

NOTES.

1. *Cairn on Birker Moor, rescue dig.* By J. CHERRY and W. FLETCHER.

In the autumn of 1961 it was noticed that a pinell quarry which was being driven into the fellside 100 yds. south of the Devoke Water—Stanley Ghyll crossroads on the main Eskdale—Ulpha road, was destroying a small cairn. The material taken from the quarry is used on local farm roads. Permission was obtained from the farmer, Mr Boow, to excavate the cairn, some stones from which had already fallen into the quarry. The ground above the quarry lies in the line of the natural fell-drainage and was consequently very wet; this added greatly to our difficulties.

The stones were removed to subsoil level, and the sodden peaty topsoil was placed in a separate heap to dry out. This soil was roughly sieved some months later.

The cairn measured 12 ft. by 15 ft., it had no kerbing and was between 2 and 3 ft. deep at the centre. The stones were weathered Eskdale granite, only a couple of pieces being too heavy for one man to lift.

There was no evidence of a cist, nor was any charcoal found. The only evidence that the cairn was man-made was the discovery of a flake of flint $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in diameter which had been struck from a pebble, which had a small amount of cortex still adhering. This flake was found in the black peaty soil 2 in. above the subsoil, 4 ft. from the western edge of the cairn.

This flake, tiny though it is, does show a probable connection between the cairn and the people whose flint pebble industry existed on the West Cumberland coast south of Seascale.

2. *Polished stone axe.* By ROBERT HOGG.

Polished stone axe (Fig. 1) $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. across the cutting edge, tapering to 2 in. across the butt which is square and has its edge faceted. The cross-section is oval and the lateral edges are not faceted. The axe is perfect and shows no sign of wear at either end, although there are some persistent trimming scars marking the otherwise smooth surface. The axe is heavily patinated and the fresh rock substance is completely concealed, but it is almost certainly a volcanic tuff of the of the Borrowdale Volcanic Series.

Of a series of thirty-three polished axes of Langdale type examined in the Carlisle Museum Collection, in only four are the lateral edges not faceted as in this example.

The axe was found during excavation work by the donor some three years ago, but its precise find spot has been lost, the district being, however, S. Cumberland—N. Westmorland. The axe has been given to Carlisle Museum by the finder, Mr W. Hodgson, Penrith.

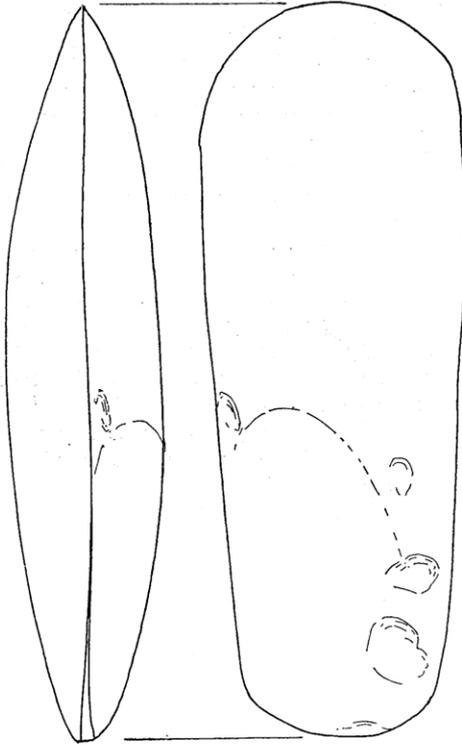


FIG. 1.

3. *A medieval bronze cauldron.* By ROBERT HOGG.

Bronze cauldron with tripod legs and paired angular handles. Vessels of this type were in use as early as the 12th century, but the type persisted until fairly recent times.¹

¹ Wheeler, *London Museum Medieval Catalogue*, 205.



PLATE I.—Bronze cauldron from Gamelsby, Wigton.

The over-all dimensions are: height, 9 in.; maximum diameter, 10 in. The diameter of the mouth is 9 in., but the neck which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep tapers inwards, restricting the opening to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the base of the neck. The body is bag shaped, 6 in. deep and expanding to a maximum diameter of 10 in. It is supported on rod-like legs 2 in. long and 1 in. in diameter, spaced symmetrically around the base. The handles are also of rod-like form 4 in. in length, with a right-angle bend at the middle, one end being applied to the neck and the other to the body. The body is ornamented with three narrow and slightly irregular ribs, two of which are around the centre of the body and the other around the base.

The vessel has been cast from a two-piece mould, and the point where the two halves were joined is clearly marked by a vertical ridge on opposite sides of the cauldron. A blob of metal adheres to the centre of the base marking the position of the in-gate where the molten metal was run into the mould. The handles have been cast separately in two-piece moulds, and the legs, the finish of which is rougher than the rest of the pot, have been formed by boring cylindrical holes into the mould and casting them solid with the rest of the vessel.

The cauldron was found in the River Wampool, near Gamelsby, Wigton (NY 258524), in the summer of 1962, by Mr H. Norman, and it was brought to the notice of our member Mr R. L. Bellhouse, who kindly brought it into the Museum for examination by Mr F. W. Phillips. The cauldron has now been placed on loan in Carlisle Museum by Mrs R. Phillips, Grassings, Kirkbride. The cauldron is illustrated (Plate I) from a photograph by Mr R. P. Wilson.

4. *The Sun Inn, Kirkby Lonsdale.* By R. A. C. LOWNDES.

An underground chamber has been discovered at this old inn, and is now being excavated by Mr T. Salkeld, of Over Kellet, Lancs. The inn, proprietress Mrs Logan, dates from the 17th century, with an extension of *c.* 1700 at the back, according to *RCHM Westmorland* 138, no. 9. The chamber was discovered through the lifting of a large flagstone in the yard, during drain construction. When first opened, the chamber was almost filled with damp rubble and soil. So far, during clearance, miscellaneous 18th-19th century objects, including a George III 2d coin, broken crockery, and domestic rubbish, have been found.

With the aid of a £10 grant from this Society, several tons of rubble have been cleared, and an entrance made through a

trap-door inside the inn. This leads down eight steps in a spiral right-angle turn, the steps being discovered during excavation. The chamber is at present about 6 ft. high, 22 ft. long, and 7 ft. 6 in. wide. It is barrel-vaulted, the vaulting starting some 4 ft. up from the ground, the sides being straight below that — hence the vaulting is very shallow. There is a buttress halfway along the chamber, on the same side as the entrance, some 2 ft. square. The end wall of the chamber near the steps has a modern earthenware and iron drain-pipe inserted. The opposite end has “curbstones” in the roof, making a small entrance from the floor of the yard — at present it is only some 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in., but it may once have been wider, since the wall of the chamber at this end does not seem fully bonded in, and might block off an extension leading toward the street. [Mr Salkeld has theories on “passages”.] A photograph appeared in the *Westmorland Gazette* for 18 December 1959.

