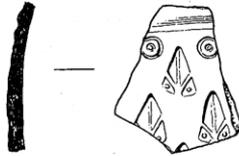


NOTES.

1. *A Roman stamped sherd from Ambleside.* By DOROTHY CHARLESWORTH.

In 1964, Mr H. Clifford Holt gave Miss M. E. Burkett permission to put a trench across the field immediately north of the Galava Café between Borrans road on the west and the drumlin, which is a conspicuous feature of the south end of the field, on the east, to see if the line of the Roman road could be traced and whether the civil settlement (CW2 lxv 86 ff.) extended so far north.

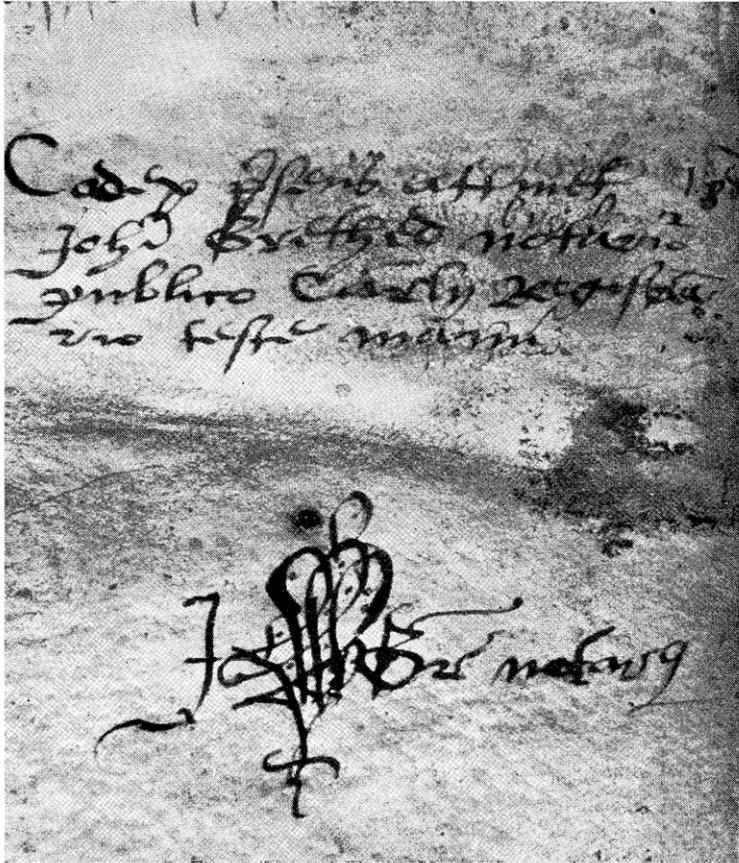


The trench was dug and filled in again in one week-end, unfortunately a wet one. Part of a burned down building was found overlying what seemed to be the road surface. What was found was planned and it is hoped that there will be an opportunity for more extensive work at some future date.

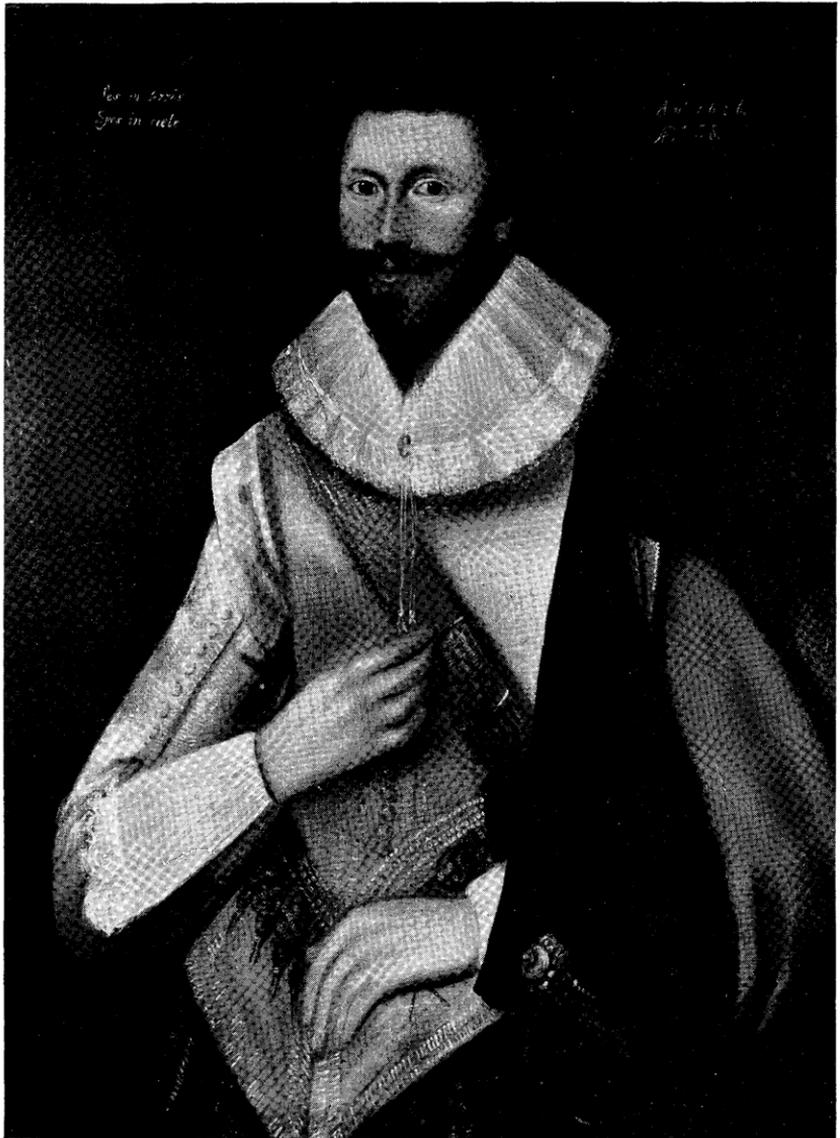
One find of particular interest was made, a sherd of thin, dense, grey ware decorated with leaf-shaped and circular stamps. It was unstratified. Pottery of this type has not hitherto been recorded so far north and west. It is an example of Parisian ware (so called because the first pieces were found in the East Riding, the territory of the Parisi) which is known in Yorkshire and parts of Lincolnshire, but has not hitherto been recorded on the west of the Pennines. The date is thought to be late 1st to early 2nd century. The leaf-stamp bears a close resemblance to Corder's stamp 18, recorded at Maplethorpe (*Yorkshire A.J.* xxxix 48-52).

