

ART. XIX.—*John Robinson's Book of Precedents, Part III: Miscellaneous matters.* By F. BARNES, F.S.A., and J. L. HOBBS, F.S.A.

*Read at Carlisle, September 1st, 1960.*

OUR final paper on John Robinson's Book of Precedents<sup>1</sup> deals with a number of miscellaneous and unrelated documents which add to the knowledge of North Lonsdale history and assist in building up a picture of mid-18th century life in the district. Reasons of space preclude the inclusion of all that is worthy of attention — even a full descriptive list of the records copied would occupy too much space in *Transactions* — but the existence of this book as a useful source should be remembered.

Robinson has copied in full the Customs of the Manors of Muchland and Low Furness as affirmed and recorded in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, the former dated 3 March 9 Elizabeth [1566/7], the latter 12 February 28 Elizabeth [1585/6]. Elizabeth confirmed the Customs of High Furness also on 12 February, 1585/6, and Close's edition of West's *Antiquities of Furness*, 1805, includes a full transcript of them; those for Low Furness are in the same form and are already well known as to content,<sup>2</sup> but it seems worth while to include the list of the Jurors of Low Furness for comparison with the very similar lists of the Dalton Four and Twenty published previously.<sup>3</sup>

Nomina Jur'tum de plañ Furness

John Richardson	Lawrence Parke	Leonard Rawlinson
Alexander Flasbie	James Whinfell	Thomas Askew
William Bolton	John Whinray	Chr: Perry
Lawrence Bolton	W <sup>m</sup> Bolton	W <sup>m</sup> Shaw
Thomas Hutton	John Dagger	Bryan Fell
John Wells	Robert Tunman	Tho <sup>s</sup> Yudall

<sup>1</sup> CW2 lix 139 ff.; 1x 120 ff.

<sup>2</sup> See Butler, W., *The Customs and tenant-right tenures . . . of Furness*. Millom, 1925.

<sup>3</sup> CW2 lviii 48 ff.

Roger Bolton	Robert Hartley	John Perry
Richard Prissay	Edward Nunns	Alexander Yudall
Edmund Gibson	John Biggins	John Parker
W <sup>m</sup> Robinson	John Garnell	Tho <sup>s</sup> Stainton
Richard Bankes	W <sup>m</sup> Whinray	Robert Perry
James Wilson	John Richardson	Timothy Cragg
		Tho <sup>s</sup> Cragg

Collation with another transcript of these Customs in the Barrow Public Library Archives Collection (Mills v. Muncaster Transcripts, Vol. I) shows that Robinson modernized the spelling, that where he has James Wilson the other has John Gibson, and that the Mills v. Muncaster Transcript omits the two Craggs. In this connection it is interesting to note that Father West in the first edition of his *Antiquities* acknowledges Robinson's help "having favoured this work with a copy of the . . . Interrogatories on the Cause betwixt John Brograve, Esq. Attorney General for the Dutchy of Lancaster, and the Tenants of Low Furness, 25 Eliz. 1582."<sup>4</sup>

Local Government administration in the 18th century gave great powers to the Justices of the Peace, four of whom were, in mid-century, prominent in North Lonsdale. Robinson usually noted their initials only, but they were named in full in a Warrant for Sessions of 25 April 1754:

Myles Sandys Christopher Wilson Ja<sup>s</sup> Machel and William Matson Esq<sup>r</sup>s<sup>5</sup> four of his Majesties Justices of the Peace and Qorum in & for the s<sup>d</sup> County [of Lancaster].

The warrant is a good example of the methods used to maintain the laws on behalf of the Crown. Addressed "To the High Constable of that part of the Hundred of Loynsdale in the s<sup>d</sup> County which lies behind the Sands" it required in the king's name that he should issue precepts instructing all the Petty Constables to call upon the Overseers of the Poor and Surveyors of the Highways

<sup>4</sup> West, *Antiquities* . . . 1774. Appendix no. VIII.

