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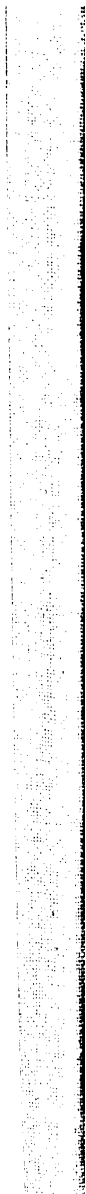
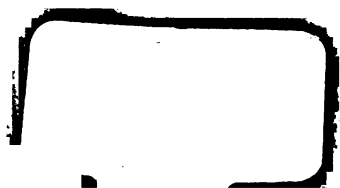
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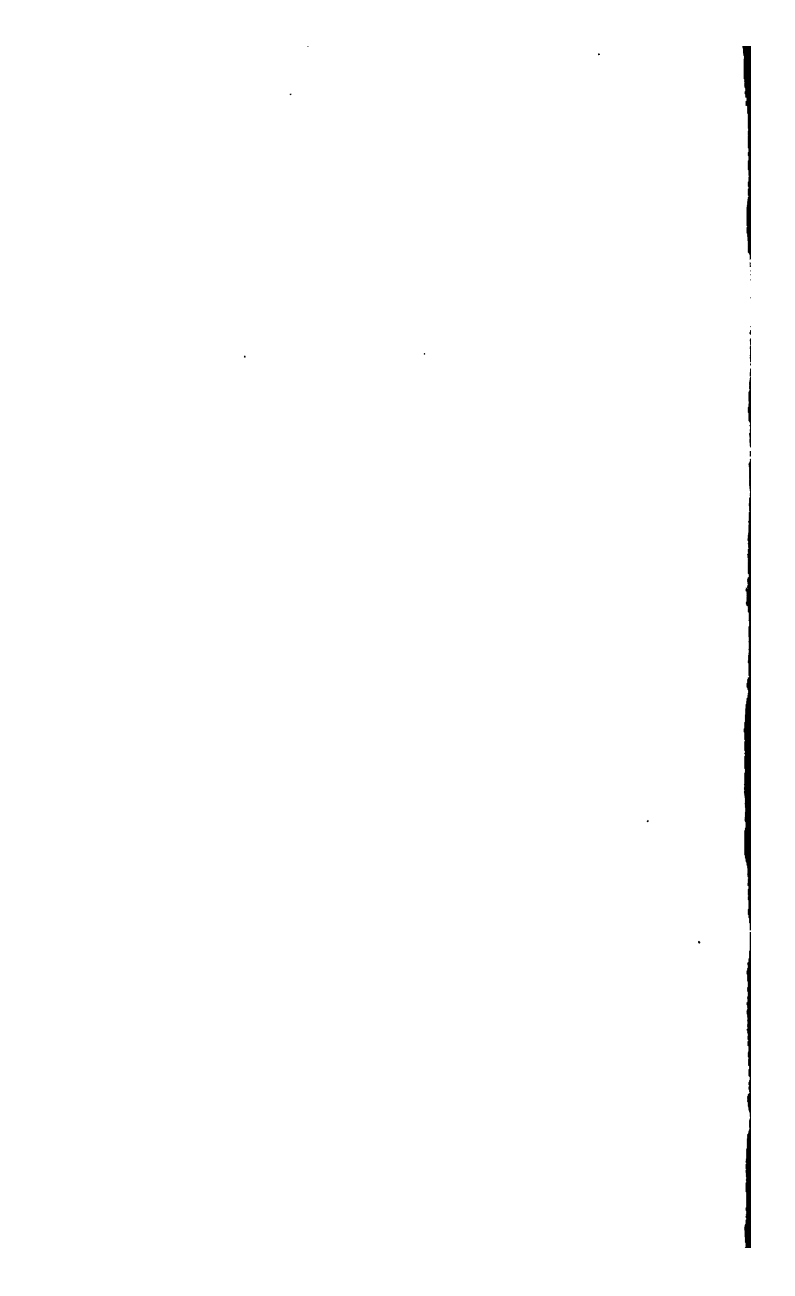


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THE  
FAMILY TOPOGRAPHER:  
BEING  
A COMPENDIOUS ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
ANTIEN'T AND PRESENT STATE  
OF THE  
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

By SAMUEL TYMMS.

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VOL. VI.—NORTHERN CIRCUIT

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LONDON:

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON,

25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

—  
1837.



NEW  
YEAR  
1881

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Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament Street.



**A COMPENDIOUS ACCOUNT**

**OF THE**

**ANTIEN AND PRESENT STATE**

**OF THE**

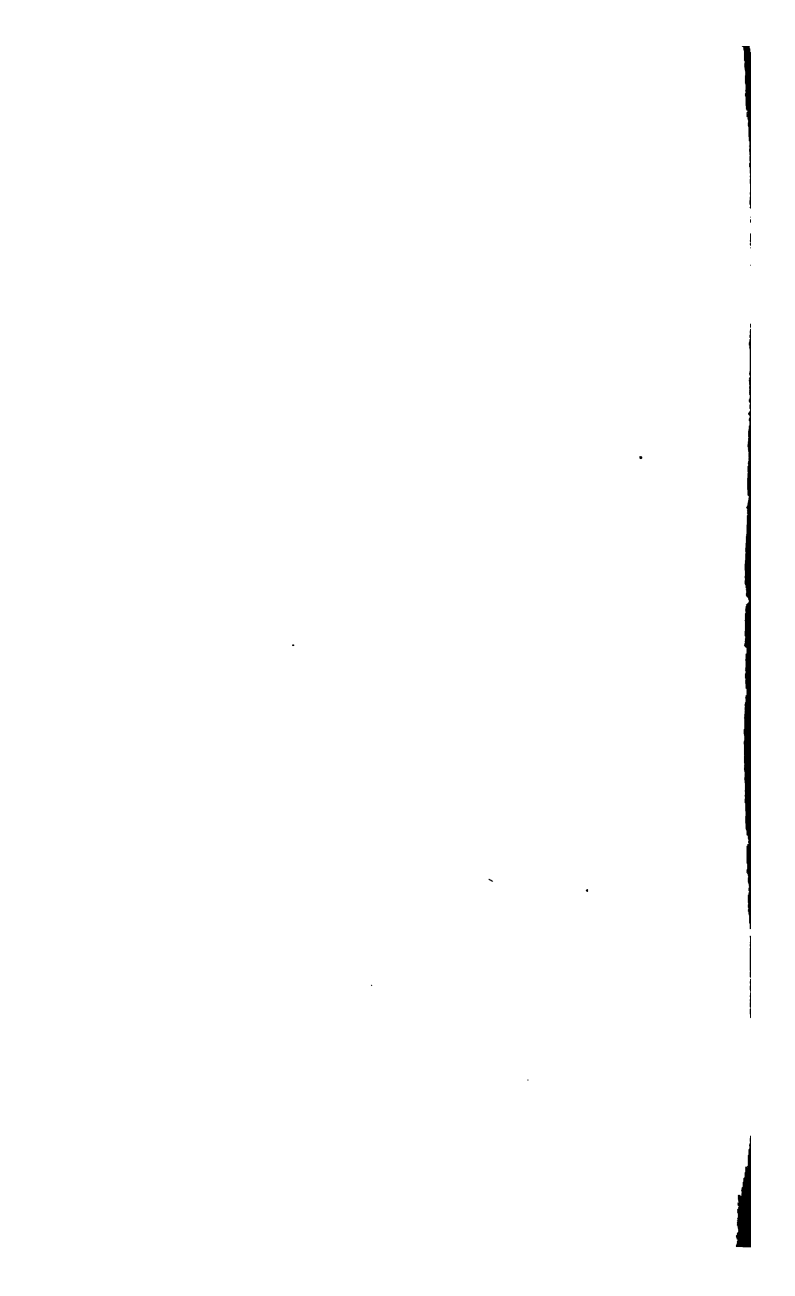
**NORTHERN CIRCUIT.**

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**By SAMUEL TYMMS.**

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**LONDON:**  
**J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.**  
**1837.**



TO  
NICHOLAS CARLISLE, Esq. K.H.

SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;

AUTHOR OF

VARIOUS TOPOGRAPHICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN WORKS;

THIS VOLUME IS INSCRIBED

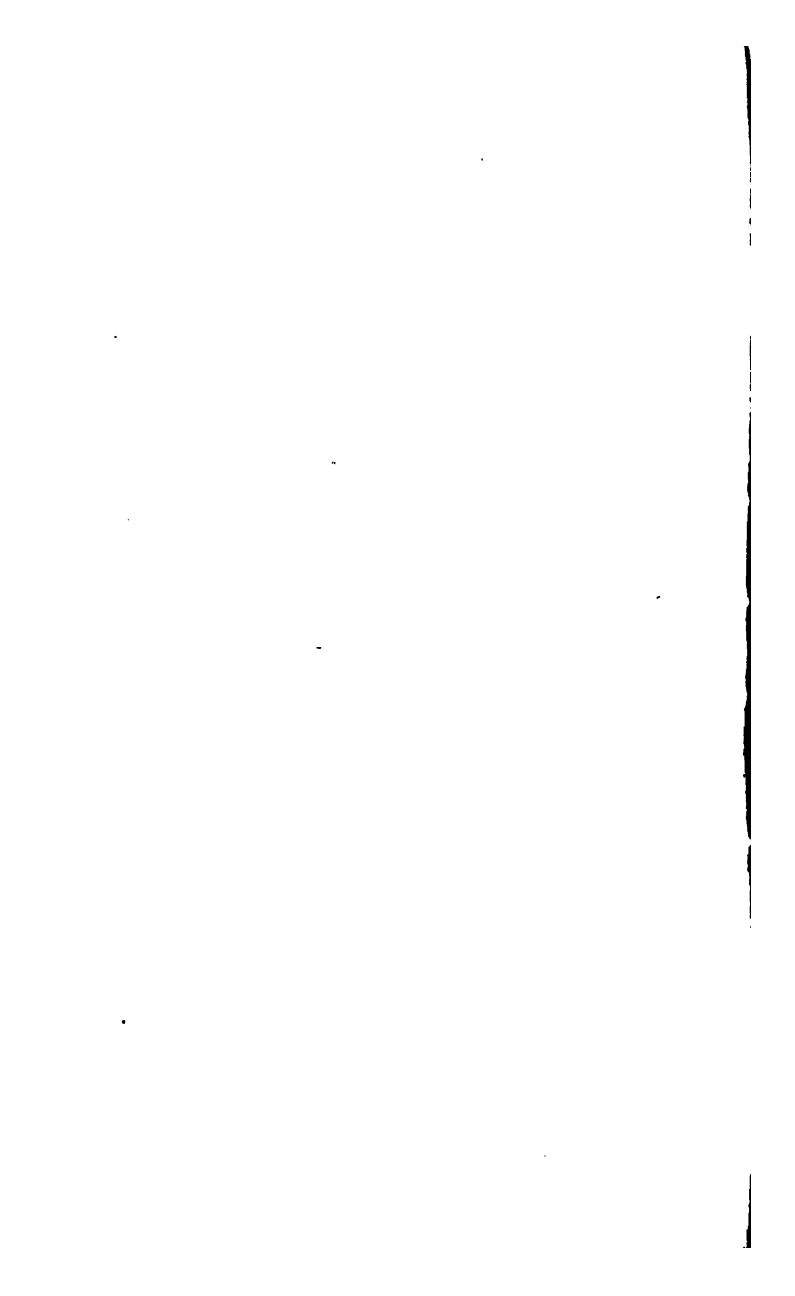
IN TESTIMONY OF THE PLEASURE AND ADVANTAGE

DERIVED FROM HIS LABOURS;

AND IN GRATITUDE

FOR HIS FRIENDSHIP AND KINDNESS: BY

THE AUTHOR.



# NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

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CUMBERLAND.