2. *A Durham manuscript and its inscriptions.* By A. I. DOYLE.

In CW1 xiii 152-163, the Rev. James Wilson reproduced and discussed "Some signatures of Carlisle Notaries", taken from the episcopal and capitular registers. The earliest he found was that of Bernard Aglionby, registrar to the Bishop when the first extant register after the Reformation opens in 1561.



Durham University Library, Cosin MS. V.IV.9, f. 114 v.:
John Grethed's signature and notary's mark (enlarged).



Photograph by Paul Allonby of Ambleside

RICHARD BRATHWAIT,
Poet and Author (1588-1673).

From the portrait in the possession of Col. G. E. Braithwaite and reproduced with his permission. This picture is the frontispiece of Col. Braithwaite's brochure "Generoso germine gemmo."



The Bateman coat of arms, with inscription, over Hugill church door. Reproduced from Canon Trevor J. Jones's booklet "The will of Robert Bateman, English merchant of Leghorn", printed by Messrs. Titus Wilson and reproduced by kind permission of the author. Profits on the sale of the booklet are to be given to the fund for the restoration of the almshouses which Robert Bateman founded.

In Cosin MS. V.IV.9 in the University Library, Durham, f. 114 v., occur the signature and notary's mark, here reproduced (Plate I), an inscription of ownership, "Codex presens attinet Johanni Grethed notario publico Carlij Registrario teste manu. J(mark)Gr notarius", which must be somewhat earlier than Aglionby's, that is, of some time in the middle of the 16th century. The name of Aglionby "Regstert" (?) also occurs in the Cosin manuscript, on the same fly-leaf (f. 1 v.) and in the same writing as an inscription "Rychart Hareson v^t my hand". Later in the volume are written in the margins of facing pages, upside-down, "Rychard Herryson of Edmonde Bridge parrochie de penrythe Carliolen. dioc. Script. Anno domini 1564" (f. 81 v.) and "Thomas Tutins Carliolensis (Episcopatus *crossed out*) Officialis Curie Cons[istorialis?] principalis" with the same date and again apparently by the same hand. Since it seems likely that all these inscriptions are by Harrison, and there is no notary's mark with Tutins' name, it has not been reproduced here. The price 8d. on f. 114 v. is of this period.

John Grethed's inscription is over an erased one, of which only the last couple of words can be read with the aid of ultraviolet light: ". . . nicholaum johnson vjd. . . [at ? st]urbrig fayr . . ." i.e. of purchase at Cambridge earlier in the 16th century or late in the 15th. Other earlier inscriptions relate to a John Pond of Chelmsford (Essex), William Pond of the Franciscan order, and a London diocesan court — all these early 16th century; and to Henry and Eleanor Percy in the 15th century, but not necessarily as owners. The volume is by one good set (semi-)cursive hand of the middle of the 15th century, with standard blue and red decoration, and contains the Latin history of the Three Kings by John of Hildesheim and an account of the miracle of St Hilda in turning serpents into stone (the fossil ammonites shown on the arms of the abbey of Whitby, being found in the strata there).