<sup>5</sup> Respectively of Graythwaite Hall, Bardsea Hall, Hollow Oak, Haverthwaite, and Tytup Hall. They were active over a long period, and with the exception of Matson, who had died, were nominated trustees in the first local turnpike act (see CW2 lv 252) nine years later.

for the various townships to appear before them "at the House of Thomas Leathom Inholder [*sic*] being the sign of the Talbot in Ulverstone on thursday the ninth Day of May next at 10 of the clock before noon . . ."<sup>6</sup> At this meeting "the s<sup>d</sup> Overseers of the Power [*sic*] to return proper persons to succeed them in that office for the ensuing year & the s<sup>d</sup> Surveyors of the Highways to give an account of the Execution of their office"; the High Constable and Petty Constables had also to be in attendance.

A "Land Tax Duplicate at 2s. per £" for 1753 has been transcribed *in extenso*:

Lancashire }  
to wit } A true and perfect Schedule or Duplicate of all and every Sum and sums of Money charged upon the ten Townships on the North side of the Sands in the Hundred of Loynsdale in the said County by virtue of an act of Parliament intituled an act  
To be signed }  
by three Com<sup>rs</sup> } for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax to be raised in great Britain for the service of the Land Tax } of the year 1753

	£	S	D
Allithwaite.. .. .	18	2	11
Aldingham .. .. .	12	11	6
Broughton .. .. .	33	1	3
Dalton .. .. .	125	0	2½
Holker .. .. .	25	11	6
Kirby .. .. .	18	11	11
Leece .. .. .	8	3	1
Pennington .. .. .	10	3	4
Urswick .. .. .	12	13	8
Ulverstone .. .. .	73	5	2

The am<sup>t</sup> of this Duplicate is three Hundred & thirty-seven pounds four shillings & six pence halfpenny }  
Given under our Hands } Total 337 4 6½  
& Seals all appeals being }  
first heard & determined }  
M.S:C.W:J.M.

<sup>6</sup> The Talbot was an Ulverston inn much used for official meetings, and Thomas Leathom was himself an overseer (see also CW2 lv 253, where, owing to a difficulty in transcribing, his name is wrongly given as "Statham").

Not all the inhabitants could or would pay their share of the annual township assessment, for on 22 March 1752 Sandys, Machel and Wilson as Commissioners for levying the Land Tax in that year issued a warrant to R. Robinson, Collector for the Division of Staveley in Cartmel to demand 5s. 3d. tax from the Rev. R. Sandys who "refuses to pay in Contempt of the said Act" and on his continued refusal, to distrain upon his goods and chattels and sell them unless they were redeemed within four days.

Levy by distress was adopted also in the case of dissenters objecting to payment of Church Tax. John Law and John Dodgson, two of the Ulverston churchwardens having appeared before Christopher Wilson, J.P., and William Matson, J.P., to complain that Thomas Abraham, William Salthouse, Stephen Fell and John Dodgson "being Quakers or so reputed" had for one year past failed to pay the Church Tax legally assessed upon them, the Justices instructed the constables of Ulverston to summon the offenders to answer the complaint on Tuesday, 23 April 1754 "at the House of Walter Cowperthwaite Inkeeper in Cartmel". When they failed to appear, it was ordered in legal form that payment be made within ten days of the following sums:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
M <sup>r</sup> Tho <sup>s</sup> Abraham .	o	17	8	Stephen Fell ..	o	o	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
W <sup>m</sup> Salthouse ..	o	o	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	John Dodgson ..	o	o	8

failing which the constables were required and commanded in his Majesty's name "to levy the same by distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the person or persons so refusing or neglecting Redering [*sic*] the overplus if any be to the owner, reasonable charges for making detaining & selling such Distress being first deducted." What transpired is not stated, but as the defendants were Friends it seems probable that they remained passive and allowed the law to take its course.