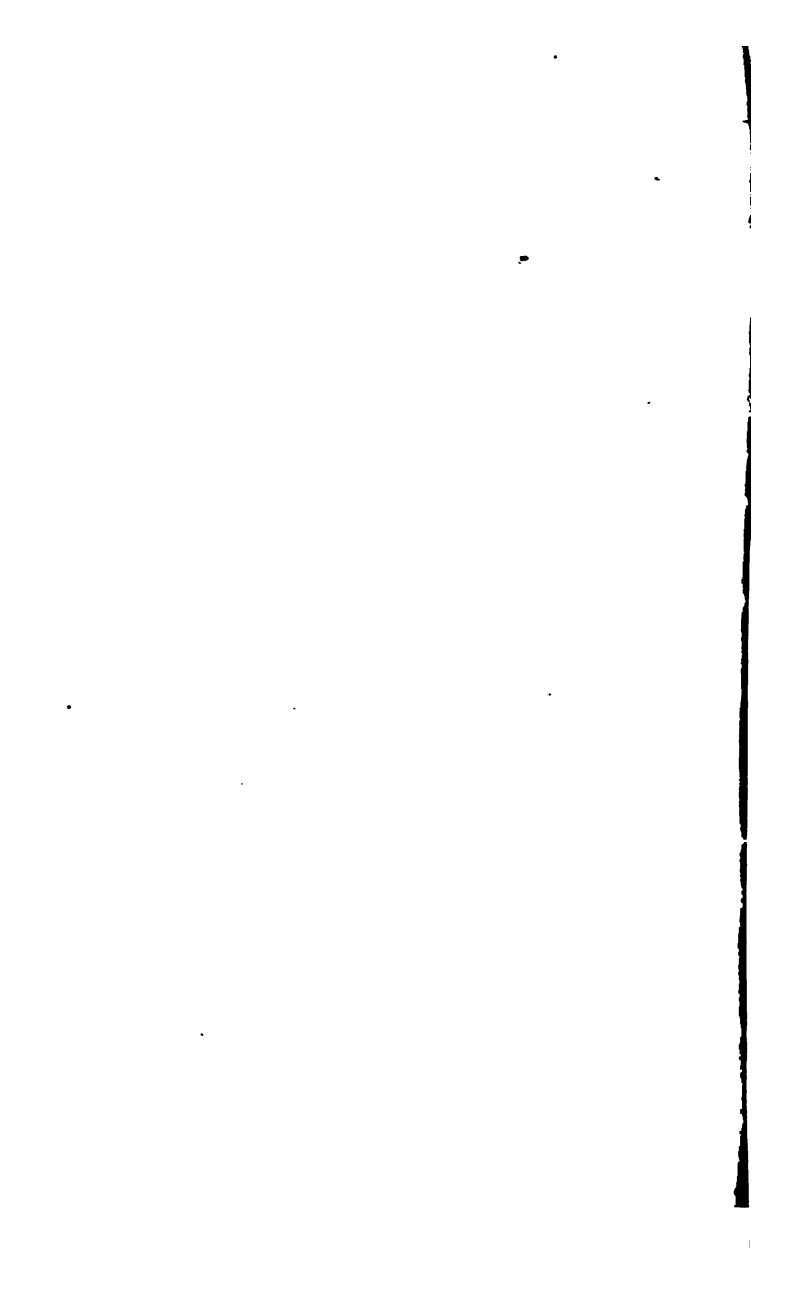
DURHAM.

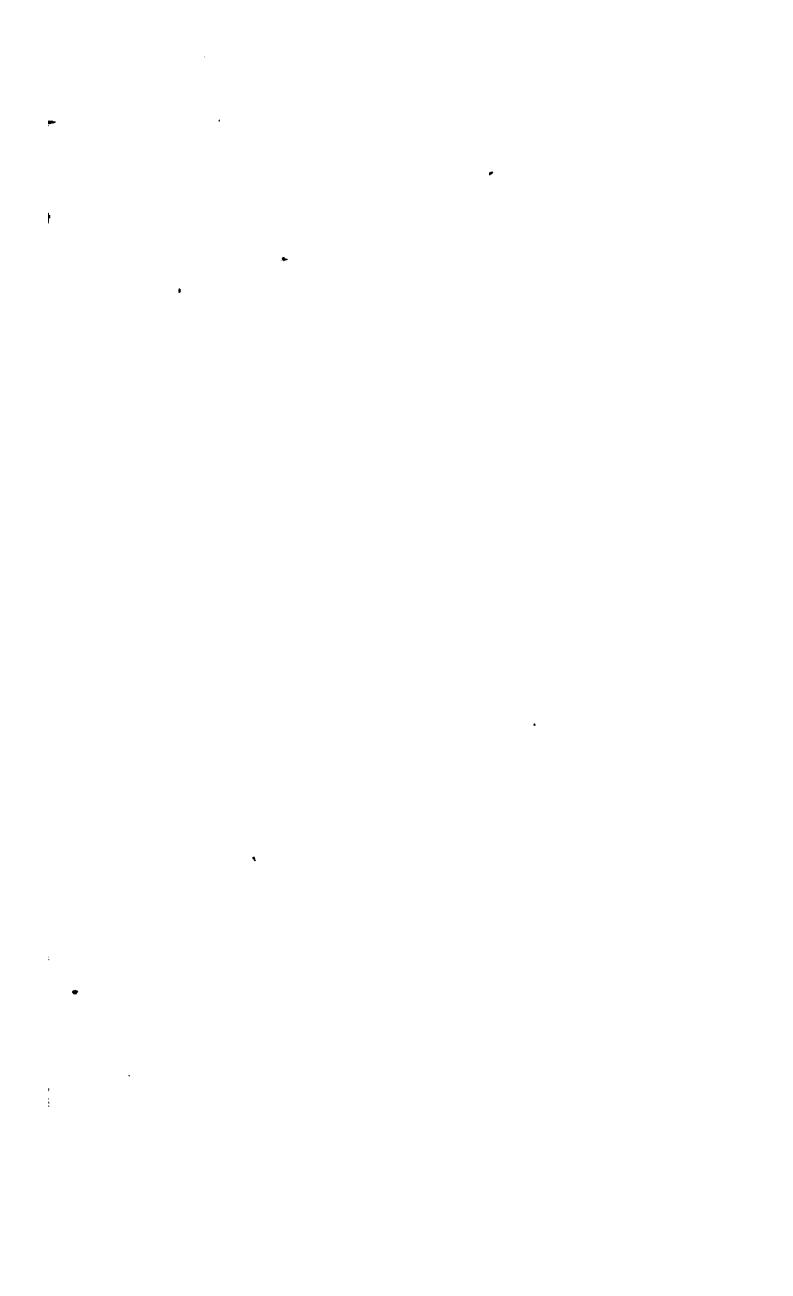
LANCASHIRE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

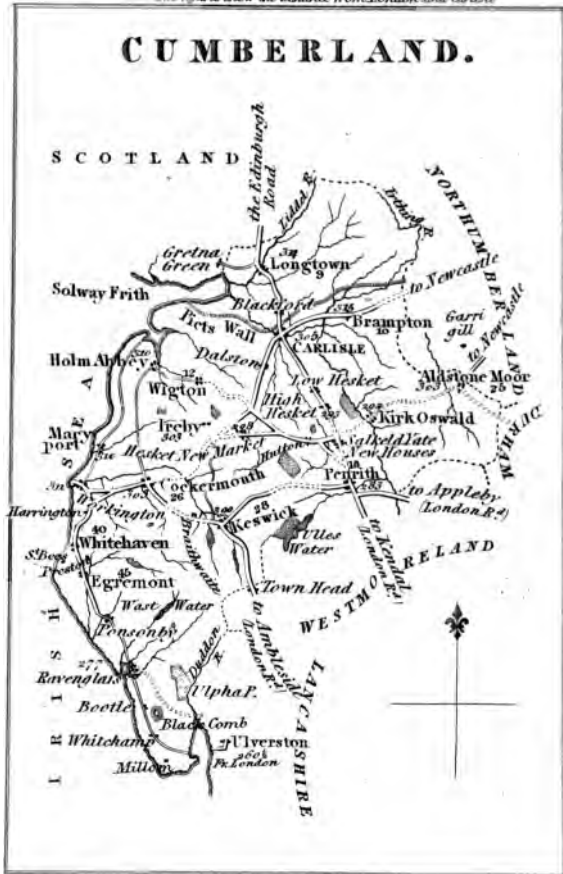
WESTMORLAND.

YORKSHIRE (THREE RIDINGS).





The figures show the distance from London and Carlisle



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# CUMBERLAND.

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## SITUATION AND EXTENT.

*Boundaries.* North, Solway Frith, the Esk, the Liddel, and the Kershope, which separate it from Scotland: East, Northumberland and Durham, nearly sixty miles: South, Westmoreland for fifty miles, and Lancashire for twenty: West, the Irish Sea.

*Greatest length, 80: greatest breadth, 35: circumference, 224: square 1523 miles; statute acres, 974,720.*

*Province, York. Dioceses, Carlisle, excepting the Ward of Allerdale above Derwent, which is in Chester, and the parish of Alston Moor, which belongs to Durham. There is an Archdeaconry of Carlisle, and Deaneries of Carlisle, Penrith, and Wigton. The Deaneries of Allerdale and Copeland are in the diocese of Chester.*

*Circuit, Northern.*

## ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

*British Inhabitants*, Kimbri or Cumbri, a tribe of the Brigantes; Volantii. *Cities or Towns*, Carlisle: Wales Castle, near Ravenglass. *Roads*, from the Eamont to Carlisle, with a branch to Castleover; Maiden Way, from Kirby Thore to Bewcastle. *Earthworks*, Aspatria; Dalston, tumulus; Great Salkeld, called the Dyke, and another Aikton Castle; Penrith, King Arthur's Round Table, an amphitheatre. *Remains*, Aspatria, in a kistvaen, arms, a spur, and gold ornaments; Millom, battle-axe, thirteen inches and a half long.

*Druidical Remains*, Addingham, a circle about eighty yards in diameter, of seventy-two stones, called "Long Meg and her Daughters"; Annaside, circle of twelve stones; Broadfield; Carrock Fell; Castle Rigg, near Keswick; Cumwhitton, a circle of eighty-eight stones, called Grey Yauds, or King Harry Fell; Dalston, formerly a circle; Egremont, circle of ten large stones; Gutterby, the Kirkstones, thirty in number, and standing alone; Hall Foss, circle of eight stones; Keswick, a circle of thirty-eight stones, with ten inner ones; Millom Castle, imperfect; Motherby, circle; Souden or Solden Hill at High Head; Sunkin Kirk, at Blackcomb, 50 large stones, and many small ones form a circle of 84 feet in diameter. *Cairns* at Castle Carrock; Cumrew; Gutterby, 15 yards in diameter; Lazonby Fell; Loaden How; and Motherby. *Tumuli* at Egremont, one of loose stones, about forty yards in circumference; Ellenborough; and Great Salkeld.

*Roman Province*, Britannia Inferior. *Stations*, Aballaba,

Watchcross; Amboglana, Burdoswald; Apiatorium, Bewcastle; Arbeia, Moresby or Irby; Axelodunum. Burgh-on-the-Sands; Castra Exploratorum, Netherby-on the-Esk; Congavata, Stanwix; Derventio, Papcastle; Gabrocentum, Drumburgh; Luguballium, Carlisle; Olenacum, Old Carlisle; Petriana, Castlesteads in Irthington; Tunnocelum, Bowness; Virosidum, Ellenborough; Voreda, Old Penrith. *Encampments*, Brampton; Castlesteads and White Stones on Broadfield Common; Cuningarth, near the Shawkbeck quarries; Dalston, three; Elneburgh; Eskmeals, Bootle; Hardknot Hill, Muncaster; Mawburgh or Malbray; Moresby; Ponsonby Fell; Redstone, near Whitbarrow Fields; Watchcross. *Remains discovered*. Of miscellaneous antiquities the principal collections are at Netherby, Nether Hall, Walton House, and Wigton. No county in England, except Northumberland, produced so many altars and inscriptions. The antiquarian brothers Lysons have given a description of 142 altars and inscribed stones. The Roman wall, called the Pict's Wall, begun of earth in 121 by Hadrian, and finished in stone eight feet thick and 12 high, by Severus, extending from the Irish Sea to the German Ocean, a course of 100 miles, passes through this county. At Alston Moor, altars; Bewcastle, buildings; near Brampton, inscription on a rock; Burgh-on-the-Sands, altar, urns; Burdoswald, inscriptions; Carlisle, houses, coins, altars, &c. and two highly sculptured brass incense vases, in 1804, now in the British Museum; Castlesteads, altars, inscriptions, intaglios, sculptures, &c.; Eaglesfield, paved way; Ellenborough, houses, streets, mirrors, glasses, &c.; Irthington; Moresby, altars, inscriptions; Muncaster, coins, arrow-heads, battle axes, &c.; Naworth Castle, inscribed stones; Netherby, baths, altars, medals, inscriptions, coins, and utensils; Old Carlisle, sacrificial instruments, altars, coins; Papcastle, numerous

vessels, coins, &c. ; Old Penrith, monuments, altars, &c. ; Ravenglass, inscriptions ; Stanwix ; Trederman, inscriptions ; Watchcross, inscriptions. *Roads*, from Carlisle, by Penrith, &c. into Lancashire ; from the Eamont to Carlisle, with a branch from Longtown to Netherby, and thence to Castleover ; from Maryport to Bowness, another to Papcastle near Cockermouth, and a third by Old Carlisle to Carlisle ; a road from Ambleside and Plumpton Wall ; Maiden Way, from Kirkbythore, by Crossfell, to Whitley Castle in Northumberland and Caerboron ; from Bewcastle to Netherby.

