Irish regiment under the command of Sir Francis Willoughby. Sir Nicholas Byron was appointed governor of the castle, city and citydell of Carlisle, with pay at the rate of £3 a day and power to proclaim martial law and to make all the inhabitants and citizens take up arms. The accounts of the Chamberlains of Carlisle for this date show that the inhabitants and citizens were preparing to defend themselves; they formed a volunteer company and took to drilling and hired Corporal Brown's boy as drummer: the "cities muskets & harness" were entrusted to Thomas Wilson, spurrier, and Robert Rigge for repairs; a "barrel covered with leather to carry gunpowder in for exercisenge" was purchased: and the

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\* This paper was originally given in a more much extended and popular form in a lecture at Carlisle, as an Account of the Siege. Before this Society it has been reduced to an attempt to fix the positions of the "Works" raised by General Leslie.

city

city drum was repaired and new drumsticks purchased. A guard house was provided for the use of the garrison by hiring from Randell Sewell his shop in the Glover's Row at a rent of 2/- a week. A new gate was hung at Botcher-gate (afterwards the English gate) and all three gates had new locks which cost £1 14s. £1 12s. was paid by the Chamberlains for 16 pounds of gunpowder. Then 40 pound weight of gunpowder, made up in papers (cartridges) cost £4. Somewhat later the investments in powder were very large, as the following note shows:—

The 8th of October, 1640.	A note what powder is brought in and by whome.		
Of Will. Atkinson .....		120	12 0
Of Edward James .....		010	01 0
Of Joseph Jefferson .....		024	02 4
Of John Thomlinson.....		080	08 0
Of John Glaisters .....		060	06 0
Of Edmund Dalton .....		050	05 0

An expenditure of over £345 in powder. Large numbers of hacks and picks were also made and shafted.

When Charles I. went to Berwick-on-Tweed the trained bands of Cumberland and Westmorland, under Sir Philip Musgrave marched into Carlisle, and 9s. 6d. was spent by the corporation for "wine bestowed on baronet Musgrave." The following proclamations about the trained bands have been kindly copied by the Rev. W. F. Gilbanks, the rector of Great Orton, from originals in the parish chest at Holme Cultram:—

Trusty and wellbeloved we greet you well, being in our own reall persons thus far advanced towards the frontyres of this kingdom to repell these rebells of our Kingdom of Scotland who have now invaded us and our subjects. And finding in our good people of this countye of York great readyness and resolution for the which to attend and march along with us with all the trained bands and forces therein towards the Borders, and not doubting of like readyness in our good  
people

people of that countye if we may with the more vigour and strength both secure them and you and all our loving subjects in their persons and estates from further invasion we have herewith sentt our well-beloved servante Sir Richd. Græyme willing and requireing you and every of yours immediately upon the receipte hereof not only to drawe together into a body all the trained bands both horse and foote within that countye, but alsoe to raise and make what other forces you possibly can for the secureing and defence of all the passes within the said countye wherein ye are to observe upon all occasions such orders and directions as you shall receive from us, or the cheife Commander of our army heerof you are not to faile as you tender our service and your own safitye and will answer the contrary att your perills given under our hand signed att our Cittie of York att our Manor and Courte the 24 Aug. in the xvi. of our raigne 1640. To our trusty and wellbeloved the deputye Leiutents and Justices of peace within our County of Cumberland.

In pursuance of this the deputy lieutenants and justices issued the following :—

Carlile, 28 Aug. 1640.

Orders agreed upon by the Consente of the deputye Leiuetenants of the Countye of Cumberland to be observed not only by the trayned bands but by all those that are able to beare armes for the defence of the same upon all allarums or invasion of it eveneing.

The place of Rendezvous for the trayned bands both of horse and foote are appointed at Carlisle, whither upon all occasions they are commanded with all possible speede to repaire, each man being to bring with him provisions of victualls for five dayes.