Several of the documents illustrate some aspects of the Poor and Vagrancy Laws of the period. By the Settle-

ment Act of 1662 the parish was the unit responsible for administering poor relief to such persons as had a settlement in it, and in theory each person could only have a settlement, or be a native, of one parish. One could qualify for settlement in a new parish under stringent conditions, clarified by further acts in 1685, 1691, 1697 and 1722, but in the 17th and 18th centuries this part of the poor law system caused much contention. Parishes would naturally oppose the settlement of anyone liable to become chargeable to its poor rate, the natural aim being to prove that paupers had a settlement in some other parish. Hence the countless disputes which occurred and the necessity for the issue of certificates and decisions by Justices.<sup>7</sup>

Thus about 1754 (the exact date is omitted) the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Ulverston complained to the Justices that Elizabeth Croudson, who had lately become an inhabitant, had not gained a legal settlement in the town nor had she produced a certificate owning her to be settled elsewhere, and that she was poor and likely to become chargeable to the inhabitants. After "due examination and Consideration" the Justices decided that Elizabeth Croudson's last place of legal settlement was within the parish of Pennington and instructed the complainants to convey her there and hand her over to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Pennington, together with a copy of the warrant; Pennington was to receive her "and provide for her according to Law hereof fail not at your respective perills".

A certificate of settlement, and the formality needed to obtain it, is recorded in the case of Mary Dodgson and her family on their leaving Urswick:

<sup>7</sup> Trevelyan, G. M., *English Social History* 278 f., 351 ff. Hammond, J. L. and B., *The Village Labourer*, (1913), 112-116. The background of the 18th century Poor Law administration is explained by the Webbs, *English Poor Law History*, pt. 1, chap. V (Settlement and Removal), chap. VI (Vagrancy); and Lipson, E., *The Economic History of England*, vol. III, chap. 6.

County of } To the Churchwardens and overseers of the  
Lancaster } to wit Borough of Lancaster in the s<sup>d</sup> County

We whose hands & Seals are hereunto set being the present Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Urswick in the s<sup>d</sup> County do hereby certify that we do own Mary Dodgson Widow of J Dodgson lately dec<sup>d</sup> and her three Children Martha Mary & James (the s<sup>d</sup> M being ab<sup>t</sup> 6 yrs old, M four yrs old & James two years old) who are now intending shortly to inhabit in your s<sup>d</sup> Borough of Lancaster to be legally settled in our s<sup>d</sup> Parish of Urswick and that we will receive the s<sup>d</sup> M Dodgson and her s<sup>d</sup> three Children Martha Mary & Ja<sup>s</sup> whensoever they or any of them shall become chargeable to your s<sup>d</sup> Borough They or any of them having not elsewhere acquired a legal Settlement In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands & Seals this &c.

Signed & Sealed } R:M: [Seal]  
in the presence of } M:R [Seal]

We whose names are hereunto set being two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Quorum in and for the s<sup>d</sup> County do allow of this Certificate R M one of the witnesses having first made oath before us that he did see the above named Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Urswick afs<sup>d</sup> sign & seal the same & that the names of the witnesses are their own proper handwriting.<sup>8</sup>

A parish was liable for the maintenance of children born out of wedlock within its boundaries, unless the parents were willing or could be compelled to make provision. The anxiety of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor to relieve the inhabitants at large by making "complaint" before the Justices where one or both parents were considered able to contribute, and by neglecting to make provision until legally required to do so, is demonstrated in the following cases.

<sup>8</sup> Robinson has again omitted the names and date as irrelevant to his purpose. Dodgson is a common surname in Furness, so it is difficult to identify this family with accuracy. However, search at the Lancs. Record Office produced the following possibly relevant details:

Hawkshead Reg. (Bishop's Transcripts) Marriage, at Satterthwaite.

1744 November the 10th Jno Dodson & Mary Scales by lycence.

The licence, dated 5 November, describes John Dodgshon as of Ulverstone, Marriner, and Mary Scales as of Thwaitehead, Coulton, spinster.

The Land Tax assessments at 4s. in the £ for 1746 include:

Little Urswick. Mr John Dodsehon —. i. 4 (ref. DDca 17/146)

Much Urswick. Mr Dodesion —. oo.oo.04 (ref. DDca 17/147)

The Urswick and Ulverston Registers contain no likely entries. How far the above information is relevant is a matter of conjecture and how Mary Dodgson and her children were able successfully to claim a settlement at Urswick is unexplained.