*Saxon Octarchy*, Northumbria.

*Cathedral*. Carlisle, created by Henry I. in 1133, a fine old building of Norman and early pointed architecture.

*Abbeys*. Calder, founded by Ranulph de Meschines in 1134, completed by Thomas de Multon, remains of the square tower of the church with beautiful pointed arches and clustered columns, a picturesque ruin ; Holm Cultram, the foundation variously assigned to Henry I. of England, to David of Scotland, and to Prince Henry, son of David, about 1150.

*Priories*. Carlisle, founded by Walter, a Norman, and endowed by Henry I. in 1101, afterwards the cathedral ; Dacre ; Lanercost, founded in 1169, by Robert de Valibus, lord of Gilsland, the church and some ruins of the cloisters and offices remain ; St. Bees, about 650, by Bega, a holy woman from Ireland, refounded by William de Meschines, Lord of Copeland, the Church remains ; Wetheral, by Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, in 1088, a tower remains with a fine arch.

*Nunneries.* Armathwaite, now called Nunnery, founded by William Rufus, in anno 2; Carlisle, two, one destroyed by the Danes, and the other founded by David of Scotland; Seaton, formerly Lekelay, by Gunild, daughter of Henry de Boyvill, fourth lord of Millom, a few fragments.

*Friaries.* Carlisle, both black and grey, established in 1233. Penrith, grey, temp. Edward II.

*Preceptory.* Skirwith.

*Colleges.* Greystock, founded in 1392 by Neville, Archbishop of York; Kirkoswald, founded about 1623, by Thomas Threlkeld

*Hospitals.* Caldbeck, built by the Prior of Carlisle, about 1100; Carlisle, St. Nicholas, of royal foundation; Wigton, St. Leonard.

*Churches.* Aspatria; Bridekirk, Bromefield, Dearham, Edenhall, Grinsdale, Irthington, Isell, and Kirk Bampton, have Norman doorways: Burgh-on-the-Sands, Norman doorway and fortified tower; Caldbeck, built 1112; Great Salkeld, Norman doorway and fortified tower; Greystock, built in the time of Edward II. or III.; Kirklington, a very complete Norman church; Kirkoswald, with a belfry distinct on the top of a hill; Lanercost, the priory church; Newton Arlosh, now in ruins, built about 1303, has a fortified tower; St. Bees, belonged to the Priory, highly ornamented pointed, with Norman tower; Torpenhow, good Norman specimens; Warwick, plain Saxon, with semicircular apsis.

*Chapel.* Dalston, foundations.

*Fonts.* Aspatria; Bootle, octagonal, of black marble; Bowness; Bridekirk, with a Runic inscription; Cross Canonby; Dearham, Saxon, curiously carved.

*Castles.* Armathwaite; Askerton; Bewcastle, built by Bueth, a Norman lord of Gisland; Burgh-upon-Sands; Carlisle, built by William Rufus, and is partly kept in repair, much of the old work remains, though much of it was taken down in 1835; Castel Carrock; Castel Hewin, belonged to King Ewaine of Cumbria, temp. Ida; Cockermouth, temp. William the Conqueror, by Waldeof first lord of Allerdale, many remains; Cumrew or Dunwalloght; Dacre; Egremont, erected near the commencement of the twelfth century, by William de Meschines, the first Baron of Copeland, picturesque and important ruins; Greystock, castellated 1353, by Wm. de Greystock; High Head, erected 1342, by William L'Angleys; a gateway tower, &c. remains; Kirkoswald, by Radulph Engaine, lord of Kirkoswald, or, according to Pennant by Hugh de Morville, in the second year of John; Liddell's Strength, belonged to the Stotevilles; Millom, fortified and embattled by Sir John Huddleston in 1335, in ruins, part occupied as a farm-house; Naward, castellated about 10 Edward III. by Ralph Lord Dacre, two lofty towers connected by masses of masonry, enclosing a quadrangular court, remain; Papcastle, of Roman origin; Penrith, erected by the Nevills temp. Richard II.; Rockcliff; Rose, six miles from Carlisle, castellated 1336; Scaleby, built about 1307, by Robert de Tilliol; Wulstey, erected by the Abbots of Holm Cultram.

*Mansions.* Dacre Castle, now a farm-house; Dalston Hall, of the 14th century, now a farm-house; Drumburgh Castle; Harby Brow; Hardrigg Hall; Hew-

thwaite Hall; How Hall, on the Ennerdale Water, built 1566; Irton Hall, the tower very old; Isell Hall, one of the old towers remains; Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eske; Lamplugh Hall, date 1595; Muncaster; Netherby; Nether Hall; Warthel Hall, profusely carved, now a farm-house.

*Crosses.* Bewcastle; Croglin; Dalston; Dearham; Gosforth; Irton; Muncaster; Nunnery; Rockliffe.

*Obelisks.* Aspatria; Bewcastle, in the churchyard, with Runic inscriptions, sculptures, &c.; Penrith, in the churchyard, called the Giant's Thumb, and near the singular obeliscal monument the Giant's Tomb, which will be hereafter noticed; St. Bride's,

## PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Rivers.* Aine; Bleng, rises near Ponsonby Fell, and falls into the Irt near Santon; Bruscaith; Calder, rises by Ennerdale Water, falls into the sea at Calder Foot; Caldew, rises on Caldbeck Fell, joins the Eden at Carlisle, its course 13 miles; Cambeck; Cocker, rises out of Buttermere Water, joins the Derwent at Cockermouth; Croglin, rises on Thackthorn Fell, and falls into the Eden at Nunnery; Derwent, rises in Borrowdale, and falls into the sea at Workington, a course of 20 miles; Duddon, rises near Hardknot, and falls into the sea near the Isle of Walney; Eamont, from Ulleswater, joins the Lowther near Penrith; Eden, enters at Edenhall, and falls into the sea near Rowcliffe, its course 35 miles, one of the most considerable in the north of England; Ellen, rises upon Cald Fell, and falls into the sea at Maryport; Ehen or Enn, from Ennerdale Water, by Egremont, to the sea at Ennfoot, a course of eleven miles; Esk, rises in the head of Eskdale in Scotland, is joined by the Leven, and falls into the sea near Rockcliffe Marsh, a course of thirty miles; another Esk, formed by some small streams rising near Bow Fell, proceeds to the sea at Ravenglass, a course of 13 miles; Gelt, from Croglin Fell to the Irthing near Bridgwood Foot, 10 miles; Greta, issues out of Thirle Mere, and after seven miles joins the Derwent; Irt, from Wast Water to the sea at Ravenglass, eight miles; Irthing, enters at Gilsland Spa, and falls into the Eden after 13 miles; Kershope, from Dove Craggs to the Liddal; Kingwater, rising near Side Common, falls into Irthing at Kelwood, its course 10 miles; Line, formed by the union of Black Line and White Line, the former rising at Dove Craggs and the latter from



Christenbury Craggs; Liddal, joins the Kershope and the Esk; Liza; Mite, from Burnmoor Tarn, to the sea at Ravenglass, seven miles; Nent, rises in Alston, and has a course of six miles; Nyte; Petteril, from Greystock to the Eden at Rickerby, 20 miles; Pultrop; Tees, rises on Cross Fell; Tyne, rises in Alston, and after nine miles enters Northumberland; Vent; Wampool, from Gill in Dalton to the sea at Kirkbride, twelve miles; Waver, from Catland Fell to the sea at Holm Cultram, 12 miles; Wiza, rises at Rosley, and joins the Wampool at Dockwray.

*Lakes.* Bassenthwaite Water, or Broad Water, three miles north of Keswick Lake, four miles long and one mile at its greatest breadth, beautiful scenery; Blea Tarn\*; Bray Tarn; Burnmoor Tarn, among wild mountains, near Mitre Dale, of 250 acres; Butter Mere, about one mile south of Crummock, from which it is separated by a luxuriant valley, is about one mile and a half long and half a mile broad, and into it numerous torrents pour down from the mountains, one of the cataracts falling between 400 or 500 yards; Crummock Water, expands itself beneath lofty mountains, and extends nearly four miles in length, and half a mile in breadth; Devock Water, among the hills near Ravenglass, half a mile in length; Derwent Water, or Keswick Lake, of an irregular but rather oval figure, three miles long and one and a half broad, views varied, interesting, and complicated; Ennerdale Water, near Whitehaven, guarded by craggy and almost impassable heights on all sides but the west, two miles long and three quarters broad; Lowes Water, above Mellbreak, about one mile long and a quarter broad; Martin Tarn; Over Water, half a mile long and a quarter broad, barrenly situated; Rowcliffe Lough; Sellafeld Tarn; Stark;

\* A Tarn is a small lake elevated among the rocks.

Sty Head Tarn; Talkin Tarn, of 50 acres; Thirle Mere, or Wythurn Water, or Leathes Water, a narrow irregular sheet, about three miles in length, skirting the bay of Helvellyn, and divided into two parts by a bridge; Tindale Tarn, of 50 acres; Tarnwadling, at Armathwaite, of 100 acres; Ulls Water, nine miles in length, and nearly three quarters in breadth, and the most generally admired of English lakes; West Water, three miles long, three quarters broad, and 45 fathoms deep, never been known to freeze.

*Inland Navigation.* Derwent and Eden rivers; Whitehaven Brook; Canal from Solway Frith to Carlisle, opened in 1823 for vessels of 100 tons, eleven miles in length, cost £90,000.

*Eminences and Views.* Airey Force, celebrated cascade; Baron Wood and Catglent; Blackcomb, near Bootle, 1919 feet above the level of the sea, commands a view of seven English counties, some mountains in North Wales, seven Scotch counties, and the Isle of Man; Bootle Beacon; Borrowdale, affords a variety of wild, romantic, grand, and picturesque scenes; Bow FELL, 2911 ft. above the sea; Brampton Castle Hill, very extensive views; Carrock Fell, 500 yards high; Carlisle Castle; Castle Cragg Hill; Christenbury Craggs; Corby Castle, has a fine view of the well wooded and rocky banks of the Eden; CROSS FELL, 2901 feet above the sea, and twenty miles in circumference at the base; Crosthwaite, Ouse Bridge, one of the most beautiful prospects on the Broad Water near Keswick; Cumrew Fell; Dale Roughton; Dent Hill, 1115 feet above the sea; Edenhall, picturesque scenery; Forcemill, a romantic cascade at Great Salkeld; GRASMERE FELL, 2756 ft. above the sea; Hardknot; Hartside Fell, extensive view; HEL-

VELLYN, 3055 feet above the sea; High Pike, 2101 feet high; High Stile; Honister Cragg, the most striking and picturesque rock in the county; Keswick Vale, one of the finest scenes in the country; King Harry Fell; Lanercost Priory in a romantic vale; Lingcloses Head; Lorton, most beautiful, pleasant, and fertile vale; Low-dore cascade; Maryport, remarkably fine views; Muncaster Fell; Naddle Fell; the walks at Nunnery upon the banks of the little river Croglin exhibit much romantic and beautiful scenery; PILLAR, 2893 feet above the sea; Penrith Beacon, extensive and beautiful views over nearly the whole county; Ponsonby Hall, a number of beautiful and extensive prospects, particularly over the sea; Red Pike; SADDLEBACK, 2787 feet high; St. Bees Head, 222 feet, with a lighthouse, exceeding fine views; Sandala Top; Scarrow Hill; SCA FELL, 3166 feet high at the High Point, and 3092 at the Low Point; Scilly Bank, 500 feet above the sea; SKIDDAW, 3022 feet above the Derwent Water, to the north of which it stands, grand and extensive prospects; Souter Fell; Spade-Adam Top; Sty Head, extensive prospect down Borrowdale, and the Vale of Keswick, terminated by Skiddaw; Ulls Water, remarkably beautiful and picturesque; Walton House, views exceedingly diversified; Wastdale, extremely picturesque; Workington Hill; Wrynose.

*Natural Curiosities.* Aikton, sulphur spring, discovered about 1775; Airey Force, in Gowbarrow Park; Bewcastle, Brampton (three), Great Salkeld, Iron Gill in Sebergham, chalybeate springs; Biglands and Bewcastle sulphureous springs; Borrowdale Pass; the Bowder Stone, in Borrowdale, 30 yards long and 8 high, computed to weigh near 1800 tons, and to contain 23,000 feet of stone; Crosthwaite (two), Drig, Gilcrux, Stanger, &c. saline springs; Gilderdale Fell, near Alston, the scum of which is used to

paint yellow and red; Gilsland Spa, near Lanercost, similar to that at Harrogate in Yorkshire; Holywell, at Lanercost, medicinal waters; Howke cascade; Lowdore waterfall, at Derwent Water, a series of cascades falling over an enormous pile of projecting crags, and the height of the fall 200 feet; Kirkland in Wigton, medicinal water; Melmerby, sulphureous and chalybeate springs; Rockcliff, mineral spring, tints paper a beautiful gold colour; Scale Force, near Buttermere, exceeding in extent of fall the renowned Niagara; Sebergham, petrifying spring; Ulls Water, grand and varied echoes.