Thomas Foster, 1640, has written his name more than once in English, Greek and Hebrew, and the book was given in 1668 by John Tempest, Esq., to the Rev. George Davenport, who no doubt gave it in his collection of some 70 manuscripts to the Durham Episcopal Library, founded by John Cosin in that year, now administered by the University of Durham. But it was missing when the rest of the medieval manuscripts were catalogued by Thomas Rud c. 1720 and was only found and returned in 1778 by R. Harrison, apparently one of Davenport's successors as keeper of Cosin's Library, since the borrowers' register between 1778 and 1781 has a number of entries in his

hand besides those on his own behalf, and other manuscripts (in the Chapter as well as Cosin's Library) are annotated by him. Harrison does not occur in the printed list of Durham Chapter Librarians; a note in Cosin MS. V.III.5 by James Raine the elder, Chapter Librarian from 1821 to 1858, gives his name as Robert and says that he died in 1806, but no more. Since Harrison initials a note in Hunter MS. 10 f. 203 (in the Chapter Library) concerning Carlisle Cathedral, one may wonder if he came from Cumberland and whether it is more than a coincidence that Cosin MS. V.IV.9 was in the hands of a Richard Harrison there two centuries before. Robert Harrison does not state where he found it after at least half a century of absence from Durham.

3. *Irving m.i. in St Cuthbert's churchyard, Carlisle.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

In CW2 lxiii 290 f., I corrected some of the errors in Margaret J. Ferguson's *The monumental inscriptions in the church and churchyard of St Cuthbert, Carlisle*. At page 90 the compiler of that book prints an inscription from the south side of the flagged-way in the churchyard to members of the Irving family. This gives: "Robert Irving . . . 1791 aged 63. Also Jane their daughter who died August 1777 . . . 7 years. Robert Irving . . . April 19th 1803 aged 79 years."

It is clear that in 1889 the stone was difficult to read, but the entries in the registers of St Cuthbert's give some help. On 9 August 1777 Jane Daughter of Robert Irving of Botchardgate aged 6 years was buried, and on 20 April 1803 Robert Irving late of Becklands widower 79 was buried. No Irving entry is to be found among the burials for 1791, but knowing how often time converts the figure "4" on a stone to a "1", I looked at the burial register for 1794, and on 25 March of that year found that Jane wife of Robert Irving late of Becklands in Kirk-linton aged 63 was buried.

4. *The Patricksons of Ennerdale.* By T. G. FAHY.

In "Some notes on the Patricksons of Ennerdale" (CW2 xxv 158) Colonel Ralph P. Littledale states that Agnes Salkeld daughter of Lancelot Salkeld of Whitehall by Dorothy daughter of Alan Askew of Skeughby, co. York, was buried at Ennerdale 8 July 1675 having had by her husband Thomas Patrickson Esq. "several children, of whom the name of one child is recorded viz. Joseph Patrickson (7A (*vide* pedigree opposite p.

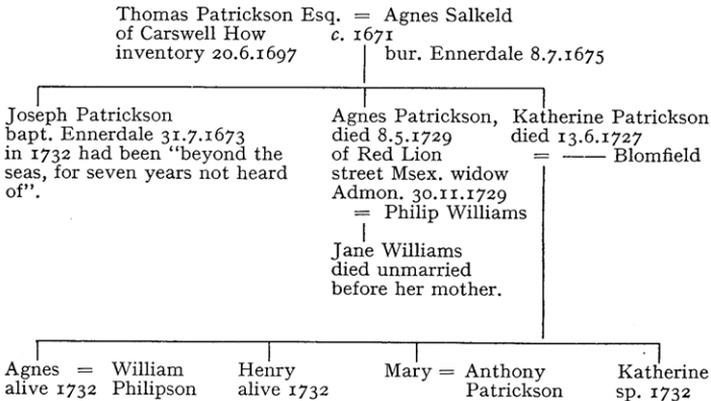
242 *ibid.*)), baptized at Ennerdale 31 July 1673. As nothing further is heard of them they probably all died young." A footnote acknowledges information derived from the late Colonel Haswell, viz. that Anthony Patrickson of Stockhow writing in 1755 says that the family of Carswell How was then extinct. Be that as it may, though it may only mean in the male line, it is certainly a fact that the other children did not die young as will be seen from the following abbreviated Chancery Suit.