On 21 February 1754 the Overseers of Colton appeared before Myles Sandys and James Machel concerning a child born to Martha Rowson, a single woman of the parish, on or about the previous 26 September, "which s<sup>d</sup> Male Bastard Child hath ever since it's [birth] been and is yet chargeable to the s<sup>d</sup> Parish of Colton afs<sup>d</sup> & is like so to continue." The mother was examined on oath, and said that she had consorted with John Thornborough of Tilberthwaite at some time about 11 December 1752, that she since had no dealings with any other man, and that he was the father of the child born in the following September.<sup>9</sup> The Justices thereupon ordered "as well for the Maintenance of the s<sup>d</sup> Bastard Child as also for the Relief of the s<sup>d</sup> Parish of Colton that the s<sup>d</sup> John Thornborough shall for the Extraordinary Expences the s<sup>d</sup> Parish of Colton has been at in the first month next after the Birth . . . pay presently to the s<sup>d</sup> Overseers . . . 15s & also . . . shall weekly and every week from the Expiration of the s<sup>d</sup> Month pay . . . the sum of 8<sup>d</sup> towards the Maintenance of the s<sup>d</sup> Bastard Child so long as he shall or may become chargeable to the s<sup>d</sup> Parish . . ." Martha Rowson was similarly to pay 4d. "except such part of the time as she shall nourish & keep the s<sup>d</sup> Bastard Child herself".

In contrast the Overseers of Ulverston had naturally remained inactive until Jane Goad, a poor inhabitant of the town, made complaint "upon the 23<sup>d</sup> Day of Febr<sup>r</sup> last past"<sup>10</sup> before Myles Sandys on behalf of her bastard child, G. Sill, born in Ulverston and therefore settled there, "That by reason of the tender Infancy Inability and Poverty" of the child "it is not able to provide for itself but must inevitably perish if not timely relieved by some weekly or other Allowance from the proper

<sup>9</sup> Colton Reg. Christenings. 28 October 1753: John, son of Martha Rowson of Greenhead.

<sup>10</sup> The year is not given, but an entry in the Ulverston Reg. reads: Christening. 3 January 1747/8: Geo., Son of Jane Goad of Ulverstone, a Bastard.

officers . . .” The Justices having summoned the churchwardens and overseers to appear in the matter, Thomas Leathom (*vide supra*) attended to represent them and having nothing material to advance in objection, they were ordered to make a weekly allowance to Jane Goad “dur<sup>e</sup> such time as she shall keep the said Bastard Child and the said Child shall continue poor and disabled to provide for itself & [is] a nurse Child towards the support of the said Bastard Child”.

Vagrants were not desired, obviously, and were disposed of as quickly as possible after the severe legal treatment ordained. They were publicly whipped and then passed on from parish to parish until they reached their place of legal settlement. A certificate or pass was issued requiring the vagrant to reach there within a given period and the constables of the parishes through which he passed to assist him on his way. An allowance was made to the constables for lodging, relieving and conveying vagrants, but the cost proved heavy although borne by the county.<sup>11</sup>

Robinson has copied both the form of warrant and an order showing the costs of execution:

Warrant to whip a Vagrant out of the County  
 County of Lanc<sup>r</sup> } To the Constables of the Division of Broughton  
 to wit { in the Psh of Kirby Ireleth in the s<sup>d</sup> County and  
 to every or any of them.

Whereas J:M a vagrant & R:Y: whom he calls his wife and A:J & H their Children were brought before me Ja<sup>s</sup> Machel Esq<sup>r</sup> one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace and Quorum in and for the s<sup>d</sup> County by you the s<sup>d</sup> Constables they having been found in your said Division wandering and begging as vagrants. These are therefore to require you the s<sup>d</sup> Constables or some of you to strip the s<sup>d</sup> J:M: naked from the middle & openly to whip him untill his body be bloody & you are afterwards to see that he & the s<sup>d</sup> R Y & their Children do pass out of the s<sup>d</sup> County in the next road leading towards N Britain where the s<sup>d</sup> J M says he has long dwelt and belongs to

Given &c.