*Public Edifices.* Brampton, town hall, erected in 1817 by the Earl of Carlisle. Carlisle, academy of arts, established in 1823: assize court, architect Rob. Smirke, jun., 1810: castle magazine and armoury: bridge, over the Eden, in 1812, of five elliptic arches, each 65 feet span, architect Robert Smirke, junior, cost £70,000: central school, erected 1812: county gaol and house of correction, erected 1827, cost £40,000: grammar school: girl's charity school: guildhall: house of recovery, founded 1820: St. Patrick's school, for the education of 400 children of all religious denominations, founded 1825: and town-hall. Cockermouth, bridge over the Cocker, rebuilt 1828, 160 feet long, cost £2,600: bridge over the Derwent, 270 ft. in length, of two arches: town hall. Dovenby, hospital and schools. Egremont, bridge over the Ehen. Garistown, iron bridge of three arches over the Esk. Keswick, school and market house, built 1813: town hall, erected 1813. Longtown, stone bridge, over the Esk, of five arches: hospital. Penrith, house of correction, erected 1826: school. Plumbland school. St. Bees, free school, founded by Archbishop Grindal in 1587. Warwick, bridge of stone, four arches over the Eden. Whitehaven, custom house, erected 1811: dispensary, instituted 1783: poor-

house, erected 1743; quays and harbour, with lighthouses, pier, and fort and half-moon battery: several schools: theatre. Wigton, hospital, founded by Dr. Thomlinson in 1725: Brookfield school, established 1826. Workington, bridge, erected 1763: assembly rooms: schools: theatre.

*Caves.* Baron Wood, in Lazonby, called Sampson's Cave and the Giant's Chamber: Isis Parlis, or Giant's Caves, near Penrith, on the north bank of the river Eamont, in the rock; Tutman Hole, in Gilderdale Fell, more than a mile in length; Wetheral, three remarkable cells, called Constantine's cells, in the rock, 40 feet above the level of the river.

*Seats, WHITEHAVEN CASTLE, Earl of Lonsdale,  
Lord Lieutenant of the County.*

Acre Walls House, near Whitehaven, Joseph Steel, esq.  
Ann's Hill, near Cockermouth, Arthur M'Kenzie, esq.  
Armathwaite Castle, Major George Thomas Colomb.  
—— Hall, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart.  
Arthuret, Rev. Fergus Graham.  
Barrock Lodge, Low Hesketh, William James, esq.  
Barrow House, Derwent Water, Joseph Pocklington, esq.  
Bishop Yards, Penrith, John de Whelpdale, esq.  
Bowscarr, near Penrith, Colonel William Youngson.  
Brayton Hall, Wilfred Lawson, esq.  
Bridekirk, Henry Tashmaker Thompson, esq.  
Brigham Hill, John Wilson, esq.  
Broadfield House, Henry Oliphant, esq.  
Caldbeck, Captain Thomas Backhouse.  
Calder Abbey, Thomas Hewin, esq.  
Cammerton Hall, Ralph Cook, esq.  
Carleton Hall, near Ravenglass, Joseph Burrough, esq.  
—— near Penrith, John Cowper, esq.  
Castletown House, Rockcliffe, Robert Mounsey, esq.  
Clifton House, Richard Watts, esq.  
Cockermouth, Major Humphrey Senhouse.  
Corby Castle, Henry Howard, esq.

- Crofton Place, Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart.  
 Crosby House, Rev. Dr. Thomas Lowry.  
 Cumrew, John Gill, esq.  
 Dale Head, Thirle Mere, Thomas Stanger Leathes, esq.  
 Dalemain, Edward Williams Hassell, esq.  
 Derwent Bay, near Keswick, Lady William Gordon.  
 — Lodge, Sir Frederick Treise Morshead, Bart.  
 Dovecote, near Keswick, James Stanger, esq.  
 Dovenby Hall, Joseph D. Ballantine Dykes, esq.  
 Duddon Grove, Richard Towers, esq.  
 Edenhall, Rev. Sir Christopher John Musgrave, Bart.  
 Edmond Castle, Thomas Henry Graham, esq.  
 Ennom Bank, George Troutbeck, esq.  
 Gill Foot, near Egremont, Thomas Hartley, esq.  
 Gillgarron, Captain James Walker, R.N.  
 Gowbarrow Park, Duke of Norfolk.  
 Greta Bank, William Calvert, esq.  
 Greta Hall, Dr. Robert Southey.  
 Greystock Castle, Hon. Henry Howard.  
 Greysouthen, Joseph Harris, esq.  
 Halsteads, John Marshall, esq.  
 Harker Lodge, Richard Ferguson, esq.  
 Hawkrigg House, John Jefferson, esq.  
 Hay Close, Joseph Lowden, esq.  
 Hensingham Hall, Sir Joseph Senhouse, Bart.  
 High (The), Thomas A. Hoskins, esq.  
 High Crosby, Hon. Robert Leeson.  
 High Moor House, Wigton, Joseph Hodge, esq.  
 Holm Rook Hall, Major Skeffington Lutwidge.  
 Holme Hill, Sebergham Bridge, Joseph Salkeld, esq.  
 Houghton Hall, Mrs. Anne Ferguson.  
 — House, William Hodgson, esq.  
 Hutton John, William Bateman, esq.  
 — Hall, Francis Vane, esq.  
 Ingwell, Joseph Gunton, esq.  
 Irton Hall, Samuel Irton, esq.  
 Isell Hall, William Wybergh, esq.  
 Justice Town, Thomas Irwin, esq.  
 Kingfield Hall, James Mounsey, esq.  
 Kirklington Hall, Henry Farrer, esq.  
 — Park, Hugh Patrickson, esq.  
 Knells, near Carlisle, John Dixon, esq.  
 Knorron, Miss Elizabeth Blackburn.

Langrigg Hall, Mrs. Jane Barwise.  
 Linethwaite, John Lamplugh Raper, esq.  
 Lorton Hall, Raisbeck Luccock Bragg, esq.  
 Lyulph's Tower, Hon. Henry Howard.  
 Melmerby Hall, Robert Hodgson, esq.  
 Mirehouse, Crosthwaite, John Spedding, esq.  
 Moorhouse Hall, Richard Hodgson, esq.  
 ————— Mrs. Blacker Hamlin.  
 ————— Hill, Isaac Parker, esq.  
 Moresby House, Milham Hartley, esq.  
 Muncaster Castle, Lord Muncaster.  
 Naworth Castle, Earl of Carlisle.  
 Nether Hall, Humphrey Senhouse, esq.  
 Netherby, Sir James Graham, Bart. M.P.  
 Nunnery, Francis Aglionby, esq.  
 Ormathwaite Hall, Captain Joseph Dover.  
 Papcastle, Major Henry Skelton.  
 Park Nook, Charles Parker, esq.  
 Penton, John Hodgson, esq.  
 — Thomas Knight, esq.  
 Petteril Green, Christopher Parker, esq.  
 Ponsonby Hall, Edward Stanley, esq.  
 Rampsbeck Lodge, Bethel Eamshaw Stagg, esq.  
 Rickerby, Captain James Reginald Torin Graham.  
 — William Richardson, esq.  
 Rose Castle, Bishop of Carlisle.  
 Rose Hill, Moresby, Milham Hartley, esq.  
 St. Helen's, near Cocker-mouth, Rev. J. Bensour.  
 Salkeld Lodge, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Lacy.  
 Scaleby Castle, Rowland Fawcett, esq.  
 Scarbank, Miss Francis Mowett.  
 Skirsgill House, Hugh Parkin, esq.  
 Skirwith Abbey, William Parker, esq.  
 Snittle Garth, Roger Williamson, esq.  
 Springfield, John Ponsonby, esq.  
 Steel Bank, James Steel, esq.  
 Stonehouse, Mrs. Richard Graham.  
 — Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B.  
 Tallantire Hall, William Browne, esq.  
 Tarn Lodge, Captain Wm. Mounsey, R.N.  
 Thackwoodnock, William Blamire, esq.  
 Vicar's Island, Derwent Water, General Wm. Peachey.  
 Walton House, Wm. Ponsonby Johnson, esq.

Warwick Hall, near Carlisle, Mrs. Parker.  
 Warwick Bridge, Peter Dixon, jun. esq.  
 Water Foot House, Col. James Salmond.  
 Whitefield House, Joseph Gilbank, esq.  
 Wigton Hall, Rev. Richard Matthews.  
 Woodhall, Cockermouth, John Sanderson Fisher, esq.  
 Woodside, the Misses Losh.  
 Workington Hall, Henry C. Curwen, esq.

*Peerage.* Cumberland, dukedom (1799) to Ernest Augustus son of George III. and brother of his present Majesty: Carlisle, earldom (1661) to Howard: Dacre barony (1819) to Brand; Egremont, earldom (1749) and Cockermouth, barony (1749) to Seymour with remainder to Wyndham: Ellenborough, barony (1802) to Law: Gilsland, Dacre of, barony (1661) to Howard Earl of Carlisle: Muncaster, barony (1783) to Pennington: Whitehaven, Lowther of, viscounty and barony (1797) to Lowther Earl of Lonsdale.

*Baronetage.* Brayton House, Lawson, 1831: Clea Hall, Fletcher, 1782: Crofton Hall, Brisco, 1782: Edenhall, Musgrave, 1611: Esk, Graham, 1629: Hutton Hall, Fletcher-Vane, 1786: Netherby, Graham, 1788: Ormathwaite, Benn-Walsh, 1804: Sowerby, Elphinstone, 1816.

*Representatives returned to Parliament,* for the Eastern Division, 2; Western Division, 2; Carlisle, 2; Cockermouth, 2; Whitehaven, 1;—total 9. The Reform Act, by adding two to the County, and enfranchising the town of Whitehaven, increased the number of Representatives by three.

*Produce.* Coals, at Whitehaven the mines are the deepest and most extraordinary in the world, and upwards of 90,000 chaldrons have been annually raised from them: silver, at Alston Moor, the ton of lead ore yielding 13oz.:



iron, at Crowgarth in Egremont, unrivalled for productiveness in Great Britain, upwards of 20,000 tons having been supplied in one year: Copper, near Caldbeck, at Hesketh Newmarket, in Borrowdale, and at Newlands in the neighbourhood of Keswick: zinc: cobalt, at Cowdale near Crosthwaite: antimony, near Bassenthwaite: free-stone, white and red, in abundance: a black stone called cat-scalps at Branthwaite: limestone, at Dean and in the eastern mountains: iron-stone, near Harrington: wad, or black lead, at Seatallor Fell in Castlerigg, for richness and quality unrivalled in the world: alabaster or gypsum, near Hesketh; lead ore, principally obtained at Alston Moor, Ousby, Cross Fell, &c.: slate, the blue kind in Borrowdale and neighbourhood: manganese: garnets are found imbedded at Castlerigg Fell. Corn: oats: potatoes: cranberries, in great profusion. Cattle, small with long horns, and known as Cumberland steers: sheep, small, coarse in wool but fine in flesh. Salmon: char, excellent in the Eden: trout, and the red trout in Devock Water: cod: herrings. Eagles and other birds of prey, on the lofty summit of Skiddaw and other mountains.

*Manufactures.* Many of the large villages have cotton or woollen manufactories. Brampton, checks, ginghams, &c. Caldbeck, blankets, duffels, flannels, stocking yarn: paper. Carlisle and neighbouring villages, cotton in all its branches, but particularly ginghams and checks: linen: woollen: leather: hardware: hats: iron and brass founderies. Cockermouth, woollens: cotton checks: thread: tanned leather: hats: paper. Dearham, coarse pottery. Distington, edge tools, hats, and linen thread. Egremont, checks, linen, canvas, sailcloth, paper, and leather. Harrington, ships, ropes, vitriol, and coppers. Hensingham, linen thread and check. Keswick, carpets: blankets: kerseys: black lead pencils: edge tools. Kirkos-

wald, paper. Maryport, ships: checks: linen: tickings. Longtown, weaving of checks for the Carlisle manufacturers. Penrith, checks: hats: and fancy waistcoat pieces. Whitehaven, cotton goods: cordage: sailcloths: twine: anchors: nails: copperas: earthenware: worsted. Wigton, cotton goods, calico printing, leather, silk hats, and nails. Workington, sailcloth and cordage: ships: straw hats in imitation of Leghorn.

