

ART. II.—*Heversham Church*. By JOHN F. CURWEN,
F.S.A.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 24th, 1924.

FROM the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto*,* which is really a chartulary of Lindisfarne written early in the 11th century, we extract a sentence† which may be translated: "At that time King Alfred died‡ and Eadward (the Elder) reigned in his stead. In the time of the same King Eadward (901-925) Tilred abbot of Hefresham bought the vill named South Eden.§ Half of this he dedicated to St. Cuthbert in order that he might be admitted a monk of his monastery at Lindisfarne; the other moiety he granted to Norham so that he might be abbot of that place."

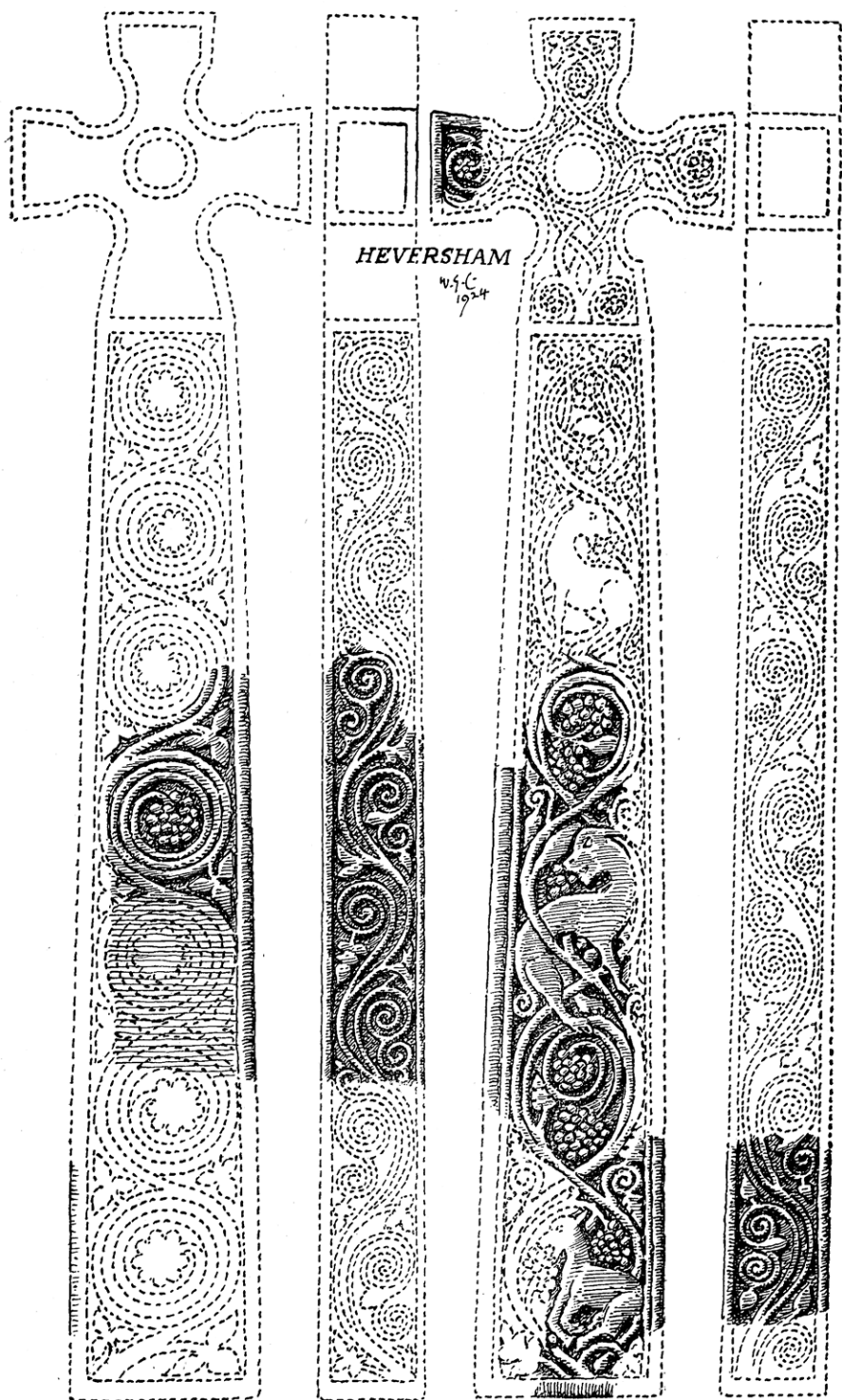
Hefresham cannot be Evesham, for no abbot of Evesham in the list given by Dugdale will fit the statement. Mr. W. G. Collingwood writes:—"I think it is clear that Tilred was abbot of Heversham, but for some reason wanted a change. If the event occurred about 920 the reason was probably the beginning of the Norse settlement on the adjacent coast. This settlement, even if it was not accompanied with violence, would scare away the Anglian clerics of the old abbeys. We can infer (a) that there were little monasteries of Anglian eighth and ninth century foundation in these parts; (b) that they were not touched by the Danish occupation of

* By the anonymous author who has been erroneously identified with Symeon of Durham.

† "Eo tempore obiit rex Elfredus. . . . tunc Eadwardus in regnum successit Tempore ejusdem Eadwardi regis Tilred abbas de Hefresham villam quae vocatur Iodene Australis emit. Cujus dimidian partem dedit Sancto Cuthberto, ut esset frater in ejus monasterio; alteram apud Norham ut ibi abbas esset." Surtees Soc., vol. li, pp. 146, 157.

‡ October 26, 901.

§ Castle Eden in co. Durham.



HEVERSHAM CROSS AS RECONSTRUCTED BY MR. W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

Yorkshire, nor by Hælfðan's raid through Stainmore to Carlisle and beyond; (c) that they all lasted until about this date and then were deserted; (d) that many of the sites were not altogether ruined but that they were restored as churches, during the tenth century, when the Norse settled down into Christianity. This, I think, applies to some churches along the coast from Irton and Waberthwaite in Cumberland to Halton and Heysham in Lancashire, where we find ninth century Anglian monuments followed by Scandinavian monuments of the tenth and eleventh centuries."

Thus from the above eleventh century writing and on Mr. Collingwood's reasoned knowledge based upon the Anglo-Scandinavian monuments of our district, we have a pretty firm basis upon which to build up our history of this church. Moreover, we have tangible evidence in that fragment of a cross shaft which is happily preserved in the south porch.* Mr. Collingwood tells us that it dates back to the middle of the ninth century and that it appears to be the shaft of a grave-cross set up over the body of some important person buried at the monastery.†

It is noteworthy that, although the village is surrounded with others bearing Norse names, Heversham retains the Anglian name which it received from Hæfer's ham or settlement. But whether the Norse came or the Angles continued to reside here it is probable that the inhabitants restored or retained the church during the general Christian revival toward the end of the tenth century. Then, most churches appear to have been appropriated by the under lord of the district and his estate generally formed.

* This stone today stands 56 inches high and measures 11 by 9 inches at the bottom. The restoration given on page 29 includes the fragment of cross arm built into the south wall of the church.

† Canon Gilbert informs me that when the grave for Mrs. Rogers was being excavated the workmen came upon a stone foundation of some early building, i.e. on the east side of the footpath a little to the north of the east end of the church. These stones might be the foundation for almost any building. Their presence is simply noted for future research.

the area of the later-day parish. The appointment of a secular priest, free from any monastic obligation, lay in his hands, and finally the church, with its advowson, passed to the Norman lord who superseded him, in the days of William Rufus.

However, with the Norman Conquest came a great revival of monastic life and the enriched barons founded and heaped benefactions upon new monasteries. Thus we find that the Norman baron, Ivo de Taillebois, between 1090-1097 granted the rectory and advowson of this church,* together with many others, to Stephen de Whitby the first abbot of the newly formed Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary of York.† This grant was confirmed between 1120-1130 by the English Ketel son of Elftred,‡ and again

* "Sciant omnes tam praesentes quam futuri quod ego Ivo Talliebois pro salute anime mee necnon et uxoris mee Lucie et pro anima patris mei et matris mee omniumque fidelium animabus, concessisse et dedisse in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis et Stephano Abbati omnibusque fratribus ibidem imperpetuum Deo servientibus dimidium domini mei de Cherkaby Stephan ac ecclesie ejusdem ville . . . Et. Ecclesias de Cherkaby Kendale, et Eversham, et Cherkaby Lonnescdale . . . et Ecclesiam de Bethome . . . et Ecclesiam de Burton . . . et Ecclesiam de Clepeam." Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 553; ex Registro Abb. S. Mariae Ebor. fol. 124; as given in Prescott, *Reg. Wetherhal*, p. 412, and Farrer, *Records of the Barony of Kendale*, p. 377.

† The church of St. Olaf at York was built by Siward, Earl of Northumbria for the Danish inhabitants, sometime after the Saint's death in 1030, and before his burial there in 1055. In 1078 the church with four acres of land was given by Alan the Red, son of Eudo, Earl of Richmond, to Stephen and his brother monks who had broken away from Whitby and who at once commenced to form a Benedictine monastery. In 1088, William Rufus visited the place and granted more land for the erection of a new and larger monastic church which became dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The former dedication to St. Olaf was abandoned because the Danish influence was no longer in the ascendant and because the Saint was unacknowledged by the Normans. But the old Church was retained within the new Abbey precincts and it is interesting to note that when it was restored it retained the dedication to St. Olaf and that it has outlived the Abbey by many centuries.

‡ Ketel son of Elftred, by the advice of Christiana his wife and William his son, and at the instance of Archbishop Thurston, gave to the Monks of St. Mary, the church of Clapham and one carucate of land, the church of Kirkebie Kendale, the church of Heversham, the church of Kirkebi Lonsdale, and the lands belonging to these churches; also the will called Hotun, the church of Betham and land called Hafrebrec, and the church of Burton and one carucate of land. Deed at Levens; also Dodsworth's MS. clix. f. 180.

between 1204-1212 by the Norman Gilbert son of Roger fitz Reinfred.*

The logical result of these unconditional benefactions was that, as time went on, many churches became totally appropriated whilst others, "beyond the moors," were allowed to remain in abeyance, the abbot and convent merely presenting the vicars. However, during the fifteenth century, growing financial difficulties led the Abbey to draw upon its large reserve of benefices, when we find that Heversham and Burton joined the list of appropriated churches and Beetham was alienated to the chantry of St. Mary in the church of Eccles.

Thus, on 16 November, 1448, the King issued a licence which states that "whereas John, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Mary's, York, and the convent of that place are held to pay yearly to the King 200 marks for the manor of Whytgyft, co. York and the premises are so adjacent to the water of the Ouse which ebbs and flows, salt and fresh, that they cannot be preserved through floods without great costs in repairing and maintaining divers walls, weirs, sluices, dykes, etc., the King has granted licence for John, now abbot, and the convent to appropriate the parish churches of Eversham-in-Kendale and Burton-in-Kendale of their patronage."† With this licence William Boothe, Archbishop of York, appropriated Heversham Church on 19 October, 1459, reserving out of the fruits thereof a competent portion for a Vicar, and, in recompense of the injury done to the Cathedral Church of

* "Omnibus sanctae matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit Gilbertus filius Reinfredi et Elewisa uxor ejus salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos intuitu caritatis concessisse et hac praesenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae Eboraci et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus Ecclesias de Clapham, et de Kirkeby in Lonesdale, de Burton in Kendal, de Beithum, de Everesheim, de Kirkeby in Kendale, de Murland, de Brunefeld et Ecclesiam de Wirkynton." *Mon. Anglic.*, iii, 566; Prescott, *Reg. Wetherhal*, p. 337; Brit. Museum Add. Charters 17153; Farrer, *Records relating to the Barony of Kendal* vol. i. p. 381.

† *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1446-52, p. 207.

York, the Archbishop reserved to himself and successors, a yearly pension of 3s. 4d., to the dean and chapter 3s. 4d., to the Archdeacon of Richmond 5 marks yearly * and to the poor of the said parish 3s. 4d. yearly. On the 6 January in the following year (1460) the Archbishop set out the portion of the vicar by a special endowment as follows:—That there shall be in the said church a perpetual secular vicar, presentable by the abbot and convent, who shall have for his portion £20 a year with a manse and garden to be built and repaired the first time at the costs of the abbot. For which said sum of £20 the vicar shall have assigned to him, out of the fruits of the church the annual sum of the third part of the mill of Milnthorpe, anciently belonging to the said church, also the tithes of the demesne lands of the same, and the quadragesimal tithes of all the parishioners, and the tithes of lambs, and wool, and hay of the whole parish, and all sorts of tithes of fishings, mills, foals, calves, pigs, brood geese, hens, ducks, bees, eggs, pigeons, lint, hemp, leeks, onions and garden fruits of the whole parish, with all other small tithes of the same, and mortuaries as well quick as dead, and all other kinds of oblations made within the parish church or elsewhere. For which the said vicar shall find bread, wine and wax in the said church for ever, and he and his successors shall pay yearly to the abbot and convent £5 6s. 8d. out of his part of the fruits of the church and shall repair the chancel of the said church and bear all archiepiscopal and archidiaconal charges, and other charges ordinary and extraordinary. The vicarage to be taxed at future vacancies thereof at 10 marks sterling and not more.†

At the dissolution of the monasteries, St. Mary's Abbey was handed over to the Commissioners on the 29th

* The sum of 3s. 4d. was half a noble, 6s. 8d. or one third of 20s.; the mark was equal to two nobles, 13s. 4d. or two thirds of 20s.