"5 December A.D. 1732

The answer of Anthony Patrickson and Mary his wife two of the defendants to the Bill of Complaint of William Philipson and Agnes his wife complainants . . . Agnes Williams in the Bill named departed this life about the time . . . set forth intestate and without issue . . . these defendants do not believe she dyed possessed of a personal estate to the value of Four Thousand Pounds . . . they have been informed that the said Agnes Williams was one of the Daughters of Thomas Patrickson Esq. and that Katherine the Complainant Agnes and this defendant Mary's Mother was one other child of the said Thomas Patrickson And that the said Thomas Patrickson had another child named Joseph but where he now is or whether living or dead these defendants know not, the said Joseph having been beyond the Seas and not heard of by these defendants for the space of Seven years and upwards & these defendants further say that the said Katherine Blomfield the Compls and the defendant Mary's Mother departed this life about the thirteenth day of June in the year of Our Lord 1727 leaving issue the said complainant Agnes, this defendant Mary, and Henry Blomfield & Katherine in the bill named for the other defendant, whose these defendants do believe are now living & these defts. say they have been informed the said Agnes Williams at the time of her death left her mother's Brother & sister to wit Lancelott Salkeld & Elizabeth Salkeld who being in equal degree with the Compls. & this defendant Mary & the said Henry Blomfield & Katherine Blomfield who are only intestates sister children these defendts are advised they are intitled to a distribution of part of the said Agnes Williams personal estate Equally with the said Compls. . . . this defendant Mary being in London & the Compls. and the other defdts. Henry and Katherine Blomfield being in the Country at the time the said Agnes Williams departed this life . . . this defendant did cause letters to be sent to each and every of them . . . William Philipson and Henry Blomfield came to her . . . the intestate died seised of several messuages in the parish of Newnham, Glos. called Ruddall farm, yearly rent £20, whereof several plechs of land part of the same estate then of the yearly Rent of 40/- which said premisses were amongst other premises granted and conveyed to Phillip Williams & his heirs, husband of the said Agnes Williams by Nathaniel Lye, Nathaneall Rudge & Margaret his wife by indenture of lease and release dated 23 and 24 November 1707 . . . said Nathaneal Lye of Gloucester of the 1st part Phillip Williams of the 2nd part and Nathaneal Rudge and Margaret his wife of the 3rd part . . . securing £500 . . . Agnes Williams had a daughter Jane Williams who died in her lifetime . . . Anthony Patrickson on or about the 29 February 1729 desired by the said other defendt. Mary the administratrix before he intermarried with the defendant and by the complainant William Phillipson and defendant Henry Blomfield with consent of the complainants Agnes and Katherine, to go down into Gloucester etc. etc." (C.II 773/25.)

On p. 235 Colonel Littledale refers to the less informative complaint in this suit, viz. C.12 307/68.

The issue of Thomas Patrickson was therefore as follows:



A marriage licence was issued on 31 March 1731 to Anthony Patrickson gent. of St George the Martyr, Middlesex, bachelor, aged 30, to marry Mary Blomfield of St Andrew's, Holborn, London, spinster, aged 28, the marriage to take place at Fulham (Bishop of London's Registry).

On p. 233 (*ibid.*) Colonel Littledale gives some particulars of Thomas Patrickson of St Clement Danes, London, gent. who had married at St Bride's, London, 27 November 1688 Mrs Grace Ellyot, at which date he was about 33 and she about 42. Littledale suggests that he was the second son of Thomas Patrickson of Newhouse, baptized 9 January 1653/4. He also identifies him as being probably the Thomas Patrickson Gent who on 4 February 1692/3 was granted a charter incorporating the Company of Pearl Fishers in the rivers Irt and End (Ehen). From the records of the archdeaconry court of Middlesex it is clear that on the 24 April 1702 administration of the effects of Thomas Patrickson of St Clements Dane was granted to his widow. The latter made her will 7 May 1703, proved in the archdeaconry court of Middlesex 13 May 1703. The chief content is as follows:

"In the Name of God amen, I Grace Patrickson of St Clements Dane, widow . . . to my brother in law John Patrickson 1/- in full barr to his claim touching any part of my estate, to my two nephews John Cornish and Samuel Cornish weavers in Ratcliffe Street, Bristol £10 apeice & to John Cornish a long cote and a paire of stockens & to Samuel Cornish a

Black suit & a paire of stockens (all being late apparrall of my late husband Thomas Patrickson deceased) Item to my sister in law Dorothy Patrickson a gold ring, to my kinswoman Elizabeth Patrickson (daughter of Anthony Patrickson) my wedding ring given me by my said late husband & my Lutestring¹ stript petticoat with gold fring round it & my sattin quilted petticoat with my alamode.² Hood and a scarf. To my friends & near neighbours Mr William Fisher & Mr James? Greyer the elder 10/- each to buy them rings. Item I give to Mr George Bishop living near St Anes church Westminster a Bricklayer my Silver cup with two ears to it, to Mr Hook, a stone cutter and to the widdow Beverstock both my Tennants 5/- out of the rent they shall owe at my decease, rest to Ann Baker my nurse (formerly my maid servant) she to be my full and sole executrix

. . . hand and seal 7 May 1703

witnesses Thomas Healy
Margaret Cook
Nat Hale''

It will be seen on comparison that the content of the will is not inconsistent with Colonel Littledale's assumption, though why John Patrickson should be specifically disbarred since he was not the elder brother is not clear. Since, however, John also lived in London they may have been involved in mutual business transactions, which may be the explanation.