### POPULATION IN 1831.

*Wards*, 5; *City*, Carlisle; *Boroughs*, 2; *Market Towns*, 17; *Parishes*, 104.

*Houses*, Inhabited, 31,017; Building, 213; Uninhabited, 1,512.

*Inhabitants*. Males, 81,971; Females, 87,710; total, 169,681.

*Families*. Employed in agriculture, 10,630; in trade, 12,026; in neither, 12,164; total, 34,820.

*Baptisms in 1830*. Males, 2,428; Females, 2,248; total, 4,676. *Annual average of 1821 to 1830*, 4,662.

*Marriages*, 1,047; *annual average*, 978.

*Burials*. Males, 1,528; Females, 1,526; total, 3,054. *Annual average*, 2,962.

#### *Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.*

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Carlisle	2,696	20,006	Maryport	711	3,877
Whitehaven	2,220	11,398	Brampton	488	2,842
Workington	1,498	6,415	Keawick	436	2,159
Penrith	1,192	6,059	Harrington	431	1,758
Aldstone	1,006	5,244	Longtown	381	2,049
Preston Quarter	881	4,323	Egremont	352	1,741
Wigton	972	4,885	Garragill	279	1,614
Cockermouth	967	4,536	Dalston	164	1,109

*Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed in April, 1815*, £469,259.

## HISTORY.

A. D.

- About 60. Carlisle burnt by the Scots during the absence of the Romans.
120. Cumberland ravaged by Mogal King of the Scots, and Uniparus King of the Picts.
425. Fergus King of Scotland defeated by Maximian the Roman general.
875. Carlisle destroyed by the Danish invasion under Halfden.
880. At Carlisle, an assembly of nobles held by Gregory King of Scotland, to whom Cumberland had been ceded for his services against the Danes.
930. At Dacre, Constantine King of Scotland, with his son Eugenius, did homage to Athelstan.
937. Cumberland occupied by Athelstan after his victory at Brunanburgh.
940. Cumberland granted by Edmund I. to Indulph, son and heir-apparent of Malcolm King of Scotland, on his doing homage for the same.
945. Cumberland having rebelled against Indulph, and elected a king of the name of Dunmaile, Edmund I. laid waste the county, put out the eyes of Dunmaile's two sons, and reinstated Indulph.
1001. Cumberland laid waste by Ethelred, because Malcolm its prince assisted the Danes.
1016. Near Burgh-upon-Sands, Uchtred Earl of Northumberland and the Danes defeated by Malcolm King of Scotland.
1053. Cumberland granted by Edward the Confessor to

A. D.

- Siward Earl of Northumberland, who afterwards defeated Macheth, and placed Malcolm Prince of Cumberland, son of Duncan, on the throne of Scotland.
1069. Cumberland granted by William the Conqueror to Ranulph de Meschines, afterwards Earl of Chester; Malcolm King of Scotland being dispossessed of this principality for granting an asylum to the English refugees.
1092. Carlisle rebuilt, and its castle erected, by William Rufus.
1094. William II., returning from his intended attack on Malcolm, visited Carlisle.
1122. Henry I. at Carlisle.
1135. Carlisle seized by David King of Scotland on Stephen's usurpation of the throne of England.
1137. Walter Espée and other nobles repaired to Carlisle to aid David of Scotland against Malcolm a traitor.
1138. At Carlisle, September 25, Alberia the Pope's legate, in a conference with David of Scotland, accompanied by his nobles and prelates, obtained the release of all female prisoners, and the restoration of Adulph to this bishopric.
1139. To Carlisle David of Scotland fled after his defeat at the battle of the Standard, and was there joined by his son Prince Henry.
1150. At Carlisle, King David, Henry Fitz-Empress (afterwards Henry II. of England), and Ralph Earl of Chester, entered into a league against King Stephen, and Henry was knighted by David.
1152. At Carlisle, John the Pope's legate met by the Scotch King and his son Prince Henry.
1153. King David died at Carlisle.
1157. Cumberland ceded by Malcolm IV. of Scotland to Henry II., who confirmed to Malcolm the possession of the earldom of Huntingdon.
1158. At Carlisle, a conference between Henry II. and Malcolm IV.

A. D.

1173. Carlisle besieged by William the Lion King of Scotland, who was compelled to raise the siege on the approach of Richard de Lucy, Chief Justiciary and Regent during the absence of Henry II.
1174. Carlisle, under Robert de Vaux, again besieged by William the Lion. During the siege, which lasted some months, but was at length raised on the capture of William at Alnwick in Northumberland, the Scots took Liddal Castle, Burgh-upon-Sands Castle, and several other fortresses.
1186. At Carlisle, Henry II. assembled an army to assist William King of Scots against Roland, a rebellious baron, who being taken prisoner, was brought by the Scotch king and his brother David to the English monarch in that town.
1216. Holm Cultram abbey pillaged, and Carlisle, August 8, taken by Alexander King of Scotland. Returning from the abbey, 1900 Scots were drowned in the Eden.
1217. Carlisle retaken by Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York.
1237. Cumberland finally annexed to the throne of England by cession of Alexander King of Scotland to Henry III.
1296. Robert de Clifford appointed the first Lord Warden of the Marches.—Carlisle successfully defended by the inhabitants against the Scots under John Comyn Earl of Buchan, and six other earls, who burnt the suburbs of the city, and on the retreat set fire to Lanercost priory.
1297. Allerdale, as far as Cockermouth, laid waste, and Carlisle unsuccessfully besieged by the Scots under Wallace in October.
1298. At Carlisle, September 15, after his victory at Falkirk, a parliament held by Edward I.
1300. At Holm Cultram abbey, in October, Edward I. released the Bishop of Glasgow from his imprisonment,

A. D.

- and received his allegiance with great solemnity.—In the previous month Edward was at Rose Castle.
1304. In June, half the city of Carlisle burnt down.
1306. Edward and his Queen were at Carlisle from August 28 till September 10. They went to Lanercost priory on the first of October, and staid there till the end of the following February.
1307. From Lanercost priory, March 1, Edward and his Queen Margaret removed to Kirk Cambock; thence on the 4th to Linstock castle, where they were entertained for six days by John Halton Bishop of Carlisle; on the 12th the Court proceeded to Carlisle, where the parliament was sitting; here in the Easter week John Wallace was brought before the King, and thence sent to London for execution; and on June 28, Edward, very weak and ill, left the city on his march to Scotland; halted that night at Caldecote; reached Burgh-upon-Sands July 5, and closed his glorious reign there July 7. An obelisk commemorating this event was erected on Burgh Marsh by Henry Duke of Norfolk in 1685, and repaired by William Viscount Lowther in 1803.—A general rendezvous ordered July 8, to accompany the King against Robert Bruce.—July 11, Edward II. arrived at Carlisle; went to Burgh on the 12th; and on the 13th received the homage of his barons.—On his return from Scotland in September, he restored Anthony Bec to the Bishopric of Durham, of which he had been dispossessed by Edward I.
1311. Robert Bruce twice made inroads into Cumberland, and ravaged Gilsland. The second time he staid three days at Lanercost with his army.
1314. Kirkoswald burnt, and Lanercost pillaged, by the Scots under Edward Bruce. They ravaged Gilsland about Christmas.
1315. Carlisle successfully defended against Robert Bruce by Andrew de Hercla, created for this service Earl of Car-

A D.

- lisle. During the siege, the monastery of St. Bees, with the manor-houses of Cleator and Stainburn, destroyed by the Scots.
1319. Gilsland laid waste by the Scots under James Douglas and Thomas Randolph.
1322. Rose Castle and Wigton town burnt, and Holm Cultram abbey, where his father was buried, destroyed by Robert Bruce King of Scotland, who devastated the western side of the county to Duddon Sands.
1323. At Carlisle, Andrew de Hercla Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Warden of the Marches, accused of a treasonable correspondence with the Scots, arrested by Lord Lucy, and beheaded.
1327. Earl of Murray and Lord Douglas, with a large army, entered England near Carlisle, and laid waste Cumberland in their way to Durham.
1332. At Carlisle, Edward Baliol, the fugitive King of Scotland, entertained by Lord Dacre, the Governor.— March 22, the Scots plundered the country round Carlisle, but were driven back by Lord Lucy, who devastated twelve miles of the Scotch territory. On his return, he was attacked near Darnock by Sir Humphrey de Boys, &c. but gallantly repulsed them.
1334. Edward Baliol, with the Earls of Warwick and Oxford sent by Edward III. to defend Cumberland from the Scots.
1335. Edward III. marched with his army from Carlisle on July 11.
1337. At Arthuret, the Scots entered England, destroyed twenty villages, and carried off a great booty. In another incursion, they burnt Rose Castle, the hospital of St. Nicholas, and the suburbs of Carlisle.
1342. Penrith and several neighbouring villages burnt by the Scots.
1345. Penrith burnt by the Scots under Sir William Dou-

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- glas, who besieged Carlisle and set fire to the suburbs; but on his retreat to Scotland, was overtaken and defeated by Kirby Bishop of Carlisle and Sir Robert Ogle.
1346. Liddal castle taken by assault, its Governor Sir Walter Selby beheaded, and Lanercost priory plundered, by David Bruce King of Scotland.
1380. Penrith, during a truce, treacherously surprised by the Scots, who slew many of the inhabitants, and carried off numerous prisoners and a great booty, as it was a fair day. The plunder introduced the pestilence into Scotland, which was very destructive. They also fired one of the streets in Carlisle.
1383. Holm Cultram abbey saved from fire by paying £200 to the Earl of Douglas, commander of the Scots.
1385. Carlisle unsuccessfully besieged by the French and Scots.
1387. Cockermouth surprised, and Peter Tilliol, Sheriff of the County, taken by the Scots under the Earls of Douglas and Fife. The suburbs of Carlisle burnt by the Scots, among whom Sir William Douglas, a natural son of Archibald Lord Douglas, particularly distinguished himself, overcoming three armed citizens on a drawbridge of the outworks. Shortly afterwards the Scots were defeated, with the loss of 11,000 men.
1388. In Gilsland, on Lord Dacre's demesne, 200 decrepid persons, women, and children, shut up in houses and burnt by the Scots.
1461. Carlisle unsuccessfully besieged, and the suburbs burnt, by an army of Scots in the interest of Henry VI.
1524. The Scots, 4,000 in number, under Lord Maxwell and Sir Alexander Jordan, advanced into Cumberland by Carlisle, and were defeated by 2,000 English, who took Sir A. Jordan and 300 others prisoners; but the removal of the prisoners under guard so weakened the English



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that the Scots retook the prisoners, and routed their opponents.

1537. Carlisle besieged by Nicholas Musgrave, Thomas Tilby, and other favourers of Aske's rebellion against Henry VIII., with 8,000 men, but were repulsed by the artizans, and shortly afterwards defeated by the Duke of Norfolk, when 74 of the officers were hanged on the walls of Carlisle, but Musgrave escaped.
1542. At Solway Moss, the Scots under Sir Oliver Sinclair, favourite of James V., routed, and their principal nobles taken, by Sir Thomas Dacre and Sir John Musgrave.
1568. May 16, Mary Queen of Scots hospitably entertained on her landing, at Workington Hall, by Sir Henry Curwen, till required by Queen Elizabeth to resign his royal guest, who was removed first to Cockermouth Castle, and afterwards to that at Carlisle.
1569. At Naworth, in December, the insurgent Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland disbanded their forces.
1570. From Naworth Castle, Leonard Dacre, claiming the baronies of Gilsland and Greystock, sallying out to attack Lord Hunsdon, was defeated and compelled to fly to Scotland.—Roccliffe Castle taken February 21.
1596. William Armstrong, a noted borderer, celebrated in ballads by the name of "Kinmont Willie," having been taken prisoner on a day of truce and carried to Carlisle, his release was demanded without effect, on which William Scott, lord of Buccleuch, came with a party of 200 horse before break of day, made a breach in the castle, and carried off the prisoner before the garrison was prepared for defence.
1639. Bewcastle garrisoned by 100 men on account of the unsettled state of Scottish affairs: and 500 Irish placed in garrison at Carlisle.
1641. Bewcastle destroyed by the Parliamentarians.
1644. In Carlisle Castle, the Marquis of Montrose unsuc-

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- cessfully besieged by the Earl of Callendar.—In June, Sir Thomas Glemham, after the capture of Newcastle, threw himself into Carlisle, where, in October, he was besieged by General Lesley and the Scots for some months.—Near Great Salkeld, in September, Sir Philip Musgrave and Sir Henry Fletcher defeated by General Lesley and the Scots.
1645. In February, Scaleby Castle taken from the King.—June 25, Carlisle, after a noble defence, surrendered to the Scottish army under General Leslie.—In October, on Carlisle Sands, Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale defeated, and forced to fly to the Isle of Man, by the Parliamentarians under Sir John Brown, Governor of Carlisle.
1648. April 28, Carlisle surprised by the Royalists under Sir Thomas Glenham and Sir Philip Musgrave.—June 15, Penrith taken by the Parliamentarians under General Lambert, and detachments from his army about the same time took Greystock, Rose, and Scaleby Castles, and defeated a body of Royalists at Warwick Bridge.—Cockermouth Castle, under Lieutenant Bird, besieged by the Royalists from August to September 29, when the siege was raised by a detachment of Parliamentarians from Lancashire under Colonel Ashton.—October 1, Carlisle surrendered by its Royalist Governor Sir William Levington to Oliver Cromwell.
1715. Brampton and Penrith entered in November, and James III. proclaimed by the friends of the Stuarts under General Foster.
1745. Near Longton, Nov. 8, the advanced guard of Prince Charles Stuart's army entered Cumberland. November 11, the army was at Brampton; the siege of Carlisle commenced on the 13th, and the garrison under Colonel Durand surrendered on the 15th, when James was proclaimed King, and his son Regent, by the Corporation in their robes. The city gates were then destroyed. On the 21st,

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the van of the army marched into Penrith, which Charles with the main body entered on the following day. On their retreat from Derby the army entered Penrith December 17. On the 18th, at Clifton, a skirmish between the rear of the Prince's army and the van of the Duke of Cumberland's. They retreated from Carlisle into Scotland on the 20th, and the city was invested by the Duke of Cumberland on the 21st, and surrendered to him at discretion on the 30th.