5. *Flint axe from Whitbarrow.* By R. G. PLINT.

In the summer of 1962 Mr Williams of the Forestry Commission found a broken flint axe in the plantation on Whitbarrow, South Westmorland (Ref.: SD 34/455856). Mr M. H. Orrom obtained it and sent it in for examination. Unfortunately the butt-end is missing but the remaining portion is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 3 in. wide (max.) and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, with squared edges and tapering towards the butt-end; the probable over-all length would be between 6 and 7 in.

The axe was damaged in antiquity and the cutting-edge has been re-trimmed but not re-polished. The unfinished state may be due to further damage during the re-trimming process as there is a deep flake scar down one side which may have caused the final hinge fracture at the butt-end. Miss C. I. Fell considers that it is almost certainly an import from Yorkshire. This is the third flint axe to be recorded in our area. (CW2 vi 301 and CW2 xl 101.)

6. *Flint scraper from Great Langdale.* By R. G. PLINT.

On 1 January 1963 I found a flint scraper on the track that leads in a direct line from Blea Tarn Hause to the Dungeon Ghyll Old Hotel (Ref.: NY 286056). Miss Fell describes it as “a steeply-worked thick type, often found in Bronze Age associations”, which fits in quite well with the tanged and barbed flint arrow-head previously recorded from this valley (Ref.: CW2 xxxv 179), and another one found some years ago nearby in Mill Gill (Lat. 54.27, Long. 3.5), and now in the possession of Mr F. B. Price-Heywood, of Kitty Crag, Gras-

mere. The grey colour of the scraper can be matched with some of the Walney material.

7. *Cumberland and Westmorland documents.* By C. ROY HUDESTON.

At Messrs Sotheby's sale of printed books and manuscripts in London on 17 December 1963, Lots 444-451 were sent by Mr David R. Crackanthorpe, formerly of Newbiggin Hall, Westmorland.

The lots, which were described in the catalogue as under, were all bought by Messrs Maggs Bros. The prices realised are given in brackets.

444 ABBEY OF HOLME CULTRAM. Collection of eighteen private charters of the 12th and 13th centuries granting various lands and properties (all in or around Kirkby Thore, co. Westmorland) to the Abbey, the grantors including Liulfus son of Liulfus of Kirkby Thore, Adam son of Walden of Kirkby Thore, Amabilis daughter of Walden of Bereford, Laurence son of Robert Seneschal of Newbiggin, Gilbert Engayn of Kirkby Thore, Robert of Bureford, Robert of Broy, and others, *on vellum, a few stains and minor defects but generally in good condition, two seals (one imperfect), the other seals missing but original seal-tags generally present, two dated 1247, the others undated; together with an Agreement [circa 1200] between the Abbey and the parish church of Kirkby Thore (on vellum, somewhat stained) and a receipt (dated 1423) by the Abbey for 40 shillings and 20 pence received from John Crackanthorpe as rent for the Abbey's grange of Hale (on vellum, seal missing).*

(£110)

445 COMMONPLACE BOOK (in English) kept by various members of the Crackanthorpe family, containing examples of Bills, Obligations, Indentures and other legal documents, examples of Bills presented to the Starchamber and of Petitions to the Queen, Precedents for a Justice of the Peace, verses, list of rents due from the Crackanthorpe estates, etc., *manuscript on paper, c. 110 pp., written in various hands, dated in various places with dates ranging from 1595 to 1642, frayed and some ll. defective at beginning, original vellum wrappers consisting of a sheet from a 16th century printed liturgical book, wrappers stained, folio.* Westmorland, c. 1595-1642.

* The last 40 pages of this manuscript are mainly in the hand of Anthony Crackanthorpe, who has headed his section "Presidentes for A Justice of peace, & other notes verie nessarye

[sic] to the trayninge uppe of younge youthes, collected & gathered together bye me Anthonye Crakanthrope. anno doni: 1606". These pages contain several verses in Anthony's hand, including a 42-line poem beginning "Mount merye muse into the Christall skye". *Verses mayde upon the earle of Somerset* (8 lines beginning "Here lyes he that once was poore"), and a poem (*a songe*) in four 10-line stanzas beginning "Come swete love let sorrowes cease" and signed *finis per me Anthonium Crakanthrope*.

(£130)

446 CRACKANTHORPE FAMILY. Charter by Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, and George Harrison, Norroy King of Arms, authorizing Christopher Crackanthorpe Cookson of Newbiggin Hall to take the name and bear the arms of Crackanthorpe, *on vellum, with the Crackanthorpe arms painted in the upper corner, signed and sealed by Heard and Harrison, each seal attached by its original silks and contained in its original decorated tin box*. 13 October 1792.

(£50)

447 CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND. Collection of 22 medieval charters concerning land and property in Cumberland and Westmorland, the places named including Kirkby Thore, Ulnesby, Skirwith, Newbiggin, Sowerby, Troutbeck, Helbeck, Hardendale, Thornthwait, etc., and the parties including the Priory of Carlisle, Thomas de Clifford, Lord of Westmorland, Laurence son of Robert, steward of Appleby, Robert son of Walter, Lord of Skirwith, Alan son of Roland and Constable of Scotland, Robert, clerk of Appleby, Walter, parson of Ulnesby, John Crackanthorpe and others, *on vellum, a few stains and minor defects, with a few seals. Early 13th-15th century*.

(£110)

448 ELIZABETH I (*Queen of England*). Royal Letters Patent authorising Thomas Hutton esquire and his wife Barbara to transfer to Henry Crackanthorpe esquire the manor of Ulsebye and extensive estates (*specified*) in Cumberland, *on vellum, with the Great Seal (somewhat rubbed)* 2 April 33 ELIZABETH I [1591]. Royal Letters Patent authorising Francis Vaghan *alias* Vaughan esquire and his wife Anne to transfer to Henry Crackanthorpe esquire various (*specified*) properties in Culgathe *alias* Culgarthe in Cumberland, *on vellum, somewhat stained and crinkled, with the Great Seal (somewhat chipped)*. 2 September 28 Elizabeth I [1586]: the two documents framed and glazed together.