The place of Rendezvous for the inhabitants of the County able to beare armes in tyme of allarum which shall be given notice of by burneing of Beacons or publique notice taken of Invasion of the Enemye is appointed to be att the severall houses of the severall Lords of the Manor and Landlords videlicet: the Tents of the Earle of Northumberland Lord Generall att Cockermouth the Earle Marshall for the Barrony of Burgh att Roccliffe, those of the barrony of Graystocke att Graystocke Castle those of the Barrony of Gilsland att Noward Castle and soe respectively all Tenants to the place of their Landlords houses. Each man to bring with him vij days provision and every man his Knapsacke with him and in the meane tyme to provide themselves with armes for the defence of themselves wives children and countrye.

This

This to be published in every markett Towne  
and parish Church after prayers after the  
readinge of the King's letter.

Francis Howard  
Pa. Curwen  
Geo. Dalston  
Henry Fletcher  
Wm. Pennington

The danger, however, passed away.

In October 1641 the garrison of Carlisle was disbanded in pursuance of the treaty with Scotland, but the arms and munitions of war were carefully stowed away in the Fraternity, the keys of which appear to have been in the custody of the Mayor of Carlisle.

How long it was before Carlisle again received a garrison it is difficult to say: not more than a few months. The great Civil War actually commenced in 1642. Charles I. raised his standard at Nottingham on the 23rd of August; and Edgehill was fought on Oct. 23. For long the tide of battle rolled away from Carlisle, and many persons of distinction sought refuge in it from the perils of war. The Earl of Nithsdale was forced to fly from his castle of Caerlaverock, and he and his connection, Lord Harries, with their families took up their abode in Carlisle: several clergymen also came.

An attempt was made in 1643 to seize Carlisle for the Parliament. The prime movers were Sir Wilfred Lawson and some of the Barwises of Langrigg. They brought in Sir William Armyne, who was active on the Parliamentary side, and with the assistance of persons named Craister, Studholme, Cholmley, and Langhorne faced Carlisle with what Tullie, the historian of the siege, calls a "Rascall route". However, the gentry of the county, their tenants and neighbours, and the militia defeated these persons and their following, and drove them to Abbey-holme, but there let them go, on promise of keeping quiet.

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The battle of Marston Moor was fought on July 1, 1644. York surrendered to the Parliamentary forces on the 16th of that month, and Sir Thomas Glenham, Governor of York, and commander-in-chief in the North for the King, took refuge in Cumberland, with some broken troops.

Michael Studholme, one of the persons concerned in the attempt on Carlisle in 1643, still cherished designs upon Carlisle: through Richard Barwise, the Roundhead M.P. for Carlisle, he endeavoured to induce General David Leslie to march with his cavalry into Cumberland. Accordingly, Leslie with 800 horse marched into that county from Newcastle. He expected to meet with no opposition, but when he got to Salkeld and was about to ford the Eden, he found he was opposed by horse and foot regiments raised by the local gentlemen, with Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Henry Bellingham, and Sir Henry Fletcher at their head. Leslie was for retiring to Newcastle, but Barwise, not the M.P., but Barwise of Ilekirk, known as the great Barwise, rode into the river, whereon Leslie and the horse followed, and the whole of the opposing force promptly ran off as fast as they could to Carlisle, into which place Leslie chased them: he drew up his horse in full view of the city on St. Nicholas Hill, near the gallows: Tullie says, "a place more proper for them he could not have chosen."\* Some skirmishing took place between them and the garrison on the east side of Carlisle, and next day Leslie went off to Newcastle, though, had he stayed, he might have reduced Carlisle in a very short time, as it was not yet provisioned. Scandal says he did this on purpose: he wished to give the Royalists time to provision it, that the siege might be longer, and so he and his men might draw pay for a longer

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\* *A Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle in 1644 and 1645: by Isaac Tullie: Now first printed from a MS. in the British Museum: Carlisle, Samuel Jefferson, 1840.* This valuable tract, one of the series of ten local tracts known as "Jefferson's Carlisle Tracts," is now very scarce, and would bear reprinting. For Isaac Tullie, see note at end of this paper.

period.

period. Leslie had served under Gustavus Adolphus, and had a good deal of the Dugald Dalgetty about him.