5. *Gawen and Rowland Noble*. By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Those who consult J. R. Magrath's *The Flemings in Oxford* (Oxford Hist. Soc. xlv, lxii and lxxix) may be grateful for a warning that the indexes, which have the appearance of being exhaustive, contain many omissions. This particularly applies to pp. 479-484 in vol. ii. Another instance is in the same index, wherein the name of Noble nowhere appears, yet there are references to members of the family at pp. 419-421. It may be added that Magrath has, I think, drawn a wrong conclusion in his footnote at p. 419, where is printed a letter from Hugh Todd to Sir Daniel Fleming, dated Rose, 6 February 1684/5. This letter concerns a young man named Noble, who had been in Sir Daniel's service until he went to Rose, to Bishop Smith, to offer him his services, "recommended by his Brother of Cocker-mouth". Magrath assumed that "his Brother" meant the Bishop's brother, but it could equally well mean the brother of young Noble, and since at this time the minister at Cocker-mouth was the Rev. Gawen Noble, I cannot help thinking that Sir Daniel's servant was his brother. In which case he may

¹ Lutestring, a glossy silk.

² Alamode, a sort of silk or taffety. (N. Bailey, "An Universal Etymological English Dictionary". 1728.)

well have been Rowland Noble, who on 8 February 1685/6 became an assistant master at Appleby Grammar School, and who was ordained in 1687.

Todd's comment is "What he might propose to himselfe in my Lord's family I cannot tell (if he design'd that way for H. orders, he would infallibly ha' been disappointed"), so that it seems that the young man had at the back of his mind the thought of ordination.

Rowland Noble succeeded his brother as Rector of Orton, Cumberland, in 1693 and held the living until his death in 1709. Before going to Cockermouth as schoolmaster in 1676, Gawen had been assistant master at Appleby Grammar School.

6. *Four stone axes and a stone mace-head from south-west Cumberland.* By J. CHERRY.

I should like to record the discovery of five stone implements from the Drigg and Gosforth area, drawings of all of which are in my possession.

1. MAP REFERENCE: 30684991. Polished stone axe found in 1927 at Drigg during the building of a bungalow about 50 yds. east-north-east of Drigg Hall. It was exhibited to the Society at Gosforth, 14 September 1927 (CW2 xxviii 409), but was not deposited in the Whitehaven Museum as stated therein; it is at present in the possession of our member Mrs F. E. Dawson of Drigg.

It is 7.5 in. long, 2.5 in. across the butt, which is slightly rounded. The cross-section is oval and the lateral edges are faceted, although the facets are worn and ill-defined. There is not much sign of wear at the cutting-edge which is slightly twisted, an effect which is repeated at the butt-end.

The axe is heavily patinated but the material is undoubtedly from the Borrowdale volcanic series. Despite the patination, traces of the original polishing scratches can still be seen. Those on the facets are at right angles to the longitudinal axis, while those on the cutting-edge are along the length of the axe.

2. MAP REFERENCE: 30895033. Cutting-edge of a polished stone axe found in 1949 near to Hallbolton bridge, now in the possession of Mr J. Shuttleworth of Drigg.

Its present length is almost 4 in. long, 2.4 in. wide at the cutting-edge, tapering to 1.9 in. at the fracture. The cross-section is elliptical and the axe is 1.2 in. thick at the fracture. The edges are not faceted and both they and the cutting-edge are in a good sharp condition. The material is a lightly patinated,

fine-grained volcanic tuff, and a slightly unusual feature is the almost semicircular cutting-edge.

3. MAP REFERENCE: 30805004. Heavily patinated polished stone axe found in 1932 during road widening operations at the south side of Greengarth Hall, Holmbrook, and was reported by Miss M. C. Fair in CW2 xliii 53. Until recently it has been in the possession of Mr W. Hodgson of Eskdale, where it was rediscovered by Mrs Dawson and is at present in her possession. (See also CW2 xliv 161.)

It is 6.6 in. long, 2.3 in. across its cutting-edge, tapering to 0.6 in. at the butt-end, which is truncated. The cross-section is oval and the lateral edges have been faceted, although they are very worn. There is a ridge running longitudinally from the butt towards the cutting-edge on one face, but this has been completely rubbed away on the opposite face. The present state of the implement suggests that a new cutting-edge has been made after the original one was broken.

The patination is usual for this sort of volcanic tuff and is similar to that on a fragment of an axe from Seascale. (CW2 lxvii.)

4. MAP REFERENCE: 30915042. The butt-end of a polished stone axe, found on the surface of a ploughed field to the north of Rainors farm in the spring of 1964 and at present in the possession of the farmer, Mr Killip. The find was brought to my attention by our member, Miss M. Garnett of Seascale.

The fragment is of patinated volcanic tuff 6.5 in. long, 1.8 in. thick, 2.8 in. wide at the fracture tapering to 1.8 in. at the butt, which is rounded. The lateral edges are faceted and it is part of a much bigger axe of the "Cumbrian" type. A similar axehead from Low Mill, Beckermeth, has been described in detail by Miss C. I. Fell. (CW2 lxii 21. See also Proc. Prehist. Soc. xxx (1964) 39-55.)