(£45)

449 ENGLISH ROYAL CHARTERS. EDWARD III. Letters Patent authorising Clement de Crofton and his wife Joan to transfer to Roger de Salkeld and Joan, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, the third part of the moiety of the manor of Ulnesby, co. Cumberland, *with fragment of the Great Seal, 24 October, 29 Edward III* [1355]; Letters Patent confirming Roger de Salkeld and Joan his wife in possession of the eighth part of the manor of Ulnesby, and pardoning their transgression in receiving the same from John de Raghton without the royal licence, *small holes in text, with large fragment of the Great Seal, 22 October, 34 Edward III* [1360]; RICHARD II. Letters Patent confirming the charter by Thomas de Clifford, Lord of Westmorland, appointing John Crackanthurpe Constable of his castle of Brough under Stainmore, co. Westmorland, *stains, no seal, 8 June, 13 Richard II* [1390]; HENRY IV. Letters Patent licensing William, son of John Crackanthurpe, to hold certain lands and properties in Ullisby, co. Cumberland, *no seal, 24 November, 3 Henry IV* [1401]; HENRY VI. Letters Patent granting a general pardon to John Crackanthurpe of Newbiggin, co. Westmorland, son of William Crackanthurpe, *upper margin defective and two holes in text, with Great Seal (border somewhat chipped), 10 July, 24 Henry VI* [1446]; EDWARD IV. Letters Patent granting a general pardon to John Crackanthurpe of Newbiggin, *somewhat stained and holed, with small fragment of Great Seal, 20 June, 9 Edward IV* [1469]; HENRY VIII. Letters Patent granting a general pardon to Christopher Crackanthurpe of Newbiggin, *with large fragment of Great Seal, 6 June, 29 Henry VIII* [1537]; Indenture between Henry VIII and Christopher Crackanthurpe whereby the King leases to Crackanthurpe the lands and property which lately formed the Carmelite Priory at Appleby, *with fragment of seal, 4 October, 34 Henry VIII* [1542]; Exemplification of a plea by Christopher Crackanthurpe concerning lands and properties in Westmorland, *initial cut away, with seal, 6 May, 15 Henry VIII* [1523]; EDWARD VI. Letters Patent of exemplification concerning various lands and properties in Cumberland held by the Crackanthurpes, *with seal, 7 May, 6 Edward VI* [1552]; *together with Papal Bull (February 1522) of Adrian VI authorising George Crackanthurpe, rector of Newbiggin, to keep two benefices (no seal, some stains); two charters of Elizabeth I reciting fines concerning property in Cumberland belonging to Henry Crackanthurpe; Letters Patent of James I (text defective, with Great Seal, borders chipped); and doc. s. (21 Oct. 1538) by Henry, Earl of Cumberland, 15 pieces in all, all on vellum.*

1355-1605

(£220)

450 TWO MANUSCRIPT PLANS of lands in the parishes of Kirkby Thore and Temple Sowerby, co. Westmorland, showing the River Eden and Troutbeck, the road from Appleby to Carlisle, one showing the churches of Kirkby Thore and Temple Sowerby, etc., *on paper, one slightly holed (size of sheets: 400mm. by 292mm. and 300mm. by 395mm. respectively).*

(£55)

[c. 1500]

451 WORDSWORTH (WILLIAM) A. L. s., 3 pp., 4to, *Rydal Mount*, 16 August [c. 1815], to his cousin William Crackanthorpe at Newbiggin Hall, concerning his correspondent's relations with Lord Lonsdale, *with address and seal, somewhat torn and piece missing from second leaf affecting some six words of text*, WITH AUTOGRAPH POSTSCRIPT BY THE WRITER'S SISTER DOROTHY ON FOURTH PAGE.

. . . An observation having been made (by whom I do not recollect) on the apparently peculiar character of your hostility to the Lowther Party, Lord L— said as much as that it was unmerited or unprovoked on his part; for that he always felt kindly disposed towards you; and that when a vacancy had occurred in the representation of the County of Westrd . . . he had deemed yourself a proper person to fill that situation . . .

Permit me to say that I am not the depository of a secret . . . I was not charged with silence, nor was there any thing confidential in the course of the conversation; but deeming this particular a matter of some delicacy I have never mentioned it to any one . . .

(£110)

8. *Agnes wife of Anselm de Furness*. By W. P. HEDLEY.

In CW2 xliv 37 Mr S. H. L. Washington wrote of a charter at Rydal Hall of c. 1180 by which Edgar (of Dunbar) and his wife Alice, daughter of Ivo (de Greystoke) settled upon Agnes their daughter, in free marriage with Anselm son of Michael de Furness, half their land of "Euenwit" (Yanwath), co. Westmorland. Unfortunately this charter cannot be found among the Rydal Hall muniments, now in the Record Office in the County Hall, Kendal (ex inf. Miss S. J. MacPherson). It therefore seems desirable to set down such facts as are known concerning the marriages of Edgar and Alice and of their daughter Alice and Anselm son of Michael de Furness.

Between 1114 and 1123 Henry I notified archbishop Thurstan of York, Nigel de Aubigny, Anschetil de Bulmer and the barons of Yorkshire of his gift of the land of Thornton (-le-moor, Yorks.) to Forne s. of Sigulf. After 1120/21 Henry I confirmed to Forne s. of Sigulf, Greystoke and its members, for a cornage rent of £4. In 1130 Ivo s. of Forne accounted for 100s.

for livery of his father's lands. (Farrer, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, II, no. 1236).

In the Newminster Chartulary (*Surtees Society* lxvi 117) is a notification by Walter s. of Yvo that he had given and conceded to Edgar s. of earl Cospatric with Aliz his (the grantor's) sister and their heirs in frank marriage all the lands which his father Yvo and mother Agnes had given and conceded to them in frank marriage, namely ten manors, Ulnaby and Thornton juxta Tees, and in Westmorland Knock-Salcock and Yanwath (Evenewit), and in Cumberland Blencowe, and in Coquetdale Trew hitt and Castron, and Tosson and the other Tosson, and Flotterton. In the schedule of benefactors to the abbey are the names of: Edgar called Unniying who gave us a carucate of land in Wreighill. Patric his son who sold the same to us. John de Kestern his son. John de Kestern his son who sold us the places of Castron and Wreighill with all appurtances (*Ibid.* 301).

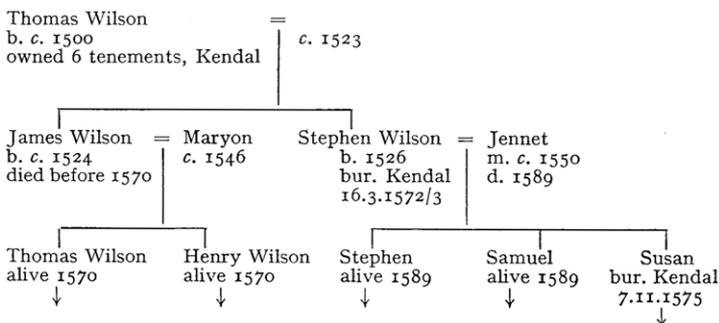
This so far proves the Kestern pedigree and the marriage relationship with the Greystokes. In CW2 xlvi 241 ff. Mr R. Sharpe France described and illustrated a charter from the muniments of Sir Roger Hulton, Bart., deposited in the Lancashire Record Office. In this charter Randulf s. of Walter concedes and confirms to Ansel s. of Michal de Furnais and Agnes "nepti mee" the donation which Patric s. of Edgar and his mother Aliz had given and conceded to them. My reading of this is that Patric s. of Edgar, with his mother Aliz, had made a "donation" to Ansell s. of Michal, and his wife. I do not understand why Mr R. Sharpe France should translate "donacionem" as "advocatio" (footnote p. 241), and suggest that it was the advowson of the chapel of Drigg. My opinion is that the gift by Patric was an ordinary marriage settlement. For such a settlement to be really valid it required confirmation by the chief lord of the barony. Thus Randulf s. of Walter, the lord of the barony of Greystoke, makes the necessary confirmation. The charter was discussed by the late Miss Fair at pp. 222-223 of CW2 xlvi.