Steps were at once taken by Sir Thomas Glenham to put Carlisle in readiness to stand a siege: the Cumberland troops were disbanded, there being, after their exploits at Salkeld, some doubt about their fidelity to the Royal cause: the sum of £463 10s. was subscribed for the purposes of the siege by the Royalist gentry and clergy of the county: vast quantities of provisions were purchased, which were stowed in the Fraternity, and in the Citadels: the arms were refurbished up again, and drums, drum-heads, and drumsticks appear in the Chamberlains' account as being purchased. In September a warrant was issued from the President and Council of War to the Corporation, directing them to raise £300 for the purposes of the war: they only raised £150, repayment of which, as well as of a sum of £400 raised afterwards, was guaranteed by the bonds of several local county gentlemen: as these bonds are to this day in the possession of the Corporation it seems probable they were never paid off.\* Last entry, or almost last, in the Chamberlains' accounts, before they disappear in the turmoil of the siege, is:—

Pd. Thomas Blaymire for the wood and  
workmanship of the Gibbet ..... o 6 00

Tullie's "Narrative"† begins about this point, and little information exists as to the siege, except what he gives, but his Narrative is too long for reproduction in these pages.

Newcastle having surrendered, General David Leslie, with 4,000 horse and foot, returned to Carlisle and laid siege to the town. He established his head-quarters at

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\* See Carlisle during the Siege of 1644-5. By W. Nanson. These Transactions, vol. vii., pp. 48.

† *Ante*, p. n.

Dalston

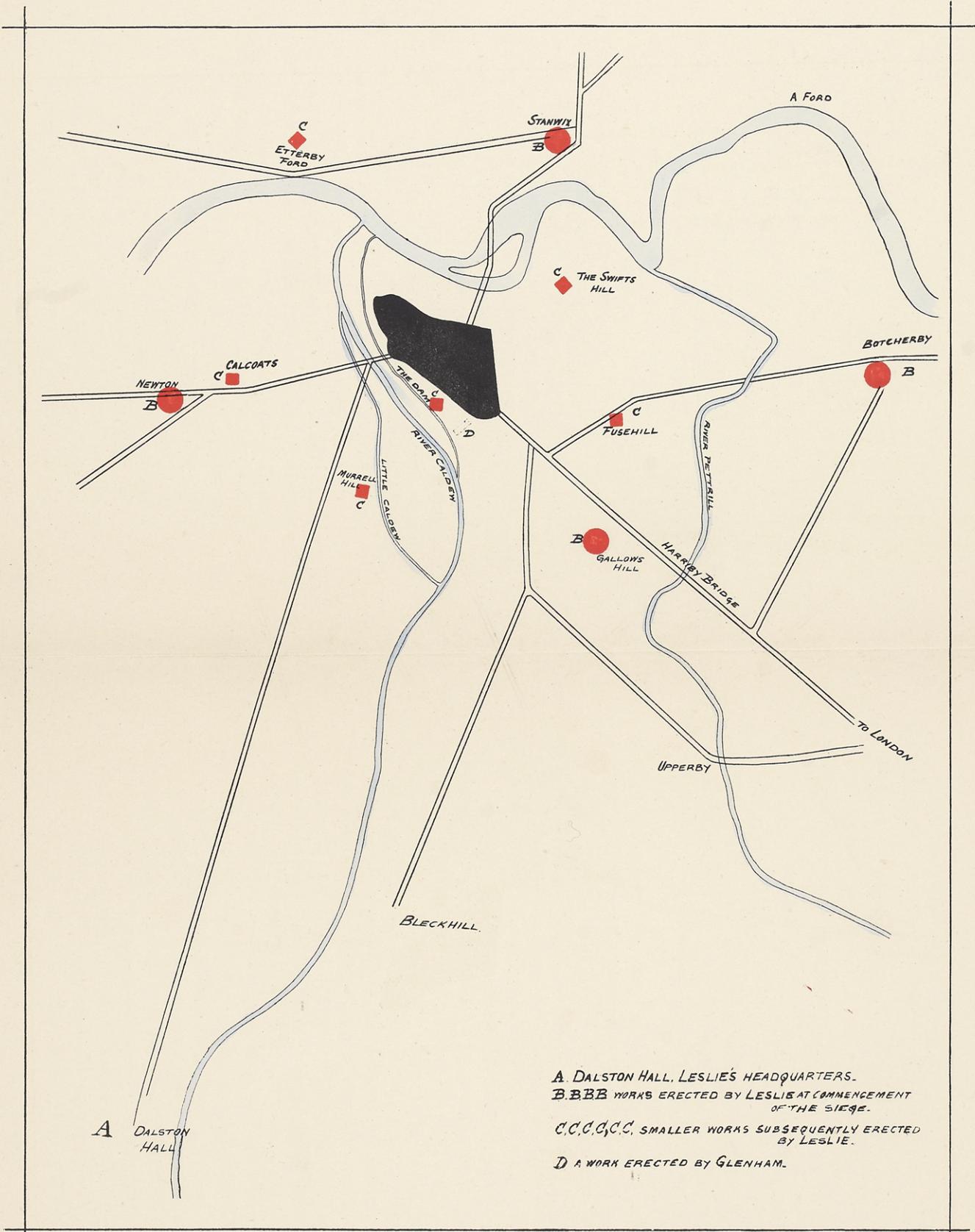
Dalston Hall, and he raised "works," as Tullie calls them, so as to block the roads. These works, four in number, were:--one near the village of Newtown, a second at Stanwix under Lord Kirkcudbright, a third, under Colonel Chomley near the Gallows on Harriby Hill, and a fourth under Colonel Lawson near Botcherby.\* What these "works" were it is not possible to ascertain, as Tullie gives no information: probably palisadings, or earthworks, calculated to hold parties of from 60 to 100 horse: these were relieved every twenty-four hours by fresh parties of their comrades, who must have been quartered in the villages round Carlisle. The "work" at Stanwix was in the churchyard,† and mounted three small guns: it does not appear that the other "works" had guns. With this paper a skeleton map is given of the country round Carlisle: it shows the city, the three rivers which almost surround it, the dam-courses, the main roads and some of the villages around: the positions of General Leslie's works are marked by large red circles. Their strategic importance is easily seen by reference to the skeleton map: the work in Stanwix churchyard would close all ingress and egress to and from Carlisle on the north: the work at Newton, and the headquarters at Dalston Hall would close the western roads: that on Gallows Hill would block the road to the south, while the work at Botcherby would block the eastern roads. The Eden was fordable by waths at Rickerby and Etterby: thus communication could be kept up between Leslie's works at Botcherby and Stanwix, and Stanwix and Newton. The other rivers, Caldew and Petteril, would be fordable in several places.