1771. November 13, an eruption of mud, &c. occurred from the Solway Moss, covering and destroying every thing within a space of 500 acres.

1778. Whitehaven unsuccessfully attempted by the pirate Paul Jones and thirty armed men from the American privateer Ranger. He set fire to three ships, but was obliged to retreat through the treachery of one of his men.

### EMINENT NATIVES.

- Aglionby, John**, one of the translators of the New Testament, about 1565 (died 1609).
- Annesley, Dr. Samuel**, nonconformist divine and author, 1619 (died 1696).\*
- Armstrong, Archibald**, fool or jester to James I. and Charles I. Arthuret (died 1672).
- Banks, Sir John**, chief justice of the Common Pleas, benefactor to his native town, Keswick, about 1590.
- Baty, Richard**, divine and author, Arthuret (died 1758).
- Bell, John**, divine and author, Dovenby, 1715 (died 1793).
- Benn, William**, nonconformist divine and author, Egremont, 1600 (died 1680).
- Benson, Dr. George**, dissenting divine, teacher, biblical critic, Great Salkeld, 1699 (died 1763).
- Boucher, Jonathan**, divine, Saxon scholar, and philologist, Blencogo, 1738 (died 1804).
- Brown, Dr. Joseph**, biographer and editor of Cardinal Barberini, Water Millock, 1700 (died 1767).
- Canon, John**, schoolman, Canonsby (flourished 1320).
- Carleton, Guy**, Bishop of Chichester (died 1685).
- Carlyle, Joseph Dacre**, divine, traveller in the east, Arabic scholar, and poet, Carlisle, 1759 (died 1804).
- Clarke, Ewan**, poet, Wigton.
- Crakenthorp, Dr. Richard**, chaplain to James I., logician and author.
- Crosthwaite, Peter**, ingenious mechanic, Crosthwaite.
- Dalton, Dr. John**, divine and poet, Deane, 1709 (died 1763).
- **Richard**, brother of preceding, eastern traveller, librarian and keeper of drawings and medals to Geo. III. (died 1791).
- Denton, Thomas**, divine and author, Sebergham (died 1777).
- Eaglesfield, Robert**, founder of Queen's College Oxford (died about 1370).
- Egremont, William**, schoolman, Egremont (flourished 1390).

\* Also claimed by Warwickshire.

- Ellis, Clement, divine, poet, and author of "Scripture Catechist," &c. 1630 (died 1700).
- Fell, John, dissenting divine, author of "Demoniacs," &c. Cockermonth, 1735 (died 1797).
- Fletcher, Abraham, tobacco-pipe maker, self-taught mathematician and botanist, and author, born at Little Broughton, 1714, and died there in 1793.
- Foster, Elizabeth, martyr, Greystock (burnt in Smithfield 1556).
- Gilpin, Dr. Richard, physician, nonconformist divine, and author of "Satan's Temptations," (died 1657).
- Sawrey, artist, superior painter of animals, and engraver, Carlisle, 1733 (died 1807).
- William, brother of preceding, divine and tourist, author on divinity, biography, and picturesque scenery, Scaleby Castle, 1724 (died 1804).
- Graham, George, mathematical instrument maker, author, and the most accurate artist of his day, Horsgill in Kirklington, 1675 (died 1751).
- Richard, third baronet, created Viscount Preston, Secretary of State to James II. Arthuret (died 1795).
- Grindal, Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the preparers of the liturgy, a prelate of learning, piety, and moderation, Hensingham, 1519 (died 1583).
- Hall, Dr. Anthony, editor of Trivet's "Annales" and Leland's "Scriptores," Kirkbride, 1679 (died 1723).
- Harvey, Thomas, learned divine and stenographer, Dovenby, 1740 (died 1806).
- Herebert, St. friend of St. Cuthbert (died 688).
- Hobson, Thomas, divine and poet, near Penrith (died 1777).
- Huddart, Captain Joseph, hydrographer and navigator, Allenby, 1741 (died 1816).
- Huddleston, John, catholic priest, preserver of Charles II. Greystock, 1608.
- Sir Richard, knight banneret at Agincourt, Millom.
- William, recovered the royal standard at Edge Hill, Millom.
- Hudson, John, learned divine and philologist, editor of Josephus, Widehope, 1662 (died 1719).
- Hutton, Sir Richard, called by Charles I. the honest judge, Penrith (died 1638).
- Irton, Ralph, Bishop of Carlisle in 1280.

- Layburn, Roger, Bishop of Carlisle, near Carlisle (died 1509).
- LAW, EDWARD, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, Great Salkeld, 1750 (died 1818).
- John, Bishop of Elphin, friend of Paley, Greystock (died 1810).
- Leake, John, physician, founder of the Westminster lying-in hospital, Ainstable, 1729 (died 1792).
- Milburne, Richard, Bishop of Carlisle, Utterbank in Gilsland (died 1624).
- Moravile, Sir Hugh de, one of the four murderers of Archbishop Becket in 1170.
- Morris, Captain Thomas, song writer and biographer, Carlisle, 1732.
- Musgrave, Sir William, sixth baronet, antiquary and collector, Hayton Castle, 1735.
- Nicholson, Isaac, dissenting divine, Nether Wastdale, 1761 (died 1807).
- Nicolson, William, Bishop of Carlisle, afterwards Archbishop of Cashel, learned and erudite prelate, and antiquary, Orton, 1655 (died 1727).
- Porter, George, civilian, Weary Hall (died about 1635).
- Reay, William, Bishop of Glasgow, the Gill in Allenby parish.
- William, divine, author of "Sermons," Nether Denton (died 1756).
- Relf, Rev. Josiah, "Cumberland poet," Sebergham, 1712 (died 1743).
- Ritson, Isaac, poet and miscellaneous writer, translator of Homer's Hymn to Venus, near Penrith, 1761 (died 1789).
- Robinson, George, bookseller, Dalston (died 1801).
- Anthony, author on religious persecution, &c. Wigton, 18th century.
- Henry, Bishop of Carlisle, Carlisle, about 1556 (died 1616).
- Salkeld, John, divine, traveller, styled by James I. "the learned," Corby Castle, 1576 (died 1659).
- Seed, Jeremiah, divine, able scholar, and ingenious writer, Clifton near Penrith, 1605 (died 1747).
- Senhouse, Humphrey, founder of Maryport, Netherhall (died 1770).
- John, antiquary and collector, father of the Bishop, Netherhall.

- Senhouse, Richard, learned and eloquent Bishop of Carlisle, author, Netherhall (died 1626).
- Simpson, Dr. Bolton, editor of Xenophon, Redmain, 1717.
- Dr. Joseph, editor of Epictetus and Theophrastus, Redmain, 1710.
- Skelton, John, divine, satirical poet, laureate to Henry VIII. Armathwaite (ob. 1529).
- Sowerby, Joseph, self-taught mathematician, Murray in Greystock, 1721 (died 1749).
- Story, Thomas, quaker, traveller and botanist, Kirklington, 1670 (died 1742).
- Strong, Joseph, blind mechanic, Carlisle (died 1798).
- Taylor, John, lived to the age of 135, Garragill, 1638.
- Tickell, Thomas, writer in prose and verse, and friend of Addison, Bridekirk, 1686 (died 1740).
- Todd, Dr. Hugh, learned divine, antiquary, and miscellaneous writer, Blencowe, about 1658 (died 1728).
- Tully, Thomas, learned divine and controversialist, Carlisle, 1620 (died 1675-6).
- Wallace, James, attorney general, Brampton.
- Watson, Daniel, divine, friend of Sterne and Warburton, Sebergham, 1698.
- Whelpdale, Roger. Bishop of Carlisle, logician and mathematician (died 1822).
- Williamson, Sir Joseph, secretary of state to Charles II. Bridekirk, 1633.
- Wise, Joseph, divine and poet, Holm Cultram (died 1810).

## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

IN CUMBERLAND there are about 8,000 acres of Lakes and Waters.—This county is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Lysons has a list of 144 persons of not less than 100 years of age who were buried between the years 1663 and 1814. The most aged are, Robert Brown, aged 110, buried at Arthuret in 1666; Richard Green, 114, at Dacre in 1680; Thomas Fearon, 112, Bridekirk in 1701; Jane Hodgson, 114, Harrington in 1717; Thomas Dickenson, 112, Bootle in 1745; Mary Singleton, 110, Dearham; Rev. George Braithwaite, 110, Carlisle in 1753; Mark Noble, 113, Corney in 1768; and James Bell, 113, Penrith 1772. John Taylor, who died in 1772, aged 135, was noticed in a communication of Bishop Lyttelton's to the Society of Antiquaries. The obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine also records Ann Wilson, 110, Aston 1765; John Noble, 114, Corney, 1772; and John Maxwell, 132, Keswick Lake, 1785.—Adam Bell, Clym o' th' Clough, and Wyliam of Cloudeslee, three Cumberland archers and outlaws, are but little inferior in ballad celebrity to Robin Hood and Little John.

ADDINGHAM was the Vicarage of Dr. Paley, author of the "Evidences of Christianity," from 1792 to 1795.

IN ARTHURET Churchyard was buried on the first of April its native Archibald Armstrong, fool or jester to James I. and Charles I.

IN ASPATRIA Church, among the monuments of the Musgraves, is a cenotaph for Sir William, the sixth baronet, benefactor to the British Museum, who was buried in St. James's Church, Westminster, 1800.



At **BECKERMET** is a romantic hill called *Wotobank*, the traditionary etymology of which furnished Mrs. Cowley with the subject for her poem of "Edwina." A lord of Beckermeth with his lady hunting the wolf, parted company, and after a painful search the body of the fair was found on this bank mangled by a wolf. The sorrow of the lord was expressed in the exclamation of "Wo to this bank."

In **BOOTLE** Church is the monument of Sir Hugh Askew, knighted at Musselburgh 1547, and died 1562.

**CARLISLE** was the only episcopal chapter in England of the order of St. Austin: the others were all of St. Benedict. In the Cathedral are curious monuments of its Bishops William Barrow, 1429; Richard Bell, 1496; and handsome ones of Bishops Sir John Fleming, bart. 1747; and the learned Edmund Law (by Banks) 1787. Its excellent Archdeacon Paley has no inscription, but a gravestone records the death of his wife Jane, who died in 1791. His "Horæ Paulinæ," "Evidences of Christianity," "Sermons," and "Moral and Political Philosophy," were composed at Carlisle.—In St. Cuthbert's Church was buried Joseph Dacre Carlyle, Chancellor of the diocese and Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, 1804.—The Quakers have had a congregation in this city almost from the time of their first establishment. George Fox, their founder, was imprisoned in the dungeon and suffered great hardships here in 1653.—Robert Milne, author of "Physico-Theological Lectures," was pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in this town: he died in 1800.—In the Castle, is a deep well, traditionally said to have been sunk by the Romans.—On May 19, 1292, this city with its priory, house of grey friars, and churches, was consumed by a fire raised by an incendiary, who was executed for the fact. In 1390, another fire consumed 1500 houses. In 1597 and 1598 about 1196 persons died of the plague.—There are but three rings of bells in this county: one at Carlisle Cathedral, one at Crosthwaite, and one at Bingham.