It seems likely that sir Daniel Fleming had seen the original marriage settlement made by Patric s. of Edgar, for he states that Anselm de Furnais (living 1211) "married Agnes dr of Alice wife of Edgar, and had half of Yanewith with her in marriage." (*Memoirs*, 9.) Agnes is called dr of Alice rather than dr of Edgar because it was through Alice that the Kesterns had acquired Yanwath. A similar statement, perhaps from the same source, is made by Nicolson & Burn (I 152). If we can accept sir Daniel's statement it is clear that Anselm's wife Agnes was a daughter of Edgar s. of earl Cospatric. It follows

therefore that when Ranulf s. of Walter calls Agnes "nepti mee" he means cousin rather than niece.

9. *Stephen Wilson, chantry priest and master of Kendal School.* By T. G. FAHY.

In CW2 lxii 170, Dr R. L. Storey points out that Stephen Wilson, successor to Adam Shepherd, probably died before 1577 leaving a widow. In this he is correct, as he was buried at Kendal 16 March 1572/3. On 18 March 1570 he described himself in a deposition as "Stephan Willson of Kendal clerk of the age of fortie fower years" and was therefore born in 1526. He was a member of a prominent family and a son of Thomas Wilson, who at his death had been seised of six tenements in Kendal (C.21 W.19/12). His widow Jennet made her will on 19 June 1589, describing herself as of Kirkby Kendal, widow of Stephen Wilson. The will was proved Archdeaconry of Richmond 11 October 1589. The inventory includes items of an ecclesiastical nature. She refers to her son Samuel and Grace his daughter; to the unnamed son of her son Stephen; to Isabel Strickland daughter of her unnamed daughter and appoints Adam Shepperd her guardian. In a future paper I hope to deal extensively with the ramifications of the Wilson family.



10. *Thomas Crosfield's diary.* By T. G. FAHY.

In 1935 the *Diary of Thomas Crosfield*, M.A., B.D., Fellow of The Queen's College, Oxford, edited by Dr Frederick S. Boas, was published for the Royal Society of Literature by the O.U.P. Strange to say, this publication does not seem to have been noticed in *Transactions* though it contains many items of considerable local interest. For example, at Whitsun 1631, "Mr Dallam the organ maker borne neare Milnthorpe" recounted to Crosfield his adventure at the Seraglio of the

Turks and an escape, thanks to the attractions of a splendid English waistcoat.

Crosfield obviously kept open house for his fellow Westmerians, and we read that on 18 July 1634 "one Richard Kendall about the age of 50 or upwards belonging to the Company of players of Salisbury Court . . . related unto me diverse particular stories vizt . . . of his . . . youth at Kirkby Lonsdall . . ." and of the success in life of various locals — *inter alios* Dr Bainbridge and Ellin Redman, one of the three cooks of the Earl of Pembroke. Valuable details are given relating to Christopher Potter, and the picture the diary gives of university and social life of the time is of considerable interest.

The diarist was born (according to Mr Boas' transcription) on 14 May 1602, son of Robert Crosfield of Strickland Roger. He matriculated at The Queen's College 15 May 1618, B.A. 9 December 1622, M.A. 30 June 1625, and elected Fellow of Queen's 20 October 1627, B.D. 17 December 1635. Appointed vicar of Godshill, Isle of Wight, *c.* 1640, he married at Spennithorne, Yorks., 7 April 1645, Helen Wyvil, elder daughter of the rector, Francis Wyvil, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and granddaughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, first baronet of Constable Burton. Crosfield succeeded his father-in-law as rector of Spennithorne and was also, according to his own statement, vicar of Windermere, apparently for a brief period between September 1644 and February 1644/5. He died February 1662/3.

Though the editing displays an extremely high standard of scholarship, Dr Boas is somewhat hazy as regards Thomas Crosfield's relatives and it may therefore be as well to correct errors and supplement the information given.

Robert Crosfield (father of Thomas Crosfield the diarist) was born in 1573 (C.21 W.52/6 and Excheq. Dep. 3 Charles I, Westm. no. 7). C.22 141/46 however, in which he also deposes, states an age indicating birth in 1575. He married at Kendal 6 September 1606 Dorothy Gilpin, so that Mr Boas' assumption as regards her christian name is correct. The marriage took place four years after the alleged date of birth of their son Thomas, which casts doubt on the accuracy of the transcript in this point. Mrs Robert Crosfield was the daughter of Martin Gilpin by his wife Catherine Newby. The latter was the daughter of Richard Newby of Strickland Roger, yeoman. The latter died 16 September 1617² (I.P.M., RK i 210, 211) and was buried at Kendal 18 December 1617; in his will dated 9 March 1616/17,

² The *inq. p.m.* date of death is presumably wrong.

proved Archdeaconry of Richmond 16 January 1617/18, he leaves, *inter alia*, a legacy to Dorothy, wife of Robert Crosfield and daughter of his daughter Catherine, wife of Martin Gilpin, and to their son Thomas Crosfield.

A scrivener, Robert Crosfield was "servant" to Thomas Braithwaite, Esq., of Burneside Hall, and in 1603 and 1609 is described as such in documents (RK i 272, 273). In 1619/20 he was appointed a trustee of Edward Wilson's endowment of Heversham Grammar School (RK ii 157, 160, 162), and is then described as yeoman. In 1623 and 1626 he is described as gentleman and is one of the King's Commissioners (RK ii 427; *ibid.* i 351). He was sworn in as one of the "Scryveners Fremen" in May 1628 (KBR 81) and the following year became an alderman (*Ibid.* 24). Dr Boas's inference that he had probably held civic office in Kendal is hereby substantiated. He is mentioned as an alderman in the charter of Charles I, 1 October 1637 (*Ibid.* 315), and in Michaelmas 1642 was made Mayor of Kendal (*Ibid.* 24, 171, 175). On the 18 September 1645 he was displaced as alderman "dislocat' ex assensu suo" (*Ibid.* 18). It is clear that owing to his Royalist activities he either found it prudent to resign or was in fact forced to do so. As Robert Crosfield of Strickland Roger, he submitted on 6 October 1644 a petition to be allowed to compound (RK i 116) and occurs in 1650 in a list of delinquents as Robert Crosfield, Strickland (RK i 112). In August 1652, he being dead, his son Thomas Crosfield, minister of Spennithorne, Yorks., begs to pay the fine of £72 and have the estate discharged. This took place 6 September 1652 (RK i 116; *Cal. Committee for Compounding*, pt. i, 1658). From the above brief details it is abundantly clear that Robert Crosfield was a man of considerable local prominence, and in fact one comes across him constantly in chancery suits, depositions, deeds, wills, etc. At his death he would be approximately 78.