† MS. at Levens as quoted by W. Farrer, *Records of the Barony of Kendale* vol. ii, p. 151; also by Nicolson and Burn, vol. i, p. 195.

November, 1539, and in 1553 Queen Mary granted the Rectory and advowson of Heversham Church to Trinity College, Cambridge, with other possessions in Westmorland in exchange for the church of Wymeswold in Leicestershire.

This is a convenient place to stop for a moment in order to find what items of *pre-Reformation* history are obtainable.

The three most important Papal taxes in the thirteenth century were the "crusading tithes" of Pope Alexander IV in 1254, Pope Gregory X in 1274 and Pope Nicholas IV in 1291. The latter was a grant of the first fruits and tenths of all the Ecclesiastical benefices in the British Isles made to Edward I toward defraying the expense of an expedition to the Holy Land. On this occasion Heversham Church was valued at one hundred marks or £66 13s. 4d. and the pension to the abbot of York at £2. But the valuation was taken just before Balliol threw off the English yoke and commenced the long war for Scottish Independence. With that devastating struggle raging through our district, the clergy found it impossible to meet such a taxation, and when later Edward II's wasteful crown expenses were added they appealed against it. Pope Clement V therefore ordered the collectors in the devastated areas, to the south of the border, to ascertain once more the "true value" and to tax accordingly. Hence at the New Taxation of 1318 we find that Heversham Church was only valued at thirty marks or £20 per annum.

Then we have five wills which throw out sidelights:—

The first was proved at Carlisle in April, 1360. In the Name of God, Amen. I Matthew de Redmane of Levens, Knt., give and bequeath my soul to God and the Blessed Mary and All Saints, and my body to be buried in the Church of St. Peter of Heversham, and my best horse by

way of mortuary to the same place, etc.* This is an interesting will as being the first reference yet found to the dedication of the church to St. Peter. Although not a proof yet it is a little significant that 25 years earlier Edward III granted permission to the Lords of the Manor to hold a weekly market and a yearly fair on the eve and feast of St. Peter and St. Paul the Apostles.†

The second was made 11 September, 1482, and proved at York 15 March, 1483. William Redeman of Harewood, Knt., bequeaths his body to be buried in Heversham and leaves as his mortuary due, one cloak of damask, silver coloured, to make a vestment of, etc.‡

The third was made 17 February, 1499. In this will Roger Mone, citizen and tailor of the City of London, directed that a priest should be found for three years " of good and honest conversacon to sing his masse and p[ra]y for my soule, my wifes soule, my fader and moder soules and all christian soules in the parish church of Hevsh'm, in the countie of Appulby, where I was bo[r]n, and to have for his salary 8 marks yearly."§

The fourth was made 10 February, 1506. Edward Brown a jeweller of Lincoln, desired to bequeath " to the church werks of Hersh'm 10s. and to the high aulter of the

* In nomine dei Amen. Ego Mathius de Redmane de Kendale Miles condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis do et lego animam meam Deo et beate Marie et omnibus sanctis et corpus ad sepeliendum in Ecclesia Beati Petri do Heversham et melius meum animal nomine mortuarii mei ibidem. Item do et lego omnia bona mea mobilia et immobilia videlicet equos boves vaccas et omnimoda alia averia mea ac eciam oves multones hoggastros (lambes after their first year) meos masculos et femellas ac eciam omnia blada mea cujuscunque generis fuerint una cum omnibus et omnimodis utensilibus domus mee ubicunque fuerint inventa Margarete uxori mee ita quod ipsa post mortem meam libere ad libitum suum disponat et ordinet de eisdem pro anima mea prout melius viderit expedire. *Test. Karleolensia* No. xxv. p. 27.

† *Cal. Chart. Rolls*, iv. 312; See also Farrer, *Records of Kendale*, ii, p. 146.

‡ Willelmus Redman de Harwod, miles. Legavit corpus sep. in Eccl. de Heresham . . . Ecclesiae de Everysham j togam de damask, coloris argenti, ad faciendum vestimentum. *Test. Ebor. Surtees Socy.* vol. 45, p. 280.

§ See Appendix 1.

same church 3s. 4d." "Item, I will that Our Lady Aulter of the same church of Hersh'm have a chalice of the value of 4 mcs." "Item, I will have a preest at our Lady Aulter of Hersh'm to syng there an hole yere for my fader soule, my moder soule, my brethren and sistren soules and for my soule, and he to have for his wages £4 13s. 4d. [seven marks] whereas my fader and moder lyen there and where I was borne."*

The last was made 18 October, 1517, in which Myles Brigges of Crosthwaite gives to Heversham Church "for my mortuaries after the custom of the church my best horse† and my best gowne. Item, I give and bequeath to the said church of Seint Peter in Eversham £100 to purchase oon chauntrie which shall be in the gift of the heire male of Miles Briggis sonne of Thomas Briggis, and for default in the gift of the eldest of my name of the ofspring of my graunfer Robert Brigges; the priest shall be bounden to say masse every Friday of the fyve wondes of our Lorde, and every Sondag and doble feast, to kepe the quere wt matens, masse and evynsong, and to pray for my soule, my wifes soule, and all our good freinds and all soules that I and she ever trespassed untill. Item, to the said church £20 and 13 silver spones of the appostells, my greatest maser and a paire of saltes with one cover which amount to £13 [in order] to bye oone crosse with all of silver and gilted, oone baner and oone baner staffe. Item, to the High Aulter of the said Church my Chales that is gilted. Item, to the foresaid Chauntrie £13 6s. 8d. to mend it with all and the residue from the prist to be disposed to the poore the same day."‡

In 1428, 9 September, Archbishop Kempe visited the church, (Surtees Soc. vol. 127, p. 207, 278), and again on 19 Sep., 1442.

* See Appendix II.

† It was customary at the funeral of any distinguished personage to have his horse led before his corpse, the horse being afterwards claimed as a mortuary due to the church by way of obligation.

‡ See Appendix III.

The only other item is that on 2 February, 1529, Edmund [Whalley], Abbot of the monastery at York, leased to Richard Whalley, his servant, the tithes of corn and hay belonging to the two tithe barns called Croscrake and Laikrige* in the possession of the parsonage of Heversham, to hold for a term of 41 years at £14 per annum,†

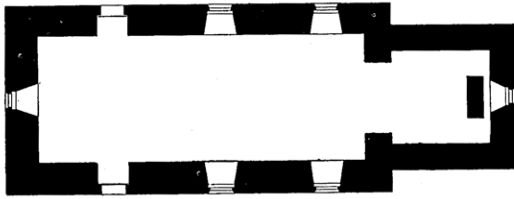


FIGURE 2

Now if we should wish to visualize the early buildings we must first think of the Norman Church as a plain rectangle with an "altar-house" at the eastern end. There would be no aisles and therefore no columns. For although local craftsmanship received continually an increasing refinement from watching and copying details of the larger buildings, the plan of our country churches developed upon traditional British lines and not upon those of apsidal chancel, transepts and a central tower, as the Norman masons would have laid down. The main entrance would be made through a south doorway the arch of which might be covered with late Norman ornament, and perhaps a bell turret would exist at the western end. Of such a building there are now no visible remains. See figure 2.

Next we must think of the church as rebuilt or else greatly enlarged in the Early English style of architecture. The plain square "altar-house" was too cramped for the enhanced ritual of the thirteenth century, and so it would be somewhat doubled in length. Then again

* Larkrigg near Sedgwick.

† Dated 2 February, 20 Henry VIII. Original at Sizergh.

in order to accommodate processions, the high altar would be placed well forward from the east wall so that the priests could issue from the vestry and perambulate around it; and a narrow aisle would be thrown out on the south side of the nave so that the procession could pass down it and up the nave and so back into the choir. It is likely that the credence table was carved into the first column of the new aisle just as we find it at Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale. That the

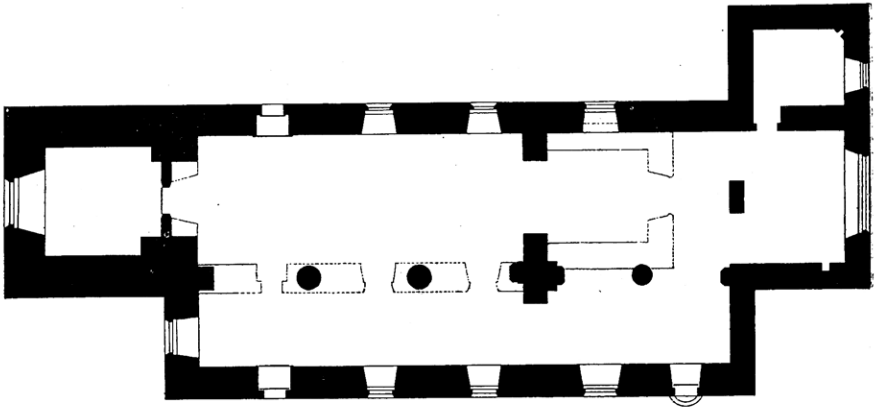


FIGURE 3.

Vestry stood alone on the north side is evident from the external plinth that can still be seen on the east wall of the present Levens Chapel. Finally a tower would be erected at the western end. Of this building we have remaining the foundations of the Tower and Vestry and the rebuilt stones now forming the columns of the south arcade. See figure 3.

Then thirdly we must imagine that sometime during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the eastern end of the aisle would be widened outwards in order to accommodate side chapels. There is no doubt also that similar chapels were built out on the north side, adjoining the vestry, in order to complete the cruciform appearance of the

building (see figure 4). For during this period, lay benefactors, as we have seen by the foregoing wills, acquired the habit of granting bequests for the erection and endowment of chantry chapels wherein a priest could say mass for the good estate of the giver and his relations, and for their souls after death.

Of the fitments of this period we have the Piscina in the chancel, now restored; an ogee-arched one in the southern chapel, since removed further eastward; and a projecting

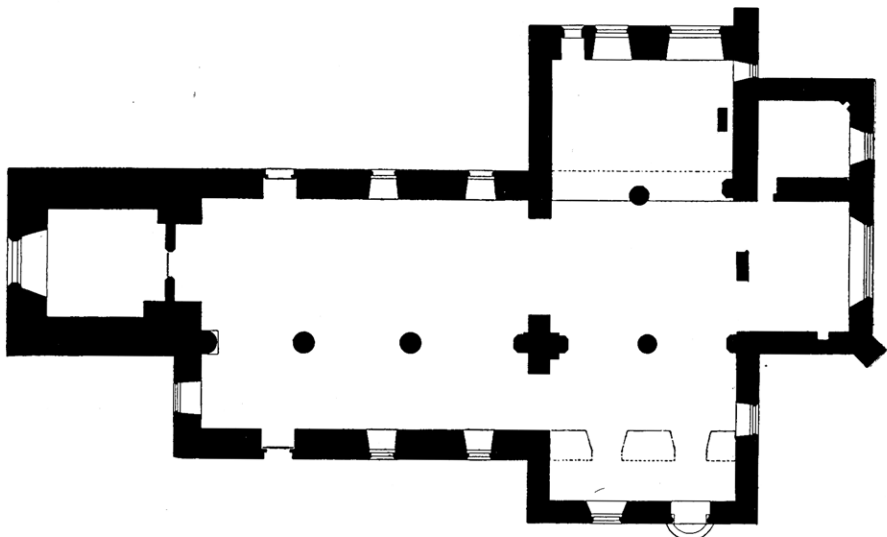


FIGURE 4.

piscina or credence set in front of a rude arched opening in the northern chapel. Resting on the latter is a Holy Water Stoup, split in two pieces, but even thus I hope that it will be preserved carefully.

Unfortunately with enthusiasm among the laity there was a corresponding negligence on the part of the abbeyes. The same sad tale of ruination is told about most of the appropriated churches. It was a time when the monasteries lost all their pristine ideals, when with great wealth

discipline relaxed and negligence resulted in great decay. From a national standpoint historians are convinced that the policy of dissolving these great establishments was very sound. It was a time when England—freed from the constant dread of attack from abroad and with comparative peace upon her Scottish border—was reawakening in all departments of learning, art and enterprise, and when, under the vigorous encouragement of Henry VIII, trade with foreign countries developed to an enormous extent. However much we may deplore the necessity for destroying the monastic buildings—and historians acknowledge that there was necessity at the time—we are bound to admit that the taking over of the appropriated churches and placing them in the hands of those who had both the spirit and the money, paved the way for the great ecclesiastical rebuilding of the parish churches, throughout the kingdom, during the 16th century. Not only were the domestic buildings of the country completely transformed but it would be difficult to find a church in England that was not also greatly enlarged and re-edified, during that period.

Here we find not only a northern aisle built out, but the southern aisle considerably widened and the arcades raised to support a clerestory with a heightened roof. In both cases it will be noticed that the aisles were extended westward so as partially to enwrap the tower (see figure 5).