CORBY Castle, about 1750, was visited, and the scenery much admired by David Hume, the historian, who upon a pane of glass at the Old Bush Inn, Carlisle, left the following commemorative verses, communicated to the present owner of Corby by the late Sir Walter Scott :

“ Here chicks, in eggs for breakfast, sprawl ;  
 Here godless boys God’s glories squall ;  
 While Scotsmen’s heads adorn the wall ;  
 But *Corby’s Walks* atone for all.”

At Corby are, the grace cup of St. Thomas à Becket ; a gold chain worn by Mary Queen of Scots ; and the claymore of Major Macdonald, the Fergus M’Ivor of “ Waverley.”

In DACRE Churchyard are four remarkable monuments, representing bears, about five feet in height, sitting on their haunches, and grasping a ragged staff, on which two of them rest their heads. On the back of each of the others is a lynx. Their history is quite unknown.

DALSTON was the Vicarage of Dr. Paley from 1774 to 1793.—In the Churchyard was buried Dr. Edward Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle, 1684.

At EDENHALL is preserved with the greatest care an old drinking glass, enamelled with colours, called *The Luck of Edenhall*. It is engraved in Lysons’s Cumberland. The letters ‘h’c denote its sacred use ; but tradition affirms it to have been stolen from a company of fairies, who said :

If that glass either break or fall,  
 Farewell the luck of Edenhall.

GREAT SALKELD Rectory is attached to the Archdeaconry of Carlisle, and as such, was held by the learned Edmund Law (afterwards Bishop of this diocese and father of the late Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough) from 1743 to 1756. He resided and composed most of his works at this place. Dr Paley held the living with his Archdeaconry from 1782 till his death in 1805.

GREYSTOCK was the Rectory of Dr. Richard Gilpin, non-conformist divine, author of “ Satan’s Temptations.”—In

the Castle are several valuable portraits, and a crucifixion executed in needlework by Mary Queen of Scots. The park, which contains 3000 acres, is surrounded by a wall 9 feet high.

At HIGH HESKET, yearly, on St. Barnabas' day, under a thorn by the highway side, is kept in the open air the court for the whole forest of Englewood; a relic of the antient Forest Courts.

In HOLM CULTRAM Abbey was buried Robert Bruce, father of the Scottish king of that name. The Abbot, though not mitred, was occasionally summoned to Parliament. The wizard Michael Scott, whose deeds have acquired a more extended renown by the romance, under that title, from the pen of the poet Allan Cunningham, was a monk here about 1290, and here were long preserved his magic books.

In KIRKOSWALD Church, among the memorials of his family, is the monument of the loyal Sir Timothy Featherstonhaugh, who was beheaded at Chester October 22, 1651.—In the Castle was preserved by Hugh de Moreville, the weapon with which he aided in the murder of Becket.

LANERCOST Priory often visited by Edward I. with his Queens Eleanor and Margaret.

MARYPORT was founded by Humphrey Senhouse, esq. who died in 1770, and was buried in the chapel of that town. It was so named in honour of his wife. At Ellenfoot, the site of the present town, till the year 1750, there was only one house.

At MILLUM or MILCOM, on the midnight preceding the Nativity, the bees are said to sing, and the labouring ox to kneel.

At MUNCASTER is preserved a "luck," similar to Edenhall, which is said to have been presented to Sir John Pennington by Henry VI. who was secreted at Muncaster for some time.

At **NAWORTH** Castle are shewn the apartments and furniture, together with the library, oratory, and armoury of Lord William Howard, celebrated in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" as "Belted Will."

**ORMATHWAITE** was the seat of Dr. William Brownrigg, an eminent physician, chemist, and mineralogist, author on the making of salt, and on the prevention of pestilential contagion, who died here in 1800, aged 88.

**OUSBY** was the Rectory, from 1672 till his death in 1719, of Thomas Robinson, author of an "Essay towards a Natural History of Cumberland and Westmoreland;" &c. &c.

**PENRITH** Castle was enlarged and repaired by Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. who made it his principal residence for five years.—In 1598, 583 persons died of the plague, according to the register, but the number is incorrectly stated on a brass plate in the church as amounting to 2260.—The Vicarage was held, from 1699 till his death in 1728, by Dr. Hugh Todd, who made considerable topographical collections for this county, and wrote a brief account of Carlisle.—In the old Church was an inscription to the celebrated border hero Richard Cordall, or Dick o' th' Cow.—In the Churchyard is the tomb of Ewain King of Cumbria, called the Giant's Grave, and consisting of two stone pillars standing at the opposite ends of the grave, about 15 feet asunder, 11ft. 6 in. high, and 7ft. in their greatest circumference.

**PLUMPTON** Park, according to Ritson, was a favourite haunt of Robin Hood.

At **PONSONBY** Hall is a curious carved bedstead, made about 1345, brought from Dalegarth, and having the arms of the Awsthwaites quartered with the Stanleys.

**ST. BEES** derives its name from Bega, an Irish saint, who founded a monastery here about 650.

On **Birkby Fell**, near **RAVENGLASS** are ruins, nearly three

miles in circumference, of "the city of Burnscar," as it is named. It was probably a British town.

In SEBERGHAM Church is a monument to its native poet Josiah Relph, who was Curate here from 1733 till his death in 1743. His poems were published by his successor in the curacy, the Rev. Thomas Denton, who was himself a native of the place, was author of some poems, and compiled the supplemental volume to the first edition of the Biographical Dictionary. He died in 1777.

Of the SOLWAY Moss eruption in 1771 not a trace is to be seen, the ground having been gradually cleared at a great expense, and brought again into cultivation by Dr. Graham, the proprietor of the whole inundated tract.

Of STAINTON was Mr. John Bristow, who published a "Survey of the Lakes" after attaining his 94th year. He never employed a surgeon or physician, nor gave a fee to a lawyer: his clothes were spun in his house, and made of the wool of his own sheep.

STAPLETON was the Rectory, from 1771 till his death in 1796, of William Graham, translator of Virgil's Eclogues and author of Sermons.

TARN WADLING and Castle Hewin are the scene of a ballad in Percy's collection, entitled "Sir Gawaine's Marriage."

The accident at THIRLMERE, in 1805, to a young adventurous gentleman, who lost his way in the mountains, and perished beneath the "dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn," has been perpetuated by the pens of Sir Walter Scott, in his poem of "Helvellyn," and by the author of the "Excursion," in a piece entitled "Fidelity."

In WETHERAL Church is a monument, by Nollekins, of Maria, daughter of Lord Archer, and wife of Henry Howard, esquire, who died in 1789, and pronounced by the late Mr. Payne Knight the finest modern piece of sculpture in the kingdom.

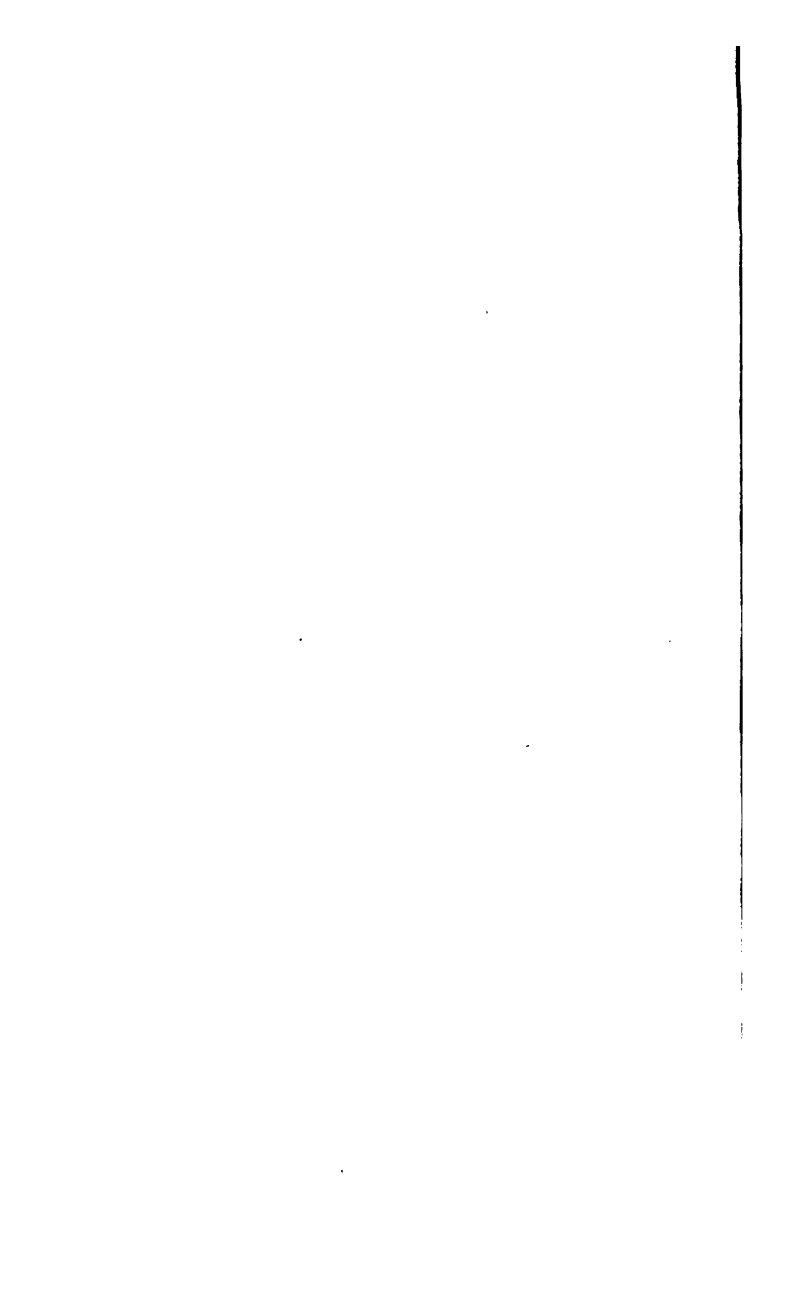
**WHITEHAVEN**, in the reign of Elizabeth, contained only six houses ; in 1633 it had only nine thatched cottages; in 1693, under the patronage of Sir John Lowther, it was inhabited by 2,222 persons, mostly occupied in Sir John's collieries.—In the Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, are some fine paintings and family portraits.—The pirate Paul Jones served an apprenticeship to a mariner here.

At **WIGTON** Grammar School was educated the Rev. Dr. John Brown, author of the tragedy of "Barbarossa," who died in 1766.

At **WULSTAY** Castle were preserved the magic works of Michael Scott, who was a monk at Holm Cultram abbey.

*List of Works consulted.*

1. **The history and antiquities of the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland.** By Joseph Nicolson, esquire, and Richard Burn, LL.D.—2 vols. 4to, 1777.
2. **Beauties of England and Wales, vol. iii.**—8vo, 1802.
3. **Lysons's Magna Britannia, vol. iv.**—4to, 1816.
4. **History of the County of Cumberland.** By William Hutchinson, F.A.S.—2 vols. 4to, 1794.
5. **Topographical description of Cumberland, Westmorland, &c.** By John Houseman.—8vo, 1800.
6. **Jollie's Cumberland Guide.**—8vo, 1811.
7. **History, directory, and gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland.** By William Parson and William White.—large 12mo, 1829.
8. **Jollie's sketch of Cumberland manners and customs.**—8vo, 1811.
9. **A guide to the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire.** By Thomas West.—8vo, 1793.
10. **An excursion to the Lakes.** By W. Hutchinson.—8vo, 1776.
11. **A survey of the Lakes of Cumberland, &c.** By James Clarke. folio, 1787.
12. **Descriptive tour to the Lakes.** By Benjamin Travers.—12mo, 1806.
13. **A fortnight's ramble to the Lakes.** By Joseph Budworth [afterwards Palmer], esq. F.S.A.—8vo, 1810.
14. **Westmorland, Cumberland, &c.** By Thomas Rose.—4to; now publishing in numbers with beautiful illustrations.









# DURHAM.

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## SITUATION AND EXTENT.

*Boundaries*, exclusive of the detached members of Northamptonshire, Islandshire, Bedlingtonshire, and Crake. North, Northumberland, separated by the Tyne and Derwent; East, the German Ocean, from the mouth of the Tees to Tynemouth; South, Yorkshire, separated by the Tees; West, Cumberland and Westmorland, divided by the Crookburn and the Tees.

*Greatest length*, 45; *breadth*, 36; *circumference*, 178; *square*, 1097 miles; *statute acres*, 702,080.

*Province*, York. *Diocese*, Durham. There is an Archdeaconry of Durham, with Deaneries of Chester-le-Street, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton.