Finally, on page xii of his introduction, Dr Boas states in relation to Robert Crosfield's will ". . . 'my sister Grace Bateman', her late husband presumably the Henry Bateman whose name occurs afterwards and her son by another marriage 'Mr George Benson'." There are several inaccuracies here, viz. "my sister Grace Bateman" is his sister-in-law Grace Gilpin who married William, not Henry, Bateman. She married only once; of Selside, widow, her will is dated 13 February 1667/8, proved Archdeaconry of Richmond, 15 January 1669/70. She had, *inter alios*, a son Henry Bateman, a daughter Catherine Bateman, who married Thomas Sands (founder of the Kendal Almshouses) at Kendal 25 July 1631; another daughter, Ann Bate-

man, married the Rev. George Benson and they had issue, Grace, George, Thomas and Mary Benson.

Abbreviations.

RK *Records of Kendale* by William Farrer and John F. Curwen.

KBR *The Boke of Recorde of the Burgh of Kirkby Kendal*.

II. *An Ambleside Chancery suit.* By MARY E. BURKETT.

In 1952 Mr George Thompson removed an 18th-century wooden cupboard fixed to a wall in The Old House, Smithy Brow, Ambleside. When it was taken away he found an opening about 18 in. square, which turned out to be an oven. Inside was a collection of charred objects, including a number of books, leather, two documents and some coins. The two documents, on parchment, were a copy of the Bill in Chancery of Agnes Braithwaite of Ambleside, widow, and the commission, dated 20 February, 12 Charles [1636/7], to Gawen Braithwaite esq., Samuel Jackson, George Wilson, Roland Jackson and [illegible] gentlemen, to take the answer of the defendant, Thomas Flemynge.

The Bill, addressed to Thomas, Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, tells us that Agnes Braithwaite was the widow of George Braithwaite and one of the daughters of Richard Newton late of Ambleside, yeoman, deceased. It states that Newton had been seised in his demesne as of fee of a customary estate of inheritance of tenant right of and in a tenement and lands at Ambleside with 20 marks, "and the inheritance thereof well worth to be sould" for £190 at the least. Newton by his deed of 12 October 1586 made between (1) Richard Satterthwaite of Hauxfeild, Lancs., yeoman, and George Satterthwaite his son (2) the said Richard Newton and Elizabeth his daughter, in consideration of a marriage to be had, and which was solemnized between the said George Satterthwaite and the said Elizabeth, granted that the said George should have after his, the said Richard Newton's, death and that of Mabell his then wife (both of them now being dead) the fourth part of the said tenement and of this personal estate. The other three parts were devised to the said Richard's daughters — the said Elizabeth, Mabell, late wife of William Fleming, and Agnes, the oratrix of the Chancery Bill. On the death of Richard Newton the tenement and goods were to be valued and sold.

Agnes Braithwaite's complaint was that this deed and other deeds had got into the hands of her nephew Thomas Fleming,

of Ambleside, yeoman, son and heir of William Fleming, who had, as we have seen, married Agnes's sister Mabell. Agnes went on to allege that Thomas, fortified by his possession of the deeds, had secretly made conveyances of the property and had illegally entered upon her quarter share of it.

The secretary of the Public Record Office tells me that Agnes's original Bill is preserved there (C.2, Charles I, B. 130/46), but no answer by Thomas Fleming is filed with it. Since the Commission and the annexed copy of the Bill were not returned from Westmorland to the Court of Chancery, it seems probable that no answer of Thomas Fleming was returned.

It may be worth adding that The Old House, where the two documents remained for so long, is thought by some to be the Old Hall of Ambleside (CW2 vi 29 ff.).

12. *An Appleby bell.* By B. L. THOMPSON.

At the sale of the contents of Appleby Castle in April 1963 there was sold on the second day, 23 April, "large bronze bell with Latin inscription, on stand" (Lot 373 in the Catalogue) which had been used at the Castle as a gong and appeared to be, perhaps, a church bell. Round its shoulder was the inscription SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBUS SS FECIT 1661 WS. It seems not improbable that the bell was cast by William Seller, bell-founder, of York, who was working about that time.

This bell is described (with a mis-reading HOMIBUS for HOMINIBUS) by Daniel Scott in *Bygone Cumberland and Westmorland* (1899) 238-239, where he says, "Although the old custom of ringing the curfew is gradually dying out, in several places in Cumberland and Westmorland the practice is kept up still. In the hall at Appleby Castle there is an interesting reminder of the custom. This is the curfew-bell which was found in the tower at the Castle, and it finds an honoured place now among the family possessions. When swung to and fro the bell is found to have a very sweet tone, but when it was vigorously rung in the evenings long ago the burgesses would not have any difficulty in hearing its loud and peculiar warning note."

Unfortunately the bell has gone from Appleby and Westmorland, having been purchased at the sale by Mr Ian A. Robertson, antique dealer, of Alnwick and Newcastle upon Tyne, who kindly tells me he re-sold it to "a Norwegian gentleman from Oslo".

13. *Dudley of Yanwath.* By C. ROY HUDESTON.

When William Jackson contributed his valuable paper, "The Dudleys of Yanwath", to CW1 ix 318 ff., he confessed that

beyond the fact that Christopher Dudley, the last male of the family, was living in 1656 and dead before 19 April 1671, he had not been able to find the date of his death.