On the southern side the work would be comparatively easy because the arcade already existed, but on the northern side it was obviously impossible to take down the side wall before the aisle was built, as such a procedure would have interfered too greatly with the continuation of divine service within the building during the progress of the work. Therefore, I fancy, as at Grasmere, the builders first built up their outer walls, and not until the aisle was roofed over, did they attempt to break through

the three openings into the nave. Hence, if we may take figure 5 to be correct,* the excessive massiveness of the piers and the absence of any sort of capital or base to them, indicating that they were really remnants of the old north wall left upstanding and explaining the necessary plaster finish to smooth over the rough stones.

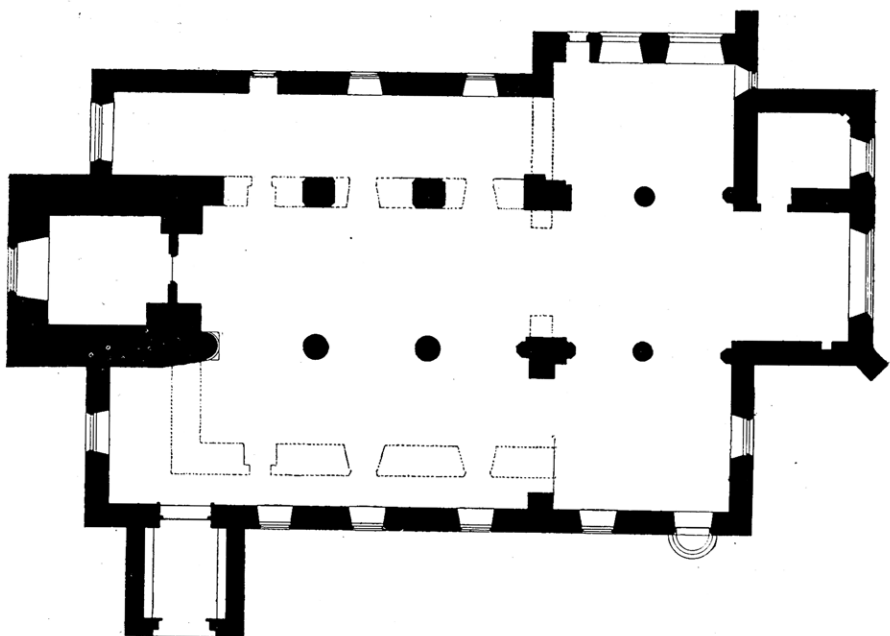


FIGURE 5.

Such then must have been the appearance of the church when in 1601 it was destroyed by fire. *A Booke of Accompts made for the Church of Heversham ffrom the yeare of our Lord 1601*, still existing in the vestry, gives the following account of the catastrophe. "Whereas it fortunited through negligence of a careless workman, being a plumber, anno Christi, 1601, on Wednesday being the first day of July, the Parish Church of Heversham, in the county of

* A plan drawn of the church in 1816 before the reseating of that period.

Westmorland, was utterly consumed with fire, and all implements, ornaments, books, monuments, chests, organs, bells and all other things were perished." Unfortunately there appears to be no other record of the extent of the destruction, or of what steps were taken to rebuild the fabric. It is clear, however, that the work must have been undertaken energetically, for we find record that two pewter flagons and one basin were immediately purchased; there is a piece of stained glass in the Dallam chapel bearing the initials and date A.P. 1601; a stone in the Levens chapel bears the initials and date J.B. 1602, and the beautiful oak screen there is dated 1605; in 1605, entries begin to occur in the registers of births and marriages, and in the same year the vicar, Mr. Whitwell, paid 21s. 6d. to William Mayson for "washing and whyt-ninge the chancell"; in 1607 two seats were erected for the curate and the clerk;* in 1608, 20s. was paid for "writing and setting up" the Ten Commandments; and in 1609 a "culliet"† was "casten on this side of the mosse according to the rate of a clerk's wages five times, towards the buyenge a pare of organes."‡ Finally on the 15th April, 1610, on Low Sunday, "the right worshipful Sir Thomas Strickland and Sir Thomas Bellingham, Knts., did survey and view the parish church, which was newly

* This was the only sitting accommodation that the churchwardens were bound to provide, the worshippers generally standing upon the rush-strewn floor. In some Churches, however, stone benches were fixed against the walls or around the columns for the use of the aged and infirm.

† *Culliet* or assessment. There was a parson's rate and a clerk's rate, of which the latter was made the basis for calculating any special rate that had to be levied. Thus for the "organes" a rate equal to five times that collected for the clerk was raised.

‡ They were always described in the plural, and usually as a "pair of organs." This term, often erroneously explained, is simply equivalent to a "set of" and means an instrument of more pipes than one—not just a pitch-pipe. The Booke of Accompts gives:—Paid for the organes £26; to Thomas Wilson who went to view the Organes at York, £1 5s. 7d.; to William Parke for carriage of the organes £1 4s. od.; and for "benevolence" or refreshments 7s. The total cost being £29 10s. 5d.

repaired and re-edified, and upon their sight and view they found the same church to be very sufficient, and in as good estate as the same was before the ruinous decay, to their knowledge."

From all appearance the walls were mostly rebuilt from the bottom; the south arcade was rebuilt with as many of the old stones as possible, but it is evident that the individual columns do not belong to their present bases; and a new clerestory was raised over the nave.

With the Reformation chantries were no longer needed, but it would seem that separate chapels were allocated to or allowed to be built by the holders of the two moieties of the manor. Let us trace them. Ivo de Taillbois' grant of one-fourth of the vill of Heversham, when he granted the patronage of the church to St. Mary's Abbey, left three-fourths of the vill to his successor, William de Lancaster I, who, between 1160 and 1170, granted the same to Alexander de Windesore as a marriage gift with his daughter Agnes. Two hundred years later (1398) the heiress Margery Windesore sold her estate to Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmorland, who granted it to his third son, by his second wife, George Nevil, created Lord Latimer in 1432. John, the 4th Lord Latimer, died in 1577, without male issue, when Heversham fell to his second daughter, Dorothy, the wife of Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter. In 1583 they conveyed this three-quarter share of the manor to Thomas Bradley of Arnside, who in turn conveyed it (1597) to Sir James Bellingham of Levens, i.e. three years before the great fire. Hence the northern or Levens Chapel.

The Rectory, or quarter share of the manor, remained with St. Mary's Abbey until the dissolution of that house. It then passed to the crown until Philip and Mary, in 1558, granted it to Edmund Moyses, Richard Buskell and Richard Foster. The latter at once sold his share to Moyses, who in turn sold the two shares, with the

exception of a few tenements,* to Richard Buskell of Heversham Hall. From an inquisition taken in 1571 we find that Richard Buskell held of Queen Elizabeth *in capite* one capital messuage of the Manor of Eversham, Heversham Hall, with 6 cottages, 72 acres of land, and all the work of the tenants, called "bond-days," if any of right accustomed be appertaining thereto. By an indenture dated 8 August, 1582, Richard Buskell in consideration of a marriage to be had between his son and heir Thomas, of Gray's Inn, and Frances daughter of Jasper Cholmley of Highgate, Middlesex, settled the Rectory moiety upon the issue of that marriage. Thomas and Frances had, for an eldest son, Jasper Buskell who ultimately succeeded to Heversham Hall, and he, in 1613, conveyed the moiety to Edward Wilson, in whose posterity it has descended with the Dallam Tower Estate. Fortunately Jasper's will, dated 21 April, 1621, gives evidence of the foundation of the Buskell chapel, wherein he desires to be buried "according to my calling in the Quyer builded by my grandfather and uncle† in or to the church adjoining commonly called the Lady Quyer."‡ Hence the Southern or Rectory or Buskell Chapel.

Moreover, Sir Thomas Preston of Nether Levens, who died in 1604, appears to have claimed a chapel adjoining the Buskell chapel and a seat within the parclose or screen. Nicolson and Burn§ say that his arms and the date 1602 were cut in the woodwork of the seat, and there appears to be no doubt that the south aisle was then extended eastward, overlapping the angle

* See the 1571 Inquisition, in Farrer, *Records of the Barony of Kendale*, vol. ii. p. 154.

† Evidently the chapel was not finished at the time of Richard's death in 1602, and that the work was continued by his eldest surviving son, James (Thomas having died before his father), whose daughter Agnes was baptized in the church on 8 June, 1608.

‡ See Appendix vii.

§ *Hist. of Westmorland and Cumberland*, vol. i. p. 197.

buttress of the chancel, to accommodate the same. His father, Sir John Preston, married Ellyn daughter of Sir Christopher Curwen, and the fact that their impaled coat of arms appears in the south window almost looks as if Sir Thomas claimed by right of a pre-reformation chantry here. In later years another Sir Thomas raised a table tomb to his wife Maria,

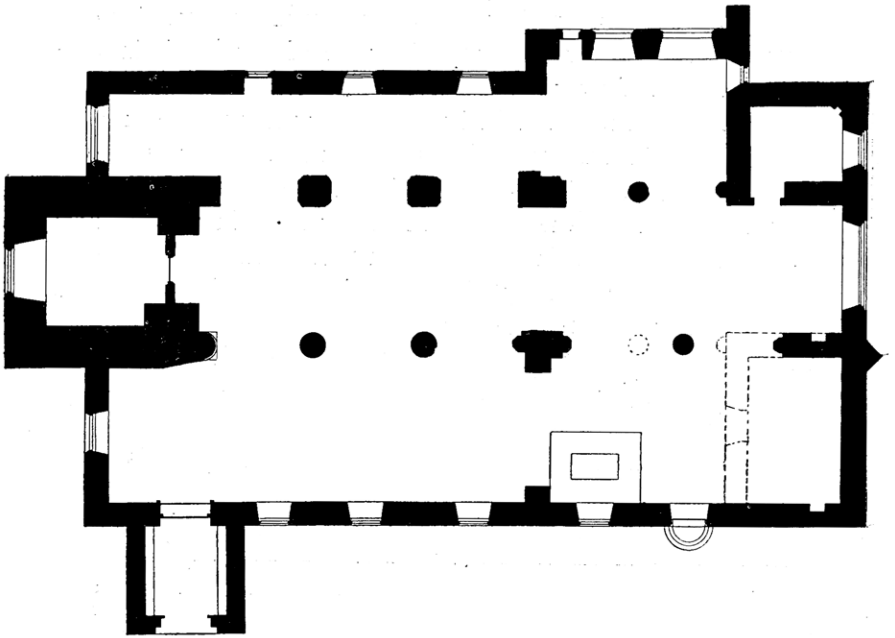


FIGURE 6.

who died in 1673, which still exists in the chapel. But after the death of his wife, this last Sir Thomas returned to the priesthood and settled his Westmorland estates upon his two daughters. Mary, the eldest, carried Nether Levens in marriage to William Herbert, Viscount Montgomery, who sold the same, about 1694, to Edward Wilson of Dallam Tower. Hence both the Buskell and Preston chapels became merged into one,

extending the full length of the chancel, and in after years became known as the Dallam Chapel.

Again, both Judge Hutton* and William Garnett claimed to have the right of seats in the church, but the churchwardens, in 1619, strongly objected to the claim as being "prejudicial." The matter was referred to the Bishop of Chester who evidently decided in the claimants' favour. However, three years later (1622) there is a minute to the effect that the churchwardens agreed to provide a pew for the use of Judge Hutton, William Garnett, and Edward Wilson "next unto the partition betwixt the chancell and Body of the Church, on the south side of the chancell [screen] dore, extending so far as the turn of the great Pillar is, and to the fforme where William Parke wife now kneeleth, and if Judge Hutton and William Garnett refuse this, then the said Pew shall remaine to the use of Mr. Willson only."

Previously in 1612, the churchwardens† were involved in a law suit, for their accounts show "paid for charges concerning the suit at Appleby against Mr. Calvert [their Vicar], 10s. 10d."

In 1621 occurred the great storm when "all the leads of the highe roof were overblown and spoylte." The same year 3s. 6d. was paid for an excommunication and 4d. more

* Sir Richard Hutton was second son of Anthony Hutton of Penrith. In 1608 he was made Recorder of York and on 3 May, 1617, was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas. He married Agnes a daughter and coheir of Thomas Briggs of Cowmire and so perhaps claimed in right of his wife as descendant of Myles Briggs who bequeathed £100 to the building of a chantry here. Judge Hutton died 25 February, 1639.

† In 1341 Churchwardens are described in the Rolls of Parliament as "wardens of the goods of the church." Later they were required to do all manner of services—chastise disorderly boys, take off the hats of those who would irreverently keep them on, visit ale-houses that there be no persons within during divine service, levy penalties upon persons not coming to church and make presentments to the Ordinary. It was not until late in Henry VIII's reign that civil functions were attached to the office; then their duties included the maintenance of army hospitals, the relief of maimed soldiers and the wayfaring Irish, the maintenance of roads, bridges, pounds, stocks, whipping posts and the destruction of vermin.

for publishing it from the "crying stone" in the churchyard opposite what is now the Blue Bell Inn. This year also Jasper Buskell died and bequeathed to his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Curwen, "my title and interest to the Rectorye of Eversham with the lease thereof nowe in the custodie of Thomas Calvert, clerke."*

In 1626 "Mr. Thomas Lockey of Loundoun, marchant Taylor, for the honour of Almighty God, the louv he boore for this his native cuntrye, and for the furtherance of the true Relligionn, did truly bestowe in this parishe Church of Heversham [the place of his birth] A Bible, the Booke of Martiers, Peter Martiers common-places, a booke of homelies and a parchmente-booke to be a register booke for the same parishe for ever." The Bible referred to may have been the one chained to the desk, which now rests near the Organ, and the back of which, inscribed "Thomas Lockey, 1626," is said to have been for a long time in the belfry.