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\* Tullie does not expressly state where this fourth work was, but incidently it appears that it was at Botcherby.

† "STANWIX. The churchyard has no other fence than a mud hedge, which is in miserable plight. From hence the Besiegers played their ordnance upon the City of Carlisle in 1645. Then was the Vicar's Mansion House demolished." Bishop Nicolson's *Visitation*, &c., in 1703, p. 105.

These



A. DALSTON HALL. LESLIE'S HEADQUARTERS.  
 B. BBB WORKS ERECTED BY LESLIE AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE SIEGE.  
 C, C, C, C, C, C. SMALLER WORKS SUBSEQUENTLY ERECTED BY LESLIE.  
 D. A WORK ERECTED BY GLENHAM.

CARLISLE, 1644-5.

These works left a great deal of grazing ground accessible to the garrison and inhabitants, but Leslie seems to have been in no hurry over the siege: he never assaulted the walls, but was simply content to abide his time, until the besieged should have finished their store of provisions. The siege operations mainly consisted in efforts on behalf of the Scots to surprise the cattle and horses of the Royalist garrison when grazing outside the city, while the garrison endeavoured to protect them, to procure more by sallies into the country and to sleight (or destroy) the various works by which Leslie from time to time contracted the grazing ground. It must be kept in mind that in 1644 the country far and wide around Carlisle was open common and moor land. Lord George Murray in 1745 describes the country between Penrith and Carlisle as "mostly an open country, full of commons." To the north of Carlisle the country was an almost impenetrable morass, traversible by paths known only to mosstroopers, smugglers, and pedlars, while Grey-moor Hill and Blackford well deserved their names; as did Blackhill or Bleckell Moor, southwards. West of Carlisle Cummersdale Moor began at Clemson's Gate about the end of Shaddongate, and continued to Dalston. The road to Wigton was nearly all through open moor: eastwards Crosby and Warwick Moors covered large areas. Cavalry could thus move about with much more freedom than in these days of hedges and inclosures.