It was, as his will and administration thereof show, between 9 September and 29 December 1660. Clearly his death followed a sudden illness which prompted him to make a nuncupative will, which was proved in P.C.C. (Nabbs 263). I am indebted to Miss Alice Stanley of the Literary Department, Somerset House, for arranging for me to have a photostat of the will, a copy of which follows:

Memorandum that upon or aboute the nyynth day of September in the yearē of our Lord one Thousand and six hundred & sixty Christopher Dudley esqr late whilst hee lived of Yanwith in the County of Westerland [sic] But within the parish of S^t Gyles in the Feilds in the County of Midd. deceased being sick in body but of good & perfect memory and having an intention & purposed resolution as the witnesses then present conceived to make & declare his last will & testament hee the said deceased did nuncupatively & by word of mouth make and declare the same in manner & forme following or in words tending to the like effect (viz^t) I give all my goods and estate whatsoever unto my loveing wife Agnes Dudley And being asked by some then present if he would leave noe Legacyes to other his freinds hee replyed hee would not give one groate to any of his freinds but all to his said wife for it was too little for her. Which words or the like in effect hee the said deceased declared for and as his last will and testament in the presence of hearing of credible witnesses Witnes hereof Margaret Sandford Tobias Donkin his mark.

On 29 December 1660 administration was granted to Agnes Dudley the relict and universal legatee named in the will, no executor having been named.

14. *The will of Anthony Machell.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Among the Durham Probate records is the will of Anthony Machell, a Westmorland man, though his relationship to the Crackanthorpe Hall family does not appear. The will is as follows:

"In my chamber at Cullercoats abt. six in the evening on the 16th of 9 br 1719 finding myself verry much indisposed. I desire that if it please God to take me suddainly that my small effects may be dispos'd of as follows — about 23li in money by me & abot [sic] in goods & due to me in the custom ho about 18^l more & all my other goods whatsoever to be divided between my Bror. Ed & sister Ann as my Father shall think fitt, paying Mr Thos Stephenson 5^l 7s 6d out of it which I owe him & also abt 10s to Alexandr & partner wholesale men on the So side Shields which I owe them towards some linnen & that Sarah Stothard be requited for her care & when it pleaseth God to call me Lord have mercy upon my soul Anthony Machell."

On 19 April 1722 a commission issued to Henry Fleming, S.T.P., rector of Asby, John Christopherson, vicar of Appleby, and James Cock, vicar of Bongate, to take the oaths of Ann

Machell and Edward Machell, the executors of Anthony. On 25 April 1722 Richard Baynes, senr., and John Baynes, both of Appleby, Westmorland, swore that the writing of the will and the signature were Anthony Machell's, and on the same day Ann Machell was sworn at the mansion-house of John Collinson before the three commissioners. On the same day also, Edward Machell of Appleby, yeoman, Anne Machell and Robert Machell of the same yeoman, entered into a bond that Edward and Anne would execute Anthony's will. The bond is signed by Anne and Robert, but not by Edward, in the presence of Henry Fleming, John Christopherson, James Cock and Thomas Carleton, junr.

15. *A Whitehaven meeting.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

In a suit in Durham Consistory Court in 1759, between Thomasin Pescod of St Andrew's, Newcastle, and Dorothy Shevill of St John's, Newcastle, the defendant sought to show that Thomasin had falsely described herself as a widow, whereas her husband, Ralph Pescod, was living in the parish of St John, Wapping. For Thomasin three deponents swore that Ralph died in February 1756 and was buried in "the poor ground in the churchyard of the parish of Shadwell, Wapping", he dying without any effects, except his clothes which were sold for 9s. or 10s. On the other hand, John Charleton of North Shields, shipwright, aged 42, swore on 10 October 1759, deposed that he had known Pescod from boyhood, and had seen him at the end of 1758.

Deponent was employed in the Greenland trade, and "by stress of weather forc'd into White Haven in Cumberland about the month of December 1758 and this deponent going into an ale house there and seeing a good deal of company this deponent accidentally saw the above mentioned Ralph Pescod and challenged him as such and this deponent being oblig'd to stay at Whitehaven . . . for the space of three months . . . had frequent opportunities of seeing and drinking with the said Ralph Pescod husband of the said Thomasine Pescod and believes he may be still alive now from all the observations this deponent is able to judge and that he is the very husband of the said Thomasine Pescod to the best of his conscience and belief."

16. *Joseph Pennington.* By J. R. E. BORRON.

In his appendix to W. A. J. Prevost's paper, *Mr George Clerk and the Royal Hunters in 1745* (CW2 lxiii 251-252), Mr C. R. Hudleston gives extracts from a letter written by John Jameson, the rector of Melmerby, to George Clerk. Jameson

wrote, *inter alia*, "I had the pleasure of seeing Sir Joseph Pennington at Melmerby, a few years ago, along with his eldest son who was, since that time, kill'd in a duel . . ."

This statement must refer not to Lowther Pennington's famous duel with Captain Tollemache in 1777, but to his elder brother's death in 1776. Joseph Pennington, Sir Joseph Pennington's second son, was in that year serving on board the *Syren* as First Lieutenant. There is among the Pennington Papers at the East Riding Record Office, Beverley, Yorks., a letter from Captain Furneaux of the *Syren* dated 22 January 1776. He records that Mr Joseph Pennington was killed on the 18th in a duel with Lieut. Cummins of Marines. Captain Furneaux states: "We buried him on Cockspur Island in the River Savanna in the province of Georgia the 20th of this month."

Captain Furneaux carefully fails to give any reason for the quarrel that led to the duel. This, coupled with the fact that no printed source or pedigree of the Penningtons that I have seen mentions Joseph Pennington's death in a duel, suggests that whatever the reason for the duel it reflected no credit on him.

17. *Beaver Hall, near Carlisle*. By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

The account of Beckfoot and the Duddon by the Rev. G. M. Cooper (Art. XXIII, above) is in the Jackson Library at Tullie House, Carlisle, catalogued as i BO. Included with it is a number of other things, which Mr Kenneth Smith, librarian at Tullie House, kindly allowed me to examine, and he has also obtained permission for the printing of some of them. One item in i BO. contains the printed sale particulars of 1799 of a house near Carlisle called Beaver Hall:

"To be sold in public sale, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May 1799, at the House of M^{rs} Stainton, at Caldew-Bridge-End, near Carlisle, known by the Sign of the Crown, That pleasantly situated Place called Beaver-Hall, about one mile and a half from Carlisle, near the road leading to Wigton: consisting of a new-built Dwelling-house, a Barn, Stable, and Cowhouse, with other Offices, all lately built with brick and covered with slate; and about Twenty Acres of Freehold Ground, also about Seven Acres held by lease of the Dean and chapter of Carlisle, all divided into suitable inclosures with growing hedges, and now in a high state of cultivation. For prospect and dry situation Beaver Hall can scarcely be equalled by any place near Carlisle, and it is rendered more beautiful by having Planting of different Gentlemen's Estates at a proper distance nearly round it.

"The Purchaser may be accommodated with a Field adjoining, of Nine Acres, leased of the Rev. Mr Clarke of Wigton, for the remainder of a term, eleven years of which were to come at Candlemas last, under a very easy rent.

"Part of the purchase money may, if desired, be rested in the Purchaser's hand; and possession given at Martinmas next.