<sup>11</sup> Lipson, *op. cit.* 427 f.: Bardsley, *Chronicles of the Town and Church of Ulverston* (1885) 11, mentions the town's "rogues' post".

An Order to pay money for apprehending Vagrants  
 County of } To the Treasurer of the s<sup>d</sup> County  
 Lanc<sup>r</sup>. Ss }

Pay unto Tho<sup>s</sup> Lowther Constable of Broughton in Furness or his order 46<sup>s</sup>. & 10<sup>d</sup> for apprehending whipping conveying keeping and passing 5 Vagrants viz<sup>t</sup>.—

		£	s.	d.
2 <sup>s</sup> a piece	for apprehending and whipping ..	0	10	0
4 <sup>d</sup> if but one	Conveying 26 Miles at 3 <sup>d</sup> per Mile ..	1	12	6
	Keeping 2 Nights .. ..	0	3	4
	Pass order .. ..	0	1	0
		£2 6 10		

Given under my hand & Seal being one of his  
 Majesties Justices of the Peace in and for the s<sup>d</sup>  
 County this &c.

Laws relating to property and poaching are well exemplified in the case of Robert Kennel of Bardsea; the year is omitted here also, but the context suggests the early 1750's.

Sumons for killing a Pidgeon  
 County of } To Rob<sup>t</sup> Kennel of Bardsea in the Psh of Urswick in  
 Lanc<sup>r</sup>. Ss } the s<sup>d</sup> County Mariner —

This —

Whereas Information on Oath hath this Day been made unto us (two of his Majesties Justices of the peace & Quorum in & for the s<sup>d</sup> County) that yesterday being the 23<sup>d</sup> Day of this inst<sup>t</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> ab<sup>t</sup> 2 of the Clock in the afternoon you the s<sup>d</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Kennel did with a Gun you had then in your Hand unlawfully shoot at & kill one Pidgeon the Property of Christp<sup>r</sup> Wilson Esq<sup>r</sup> in a Close of Ground in Bardsea afs<sup>d</sup> in the Psh of Urswick afs<sup>d</sup> called the Fell Croft being within less than a Mile Distance from a Pidgeon Coat belong<sup>g</sup> to the s<sup>d</sup> Christp<sup>r</sup> Wilson contrary to the Stat: in that Case made & provided.

These are therefore to require you the said R:K: to be and appear before us the s<sup>d</sup> Justices tomorrow being the 25<sup>th</sup> Day of Oct<sup>r</sup> inst<sup>t</sup> at 5 o' the Clock in the afternoon at the House of J:J: Inholder in Ulvers: in the s<sup>d</sup> County to answer the said Information that such proceedings may be had thereupon as are agreeable to Law or otherwise we shall proceed to Judgment in the pre<sup>m</sup>es as if you had been present whereof you are to take notice Given &c.

M:S: [seal]

J:M: [seal]

Kennel failed to present himself and was fined 20 shillings in his absence. As Christopher Wilson resided at Bardsea Hall nearby, was closely connected with the owners of Conishead Priory,<sup>12</sup> and was an active J.P., it was unwise of Kennel to allow himself to be caught *in flagrante delicto*. It is fascinating to conjecture what story lies behind the formal phrases, for Kennel was an inhabitant of some standing.<sup>13</sup>

An Assignment of an Insurance Policy, dated 4 October 1751, gives some Ulverston property values. Ann Leathom<sup>14</sup> owned property which she had insured with the "society of the Sun Fire Office in London" on 22 August 1745 for an annual premium of 8s., and had continued the policy until she sold to Sarah Wilson of Bardsea, spinster, in 1751 and assigned the insurance cover to the purchaser. The exact location of the property is not stated, unfortunately, but the holdings are described as follows:

. . . on a Stone & Slated building consisting of 2 Tenements & situate in Ulverstone afores<sup>d</sup> then in the Tenure of me the said Anna Leathom & John Harrison Gentt' not exceeding £250 & on a small Tenem<sup>t</sup> stone & Slated near adjoining then in the Tenure of Mr<sup>s</sup> Rigge not exceeding £100 & on 2 Stables & a Turfhouse in one Building Stone & Slated in the Yard belonging to the said Tenements not exceeding £50 . . .