In 1633 money was paid out for shifting the pulpit and making new stairs and ironwork to it; also for flagging the church floor. This is the first reference to flags. In 1643 there is an item of 3s. for the three poor ministers that came out of Ireland, probably exiles when the rebellion broke out there.

During the Commonwealth the lead roof of the church seems to have been thoroughly overhauled and renewed, but on 9 May, 1644 (? 1649) the Lords and Commons issued an ordinance that "all organs and their frames in which they stand, in all churches and chapels, shall be taken away and utterly defaced." It is likely that our first organ perished then.

Then with the joyousness of the Restoration we find items for bells from Wigan (1662); for 10 days' work in forming the King's Arms (1665)—a work that had to be redone in 1684; for a new bell casten by Jeofferie Scott of Wigan (1669); for drawing and setting up the Command-

* See Appendix vii.

ments (1671); for whitening the church and to the painter for adorning the church (1674), and for a silver-plate bowl and chalice in 1675.

In January 1678, it is interesting to note, a sum of £2 13s. 10d. was collected toward the fund for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral after its destruction by fire.

In 1703 a shilling is charged for "dressing the church at St. Peeterstide," a festival in honour of the patron saint, which, judging from several other similar entries, seems to have been scrupulously observed. Nowhere have I met with an official document giving the dedication as to St. Mary, but I have found that each of the appropriated churches in our district, given to St. Mary's Abbey, has been loosely spoken of as *a* St. Mary's church. "St. Mary's Church at Heversham" simply meant that it belonged to the Abbey. In a like way St. Mary's Well, opposite the Blue Bell Inn, is spoken of just in the same sense as now we should speak of the trough, opposite the Grammar School, as the County Council's trough. This well belongs to St. Mary's Abbey; all polluters will have to suffer penance, or, as we should now say, be prosecuted.

In 1707 £6 was paid to Gerard Rawes for painting sentences. The Reformers, of course, had stripped the church of all ornament and decoration, so that an early proceeding after the Restoration was to cover up the nakedness of the building. Nothing was done at first except the painting of texts upon the walls, with flourishes to adorn them, and so important was this form of decoration considered that the Archbishop of Canterbury gave a commission to his "well beloved in Christ," a craftsman who belonged to the "art and mysterie of Paynter-Stayners of London," to carry it out in all those churches of his province where it was found wanting.* In 1684 Kendal Parish Church was "beautified in every available space with texts, cherubim and seraphim, green hissing

* Cox and Harvey, *English Church Furniture*, 1907, p. 353.

serpents and flying dragons, and the whole garnished and embroidered with sundry quaint devices and flourishes in green, yellow and black, painted upon the whitewash;" the text over the pulpit being:—"Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and shew my people their transgression and the house of Jacob their sins."* In 1687 Grasmere Church was treated in like manner, so that Wordsworth wrote:—†

"Admonitory texts inscribed the walls,
Each in its ornamental scroll enclosed;
Each also crowned with winged heads—a pair
Of rudely-painted Cherubim."

From now onwards, there are yearly assessments upon the parish for the relief of prisoners in Appleby gaol, amounting to 26s. per annum. In 1718 expenses were paid out to "the young men of Cartmell parish" when they came to sing here, and further expenses when the 24‡ met to consider the desirability of erecting a seat for singers. This is the first reference in the Account Book to a choir and it seems to suggest that the singing of the young men of Cartmel made an impression.

In 1723 we find expenses when the 24 met to agree with Robert Hardy for making a new three-decker pulpit with sounding board, reading pew and clerk's desk. £14 10s. was paid for it.

In 1739 there are items for a new Christening pew and a new freestone font. The faculty was issued by William Stratford, LL.D., commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, abbreviated as follows: Whereas it has been presented to us by the Rev. James Smith that the font is very inconveniently situated and that there is want of a convenient seat to receive such persons as come with

* Curwen, *Kirkbie Kendall*, pp. 214, 215.

† *The Excursion*, book v.

‡ The management of parish affairs by a Select Vestry, generally consisting of 24 members, was a very general practice.

children to be baptized—and whereas a seat or pew may be conveniently erected in a vacancy at the west end to contain in breadth from the back of the great south door westwards seven feet and to extend from the south wall northwards nine feet in length, and that the font may be conveniently moved from the place where it now stands and fixed to more advantage in a vacancy at the north end of the said intended seat, without any hindrance to the erection of a staircase to lead to a gallery, if one should be hereafter erected, etc., etc. Given under the seal of our office, the 28th day of June, 1739.

Up to this period odd seats or forms seem to have been placed by the parishioners in the body of the church, higgledy-piggledy, just as necessity arose, so that it is not suprising to find a faculty issued (May 10, 1740) for the erection of new uniform seats *with backs thereto* to take the place of the “very irregular and much decayed seats” then existing. The money to pay for the work was raised by an assessment.

As an outcome of this reseating at the public expense, the Vicar, Churchwardens, and the 24 passed (May 4, 1744) the following resolution:—Whereas several writing masters for many years by past have had the privilege and advantage of teaching their scholars in the parish church of Heversham, whereby oftentimes great damage has been done to the said church by mischievous scholars coming to learn there, and whereas the parishioners have for four or five years last past been at a great expense in seating the said church, therefore to the end that the said church may hereafter be kept clean and decent as becomes the House of God, it was agreed that a writing master for the future should never be allowed to teach his scholars in the aforesaid church as heretofore, but that a writing school should be kept in the Free School Loft; but that as the said loft was very much out of repair, and that no door nor stairs entered into the said loft, it was further agreed upon

that the same should be made and repaired at the charge and expense of that part of the parish which is on this side of the moss, and that three-quarters of the money that remained of the last churchwardens' accounts, viz:—£11 13s. 2d. be laid out and employed in "lying" the said loft floor, erecting the stairs, making a door and making it fit for a writing school as aforesaid.

Passing over the time when 1s. was spent for hiding the communion plate from the Pretender's troops in 1745, and 5s. for ringing the bells when the rebels were defeated, we come to the year 1761 when a gallery was erected at the west end. Of course neither Milnthorpe Church nor Levens Church was built then, and if each householder wanted a separate pew there may have been a fancied need for this erection, but stretching forward, as it did, to the first columns of the nave, it must have spoilt the appearance of the church. It contained ten pews with sitting accommodation for sixty persons and was approached by a stairway in the tower.

The traveller, Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786, is credited with having been the first Englishman who habitually used an umbrella. At first he was scoffed at greatly, but he lived to see his example copied, and even eleven years before he died Heversham Church paid £2 14s. 6d. for an "umberello." Twenty years later (1795) another was bought for £1 10s. 7½d.

In 1813 the battlements around the Church roof were taken down because they were ruinous.

In the following year (1814) a faculty was obtained for re-pewing the Church and a plan was made by John Burrow, a joiner of Sandside. This plan shows the three-decker pulpit in the middle of the nave, i.e. against the second column from the west end and close to the gallery front. There are one or two large box pews but all the other forms are so arranged that those to the west of the pulpit look eastward, while those to the east of it look

westward. That is to say that they were all so arranged as to face the pulpit in the middle of the nave. The new position of the font and christening seat is well shown and the plan depicts one or two steps up from the south aisle into the nave.

For some reason or another a second faculty was obtained two years later (1816), abbreviated as follows:—George Markham, D.D. commissary to the Archdeaconry of Richmond* to the Rev. George Lawson and churchwardens:—Whereas it is desired to take away the old seats situated on the south side of the nave belonging to Daniel Wilson, Esq. and to the Rev. George Lawson, and take down and remove the pulpit and reading desk from their present position and rebuild and erect the same on the site of the said seats. To take down and remove all the present old seats now standing in the nave and aisles of the Church and erect new seats thereon, and to build and erect a new seat for the said Daniel Wilson on the north side of the nave nearly opposite to the new pulpit and reading desk when the same shall be erected and also another seat for the said George Lawson to adjoin on the east side of the last seat. And to take up and remove the present floor and new flag the same, etc., etc. Given under the seal of Our Office 7 March, 1816. The contract for the new pews was for £145 15s. 9d. and for the new Hutton Roof flagging, three inches thick, at the rate of 4s. 9d. per yard. The time allotted for the work is very clearly laid down as follows:—John Burrow of Sandside and his

* Heversham was still in the diocese of Chester and under the archdeaconry of Richmond. The diocese of Carlisle was not extended to its present limits until the reorganisation of the bishopric Acts of 6 and 7 William IV. c. 77, and 1 Victoria c. 30. Chester, one of the poorest of the sees, was found to have a population of almost two millions and 554 livings under its care. Therefore the Deaneries of Coupland, Furness and Cartmel, together with the Deaneries of K. Lonsdale and Kendal in the old barony of Kendale, were severed from the diocese of Chester; the whole being formed into a new archdeaconry of Westmorland. The final Order in Council is dated 10 August 1847, but the arrangement did not come into full force till the death of Bp. Percy in 1856.

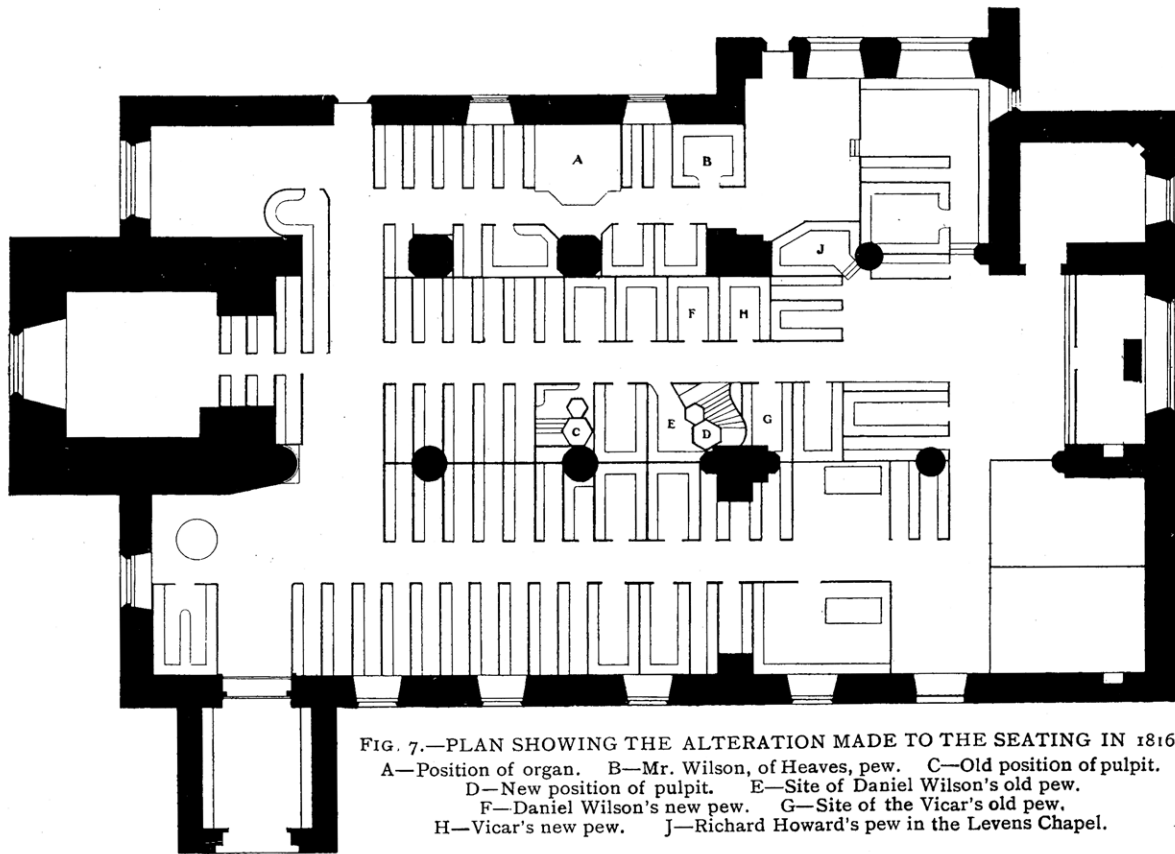


FIG. 7.—PLAN SHOWING THE ALTERATION MADE TO THE SEATING IN 1816.
 A—Position of organ. B—Mr. Wilson, of Heaves, pew. C—Old position of pulpit.
 D—New position of pulpit. E—Site of Daniel Wilson's old pew.
 F—Daniel Wilson's new pew. G—Site of the Vicar's old pew.
 H—Vicar's new pew. J—Richard Howard's pew in the Levens Chapel.

carpenters are to cut up the timber into scantlings before the 22nd of June, to have all new work ready framed by the 16th of September, on which day they are to commence taking up the old work and have it properly placed out of the way of the flaggers on or before the 19th. George Atkinson of Hutton Roof and his flaggers to commence taking up the flags the same day and to level and flag the nave before the 28th, so as to be completely ready for receiving the pews. The flaggers to complete the remainder during the time the joiners are fixing the pews in the nave, viz. the 9th of October, and the joiners to complete their work on or before the 19th of October, 1816. The steps in the aisles to be removed and the aisles to incline regularly from the east end of the chancel to the south entrance. Pews to be constructed of good Dantzic oak with doors to all pews except six on the north side and 10 on the south side. The plan shows the altered three-decker now placed against the Chancel arch pier, on the south side; the two tombs are at the west end of the Dallam Tower Chapel; and the "Seraphim" organ is shown placed against the centre of the north wall in the aisle (see figure 7).