Two stone axes from Rainors have already been described (CW2 xxxv 259 and CW2 xliii 52), and a bronze axe was found close by at Bolton Wood in 1820. (Parker's *Gosforth District*, pp. 47 and 79. See also CW2 xliii 51-52.) We therefore searched the ploughed fields in the vicinity, in the hope of finding more evidence of early settlement. In a field belonging to Julian Holme farm (Map Ref.: 30945037) we found a number of flint artefacts, including a utilized blade 1.4 in. long, a small scraper and a fragment of a tanged and barbed arrowhead. In the collection of prehistoric implements at Gosforth School is a tanged and barbed arrowhead said to be from Rainors. (CW2 xliii 53.)

5. MAP REFERENCE: 30684989. A mace-head made from a small oval pebble 2.2 in. long, 1.5 in. wide and 0.7 in. thick. The hour-glass perforation has been made by drilling the stone from both sides. There is no sign of battering anywhere on the circumference, so that if it were intended as a hammer, it has never been used. It could possibly have been intended for some other purpose, such as a loom weight or a net-sinker.

It was found at Drigg in 1962 and is at present in the possession of Mrs Dawson.

7. *The funeral of Thomas, 2nd Lord Wharton, in Westminster Abbey.* By F. W. PARROTT.

At pp. 165-178 in this volume Mr M. E. James has described the funeral of the 1st Lord Wharton. His son and successor was buried in Westminster Abbey, and nearly 30 years ago Mr Lawrence E. Tanner, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A., the then Keeper of the Manuscripts and Library of the Abbey, was good enough, in response to a letter from me, to try to find where his tomb was. Unfortunately, no trace of it remains, but Mr Tanner kindly provided the following account of Lord Wharton's funeral charges. It will be noted that the clerk's arithmetic was a little erratic.

The charges of the right honorable the Lord Warton his
Buriall in the Collegiate church of Westminster the 26 June
1572

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Imprimis for breaking of the grounde | 10 | correctio |
| | 8. | 0. 0 |
| Item to Mr Deane | | blacke |
| Item to twelve prebendaries if so many be presente at 13s 4d a peece | 8. | 0. 0 |
| Item to the chaunter of the quiar and a blacke gowne | 10. | 0 |
| Item to fowre peticanons euery one 6s 8d | 1. | 0. 0 |
| | | [sic] |
| Item to the master of the choristers | 5. | 0 |
| Item to 12 singing men euery one 3s 4d | 2. | 0. 0 |
| Item to tenne choristers eueryone 7d | 6. | 8 |
| | | [sic] |
| Item to the twoe vergers | | blackes |
| Item to the twoo sextons | 6. | 8 |
| Item to the Register | 5. | 0 |
| Item to the bellringers and making the graue | 1. | 10. 0 |
| Item to the schoolemaster and vssher of the grammer schoole | 7. | 6 |

We invited Miss Charlesworth's opinion on a trial sectional excavation, but owing to considerable floods we were unable to do a complete section of the road or to come to any concrete decision as to its date.

We have photographs and plans of the road in section in various stages. The average width of the road is 21 ft. from kerb to kerb. The kerbstones are firmly anchored into the ground by the upper layers of stones. The road surface is under 6 in. of turf and consists of tightly packed stones for 4 in., then larger packed stones for 5 in. and then heavy stones and smoothed cobbles for approximately 1 ft. 6 in. Below this is a pink sub-soil. At either side of the road and 6 in. below its surface are side-paths of tightly packed small stones, one 5 ft. and the other 4 ft. wide. At either side of these the ground is soft and marshy, suggestive of ditches.

Incidentally, at the western edge of Bleamoss Beck, at a point almost in line with this road, we discovered that the bank has been built up with large stones for a length of 24 ft. This could be the remains of a bridge structure.

Map Reference: NY 299033.

10. *John Jepson.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

John Jepson, who is mentioned at p. 306 in connection with his appointment as Supervisor of Excise at Leeds, was a Milnthorpe man whose career has been traced by Miss J. Thackray of H.M. Customs and Excise Library. Heversham parish register is defective for the years when he was born, but he was no doubt a son of John Jepson, whose children, Dorothy, Hannah and Jane, were christened there in 1676, 1678 and 1684 respectively. In 1698 he was officer for salt at Cross Canonby, and his salary was only £30 a year. The Excise Board decided on 14 February 1697/8 that as Jepson's business was "broader than his neighbouring officers, and he very well deserving more salary as the letter from Mr John Wood, collector", dated 7 February, that he should be given £10 more a year. On 14 April 1700, when he is described as "formerly salt officer in Cumberland removed into the Excise", the Board resolved that he should have an Excise Commission. On 1 October 1703, when he was excise officer at Carlisle, he was appointed Supervisor in Leeds, and on 27 March following he exchanged his district with Mr Richard Parry, the Westmorland Supervisor "at their mutual request". On 8 April Mr Thomas Hale of Melthop, near Kendal, was accepted as one of his sureties. In the following year (14 February 1704/5) he exchanged districts