<sup>12</sup> CW2 xx 157.

<sup>13</sup> Described as a "marriner" he married Hannah Greaves of Bardsea in 1735, and he was admitted a Freeman of Lancaster in 1742-3. His sons John and Leonard, also mariners of Bardsea were admitted in 1767-8, as were three grandsons at the end of the century (*Lancs. & Ches. Record Soc.*, vol. 87). The Land Tax assessment for "Bardsey" in 1746 shows: Rob<sup>t</sup> Kennel 0.7.5 (Lancs. Record Office, Ref. DDCa 17/117).

<sup>14</sup> Ann Leathom (born 1699) and Thomas Leathom (born 1701) were children of Henry Leathom, heir to the real estate of John Woodburn(e) who died in 1739. By his will dated 7 September 1736 Woodburn charged this with an annual sum of £3 to be paid to the master of Town Bank Grammar School, Ulverston, provided that Leathom or his heirs could relieve the estate of the charge by payment of £60 for the use of the school. The capital sum was afterwards paid and on 29 June 1748 Ann Leathom, in consideration of £51 of the amount made over Thompson's Meadow, a close of land near the church, in trust for the schoolmaster as appointed under Woodburn's conditions, to receive the rent. *The Public Charities of . . . Lonsdale North . . .*, Ulverston: Soulbey, 1852; *Endowed Charities (County of Lancaster). Parish of Ulverston*, 1901. John Robinson also copied the Appointment of a Schoolmaster in August 1752, as given by Bardsley, *op. cit.* 68 f., with some account of the above, but owing to a presumed misprint the latter gives the year of the will as 1746.

It has been stated previously that the trustees of the Kirkby Kendal to Kirkby Ireleth Turnpike Trust had little expense for maintenance of bridges in Lancashire, as they were maintained by rates assessed on the inhabitants at large in the Hundred of North Lonsdale.<sup>15</sup> "Articles for repairing the County Bridges" gives detailed information regarding a contract arranged to provide this maintenance. By an agreement of 23 April 1754 between Anthony Garnet(t) of Cartmel parish, mason, George Kenyon, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire, and the Justices of the Peace assembled at Lancaster Quarter Sessions, Garnet undertook that for a period of seven years from the previous 25 March he (or his heirs, executors and administrators) would immediately or "as soon as conveniently may be", at his own cost and charges put into good and sufficient repair all the Hundred bridges in Lonsdale North of the Sands (Outcast Bridge and the Little Bridge at Lowick Bridge End excepted) and their "Battlements Wingwalls Cawseys Posts Rails Banks and Coppes" together with so much of the 300 ft. on each side of each bridge as had hitherto been repaired by the Hundred, and also provide the timber, stone, and other necessary material. Thereafter he was to maintain the bridges during the agreed period, and rebuild any which "fail or fall down" except "in Case pool bridge in Furness Fells . . . by any accident or misfortune shall happen to fail or fall" it was to be rebuilt at the expense of the inhabitants although its general maintenance was included in his responsibility.

Much must have depended on the state of the bridges and abutting works when Garnet took over, and on the standard of maintenance expected, but for what, apparently, could have been a formidable undertaking, the agreed annual payment of £20 appears modest enough even having regard to the mid-18th century value of money. This sum was to be raised from the inhabitants

<sup>15</sup> CW2 lv 255 f. and n. 15.

of the Hundred by two Rolls of £10 each issued at the Michaelmas and Easter General Quarter Sessions held at Lancaster, and the agreement concluded with the proviso that if the Justices refused to order the Rolls on Anthony Garnet's application, or failed to raise the money in some other way, and upon repeated application continued to refuse at the next two Lancaster Quarter Sessions then the agreement ended, with Garnet discharged from his obligations for the unexpired remainder of the seven years.