"Further particulars to be had at John Mitchinson's Office; and William Wright, the Hind, will shew the premises."

18. *Paternoster Row, Carlisle.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Written on the reverse sides of the sale particulars of Beaver Hall, mentioned above, is a draft of an assignment of a term of years to attend the inheritance of a house in Paternoster Row, Carlisle. It is endorsed "R^t Doubleday to Blank in Trust for Scott". The draft indenture of four parts is dated — February 1800 and is between (1) Anthony Clapham of Newcastle upon Tyne brewer and Robert Doubleday of the same gent., executors of the will of Deborah Westgarth of the same, spinster, deceased, who was mortgagee in fee of the house in Paternoster Row; (2) Rachel wife of John Ivison of Carlisle, tallow chandler; (3) Letitia Scott of Carlisle, spinster; (4) Thomas Hudson of Carlisle, gent. An indenture of 6 September 1651 is recited, the parties to which were (1) Thomas Thompson *alias* Parker of Carlisle, tailor, and Isabell his wife and (2) Anthony Sanderson son of Adam Sanderson, late of Carlisle notary public, deceased. The Thompsons thereby demised to Sanderson the dwelling-house, shop, cellar and premises in Paternoster Row, and also a dwelling-house adjoining, lately sold to William Macwilliam, to hold from the death of the Thompsons and the longer liver of them for 1,900 years at a peppercorn rent. By indenture of 11 January 1794 between (1) William Taylor of Hetherside, Kirklington, yeoman (sole executor of his father Christopher Taylor of Hetherside, yeoman, deceased, who survived John Davison of Carlisle, gent., deceased); (2) the said Rachel Ivison; (3) the said Deborah Westgarth; (4) the said Robert Doubleday, after reciting that by assignments the premises had become vested in Richard Cooke for the residue of the said term, whose only child and personal representative, Elizabeth Cust, widow, had assigned it to the said John Davison and Christopher Taylor, it was witnessed that the said William Taylor, in whom the residue of the said term was then vested as executor of the will of his father, who survived Davison, by the direction of the said Rachel Ivison (to whose separate use the fee simple and inheritance of the premises belonged) and at the nomination of the said Deborah Westgarth assigned to the said Robert Doubleday the said premises, to hold during the residue of the term of 1,900 years, in trust for the said Deborah for the better securing to her the repayment of £300, with interest, according to the purport of an indenture of release by way of mortgage, and from and after payment thereof, in trust to attend the reversion, etc., of the premises. By an indenture already prepared the parties of the draft indenture of February 1800, the freehold and inheritance of the premises are intended

to be absolutely granted to the use of Letitia Scott, her heirs and assigns. The draft indenture witnesses that for 5s. paid by Thomas Hudson to Robert Doubleday, the latter grants to the former (on the nomination of Letitia Scott), the premises in Paternoster Row, which contain in front seven yards and adjoin the dwelling-house which Rachel Ivison has sold to William Macwilliam on the south-west, the house of Eunice Pearson, widow, on the north-east, and Paternoster Row on the south-east. The property was conveyed to Hudson for the remainder of the term of 1,900 years, in trust for the only use and benefit of Letitia Scott.

The will of Deborah Westgarth, of Newcastle upon Tyne, spinster, is among the wills proved at Durham now preserved in the Prior's Kitchen, Durham. It is dated 18 November 1791, with a codicil of 14 September 1793, and was proved by Robert Doubleday, gent., and Anthony Clapham, who were both Quakers on 17 July 1797. The testator died in the Spital, Newcastle, on 24 July 1797, aged 93 (*Newcastle Courant*, 1 July). She mentions her nephews Robert and George Doubleday, and her nieces Isabella Greene and Jane Handasyde.

19. *Former clock- and watch-makers of North Lonsdale.* By J. L. HOBBS.

J. Burton, Backbarrow.

In 1962 I was informed of a clock by this maker, at Mansriggs Hall, Ulverston, and which by the kindness of the owner, Mr John Woodburn, I have since inspected. It is a l.c. clock, oak case, hood surmounted by a simple pediment; 8-day, sq. white dial with hand-painted wild rose buds to right and left of centre, pink and white carnations with vetch foliage in each top corner, and red roses and harebells in each bottom corner; seconds dial above centre, calendar dial (pointer missing) below; inscribed "J. BURTON. BACKBARROW", in small capital letters. Brass pendulum bob.

There is no record of such a maker at Backbarrow, but the name of Jonathan Burton occurs six times among the christenings in the Colton Registers, as follows:

- 1786. Aggy, daur of Jonathan Burton, Backbarrow, Nov. 10.
- 1790. Mary, daur of Jonathan Burton, Backbarrow, July 31.
- 1792. Jonathan, son of Jonathan Burton, Backbarrow, Dec. 30.
- 1795. George, son of Jonathan Burton, Backbarrow, Jan. 28.
- 1797. April 19, Isaac, son of Jonathan Burton, Backbarrow.

While it has been impossible to establish the matter it seems reasonable to conjecture that he and the Ulverston maker of the same name (CW2 lvii 110) who, *as a widower* married there in 1819, are one and the same — also suggested by the similarity of the above description and example 3 (*Ibid.*). Less likely, the Ulverston maker was the Jonathan Burton, b. 1792.

In 1955 the late Mrs Dora Brown, an old Ulverston resident, and great-granddaughter of Isaac Burton (*Ibid.* 109), stated that all the clock-making Burtons of Ulverston were related. Possibly, therefore, this was the Isaac Burton of Backbarrow, b. 1797.

Emanuel Burton, Backbarrow.

The published Colton Registers include the following christening:

1792. Phoebe, daugr of Emanuel Barton, Backbarrow,
June 10.

Mr R. Sharpe France, Lancs. County Archivist, now confirms my suspicion that this is a misprint, and that the entry refers to the eldest child of this maker.

It has been suggested that Emanuel and Jonathan were brothers, which would indicate a possible and interesting link between the Kendal and Ulverston makers, although definite evidence is lacking.

John Dickinson, Lancaster, Cartmel, and Egremont.

Some time ago our member, the Rev. J. C. Dickinson, told me that he had heard of a second example by this maker (*Ibid.* 112), owned by Mr R. Backham, M.P.S., at Market Street, Flookburgh, who since has kindly showed it to me. This is a l.c. clock, mahogany case with fretted decoration to hood; 8-day, brass arched dial, with countersunk circular centre bearing slight engraving; small seconds' dial above centre, and date aperture below. In arch a picture (much darkened and faded), identified by Mr Backham as an old-time warship or galleon, which formerly moved in unison with the brass-bobbed pendulum. On separate rivetted semi-circular brass strip above the picture: "JOHN DICKINSON, CARTMEL". This example shows that the maker was a most competent country craftsman, although his output at Cartmel appears to have been small.