with Mr C. Aglionby, the Cumberland Supervisor, "but Mr Jepson is not to be supervisor of that District wherein Cumberland is". He was appointed on 22 April 1707 to go as Supervisor in Scotland to instruct the persons there in the method of the Excise here, and on 7 July 1707 he was appointed Supervisor in Cumberland. He became Supervisor of Newcastle on 22 December 1709, and from that place he wrote four letters to Col. James Grahme, which are now preserved at Levens.³ The first, dated 3 March 1709/10, speaks of "the many (nay the innumerable) obligations that I lay under to Your Honour", and goes on to speak of "an approaching advance in business acquired by my owne Industrie: and your prior Recommendation of me to the Board and as that was your goodness, so has it been my constant care to keep that Recommendation unviolated". This is the prelude to Jepson's forecast of being appointed Collector and his request that the Colonel would become his surety "with two or three Cumberland Gentlemen of worth".

Three weeks later (25 March 1710) he wrote to the Colonel asking for his assistance in making a speedy recommendation of him "to such of the Commissioners as are your friends, not doubting but by your strenuous sollicitation to obtaine a Collectorship when vacant. The Town of Whitehaven where I was last employ'd has this week petition'd Mr Lowther to move the Board in my behalfe. I could likewise had had a Recommendation from the gent thorough the county of Cumberland to Mr Lawson who, I believe, would freely have joyn'd with you but am unwilling to trouble my freinds all at one time. Mr Secretary Brougham is my very good freind and will do me all the service that he possibly can".

Promotion to a Collectorship came on 6 September 1711, at which time he is described as Supervisor in Durham. He was appointed Collector of Chester, but he never went there, for on 26 September he was appointed Collector of Durham. On 9 November the Board ordered that Thomas Lutwidge of Whitehaven, merchant, Samuel Bowerbank of the same, mercer, William Wilkinson of Preston House, near Whitehaven, yeoman, and Henry Walker of Whitehaven, master and mariner, be accepted as sureties for him, the penalty of their bond to be £5,000. Jepson does not appear to have left Newcastle, for both the remaining letters which he wrote to Col. Grahme came from that place. The first, dated 8 December 1714, says that in

³ I am grateful to Mr and Mrs Bagot for allowing me to see these letters and to quote from them.

accordance with the Colonel's directions through Mr Wilson he is returning "the frames & glassis in 'em with the Artificer's particular charge", hoping that his workmanship and prize will be agreeable to the Colonel "otherwise my best endeavours will prove abortive. In the box there is two dozen of Lemons which I humbly desire you'l please to accept of". Clearly Jepson has been to Levens, since in a postscript he speaks of returning from that place to Whitehaven, where he communicated the Colonel's commands to Mr Lutwidge, who promised to give a satisfactory answer. The letter concludes: "If Your Honour please to direct the payment of the one pound four shillings and sixpence to Mr James Backhouse who manages my small concerns at Milnthorp it will come safe to hand."

The remaining letter is dated Newcastle, 5 August 1716, and was written on Jepson's return from Levens, where Col. Grahme asked him to order wine when he got home. He accordingly called on Mr Stephenson who "wd have me to test several peices, which accordingly I did, but at the same time must own his judgment to be much superior to mine . . . He has no French Claret that he dare recommend to Your Honour, neither is there any in Town . . . but in the vintner's hands, which is very dear. The pack of wine will be dispatch'd away from hence this week".

In a postscript Jepson adds that he regrets not having mentioned at Levens that he was thinking of enfranchising his tenement at Milnthorpe. "If it could be done at a modderate Rate I should be glad to know Your Honour's termes, which if you please to let Mr Wilson communicate to me shall take it as a mighty favour."

On 6 June 1718 Jepson was promoted Collector of Excise in Leeds, and on 6 May 1724 he was appointed Collector of Richmond. He returned to Durham as Collector on 2 June 1730, and on 8 May 1747 it is recorded in the Excise Board minutes: "John Jepson, late Collector of Durham Collection, being dead."

Jepson's death is recorded in the *Newcastle Courant* of 9 May 1747 as follows: "On Monday last [4 May] died at Heighington in the county of Durham John Jepson, Esq., Collector of the Excise, aged 74, who has been an officer upwards of 54 years; his Behaviour in that Place gives him a very fair Character."

The registers of St Mary's, Carlisle, record the baptisms of his daughter Elinor in April 1701 and of his son John on 10 July 1702. Jepson was then living in Castle Street.

11. *A letter from Carlisle, 1689.* By ATHOL L. MURRAY.