The cost of the work is gathered from the churchwardens' accounts for the following year:—paid John Burrow for paving £184 10s. 11d.; John Atkinson for flagging £54 14s. 5d.; John Hudson for altering the porch £8 17s.; and John Mills for new casements and painting £6 7s. 8d. To partly meet the expenses four new pews were sold, viz.:

Pew No. 17 to A. Hudleston of Milnthorpe for	£49
„ No. 27 to William Atkinson of Burton for	£24
„ No. 41 to William Maling of Kidside for	£50
„ No. 48 to Mr. Cragg of Milnthorpe for	£21 10 0
	<hr/>
	£144 10 0
	<hr/>

And then, after all this work had been done, it was resolved on the 2 October, 1817, to call in the professional services of Mr. Dawbiggin of Lancaster! I cannot find out, however, what assistance he gave as there is nothing recorded until 1821 when a marble font was provided with a freestone cover.

In 1831 it was agreed that a case be drawn up requesting Bp. Percy's* opinion whether or not the churchwardens have the right to charge for interments in the Church but particularly in that part of it claimed by George Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower. The plaintiffs asserted that the chapel when built after the fire belonged to the Preston family and that the pew of Sir Thomas Preston was placed there. I do not know the bishop's finding, but considering the foregoing history of the chapel one must suppose that the churchwardens lost their case.

May I be permitted to introduce a note concerning the old Girls' School? A meeting was called on 29 May, 1839, to consider whether a building about to be erected in the churchyard at the sole expense of Mr. James Gandy, for the purpose of a female school should also be allowed to be a residence for the teacher. Strong objection was taken to the thought of a domestic building being erected within the precincts of the church. The question was referred to a committee of six with power to call in an umpire. The committee met 26 June, 1839, and nominated the Rev. John Hudson, Vicar of Kendal, as umpire. The chairman, Mr. George Wilson, as an alternative, offered a site for a residence on his own land adjoining the churchyard, on the sole proviso that the present edifice be reserved expressly for the purposes of a school. Ultimately the committee accepted this offer and agreed that the dwelling should be separate from the school and that the latter building should be divided off from the

* This entry proves that Bp. Percy was beginning to take jurisdiction over the parish as early as 1831.

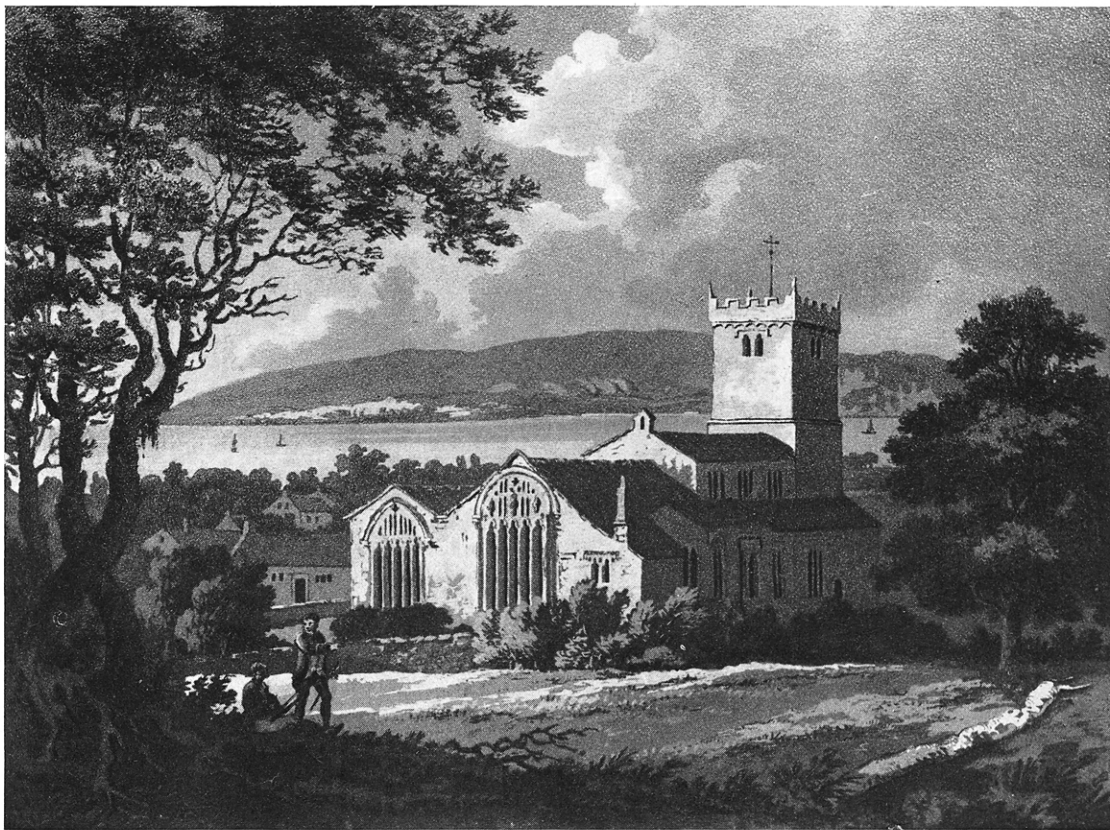
churchyard. At a meeting held 29 March, 1842, it was resolved that the thanks of the meeting be voted to Mrs. Howard, Lady of the Hon. Fulke Greville Howard, for her liberality in erecting a dwelling-house for the mistress of the school, and to George Wilson, Esq. of Dallam Tower, for his kindness in granting a plot of ground for the site, thereby relieving the churchwardens from many difficulties which might have arisen from having a dwelling-house within the precincts of the churchyard.

In 1844 the gallery was repaired and fitted with a new "Gothic" front. The Hon. Fulke Greville Howard presented a Communion Table* which had formerly stood as such in the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and a Gothic reredos was placed behind it. Also a stained glass window by Warrington of London, costing £160, was inserted in the east window, being paid for by subscription.

In 1849 the old three-decker pulpit saw its last day when a new pulpit was erected, on the same south side, with a separate reading desk, both being the gifts of the vicar Rev. R. W. Evans and his three sisters, in memory of their father John Evans, M.D. Then on Thursday the 28th September, 1854, the new organ bequeathed by Mr. Thompson Bindloss was opened by special morning and evening services.

And now we come to the great restoration of 1867. On February 21st a meeting was called for the purpose of considering a plan prepared by Mr. Paley. In the first place he proposed to remove the huge columns of the north arcade and rebuild them with the clerestory above; secondly to remove entirely the "most unsightly gallery of the poorest quality" that encumbered the west end; thirdly to rebuild the chancel and chapel arcades; and lastly to repair the south wall and rebuild the three buttresses on that side. It was also hoped to repair the

* The table now stands just inside the Levens Chapel door.



A VIEW OF HEVERSHAM CHURCH.

Taken from *A Tour on the Lakes of Westmorland* published by R. Ackermann.
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TO FACE P. 57.

roof and leadwork over the nave and south aisle; to relay the whole flooring and finally to alter the position of the pulpit to the north side of the chancel arch. The following year, i.e. on the 21st September, 1868, Mr. Frank Argles offered on behalf of his wife, and with the consent of the vestry, to pull down the tower and rebuild it at a cost of some £1300.

The accompanying illustration well shows the old tower, the short clerestory roof with the Sanctus bell turret at the eastern end of it and the old north aisle doorway.

There is little more to be said. In 1870 the churchyard was enlarged by half an acre; in 1875 the church rate was stopped in favour of public subscription; in 1880 a new alabaster Reredos was presented by Mrs. Edmund Harrison of Woodhouse; in 1885 an Eagle Lectern was accepted from Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Gandy; in 1887 the chancel was reseated with oak stalls in lieu of the deal pews and the floor was tiled at the cost of Mrs. Frank Argles, also the old stove in the chancel was done away with in favour of the hot water system; in 1888 the organ was enlarged by public subscription, encased by Mrs. Argles, removed to its present position in the Dallam Chapel and re-opened on July 6, 1888. In 1889 a second "Glastonbury" chair was placed within the communion rails by the gift of Mr. Audland; in 1891 the heating apparatus was greatly enlarged and strengthened; in 1894 a lychgate was erected by the family of the late John Audland to his memory, when the old gate piers were re-erected opposite to the Blue Bell Inn; in 1897 the inner porch screen was erected in commemoration of Queen Victoria's jubilee; in 1899 our late friend Mr. T. A. Argles erected the new christening seat and bread shelves; in 1901 the churchyard was again enlarged; in 1903 the church was first lighted with gas; and in 1915/6 the bells were all rehung.

THE REGISTERS.

The keeping of a church book for the age of those who should be born and christened in the parish began in 30 Henry VIII (1534), by the instigation of Lord Cromwell (Godolphin's Abridg. Eccl. Law). The injunction of K. Edw. VI in 1547 requires that all Parsons, Vicars and Parishioners within this realm shall in their churches and chapels keep a register wherein Every Person's name that shall be wedded, christened, and buried shall be entered.

Here, the original register from 1607 is kept in a port-folio. Many of its pages are quite illegible, and should not be touched unless there is absolute need. In 1778 Mr. John Preston of Hincaster made a transcript of "all that can be found or is legible of the old register" and this volume is well preserved. The first entry of christening is on the 6th day of September, 1601, but there is not another before 1605. The first wedding recorded is in June, 1605. Between the years 1685 and 1692, or during the incumbency of Thomas Ridley, the registers are very imperfect; there are only three marriages, and three burials. In 1686 there were only four christenings entered; in 1687 two; in 1688, three; in 1689 one; in 1690 none; four in 1691; and only one between the years 1692 and 1697. After this date the books seem to have been kept well.

The Booke of Accomptes (1601) with its brown pages and faded entries in characters unreadable except to the practised eye, would give many hours of delight to the student. The rise and fall of parochial customs, the many generations of families who have played a conspicuous part in the affairs of the parish, and the various steps taken for preserving the fabric, can all be traced.

LIST OF RECTORS AND VICARS.

1180-1205. ROGER, parson.

He was a witness to many charters, including Henry

son of Norman de Redmane's grant of a moiety of Levens, except Crosthwaite, to Ketel son of Uchtred. (See Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, pp. 338, 339, 361, 402).

1228. THOMAS, parson.

He was a witness to the charter whereby R. Abbot of Furness ratified the ordination of the churches of Dalton, Urswick, Millom and Kirkby Ireleth, by Archbishop Gray (*Reg. of Archbp. Gray*, Surtees Socy. p. 161n, quoted in Farrer, *Records of Kendale*, vol. ii, p. 307).

1246. ALAN DE WASSAND, rector.

He had dispensation to hold the Church of Mideltun in Rydal, co. York, together with the said Church of Heversham, by reason of his probity, knowledge of letters and to enable him to support the multitude of people who resort to him. "W. Dei gratia, etc., dilecto in Christo filio Alano de Wassand, rectori ecclesiae de Heveresham, salutem, etc. Literas domini papae dudum recepimus in haec verba: '*Honorius, episcopus*, etc. Dat. etc.' Cum igitur nobis assistens partem sollicitudinis nostrae feras, et de bonis ecclesiae de Heveresham, propter ad te confluentem multitudinem populi, quem sine gravi scandalo non potes repellere, commode nequeas sustentari, ac defectum non patiaris natalium, necnon per probitatem tuam et literarum scientiam dispensationis gratiam merearis, nobisque bonae memoriae papa predictus super hoc pro aliquibus aut tibi nullam alias duxerit gratiam faciendam, nos tecum, ut, non obstante constitutione Generalis Concilii, Ecclesiam de Mideltun in Rydal, una cum prefata Ecclesia de Heveresham, canonice recipere ac retinere valeas auctoritate predictas misericorditer dispensamus. In cujus rei testimonium, etc." When canon of Ripon and the King's clerk, he had (May 11, 1255) a dispensation from Alexander IV enabling

him to hold another benefice (Additional MS. 15358, 140. *Reg. of Archbp. Gray*, Surtees Socy. p. 98: quoted in Farrer, *Records of Kendale*, vol. ii, p. 143).

1280-1290. ROGER DE WAREWIKE, rector.

He was a witness to a deed wherein William de Stirkeland confirmed to the prior and convent of Kermell (Cartmel) the perpetual cure and custody of the chapel of Croskrake in the grantor's territory of Staynton-in-Kendale (Farrer, *Records of Kendale*, vol. ii, p. 144). Simon de Warwick was abbot of St. Mary's from 1258 to 1299.

1305. WILLIAM DE HAMELTON, parson.

On 28th April 1305, he acknowledged that he owed to William de Hamelton, Dean of St. Peter's, York, 800 marks, to be levied on his lands and chattels in cos. York and Cumberland, in default of payment (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1302-1307, p. 327).

1322-1325. SIMON DE BALDERSTON, parson.

On the 24th March, 1322, protection was granted for one year to the abbot of St. Mary's, York, and to others including Simon de Balderston, parson of the Church of Heversham (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1321-1324, p. 85). On the 15th February, 1325, a similar protection was granted (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1324-1327, p. 92).