The garrison of Carlisle consisted of 700 men, including townsmen in arms. Tullie also says it included 200 (!) reformadoes, or officers whom Cromwell and Lord Fairfax had discharged when they remodelled the army: some of them men of "great prudence and pronenesse in arms." So soon as Leslie had taken up his quarters at Dalston Hall a party of these reformadoes sallied out to surprise him there, but being all officers they could not agree upon a leader, and were put to rout and several of them killed.

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To Tullie's pages our readers must refer to for the history of the siege and the hardships endured by the garrison. It went on leisurely, with no great expenditure of life.\* In April Leslie considered the time had come for him to contract his lines round the city: accordingly he established a work at Etterby, which commanded the wath there over Eden: by this wath the garrison had in a sally succeeded in carrying off a large number of cattle from Cargoholmes: an exploit the new work prevented them from repeating. Another new work was made on the top of Catcoats Bank, which commanded the Willowholme, and rendered it useless to the garrison as a grazing ground. The cattle were then grazed south of the citadels, but Leslie put a stop to this by raising a work or fort at Fusehill. The Swifts were then resorted to: on the 28th or 29th the besiegers made a determined attempt to get the cattle grazed there: at a signal from Stanwix 800 Scotch horse from Stanwix, Rickerby, Botcherby, and St. Nicholas galloped down on the cattle as hard as they could. Luckily, Glenham had observed some sign of preparation at Stanwix, and had ordered the cattle guard to move their charge close to the town, so that they succeeded in bringing them in, but with a loss of 6 cows and 15 horses, and a couple of men killed and others wounded.

The month of May was similarly occupied with sallies and skirmishes into whose details we cannot go. Leslie continued to contract his lines round the doomed city: and in addition to his four original works or forts at Stanwix, Newtown, Gallows Hill, and Botcherby, and the small ones at Etterby, Catcoats, and Fusehill, he raised

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\* One or two points are worth notice—the abundance of beer and the way every one got drunk; the apparition of Captain Forrester's ghost at the head of a ghostly army of horse and foot; and the torture of two spies on the rack. The siege pieces struck during the siege are engraved and described, these Transactions, vol. vii., pp. 48-54.

others

others at Murrell Hill, on the Swifts,\* and one opposite the Sally Port, see the map. He also cut the dam-courses so as to stop the mills. This last work Glenham demolished after a tremendous fight : he erected one himself, (map) and restored the dam-courses.

Buoyed up by false hopes of relief the garrison managed to hold out, amid terrible suffering to the wretched inhabitants, until June 25th, when they surrendered upon honourable terms, which are printed in most of the local histories.

ISAAC TULLIE.

Isaac Tullie, the historian of the siege, was son of George Tullie of Carlisle, who is described in 1619 in several deeds in possession of the Corporation of Carlisle, as "Gent". He married at Crosthwaite on April 22 "Mrs. Thomazine Heckstetter of Keswick", and their son Timothy was baptised there on March 20th, 1614.† The titles "Gent." and "Mrs." shew that both bride and bridegroom were persons of position. She is mentioned as a widow in a deed of 1646 in possession of the Corporation.

Isaac was probably a grandson of Thomas Tullie of Blindcrake, in the parish of Isell, some ten miles from Keswick, whose will we give.

In Dei noie Amn the 4 daye of September ano Christi remtionis 1567 I Thomas Tullie of Blindcraick w'hin the pochinge of Isell syck in bodye but neverthelesse whoyll and of pfecte remembrance do maik contribute & set forth this my pnt Testament wherain ys coteyned my last will in maner & forme followyd ffirst I gyve & bequeth my sowll to Almightye God my creatr and Redeemer and my bodye to be Inhumated & buryed w'hin the church yarde of Isell wth all my mortuaries and deutes to be paid according to the use of the pochinge Itm to my Dawghter Mrgrett one black cowe wth a calve and one meare & two yewes Itm I gyve to Mrs. Jane Watsone one . . . two bushells of oytts one bushell of berye(?)