20. *Letter from Thomas Wilkinson of Yanwath (a Quaker) to Mary Leadbeater, "Yanwath 2 of 11 Mo. 1806".* By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

From a typescript copy of his letter book, lent to me by J. G. Brooker in December 1949:

"I know not that I ever mentioned to thee the restoring of a leaning Tower to its perpendicular at Yanwath Hall (my next Neighbours). The massy pile five and thirty feet high, and which had been propt upwards of forty years overhung its Base 3 feet 8 inches. I accompanied Ld. Lowther when he last visited this ancient Edifice. He expressed his wish not to suffer the fine piece of Antiquity to fall, and proposed building a buttress or Arch to support it. I observed the first would hinder his Occupation, the latter destroy the effect, and proposed restoring it by the mechanic Powers. He replied Burnly Minster had been set straight by the great Smeaton, and gave Directions, to make the attempt. The Undertaking excited considerable apprehension. The Workmen said they should not be so much afraid of 2 or 3 of them being killed, as half a Dozen of them being Cripples for life, Being the Proposer I felt serious on the occasion, and thought of the men on whom the Tower Seloom fell etc. The operation commenced by making a gap in each side Wall between the Tower and adjoining Building and removing every obstruction to its return. The foundation of the Edifice is four feet and a half thick, this was internally undermined three feet inwardly, at the same time wedges of oak were introduced as the work proceeded. This operation performed, the Building was born up by a support of stone a foot and a half thick outwardly, and within by the Wedges of oak. Massy Levers 19 feet long and shod with iron, with huge shackles at the other end were now Collected, these were to be wrought by Pullies and Wind lasses and these again were to be turned by other Livers, but before this vast Power was exerted, it was perceived that the Building had given a little way, stays were now properly placed, the Wedges gently slackened, the inward foundation prepared, and the building went quietly back almost of its own accord, without the least Injury to the Workmen, or rest, crack or Mischief to the Building."

21. *Cumbrian settlers in a Canadian town.* By JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary of the Hudson Chapter, Vaudreuil Historical Society, Canada.

In 1825 roughly two-thirds of the seigneuries in the Province of Quebec were owned by Englishmen. Vaudreuil was no exception. Through marriage to the eldest daughter of the old Seigneur de Lotbiniere, Robert Unwin Harwood of Yorkshire gained control in this area.

It is not difficult to see that Harwood desired to have men of his own race in the seigneury. He felt that a mixed popula-

tion would benefit the area. In 1822 there were only a handful of English-speaking residents in the Hudson district, some from the United States and others from the British Isles.

Several factors in England at this time acted as stimulants to immigration. With the Napoleonic wars ended, England's shipping blockade was abandoned; commerce took on new life, but men returning from war found a bleak outlook in England. A mechanical and agricultural revolution has left widespread unemployment and poverty.

At such a time, Harwood's appeal for British immigrants to Canada was indeed welcome. When he invited Englishmen to settle in Vaudreuil the response was immediate. Most of the new settlers came from Cumberland.

The list of settlers reads: John Grisdale, born 1778, died 1866; Thomas Kirkbride, 1789-1865; John Hodgson, 1790-1863 (Keswick); Thomas Parsons, 1792-1873; William Davidson, 1795-1845; Christopher Robinson, 1796-1885; John Thompson, 1798-1886 (Keswick); George Lancaster, 1804-1880 (Winskill); Joseph Simpson, 1805-1885 (Penrith); Joseph Blenkinship, 1806-1893 (Penrith); George Davidson, 1808-1854; Robert Wilson, 1811-1899; William Simpson, 1812-1850 (Penrith), James Lancaster, 1813-1886 (Winskill); Isaac Simpson, 1815-1881 (Penrith); Will. Graham, 1818-1878 (Kirkoswald); William Lancaster, 1818-1893 (Winskill).

Where no address is given the area of Cumberland is not known.

Other settlers, possibly from Cumberland, are listed as Major John Mathison, William Manson, William Stephenson, Peter Spence, Joseph Sanderson, Thomas Carson, Isaac Vipond (Alston).

Most of these settlers took land in the Cote and Hudson areas. Joseph Blenkinship had had experience in England with water rights and so he took care to secure rights to the property along the lake on his land. This purchase of Hudson Sandy Beach has long since proved a most worthwhile investment. His neighbour, Thomas Parsons, was the first resident to quarry stone on the rocky point now known as Quarry Point, formerly Parson's Point. The familiar pink sandstone is now a trademark of the district. Further up the Ottawa, John Thompson settled with his young wife and proceeded to clear the land and raise a family. In a few years the children numbered eleven and the harvests were also bountiful. Up on Cote St Charles, three Simpson brothers settled and the area is still a Simpson stronghold.

A description of the local area written in 1832 states: "The

English farmers excelled in the production of butter and raising wheat. The inhabitants grew flax also, and raised rye as a side product in case there was not enough warm sun for the flax." A local tradition also adds that farmers grew barley for the Montreal breweries, using the light sandy soil of the ridge below Rigaud Mountain for this purpose.

22. *Lowther Village and Robert Adam*. By R. W. BRUNSKILL.

In his article in CW2 lxii on the designs by Robert Adam for a court-house and gaol to be erected in Appleby, Professor Smith commented on the designs for a model village for Sir James Lowther which are included among the Adam Drawings in Sir John Soane's Museum. Comparison of the drawings with the Lowther Village of the present day shows that, though the existing village is very much smaller in extent than the one proposed, there are so many similarities in layout and detail, that there can be little doubt that the Adam design was used as a basis for the village known to have been under construction in 1773.

Dependent as it is on the circus and square, Lowther village is an interesting example of the contribution to civic design first made by the Woods at Bath and an unusually sophisticated work for such a remote part of the country.

The link between Lowther Village and the Adam drawings is to be the subject of an article by me in a forthcoming issue of *The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*.

23. *New Bank Yard, Kendal*. By C. J. B. POLLITT.

With the extensive re-development of Kendal which is now planned, many of the characteristic yards are threatened with demolition. Three of these are the yards leading from Highgate to the New Road by Miller Bridge. The middle one of these is New Bank Yard (no. 17) built largely before 1825. This yard in the opinion of the Council of Kendal Civic Society is an outstanding example of a Kendal yard, unique in that it has four houses built over it, and with all the features characteristic of other yards, outside staircases with what might have been spinning galleries, arches, cobbles and paved carriage way. The great majority of the houses are soundly built of stone and could be brought up to acceptable modern standards with Government Grants comparable with the cost of building modern houses or bungalows.

The Civic Society has prepared a plan whereby this yard can be saved, modernised and form a useful part in the life of Kendal for many years to come.