1334. JOHN DE WODEHOUSE, King's Clerk and parson.

Grant to Alexander de Wyndesore, lord of two parts of the vill of Heversham and of the hamlets of Milnthorpe, Ascentwayt, Rouhol, and Wodehouse, and to the King's Clerk, John de Wodehouse, parson of the church there and lord of the third part of the same vill, who holds the remaining part in right of his church, that Alexander and his heirs and John and his successors, shall have a weekly market there on Wednesday and a yearly fair on the Eve and Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul the apostles (*Cal. of*

Chart. Rolls, vol. iv, 312). In the following year the same lords received a grant of free warren in their demesne lands (*ib.* 348).

1342-1343. JOHN DE ETTON, King's Clerk and parson.

On the presentation of the Abbot of St. Mary's York (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1342, pp. 482, 515).

On the 23rd June, 1342, William, bishop of Bethlehem, staying beyond the Seas, nominates John de Etton, parson of the Church of Heversham, as one of his attorneys in England for two years (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1340-1343, p. 482). On the 16th September, 1342, the King issued an acceptance of the estate of John de Etton as parson of the church of Heversham on the presentation of the Abbot of St. Mary (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1340-43, 515). In 1343 he removed to the church of Great Massingham, Norwich (*ib.*, 1343-45, p. 25).

1343-1362. JOHN DE NEWELAND, King's Clerk and parson.

On 3rd May, 1343, the King issued a ratification of the estate of John de Neweland as parson of the Church of Heversham, on the presentation of the Abbot of St. Mary (*ib.*, 1343-45, p. 25). On 25th August, 1361, he had licence of absence. (*E Registro* Arch. Richmond, Harleian MS. 6978, Brit. Museum. By the constitution of Boniface VIII diocesans could grant licences for non-residence, for a period not exceeding seven years, to beneficed clerks who wished to pursue their studies at a University provided that their churches were properly served meanwhile.)

1362-1365. ADAM DE POTTHOWE, *sacrarum paginarum* profess. (Doctor of Divinity).

In July, 1362, Potthowe exchanged with John de Middleton, Kirkby Ravensworth for Long Marston (Hoton Wandeslay) but by the 9th of the following

November he relinquished this benefice for Heversham (E Registro Arch. Richmond; Yorks. Arch. Journal, xxv, 169).

1365-1366. JOHN DE WALTHAM.

He was presented by the Abbot and Convent to Heversham on the 15th June, 1365, after the death of Adam de Potthowe who died in "villa de (Bishop) Thorp Sancti Andree Ebor. 14 Junii, 1365." He was a nephew of John Thoresby, Archbishop of York. As early as 24 June, 1345, he had provision of a benefice in the gift of the Dean of St. Paul's (*Cal. Pap. Petitions*, i, 95, 245; *Cal. Pap. Letters*, iii, 479). In 1347 he was appointed a prebend in Abergwili; in 1353 a canon of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; in May, 1355 he was presented by the Crown to Fen Drayton and on the 21 July following he was instituted to Courteenhall, Northampton; in 1357 Thoresby gave him the sacristship of the chapel of St. Mary and the Holy Angels at York, an appointment confirmed by the Pope in 1359, 1361, and 1362 (*Cal. Pap. Petitions*, i, 312, 324; *Cal. Pap. Letters*, iv, 33). His institution to Heversham involved his resignation of Courteenhall. A dispute regarding his right to Heversham with Nicholas Feriby was apparently settled in 1366 by his exchange of Heversham for Steeple Langford, Wilts, with his rival (*Cal. Pat. Petitions*, i, 518, 524). After a great many changes (see Yorks. Arch. Journal, vol. xxv, 257-260) and after being appointed Master of the Rolls in 1381, a position he resigned in 1386, he became Keeper of the Privy Seal (Foss, *Judges*, 702). He resigned the Archdeaconry of Richmond, the Sacristship of the chapel and the mastership of Sherburn hospital (*Cal. Pap. Letters*, iv, 420) with other preferments to become Bishop of Salisbury in 1388 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1385-9, p. 504). He died in 1395 having had an active career of some

fifty years, and was buried in Edward the Confessor's chapel in Westminster Abbey, a signal proof of Richard II's affection for him which caused some scandal.

1366-1404. NICHOLAS DE FERIBY.

He exchanged churches with John de Waltham. In 1372 he is described as parson of the church of Eversham (Yorks. Feet of Fines, Record Socy. lii, 160). On 2 November, 1378, he received a licence "absent. concessa mag'ro Nich'o de Feriby rectori de Eversham." As rector he was one of the exors. of the will of William de Feriby, Archdeacon of Cleveland who was buried in York Minster in 1379 (*Test. Ebor. Surtees Socy.*, vol. 4, i, 105). His estate in Heversham and in Stillington prebend in York Cathedral was ratified 14 April, 1385 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1381-5, p. 548). He probably vacated by death in 1404.

1404-1429. THOMAS DE TOUETON, parson and rector.

On the 2nd August 1404, the King issued a ratification of the estate which Thomas de Toueton has as parson of the parish church of Eversham (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1401-1405, p. 414). Letter dated September, 1411, from St. Peter's, Rome, to Thomas Toueton, rector of Heversham in the diocese of York: Grant—at his recent petition that upon the voidance of the poor hospital of St. James by Aluer-ton (Northallerton) in the diocese of York by the resignation of its rector John Newton—the Bishop of Durham by his ordinary authority committed the hospital to Thomas de Toueton who holds also the above church and that of Gosber Kyrk, (Gosberton, Lincs.), the poor hospital of St. Nicholas at Pontefract and the canonry and prebend of Styllington in York, value not exceeding 120, 80, 120 and 80 marks respectively—that, notwithstanding the custom by

which the holder of the said hospital, wont to be held by secular clerks, is removed at the sole pleasure of the bishop of Durham, he shall not for life be removed by anyone without reasonable cause and full cognisance of such cause (*Cal. Papal Registers*, vi, 1404-1415, pp. 297, 298).

Letter dated November, 1411, from St. Peter's, Rome, to Thomas Toueton. Indult during seven years to take and to let to farm to any persons the fruits of his benefices whilst studying letters at a university or residing in the Roman court or on one of his benefices. Concurrent mandates to the abbot of St. Mary's without the walls of York, the Abbot of Westminster and the Dean of York (*Cal. Papal Registers*, vi, 1404-1415, p. 322).

1429-1435. RICHARD ARNALL (ARNOLD), rector.

He was sub-dean of York from 1410 to his death in 1441 (Le Neve, iii, 129). He had coll. of a preb. in St. Sepulchre's chapel, 17 April, 1414, being then LL.B. (Reg. Bowet, i, 47 d.). This he resigned on his admission to Barnby preb. in York Minster, 24 Dec., 1418 (*ibid.* 66 d.). He is mentioned in 1416 as vicar of Gainford, Durham (Reg. Bowet, i, 57). On 28 May 1429 he was instituted to Heversham on the presentation of the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York (Reg. Arch. Richmond; also MS. Harl. 6978, p. 26 d.). He had ratification of his estate in Barnby preb. and Heversham on 27 Nov., 1429 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1429-36, p. 36). He resigned this church by 17 March, 1434/5 and died in 1441 (Harl. 6978, p. 30 d.: see Surtees Socy., vol. 127, pp. 239, 291).

1435. JOHN MARSHALL, LL.B., rector.

17 March, 1434. Mag. John Marchall in utroque Jur. bacc. ad Eccl. de Eversham ad pres. Prior. et mon. b'e Mar. Ebor. per resign. Mag. Ric'i Arnall

utr. jur. bacc. Abbate absente. He became rector of Scruton after 1410; on 8 Oct., 1417 as rector of Scruton he had leave of non-residence for four years (*Cal. Pap. Letters*, vii, 348). At this time he was also rector of Wheldrake and held the prebend of Wanstrow in Wells. He was collated by Bishop Langley, 20 March, 1424, to a prebendal stall at Lanchester, and on the 23 July, 1433, he was collated to the Mastership of Sherburn Hospital (Surtees, *Hist. Durham* i, 138). On 30 October, 1434, he resigned Scruton (Harl. 6987, p. 30 d.). On the 17th March, 1434/5, he was instituted to the Rectory of Heversham (Harl. MS. 6978, p. 30 d.). He was presented to Heversham by the prior and convent of St. Mary and he settled an annual pension of XL marcs on Richard Arnall who vacated the benefice in his favour. In 4th October, 1435, a dispensation was granted to him, "who has resigned Scruton and holds the parish church of Eversham in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and Wheldrake in that of Cleveland, and the canonry and prebend of Wandestre in Wells, value altogether not exceeding £80—to hold for life the said two churches, or any other benefices with cure or otherwise incompatible and to resign them, simply or for exchange, as often as he pleases, notwithstanding the pope's late ordinances to the contrary" (*Cal. Papal Letters*, vii, 522). On the 8th March, 1436, the King issued a ratification of his estate as rector of the parish church of Everysham provided that no plea thereof be pending in the King's Court (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1429-1436, pp. 496, 506). Under Archbishop Kempe he became a person of considerable importance. He was Cardinal Langley's Vicar-General and visited the Convent of Durham in 1437, and in the same year was appointed guardian of the temporalities of

the See of Durham on the death of the Cardinal. His will is dated February, 24 1462, being then Canon Residentiary of York, and proved at York on the 23 March, 1462. He died before 3 March (*Chetham Socy.* O.S. lix, p. 143; also *Surtees Socy.* vol. 127, p. 296).

1453. THOMAS CLYVELAND.

Pardon of outlawry for Thomas Cleveland, late of Eversham *alias* Hersham, chaplain. for not appearing before the Justices of the Bench to answer John Marchall, clerk, touching a debt of £40 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1452-61, p. 13).

1459. The Church was appropriated to St. Mary's, York, after which time secular vicars were presented by the abbot and convent.

1499. WILLIAM HUDSON, or another, appointed as a chantry priest. See Appendix I.

1506. A priest at Our Lady Altar. See Edward Browne's will, Appendix II.

1527. SYMON SENHOW, clerk.

He occupied the parsonage as "fermour to the abbot and convent of Saynt Mary in York." See Appendix IV. After his time Christopher Thomason was "fermour, and after his time James Bouschell and Alyson his wife were and yet be (1547) fermours of the parsonage." See Appendices IV and V.

-1542. EDM. WHALLEY. See below. Note, Edmund Whalley was abbot of St. Mary's from 1521 to 1530; query, was this Edmund a relative?

1542- OWEN SANDES, A.M.

He was "presented to the Vicarage of the parish church of Eversham, Westmor., which belonged to the late Monastery of St. Mary, York, vice Edm. Whalley dec. Westminster Palace, 19 Feby., 33 Henry VIII (*Letters and Papers Henry VIII*, vol. xvii, p. 61).

1570- NICHOLAS BROWNE, B.D.

He was instituted Sept. 22, 1570.

1588. GILES AYLIF, vicar.

" Gyles Ailephe, clarke laitt Vicar of Heaversham dep'ted from this world the VII day of Maye 1588 " (or 1590). (Crosthwaite Register.) See also Appendix VI.

1588-1591. JEREMIAH RADCLIFFE, M.A., D.D.

B.A. and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge 1570-1; M.A. 1574; Vicar of Shudy Camps, Cambridge, 1579; Vicar of Trumpington, Cambridge, 1580; B.D. in 1581; Vicar of Eaton Bray, Beds., 1584-7; D.D. 1588 and instituted to Heversham on 17th July, 1588. He went to Orwell in Cambridge about 1591 (Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*).

1591-1604. THOMAS WHITWELL, Vicar.

He was instituted October 3, 1591, on the cession of Jeremiah Radcliffe. The Crosthwaite Register, under date Feb. 24, 1591-2, gives " Pay me [or one] Thomas Whitwell Vicar 7s. 7d." He died in 1604 and a legacy given by him for " washing and whytninge the Chancell " was paid in 1605. The Will of Sibbell Browne, dated 9 December, 1594, mentions John Towson, clerk.

1604-1621. THOMAS CALVERT, M.A., Vicar.

He was instituted on October 15, 1604 (Chester Registry). A second institution bears date, December 19, 1606. His name appears on the flyleaf of the original register as follows:—" Thomas Calverte vicar of Eversham 1621." He was a pluralist and being also rector of Heysham he mostly resided there supplying Heversham with curates as follows:-

THOMAS WYLLAN. " Burialls Anno 1610, Julye Thomas Wyllan, Clarke, on the 15th day."

JAMES WAKEFIELD. On a fly leaf of the original register against the date 1621 appears " James

Wakefield curate." Against the date 1626 " Here ends Mr. Wakefield's Curateshippe." The following baptismal entries also occur:—" 1623 Aprill, Alice the daughter of James Wakefield, Clarke, 15 Die "; and " 1625 November, Agnes the daughter of James Wakefield, Clerke, 6 Die."

RICHARD HUDSON. At the foot of the page of the Register against March, 1627, appears " Richard Hudson, Curate "; and against " Julye 17, 1635. Here ends Sr. Hudson's Curateshippe " and yet the church wardens' account book gives an item for expenses in going to Wiggonn in connection with the sequestration in 1629. The burial register gives " 1631 November, Robert Sonne of Richard Hudson, Clerke, and Minister of this Church sepulted 27th Die." It would appear from further entries that Richard Hudson remained in the parish for some time after he resigned the curateship.