\* The following letter, which I received a day or two after lecturing in Carlisle, on "The Siege of 1644-5," is interesting, but I have not been able to identify the particular furrow.

March 21, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—Excuse me. I was sorry I did not see you ; perhaps the information I give is already known to you, viz: On the Swifts, near the footpath across the same, may be seen a deeper furrow than others—this was where the besiegers of the city made a trench to take the citadel. I had it from one Millbourn, a tailor, who had it from his grandmother. . . . He died in London some 10 years ago.—Yours respectfully,

JOHN FISHER.

† Crosthwaite Parish Registers, cited in these Transactions, vol. ii., pp. 231, 232.

and iiij yeards of whitclothe and one coytand one lynning sheet. The . . . of my goods moveable & Immoveable my Debts payed my legaces fulfilled & funecalls discharged I gyve to my wife and my daughter Mgareth whome I do order and makey my lawful executrices of all my goods not bequethed Supvisoares hereof Mr. Leigh my Mr. Peter Wynder of Lorton who I beseech go ad . . . my said wife & dowghter thes being witnesses John Swynborne Ric . . . . ar, & others.

Pme.

Endorsed Testament et Inventor Thomi Tullie de Isell pbatum apud Wigton second die Menses Octbris Ao dm 1569.

Thomasine Heckstetter was a member of the Dutch or German family of miners of that name, who settled in the parish of Cros-thwaite in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The following notices of Isaac Tullie are interesting :—

Low Sunday Quarter 19th day of Aprill 1651.

Isaac Tullye ye sonne of George Tullye of ye City of Carlile Gentleman, late Apprentyce to Mr. John Langhorne is admitted a brother of this trade by ye general consent of this occupation and has payd vi viijd for his entrie.

1651. It is ordered this quarter day at our next quarter Isaack Tully shall submit himself to pay a fine to this trade if they shall think it fitting for taking his sister to keep & sell waires for him contrary to our order and soe referre him to this occupation.

It is ordered this Michaelmas quarter 1651 yt Isaack Tully shall pay ye next quarter day xls for his offence to the trade. Candlemas quarter the first of February 1655. It is ordered by the Company of marchants then present that Mr. Isaac Tullys business concerning the payment of forty shillings for keeping his sister in his shop contrary to order to be deferred to be fully determined and ended upon S. John quarter next following.\*

The result is not on record, but Tullie was in fresh trouble in 1655, as the following extract shows :—

24th October 1655

We present Mr. Isaack Tully for not accompening Mr. Maior upon notice given by the Sariant contrary to an ancient order made as may appeare therefore we amearcy him iiis. iiijid.

Court Leet Rolls, Carlisle.†

Isaac Tully was a strong Cavalier, and probably objected to swell the train of a Puritan mayor. He was mayor of Carlisle in 1660.

We give his will : he evidently died young, but we have not found the register of his burial.

February 4th 1660

Being in much weakness of body though in very pfect and sound memory I thought fytt to make my Will concernyng the dysposyn of my Estaitte after my

\* From the books of the Merchants Guild, Carlisle. See *Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle*, published for this Society, p. 110.

† *Ibid.*, p. 292.