This letter, dated at Carlisle, 28 May 1689, was found among the correspondence of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag (c. 1656-1733), notorious in Scottish history as "Bloody Lag", the persecutor of the Covenanters.⁴ The writer, Colonel Pack,⁵ is described by the endorsement as deputy-governor of Carlisle, but was probably only acting as such in a temporary capacity. Although the letter now bears no address, the endorsement appears to be in Lag's handwriting and there can be little doubt that it was directed to him. His appearance as a supporter of the government of William III is less surprising than consideration of his previous record might suggest.⁶ In general he was content to follow the policy and orders of his brother-in-law and patron, the Duke of Queensberry, who, having been disgraced by James II and VII in 1686, transferred his allegiance to William at the Revolution. Queensberry had made Lag responsible for looking after his interests and for securing the peace of Dumfriesshire and the Borders,⁷ and Lag had responded as efficiently as at the time of Argyll's rebellion in 1685. At that time he had kept in close touch with the English authorities at Carlisle;⁸ now the apprehension of some suspected deserters at Dumfries seems to have provided the occasion to initiate a similar correspondence. Although Colonel Pack welcomed this suggestion, by the time he replied circumstances had altered. Lag's declaration, on 20 May 1689, that he was well affected to the new régime, may have been quite sincere, but his enemies were not prepared to overlook his past misdeeds. One of them, Viscount Kenmure, seized him the very next day and imprisoned him at Kirkcudbright. His loyalty was questioned on several occasions during the next ten years and he spent long periods in prison, under suspicion of having dealings with the Jacobites.⁹

Although Colonel Pack's letter provides little new information about events at Carlisle, it does give a vivid impression of the atmosphere of suspicion and intrigue in the year following the

⁴ National Register of Archives (Scotland), report on MS. collections at the Ewart Library, Dumfries, pp. 35-36.

⁵ I have not been able to decipher the initial of Pack's signature on the letter, nor to ascertain his Christian name from other sources. He is mentioned in the *Calendar of State Papers Domestic, 1689-1690*, in connection with events at Carlisle, and was probably identical with the Lt-Col. Pack who was killed in Ireland in December 1689. *Ibid.*, 100, 112, 132, 366.

⁶ See "'Auld Lag' and the Covenanters". *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society* (3rd series), xxxvi 149-174.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 156.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 171.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 157.

Revolution. The strange case of the Irish lieutenant, who mistook Colonel Langstone for Colonel Legg, was duly reported to the Earl of Shrewsbury, as Secretary of State, both by Pack and by Langstone himself. The latter, who describes him as "a weak, foolish man", gives his name as Graham, "a kinsman of the Grahams who live on the border of this country".¹⁰ The men arrested at Dumfries appear to have been handed over by the magistrates to the Scottish army, according to two receipts which were written on a blank space in Pack's letter on 30 May 1689.

The spelling of the letter is given as in the original, but capitals and punctuation have been modernized. The two receipts have been abridged.

"In the absence of the Leiutenant Governour I have at present the honour to command in this place and give you many thanks for the trouble you have taken concerning persons suppos'd to have deserted our regiment. But in their examinations they speak truth and were put out as suspected to be papists; only they ought to have had my pass or some other sort of conveyance to some place where they might lye secure from acting against us, and not under the pretence of being discharg'd have free passage where they please, at last to do us mischeif. I am very glad to find you so hearty in Scotland for the King's service and that you clap up ill men. Our prisons also are so full that we have room for noe more, unless they make removealls. The last person of noat we took was Coll: Legg and by papers which we found about him we seiz'd on one Mr Dacre, a Justice of the Peace, for assisting and giving him quarters and contriving his security in the parts. Since which there was an Irish leiutenant came with intention to help him in his escape, and mistaking his true Coll: Legg tells Coll: Langston how the matter was lay'd to convey him into Ireland and that he took the Prince of Orange's commission in that country as a pasport to make him secure here. But if their emissaries have noe more braines I hope they'll doe us but little hurt. For his part he falls directly under our new Act of Parliament and I expect orders to try him by a court martiall. Our Border we have pritty well clear'd. If you doe as much on your side, those that remain will pass their time but very indifferently between us. My Lord Griffen is yet amongst us and Major Soaper of the Dartmouth regiment that was and divers others, but we constantly lay out for them and 'tis not unlikely that it may be their fate as well as many others to fall into our hands. The correspondence you are pleased to propose I embrace with all my heart and wish it cou'd also be obteyn'd from Edenbrough. Sir, I doe assure that whatsoever favour of this kind I receive from you I shall make all the return that lyes in my power and be very proud to enter into any commerce with you for their Majestys' service."

Receipt by Lieut. Christopher Pumfra in Lord Levin's regiment of foot to the magistrates of Dumfries for the persons of Henry Wovine, Timothy Lauder, Edward and James Pambroks and James Jarrett. Similar receipt by James Lockhart of Cleghorn, lieutenant to the Earl of Annandail's troop of horse, for the person of William Pursall, hoyboy. Both dated at Dumfries, 30 May 1689.

¹⁰ *Cal. S.P. Domestic, 1689-1690*, 124, 132.