1638-1645. THOMAS BIGGE, Vicar.

He was presented by Thomas Comber, November 15, 1638, and his bond bears date December 21, 1638. A certificate says that he was sequestered and " yt since June 1644 he hath beene kept from possession of ye Viccaridge." Dr. Nightingale notes that he must have continued to reside in the neighbourhood for in the Registers the baptisms of his children alternate with those of Samuel Cole who succeeded him. He was still called " Cleri " (*The Ejected of 1662*, ii, 972).

1646-1650. SAMUEL COLE, Vicar and Minister.

He was a man who " could be depended upon to support Presbyterianism." William Cole, Vicar of K. Lonsdale, in writing to Lord Wharton, under date April 14, 1646, refers to Samuel Cole who had taken the place of the ejected vicar of Heversham, as his brother. Samuel appears to have been a

Captain in the Parliamentary Army. For an account of the profits derived from the impropriated Rectories of Crosthwaite with Lyth and Beetham, as granted by the Committee for plundered ministers June 10, 1646, "for the increase of ye maint'ence of Mr. Samuuell Cole, Minister of Heversham," I must refer to Nightingale, *The Ejected of 1662*. He appears to have left Heversham about 1650 when he became minister of Wybonbury in Cheshire.

In or before 1654-1657. RICHARD TATHAM, public preacher.

"Know all—the ninth day of May, 1654. There was exhibited to the Com'rs. for approbation etc. an order of the Com'rs whereby Mr. Richard Tatham of Heversham in ye Countie of Westmerland is settled as publique preacher there—the Com'rs for Approbation of publique preachers being thereunto desired in the behalfe of the said Richard Tatham and finding him to be a person qualified as in and by the ordinance for such approbation is required Doe by these p'sents ratifie conferme and allow him the said Richard Tatham to continue as publique preacher there and to receive possesse and enjoy all Rents Duties and profitts whatsoever by vertue of the said Order settled upon him." He removed to K. Lonsdale, being instituted there in December, 1657.

1658-1662. JOHN WALLACE, M.A., Ejected Minister and Clerk. He was rector of Grasmere from July 28, 1653, from whence he removed to Heversham in 1658. The Register of Christenings gives:—"1659 November, William the sonn of Mr. John Wallace bapt. the 29th Die." After the Restoration of the Monarchy we find April 20, 1663, "Brian Walker one of the Grand Jury doth p'sent John Wallas, Clerke, for not readinge the order of Comon prayer." He became a "suspect" with the Magistrates and when the

Kaber Rigg plot was afoot Wallace was arrested for his supposed complicity in it. Daniel Fleming writing to Sir Joseph Williamson in 14 November, 1663, says, " Mr. Bellingham and I then secured about twenty p'sons who had been Captaines or other officers ag't his Majesty, ejected Ministers, leading Quakers, or other disaffected and suspicious p'sons; all of whom wee dismissed upon good Bond, excepting one Captain French and one Wallis an Ejected Minister whom wee sent unto Appleby there to bee kept prisoner for three months—in pursuance of ye late Act of Uniformity " (*Cal. St. Pap. Dom.* 1663-4, p. 340).

1662-1677. THOMAS BIGGE, vicar.

He petitioned the House of Lords for his return to Heversham in June, 1660, and his suit was ultimately successful. The Registers note his burial thus:—
1676 Mr. Tho. Bigge, vicar, buried March the 18th.

1677-1678. WILLIAM BURRELL, M.A.

He was instituted on August 1st, 1677, the vacancy being caused by the death of Thomas Bigge.

1678-1686. THOMAS MILNER.

He was instituted April 30, 1678 on the resignation of William Burrell. In the Diocesan Registry at York there is a certificate dated 1685 and signed by the Chapel Wardens of Crosthwaite certifying to Richd. Franckland's (of Dawson Fold, Lyth)—good behaviour in which Mr. Milner is still described as vicar of Heversham (Nicholson & Axon, *Older Nonconformity in Kendal*, p. 155). He left to Magdalene Coll: Cambridge, three Exhibitions of £20 per ann. for four years to each of the following schools:—Heversham, Leeds and Bradford.

1686. THOMAS RIDLEY.

He was instituted April 1, 1686, on the presentation of the Master of Trinity Coll. Cambridge.

1691-1724. GEORGE FARMER, M.A.

He was instituted and inducted on May 21, 1691, by Nicholas of Chester, the vacancy being caused by the death of Thomas Ridley. The Registers note his burial thus:—"Burialls 1723/4 Feb. 7. The Reverend Mr. Geo. Farmer vicar of Hevrsham Batchelor." See Appendix VIII.

1724. WILLIAMS.

1727-1732. MURGATROYD.

1733-1757. JAMES SMYTH.

Note: in 1732 there was a James Smyth, clerk of Beetham whose son was educated at Heversham School. Query if the same.

He received a faculty on 28 June, 1739 for erecting a Christening Seat and removing the font. He died 1757.

1757-1797. HENRY WILSON.

Sequestration order. "Whereas the said church by the death of the Rev. Henry Wilson, clerk, late curate thereof, is now become vacant etc. Given under the seal of our office at Lancaster, the 17th April, 1797."

1797-1834. GEORGE LAWSON. Appointed a Trustee of the Hev. School Library, in 4 Nov., 1801. At a meeting of the churchwardens and sidesmen, held on 6 Feb., 1812, it was resolved that the Rev. Dr. Lawson "is not conceived by us to be eligible as a School-master of Hev. Grammar School," an appointment then vacant.

Vicar when the church was resealed in 1816. On 6 Sept., 1842, the feoffees of the School reported the death of Rev. Geo. Lawson.

1842-1866. ROBERT WILSON EVANS.

Fell. and Tutor of Trinity, Camb. and went from there to Tarvin in Cheshire. Author of several books, "Bishoprics of Souls" and "The Ministry of the

Body." In 1842 he was elected a feoffee of the School. Died 10 Mch., 1866.

EDWARD BANNERMAN, curate 1861-1866.

1866-1921. THOMAS MORRELL GILBERT.

Scholar of Trinity Coll. Camb.; B.A. 1857; M.A. 1860; Fellow of Trinity Coll. 1859-66; Deacon, 1861, Priest, 1862; Curate of Hurstpierpont 1861-1863; St. Bartholomew, Chichester 1863-64; Vice-principal of Chichester College 1863-1866; Vicar of Heversham 1866; Hon. Canon of Carlisle 1877; Resigned 1921.

1921. EDWARD RADCLYFFE ELLIS.

Late Exhib. of Trinity Coll. Camb.; B.A. 1887; M.A. 1891; Deacon 1888; Priest, 1889; Assistant Master & Chaplain of Cheam School and curate of W. Cheam, 1888-1897; Curate of St. Stephen Mart., Portland Town, London, 1897-1900; Lecturer of Bolton, Lancs., 1900-1910; Rector of Norris Bank Manchester 1910; Instituted and inducted to the Vicarage of Heversham, 10th November, 1921.

APPENDIX I.

Abstract of the Will of Roger Mone, Citizen and Taylor of the Citie of London. Dated the 17 day of the moneth of Feuer 1499, and proved 28 March 1500/1.

Burial wthin the litill Churchyarde of the Cathedral Church of Sainte Paule of London called Pdon Churchyard as nygh unto the sepulchre of Johane my late wife as may be. After making various bequests—to the Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral Church of St. Paule; to the High Aut of the parisshe Church of St. Stephen Colomanstrete; to the High Aut of the parisshe Church of Alhallowen Brethstrete; to the parisshe Church of St. John's in Watlyng Strete London; to St. Augustines at Poullis Gate of London; to the Chappell of oure Lady Kimevale (Kunevale?) beside Charing Crosse; to the parish Church of Woodford Essex; to the Chappell of Or Lady of Willisdon; to the Preests and Clerks of St. Stephens for a solemn dirige daily for a month; to the Prior and Convent of the freeres Mynours of London; to the Prior and Convent of the Freeres Pchours of London; to

the Prior and convent of Freres Carmelites; to the Prior and convent of the Freres Augustines; and to the Worshipfull Feleship of Tailours in London—he provides for an honest secular preest to sing masse and say divine service daily in the said Church of St. Stephen in Colemanstrete for 7 years and to have for his salary £6 13s. 4d. Another prest of good and honest conversacon to sing his masse and p'y. for my soule, my wives soule, my fader and moder soules and all cristen soules in the pariss Church of Hevsh̃m in the Counte of Appulby where I was b̃on for 3 years and to have for his salary 8 marks yearly, and I will that my Cousin Sr William Hudson preste to be p'ferred to which he will of the same in London or Hevsh̃m.

Poor p'soners in Newgate in brede and vitale 20/-, in Ludgate 20/-, Kings Bench in Southwark 13/4, in the Gate house at Westmr. 10/-, and 10/- among the convict prisoners at Westmr. Poor of the 23 wards within the City of London £23, 20/- each ward, and to each housholder 12d. The 4 Lazar houses about the Cite of London 26/8 that is 6/8 each.

Bretheren Water Mone and James Mone £10 each. Suster Margaret £10 in money. Moder Janet Mone £21. Mawde Froston widow my moder in lawe £20. Nevewe Roger Mone son of my brother Gefferey Mone £5. Daughters of my cousin John Speyght £5 amongst them to their marriage. Cousin Thomas Speyght Tailor my violet gowne lyned wt Sarsnet. To Cousin John Speyght my violet gowne furred wt martrons (?). Daut. in lawe Elyn Clerke £5, george Clerk her brother 40/-, Servants Wm. Aleyn £5, Richard—40/-, Margaret 6/8. Servant and apprentice Water Ive 40/-.

Sonnes Robert and gweyn Mone £100 each and silver. Wife Margery all that to her belongeth and to have a competent portion of my goods in her hands for the keeping of an obite yearly.

Residue to be divided by my exors into two equal parts to my sons Robert and Gwen Mone. If both should die the same to be used in giving exhibitions to Poure Scholars in Holy Divinitie at the Universitie of Oxenford, in marying pore and well disposed maydens mending ruinous highways and broken brigges wtin 40 miles of London. Said Scholar as long as he hath the exhibition to make a sermon twice yearly at Powles Cross or ells in St. Stephen Colomanstrete whereof I am p'isschon and to specially p'y. for my soule. Sonne Robert Mone and his heires all my tenements in the parish of St. Stephen Colmanstrete, except that which I now occupy which I will my said wife Margery have and occupy for 12 years after my decease free of any rent, and

the same at the end of that term to remain to the said Robert my son and his heirs and for default to Gwen Mone my son and his heirs. Son Gwen Mone and his heirs my land and tenements in Watlyng Strete in the parish of Alhallowen in Brethstrete and for default of such issue to remain to the said Robert Mone and his heirs and for default to my next heir. Said son Gwen, his heirs and assigns my lands and tenements in Woodford Essex, held by copy of Court Roll.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract of the Will of Edward Brown Jueller of the Citie of Lincoln. Dated 10 Feb. 1505/6, and proved 21 March 1506/7.

Burial in the pisshe church of St. Laurence in the Chapell of Seynt Dunstan and Seynt Sebastian. After making various bequests—to the Moder church werk of Lincoln; to the pisshe Church of Seynt Laurence for the werks; to the Church werks of St. Martyns; to the Church werks of Snelland,—he bequeaths to the Church werk of Hershm̄ 10/-, to the high altar of the same church 3/4. It. I will have a preest at our Lady Altar of Hershm̄ to syng there an hole yere for my fader soule, my moder soule, my brethren and sustren soules and for my soule and he to have for his wages £4 13s. 4d. Whereas my fader and moder lyen and where I was borne. It. I will that Or Lady Altar of the same church of Hershm̄ have a chalice of the value of 4mcs. Then follow other bequeasts to St. Kateryn Church by Lincoln, to St. Sithes in Bethom, to Alhallowes in Kyrkeby Kendal, and to various guilds in Lincoln. Also to various relations including 40s. to the daughters of my broder Nicholas Browne in Kendal.

APPENDIX III.

Abstract of the Will of Myles Briggis of Crostwayte in the par. of Evershm̄. Dated 18 Oct. 1517 and proved 10 Decenber, 1520.

I give for my mortuaries after the custom of the Church my best horse and my best gowne.

I give and bequeath to the said Church of Seint Peter in Eversham £100, to purchase oon chauntre which shall be in the gift of the heire male of Miles Briggis sonne unto Thomas Briggis, and for default in the gift of the eldest of my name of the ofspring of my graunfer Robert Briggis (of the Lythe), the prest shall be bounden to say masse every Friday of the fyve wondes of our Lorde, and every Sunday and doble feast to kepe the quere wt matens, masse and evynsong, and to pray for my soule, my wifes

soule, and all our good friends and all soules that I and she ever trespassed untill.

To the said Church £20 and 13 silver spones of the appostells, my greatest maser and a paire of saltes with one cover which amount to £13, to bye one Crosse with all of silver and gilted, oone baner and oone banerstaffe. To the High Aulter of the said Church my Chalas that is gilted.