decease

decease. Now I declare that in July 1659 I cast up my shop computed what all my shop goodes debts Etc: amounted unto as also what I was owen myselfe and the overpluss of elejct Estaite amounted unto £ 1135 17s. as may ptcularly appere by a Bundell of papers in my deske bearying date July 1659 as aforesd synce which tyme I have not cast up my shop but must neades suppose that being 1 yeare & ½ synce it cannot but now be above twelve hundred. However because there are many desperett debts I shall sett my Estaite at no more than the sd twelve hundred pounds, none of ye goodes within my house being at all accounted applyed or reckoned in that summe Now concernyng the disposing hereof my Will is as followeth. Imprmys: I do here by this my last Wyll and Testament make my wife my sole Executrix. 2dly out of ye sd Estaite my Will is that my wife have three hundred pounds and all the goodes she brought with her when we were marryed and onely they. I leave also unto my sonne George all my whole and entyre house, lofts, shops, shop chests, Chestes of Boxes situate and being in a place called Bukying together with all ye appurtenances and whatsoever is nayle fast or otherwise fastened: together with all tables, cupboards, chayres, stools and bedsteads with beds in any pt of ye house aforesd to hym and his heires for ever. It. I leave unto my sd sonne my Shop in St. Albons Rowe toge . . . wh with my whole garden in ye Abbey. It. I leave unto my sd Sonne in monyes to be pd hym by his mother at ye age of 21 yeare . . . dred and fifty pounds in mone . . . together with one Sylver Tankett, 1 Sylver Litle Cup, and 1 Dozen Sylver Spooones. It. I leave unto . . . daughter Dorothy two hundred pounds to be pd to her by her mother at her accomplyshyng ye age of 21 yeares together with one furnished bed and a chest of Drawers. It. I leave unto my Sonne Isaac two hundred pounds to be pd to hym by his mother at ye age of 21 yeares. It. I leave unto my Sonne Francis one hundred fifty pounds to be pd by his Mother he accomplyshyng ye age of 21 yeares. My Will further is that my wife have the tution of all my chyldren and ye use of their respective portyons tyll they become due as aforesd: she giveing goode security accordyng to Lawe and maintaine them in goode ranke out of the use of their severall portyons: Furthermore my wyll is that my wife enjoy my whole house shops gardens and goodes left to my sonne George tyll he or his heires at Lawe accomplish the age of 21 yeares and then wholly to goe to hym or the next heires forever. Lastly, if all my children dye in mynoryty and leave no Issue, then my wyll is that my wife enjoy all my house lofts gardens and their apurtenances duryng her life naturall and then to discend to the heires at Lawe of the last survyving chyld Whereunto I have sett my hand and seale the day and yeare abovesd in the presence of

Eras: Towerson

Isaac Tullie

I..S.

Anthony Simpson

March 4th 1660

Upon the review of my last Will and Testament made signed and sealed Febr. 4th 1660 I Isaac Tullie of Carlisle doe here annex these following clauses and supplements thereunto to be as firme in law as any part of the sd Will. Impr: My will is that my wife Dorothie Tullie shall enjoy her thirds of my House during her whole life naturall and all the Houses till George Tullie come to age: It. Instead of twelve silver Spooones left by the aforesd Will unto my son George Tullie I leave him onely Six silver spooones: It. My will is that whatsoever I have bequeathed and

and left unto any of my Children to be pd them or any of them at any time or upon any condition shall if they or any of them dye before they attain to the age of 21 yeares fall and come to the other surviving children equally amongst them or to their heires in law. It. My will is that what debts now due to mee shall not be pd unto my sd wife or her asses my children shall bear a proportionable deduction with her. It. My will is that my sd wife shall put my sons to such trades or other callings as they shall be thought fitt for according to their severall capacities and sd portions when they attain the age of sixteen yeares respectively according as shall be rationally devised and advised by the supervisorers to this my Will beneath named and what shee then layeth out to that use shall be deducted from the whole summe bequeathed them. It. My will is that if my son George Tullie attain to the age of twenty one yeares that then upon his possession of my part of the moyety of Castlefields Tythe and of the close near the Walls of Carlisle late in the possession of Nicholas Orbell he shall pay unto my sd wife the full summe of thirty pounds or upon default of such payment by him or his asses my sd wife shall continue the sd Lease in her hands untill the sd thirty pounds be pd by him or his asses or the Lease run out the sd summes. Lastly I appoynt & constitute my brother Timothie Tullie clerk and Erasmus Towerson gent. supvisors unto this my last Will and Testament to see it pformed according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Isaac Tullie

Witnesses to this Codicill

Eras: Towerson

Antho: Simpson

Proved 4th May 1661.

Isaac Tullie's seal, affixed to his will, bears a lion passant in chief, and a chevron charged with three escallops.

We give a skeleton pedigree to show the connection between Isaac Tullie and various of his connections, who rose to high places in the Church. For much of the information we are indebted to Mrs. Lambert of Ch: Ch: Vicarage, Bradford-on-Avon, a niece of the Rev. Tullie Cornthwaite.

## Pedigree of Tullie of Carlisle.