The Barrow Library possesses the Roll for the repair of bridges in the Hundred of Lonsdale dated 12 January 1747 (MS. Z148); this directs that a sum of £35 be levied on the Hundred as a whole and that an "undelayed payment" of £22. 10s. be made to Mr Peter Robinson and the remaining £12. 10s. to Mr Edward Park and Thomas Park or one of them, as "undertakers of the Common and Publick Bridges" in the Hundred of Lonsdale. Of this £35 the parishes North of the Sands were charged as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Alethwaite .. .. .		15	0
Aldingham .. .. .	1	3	4
Broughton .. .. .	1	4	10
Dalton with Furness .. .. .	2	4	1
Holker .. .. .	1	4	6
Kirby Ireleth .. .. .	1	3	4
Leese .. .. .	1	4	7
Pennington .. .. .		7	3
Urswick .. .. .	1	5	5
Ulverston .. .. .	3	13	6

We conclude our review of the Book of Precedents with a case of the impressing into the army of two local men.<sup>16</sup>

Memorial of the Names of those who were impressed by Constables & turned over to serve his Majesty

A Memorial or Entry of the Names of such persons as were

<sup>16</sup> Details of local impressing into the navy about ten years later are given in CW2 lx 129. Trevelyan, *op. cit.* 348, 498, makes some general observations regarding conditions during the 18th century, which caused the system to operate.

brought by the Constables in the several parishes Townships and Divisions in that part of Loynsdale Hundred lying on the North Side of the Sands in the County palatine of Lancaster before Christopher Wilson W<sup>m</sup> Kirkby & J. Bigland Esq<sup>rs</sup> Comiss<sup>rs</sup> appointed by a late act of parliament entitled an act for the Speedy and effective recruiting of his Majesty's Regiments of Foot Serving in Flanders Minorca Gibraltar & the plantations and the Regim<sup>ts</sup> of Marines<sup>17</sup> & turned over & delivered this 5th day of Aug<sup>t</sup> 1745 at the House of T. Cowper Inholder in Ulverstone in the s<sup>d</sup> County to Capt<sup>n</sup> John Kirill of Major Gen<sup>l</sup> Johnson's regim<sup>t</sup> of Foot, the s<sup>d</sup> Comiss<sup>rs</sup> having first qualified themselves according to the Directions of the s<sup>d</sup> act and having read over unto the several persons so Turned over the Articles of Warr against Mutiny & desertion —

Andrew Rumney<sup>18</sup> of &c impressed & bro<sup>t</sup> by the Constables of Dalton afs<sup>d</sup> & delivered as afs<sup>d</sup> for whom the s<sup>d</sup> Comiss<sup>rs</sup> have ordered the Collect: of the Landtax of the parish of Dalton afs<sup>d</sup> to pay the s<sup>d</sup> Constables there 20<sup>s</sup> & 2<sup>s</sup> for subsisting of him 4 Days.

Ja<sup>s</sup> Benson of Ul' &c in the s<sup>d</sup> County impressed & brought by the Constables of Ulverstone afs<sup>d</sup> & delivered over as afs<sup>d</sup> for whom the s<sup>d</sup> Comiss<sup>rs</sup> have by their Warr<sup>t</sup> com<sup>d</sup>anded the Collect<sup>r</sup> of the Land Tax of Ulverstone afs<sup>d</sup> to pay the s<sup>d</sup> Constables 20<sup>s</sup> & to the Overseer of the poor of Kirkby Ireleth 40<sup>s</sup> towards the Relief of his wife and Children.

Rec<sup>d</sup> the day and year & at the place and from the Comiss<sup>rs</sup> above mentioned the bodies of Andrew Rumney & Ja<sup>s</sup> Benson above also named to be impressed & turned over to me to serve as above pursuant to the Authority above recited.

John Kirrill

<sup>17</sup> 18 Geo. II cap. x. 19 March 1745.

<sup>18</sup> The more familiar form of "Romney" was an innovation by the painter (*D.N.B.* xlix 19); the Dalton allusion suggests that Andrew may have been a relative, but he could not be traced either in the registers or other records at Dalton or the Lancashire Record Office.