I geve to Saint Sunday quere within Kendal Church—to oon prest for to syng for my soule the terms of years I have in oon house of maister Burrowe which Thomas Wilkynson dwells in. To Servant George Harison £20, his two pack horses and hackney. Servant John Ayray £20 and his hackney. Servant Edward Dokwray £20 and his hackney. Servant Thomas Cravell 20/-. Elisabeth Struwet 20/-. Elisabeth Knype my servant 20/-. Servant Elisabeth Adison 20/-. Margaret Dokwraye £5 and £10 that I have of hers which hir fader gave her when he departed. Miles Briggis son of Thomas Briggis the Tenantright of the house I live in after my decease, and my wife the widowright if she liv after me. Every child ells of the said Thom. 40/-.

To maydens marriages £20, £10 of which to be given to those that are next of my kynswymen.

To the aforesaid Chauntrie £13 6s. 8d. to mend it with all to cause an obite masse to be doone yerely for my soule and my wifes soule and the residue from the prests to be disposed to the poore the same day.

Toward the mending of the hye waye near St. Katerine Chapell 40/-. Residue to Juliane my wife and Thomas Bryggis my brother and to be exors.

APPENDIX IV.

BOUSHELLS v. WILSON.

The certificate of Walter Strykeland and John Middleton and Thomas Carus in manner and forme following.

At Kyrkeby in Kendal Westmorland 3 Sept. 1 Edward VI (1547) on the behalf of James Bouschell and Alyson his wife.

1. Guy Kytchen aged 70 deposeth and sayeth that he knoweth the parsonage of Heversham. 2. Knoweth James Bouschell and Alyson his wyfe. 3. Knoweth that said James and Alyson have had certain bond days of William Wylson, Christopher Wylson, Christopher Crofte and Edward Moone, that is to say plough dayes, harrow dayes and reaping dayes, but whether in the right of the said parsonage or of the gentleness and benyvolence of the

defendants the deponent knoweth not. 4. Knoweth not. 5. Hath known one Symon Senhow, clerk, occupy the parsonage as Fermour to the Abbitt and Convent of Saynt Mary in York about 20 years last past, and had yearly the said bond days of the Tennants and inhabitants of Heversham and after his time one Christopher Thomason was Fermour and yearly had the bond days and after his time the said James Bouschell and Alyson his wife were and yet be Fermours and have had the bond days but whether in right or gentleness the said deponent knoweth not. 6, 7, 8. Knoweth nothing.

Nicholas Robynson, husbandman, aged about 72 deposes as the said Guy Kytchen before hath deposed and said. John Allanbye, husbandman, aged 60 deposes to the first and second interrogatorys as the said Guy Kytchen before hath said. 3. Hath known that James and Alyson Bouschall hath received of Edmund Moone, Christopher Wylson, Christopher Crofts and William Wylson certain reaping days and some harrow days, how many he knoweth not, and as for plowying days he can say nothing. 4. Sayeth nothing. 5. Sayeth as Guy Kytchen hath deposed. 6, 7, and 8. Sayeth nothing.

Thomas Hutton, husbandman, aged about 60 deposes as Guy Kytchen hath deposed. Gyles Speight, husbandman, aged about 61 deposes as Guy Kytchen hath deposed. Jeffray Benson, husbandman, aged about 66 sayeth in effect as Guy Kytchen hath deposed and said.

Court of Augmentation Proceedings 38-15.

APPENDIX V.

To Sir Edward North, knt., Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations. No date.

James Bouschalls and Alison his wife fermours of Heversham parsonage, Westmorland. Whereas one Edmond late Abbitt of Our Lady of York by deed indented dated 6 Apl., 16 Henry VIII, granted the said parsonage to your Orator for certain years at a certain rent. William Wylson, Christopher Wylson, Christopher Crofte and Edmond Moone refuse to do certain bound days that is to say William Willson one plough day, one harrow day four reaping days, Chris. Willson one plough day one harrow day four reaping days also Chris. Crofte and Edmond Moone. The withdrawal of these services is to the great loss of the complainant and may prevent the Kings rent being paid.

A writ of privy seal is asked against Will Wilson, Chris Wilson, Chris Crofts and Edmond Moone. The answer of the defendants

is that they do not hold their lands by custom of bond days or hath ever done such service.

Court of Augmentations 19-12.

APPENDIX VI.

Abstract of the Will of Giles Aylephe Vicar of Hev'sham. Dated May 5th, 1588, and proved in the Arch. Richmond, 23 May, 1588.* Burial in the Chancell of the P'ish Church of Hev'sham.

Jane my wife and to her yssue all my land, messuage, tenement in Killington Co. Westm'land, which I bought of Thomas Foxcoft (?) Yf Jane my wif shall dye without ysshew of her body then I gyve and bequeath all my land beinge in Killington to the parishe of Heversham for ever towards the maintenance of a free Scole to be kept within the P'ishe of Heversham.

Said Jane my wife all my lands in Heversham.

I gyve to the Parishe Church of Heversham XL^s. towards the reparacon of the Rof (or thereof).

Poor of Heversham on this side (the Moss?) 40/- to be distributed amongst them in lent next comyng.

Said Jane my wife my land in Kent, of the annual rent of 18/4. Residue to my said wife and to be sole exix.

Robart Brygges of the Lyth and Sawle of Greenhead, Rych. Gill of Natland and Edward Wilson of to be supervisors. Witnesses: Peter Sawle, Edward Wilsby, Tho. Wyllan, John Audland, John Towson, Clarke.

APPENDIX VII.

Abstract of the Will of Jasper Buskell of Eversham Co. Westmerland and Dioces of Chester, gent. Dated 21 April, 1621, and proved 10 December, 1621.

Burial according to my calling in the Quyer builded by my grandfather and uncle in or to the Church adjoyning comminlie called the Lady Quyer.

All the dewes belonging to the said Church shall be dewlie discharged.

Poore of Eversham on this side of the Mosse £10 at the discretion of the then Vicar and Churchwardens and fouer and twenty sworne men of the sayed parish. Cosen Miles Bateman gent £5. Richard Preston and Agnes his wife in whose house I now lye £5. Sir Henry Curwen Knighte my brother in lawe my title and interest to the Rec'orye of Eversham with the Lease thereof nowe in the custodie of Thomas Calvert, Clarke, and nowe vicar of the sayd Church.

* See Chetham Socy, N.S. xxviii, 148.

Residue to my mother Mrs. Frances Skerne wife of . . . Skerne of . . . in Lincolnshire, the sayd Sir Henry Curwen Kt., and Raphe Buskell my brother, equally between them, and provided that if either of them or any other for them shall endeavour to hinder this my will, they to be debarred from all benefit.

Said Mother Frances Skerne, Sir Henry Curwen Knt., and brother Raphe Buskell to be exors. Witnesses, Thomas Calvert, Miles Bateman, and Richard Preston.

APPENDIX VIII.

FARMER V. HADWEN.

Depositions of witnesses taken at the house of Richard Wadeson scituate in Burton in Kendal, Westmoreland 20 Apl., 1702, in a cause between George Farmer clerk versus Thomas Hadwen before Richard Pindar, Thomas Wilson, William Knipe and John Hall. Anthony Preston of Heversham yeoman aged 60 deposeth that he knowes the parties in this suit. 3. That he knowes the farme called Mosside in Heversham which contains 25 acres, worth £10 yearly, that Thomas Hadwen has for five years last past been in possession. This deponent was partner at plough with the defendant when the cows drew the plough. Bryan Edmundson of Kendall butcher aged 60 deposeth and saith. 1. Knoweth the parties. 2. That the defendant was in possession of Mosside in 1699 and 1700 and for several years before that, the estate being worth £20 yearly.

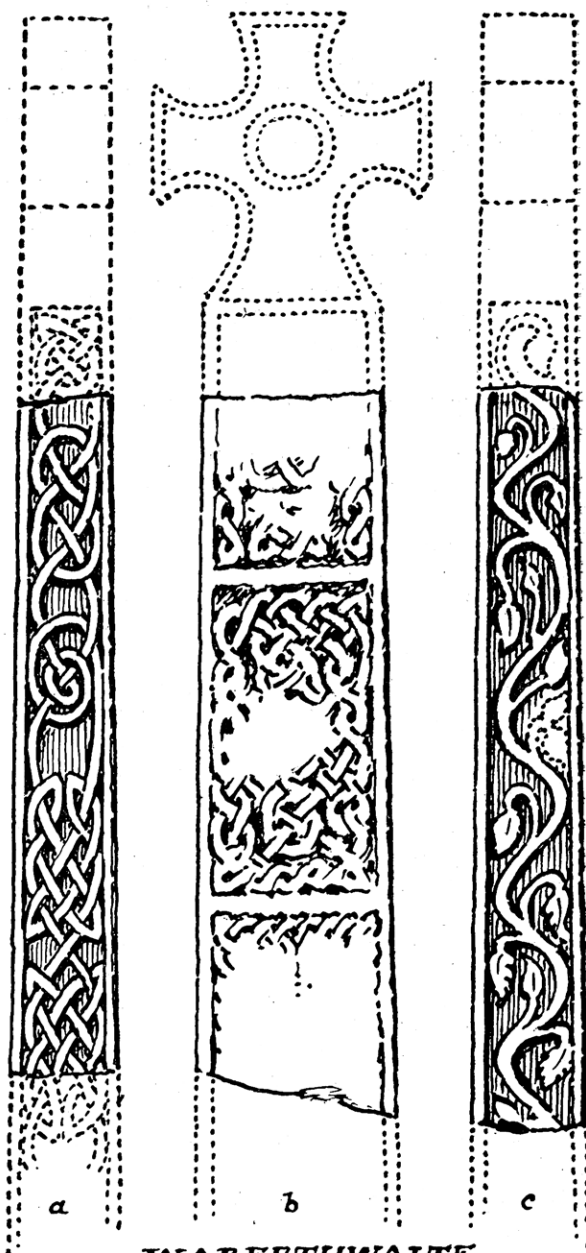
Katherine wife of William Fell of Heversham aged 40 deposeth and saith. 1. Knowes the parties. 3. Knowes Mosside out and from which the complainant demands tithes or a modus in leiu thereof and that the same was formerly this deponents grandfather's. In 1699 the defendant had three cowes and their calves on his Farme, one calf was sold to Bryan Edmundson, one other calf was sold to Richard Saule of Ankerthwaite or Aukenthwaite and one other calf the defendant killed himself.

John Croft of Heversham junior aged 49 deposeth and saith 1. Knowes the parties. 2. Has for 25 years last past been parish clerk of Heversham, als Hersham, that Mr. Farmer has for 10 years last past been Vicar of Heversham, and has during that time received the small tithes and for 25 years this deponent has collected the Easter Duties for Mr. Bigg, Mr. Burrell, Mr. Milner and Mr. Ridley former Vicars and for Mr. Farmer. The tithes have always been paid as follows for smoke 1/2, for every communicant aged 16 or upwards 1½d., every new calf 2d. for every stript milkd cow 1/2, for one two three and four cows 1/2 a

peice the fifth 9d., the sixth 1/4, the seaventh 1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$, the eighth 1/5, the ninth 1/5 $\frac{1}{2}$, the tenth 1/6, for garden 1d., Hemp 1d., flax 1d., plough 1d., chickens 1d., eggs 1d., for every swarme of bees till four or under a penny for every swarme, the fifth 3/4 the sixth 6/4, the seaventh 6/5, the eighth, 6/6 the ninth, 6/7 the tenth 6/8, for a fole 1d and as for mire meadows and orchards there has been an ancient composicion of agreement betwixt the Vicar and the inhabitants and every person knows his modus or composicon some paying more than others. 5. This deponent saith that the complainant receives no tythe of corn and grain, but only the tithes of corn and grain of the demesne lands of Heversham Hall and that the tithes of corn and grain of all other land in Heversham are due and payable to others and not to the complainant.

Miles Townson of Preston Richard, gentleman, aged 38 deposeth and saith that he knowes the parties. That he had a partner called Michael Dawson and they both paid tithes. William Fell of Heversham, yeoman, aged 30 deposeth as the others have said. Margaret Hadwen deposeth etc. Timothy Banks of Crooklands aged 40 deposeth that he was present at the execution of a deed of lease dated 10 Feb. 1696 between the Complainant of the one part and Miles Townson of Preston Richard and Benjamin Dawson of Old Hutton of the other part. Joseph Wallis of Heversham musician, aged 30 deposeth etc. Thomas Hall of Milnthorpe, Innkeeper, aged 42 deposeth etc. Tho. Burrow of Burton, Innkeeper, aged 40 deposeth etc. Richard Cornthwaite of Milnthorpe, Carpenter, aged 50 deposeth that William Fell is a person of very ill repute and fame and a common stirrer up and promoter of mischief amongst his neighbours. Margaret Hadwen of Mosside in Heversham singlewoman, daughter of the defendant aged 20 or thereabouts deposeth that one Richard Speight aged 16 was a servant to this deponent's father from Whitsuntide 1698 till Christmas 1699. Agnes Steele of Grighall in Underbarrow singlewoman aged 17 deposeth that she was servant to the defendant. James Beck of Heversham, yeoman, aged 50 deposeth that he is a near neighbour of William Fell and that he never heard Will Fell say anything relating to the case or that he was ever reflected upon by any persons save by such as the said Fell hath accused for making false reckonings or tithings.

Exchequer Depositions. Anne. Westmoreland E. 3.



WABERTHWAITE