*Circuit*, Northern.

## ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

*British Inhabitants, Brigantes. Encampment, East Ord, near Tweedmouth. Remains discovered, Castle Eden, vase of glass; East Ord, near Tweedmouth, fragments of arms. Druidical Remains, at Duddoe, in North Durham, a circle of four stones remain standing, and one lying down, an unopened barrow, and sepulchral urns in the neighbourhood.*

*Roman Province, Maxima Cæsariensis. Stations, Gabro-sentum, Gateshead; Glannibanta or Glanoventa, Lanchester; Magæ, Piersbridge; Ad Tinam, South Shields; Vindomara, Ebchester; Vinovia, Binchester. Encampments, Maiden Castle, Old Durham; Piersbridge, parts of the vallum conspicuous; Stanley Hill, Tanfield. Remains discovered, Binchester, altars, coins, pottery, sculptures, &c. Chester-le-Street, coins; Coniscliffe, altar; Ebchester, altars, &c.; Fulwell Hills, Monkwearmouth, skeletons, coins, and urns; Jarrow, monuments, pavements; Lanchester, coins, baths, altars; Lawe Hill, South Shields, altars, hypocausts, coins; Maiden Castle, near Durham, altars; Piersbridge, foundations of aqueduct, bronze Mercury, coins, inscriptions to Belenus, &c.; South Shields, altar, coins, inscriptions, and remains of a hypocaust; Stanhope, altar; Stockton, coins; Thornton, urn of coins; Whitburn Lizard, copper coins; Wolsingham, altar. Roads, from Chester-le-Street to Newcastle, visible on Gateshead Fell; from Binchester to Chester-le-Street; Gateshead to Stanley; Piersbridge to Ebchester.*

*Saxon Octarchy*, Deira, afterwards Northumbria. *Encampment*, Bishopton; Cornhill, large and spacious. *Earth-works*, Cheswick, barrow opened 1826, and amongst the bones was found a bronze spear-head highly polished, and weighing two ounces and a half. Thrislington, sepulchral remains found 1822. *Remains discovered*, Heworth, stycas of Egfrith King of Northumbria.

*Cathedrals*. Chester-le-Street, removed hither from Lindisfarne in 883, and here it continued for 113 years, being then removed to Durham. Durham, dedicated in 999 by Bishop Aldhune, rebuilt by Bishop William de Carleph in 1093 or 1094, the church exhibiting all the massive grandeur of the Norman style; Lindisfarne, by Oswald King of Northumbria in 635.

*Abbeys*. Hartlepool, founded by St. Bega, about 640; Jarrow, by Benedict Biscop, 681, very considerable remains; Monkwearmouth, by the founder of Jarrow, about 674.

*Priories*. Finchale, founded in 1196, by Henry son of Bishop Pudsey, cell to Durham, the remains very extensive; Gateshead, ante 653; Holy Island or Lindisfarne, in 1093, a beautiful and perfect model of Durham Cathedral, now in great decay, but exhibiting many interesting Norman specimens.

*Nunneries*. Ebchester, founded by St. Ebba about 660, destroyed by the Danes; Gateshead, cell to Newcastle; Nesham, by one of the Dacres Barons of Greystock ante Henry II.

*Friaries*. Hartlepool, Grey, founded ante 1258, by Robert de Bruse, founder of Gisburn, some ruins near the church

*Colleges.* Chester-le-Street, established by Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, in 1286; Darlington, made so by Bishop Hugh Pudsey; Lanchester, by Bishop Bec, in 1283; Norton, by Bishop William de Carileph; St. Andrew Auckland, by Bishop Bec; Staindrop, by Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland. temp. Henry IV.

*Hospitals.* Barnard Castle, founded by John Baliol, King of Scotland; Gateshead, St. Edmund, in 1247, by Bishop Farnham, and one to the Trinity, ante Henry III.; Greatham, about 1270, by Robert de Stichill, Bishop of Durham; Kepyner, near Durham, in 1112, by Bishop Flambard, gateway remains; Sherburne, by Bishop Hugh Pudsey, about 1180, for lepers, the old castellated mansion of the master swept away in 1833 for a modern house; Tweedmouth, or spital, for lepers.

*Churches.* Aycliffe, pointed arches with Norman ornaments and cylindrical columns; Brancepeth; Chester-le-Street, a spire of 156 feet; Darlington, early pointed, erected by Bishop Pudsey in 1160, a spire of 180 feet; Durham, St. Giles, built by Bishop Flambard: the two St. Mary's: St. Margaret, by Bishop Pudsey: St. Nicholas, by Bishop Flambard, Norman remains; Elton, circular; Hart, heavy columns and circular arches; Hartlepool, beautiful Norman arch at the south entrance; Heighington, Norman; Holy Island, mixture of circular and pointed; Lanchester, pointed arches with zig-zag mouldings and round pillars; Marwood, part converted into a barn: Merrington, Norman; Middleham, extremely simple, ascribed to Bishop Bec; Monkwearmouth, Norman; Norham, some few Norman arches remain amidst wretched workmanship of 1617; Pitlington, interesting specimen of Norman: Redmarshall; Seaham; Sedgfield, mixed Norman and pointed; Washington.

*Chapels.* Ancroft, in Islandshire, Norman; Gateshead, St. Edmund's, in ruins; Haggerston, in ruins; St. Cuthbert-in-the-Sea, some walls remain; Tillmouth, in ruins.

*Stone Pulpit.* Tweedmouth.

*Fonts.* Hart, beautiful; Hartlepool.

*Crosses.* Aycliffe, in the churchyard, two, one replaced in 1823, and since wantonly destroyed; Durham, Neville's Cross, erected by Ralph Lord Neville, to commemorate the defeat of the Scots in 1346; and numerous fragments of Saxon crosses.

*Castles.* Barnard, built by Barnard Baliol, grandfather of John Baliol King of Scotland, very extensive remains of walls, towers, &c. standing on the verge of a cliff; Brancepeth, erected by the Bulmers, temp. Stephen, modernized a few years ago by an ignorant architect; Durham, one belonging to the early Saxon Bishops was burnt down in 1069, rebuilt 1072 by William I. and a great portion, after another fire, was rebuilt by Bishop Pudsey, much of which and of subsequent erections remain; Haggerston, ante 1311; Heton, a vaulted apartment Holy Island, erected 1534; Hilton; Lumley, by Ralph Lord Lumley, temp. Richard II.; Middleham; Norham, on a rock, by Bishop Flambard 1121, the great tower, a portion of which still remains, is the work of Bishop Pudsey; Raſby, by John de Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, in 1380, the great hall is 120 feet long and 36 broad; Ravensworth; Stockton; Streatlam, in 13th century, by Sir John Trayne, and rebuilt in the 15th century, by Sir William Bowes; Witton, about 1410.

*Towers.* Buckton; Cheswick, built about 1400, no traces; Duddoe, in ruins; Kyloe, ante 1450, in ruins; Scremerston, foundations traceable; Tweedmouth, not a vestige; Twisell, inclosed in a modern building.

*Mansions.* Bradley Hall, embattled temp. Henry VI. and altered temp. James I.; Dalden; Gainford, the Old Hall; Goswick, now used as farm offices, erected 1560; Houghton, built between 1589 and 1623; Langley Hall, ruins of the Tudor age; and the Prior of Durham's country houses at Beaufrepaire and Pittington, in ruins.



## PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Rivers.* Derwent, rises in the Moors, and falls into the Tyne near Swalwell; Done; Gaunless; Lune, enters from the county of Westmorland, and falls into the Tees below Longton; Skern, runs into the Tees at Croftbridge; **TEES**, rises in the Moors, where the five counties of York, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland unite, flows through Teesdale for nearly thirty miles, and falls into the German Ocean near Stockton; Till; Tweed; Tyne; Wear, rises in the Moors, and joins the sea at Sunderland.

*Lake.* Hardwick, of 40 acres, artificial.

*Inland Navigation.* Tees, Tweed, Tyne and Wear Rivers, the latter to Lambton Castle.

*Railroads.* Clarence; Hartlepool; Seaham; Stanhope and Shields; Stockton and Darlington; and numerous others of less extent and importance.

*Eminences and Views.* Auckland Castle Park, beautiful and interesting views; Barnard Castle, the neighbouring country very beautiful; Beacon, Billy, and Bail Hills; Butterby, beautiful rural scene; Brandon Hill, 875 feet high, commands a view of eight castles and a vast range of country; Caldron Snout, the scenery more wild and romantic than any other part of Durham; Castle

Eden Dene, for wood and rock unequalled in the north of England; Cockfield Fell; Collier Law, 1678 feet high; Croxdale Scar, rich and extensive prospect; Durham, from the castle terraces extensive and delightful prospects, and also from St. Giles's church; Gateshead Fell; Gibside, magnificent woodland scenery; Hamsterley, rich scenery; Hart, from the church, grand and extensive views; Hartlepool, from the churchyard, peculiarly grand and interesting views; KILHOPE LAW, 2196 feet high; Kyloe, from the churchyard, extensive and interesting; Lumley Castle, from the platform, varied, extensive, and picturesque view; Medomsley, extensive view over the vale of Derwent and the hills beyond the Tyne; Merrington Church, wonderfully extensive and beautiful view; Pontop Pike, 1018 feet high; Sadberge, extensive view; South Shields, from the Lawe House, one of the grandest sea views in the kingdom; The Tees is one of the most romantic rivers in England; Teesdale Forest Hills; Tunstall Hill; Whickham village commands an extensive prospect; Wardenlaw Hill, 632 feet high.

*Natural Curiosities.* Barnard Castle, sulphureous spring, from a rock in the Tees; Birtley, salt spring, four times stronger than any sea water; Black Hall Rocks, near Hartlepool; Butterby, mineral and salt springs; Caldron Snout, on the Tees, wild and romantic cataract; Dinsdale, sulphur well, discovered in 1789; Hartlepool, promontory, chalybeate spa, and one like the water of Harrogate; High Force, a sublime cataract on the Tees, over a huge rock of black marble 70 feet high; Marsdon Rock; Oxenhall, several cavities in the earth called Hell Kettles, three of the largest measuring twenty-four feet in diameter, and in depth from 17 to 37 feet (see p. 27); Spittal in Tweedmouth, chalybeate spring.

*Public Edifices.* Darlington, town hall, erected 1808.

DURHAM, new bridge, erected between 1772 and 1777, at the expense of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: Elvet bridge, built by Bishop Pudsey about the year 1170: Framwellgate bridge, erected about 1120, by Bishop Flambard, arches 90 feet span: county courts and governor's house: county infirmary, established 1799: guildhall, of the date 1555: house of correction: new gaol: university, founded by Act of Parliament passed in 1832, opened October 28, 1833. Ebchester, arch over Causey Burne, erected 1729, span 103 feet. Gateshead, bridge, connecting it with Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Greatham, hospital. Hartlepool, fortifications: town hall. Monkwearmouth, pier and lighthouse. Newton Cap, bridge, erected by Bishop Skirlaw about 1390. Norham, suspension bridge over the Tweed, opened 19 July 1820, built by Captain Brown, R.N. cost £6,449. Sherburne, hospital. South Shields, guard house and battery: town hall, erected 1768. Stockton, bridge over the Tees, of five arches of stone, foundation laid August 23, 1764, completed April 1771, span of centre arch 72 ft. breadth 21, and height from low water 23, cost £8,000. Sunderland, barracks, erected 1794, capable of accommodating 1,000 men: bridge of iron, of one arch 236 feet span, foundation laid September 24, 1793, opened August 9, 1796, cost £33,000, the weight of iron 260 tons, capable of allowing vessels of 300 tons to pass under with only striking their top gallant masts: custom house, erected as a private house in 1727: exchange, very noble edifice, opened May 26, 1814: excise office: harbour piers, battery, and octangular lighthouse: theatre, opened 1778. Ushaw, near Durham, catholic college, a spacious quadrangle, opened 1808. Whorlton, chain bridge over the Tees, opened 1831, span 180 feet. Winston, bridge, of one arch 111 feet span, erected 1764, designed by Sir Thomas Robinson.

*Seats.* RABY CASTLE, Duke of Cleveland,  
*Lord Lieutenant of the County.*

- Arlaw Banks, Mrs. Lonsdale.  
 Axwell Park, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.  
 Aycliffe Heads, Francis Johnson, esq.  
 Beamish Hall, M. J. Davison, esq.  
 Billingham Grange, William Chilton, esq.  
 Bishop Auckland Palace, Bishop of Durham.  
 Bishopoak, Robert Curry, esq.  
 Blackwell Grange Hall, William Allan, esq.  
 Bradley Hall, Thomas Bowes, esq.  
 Brancepeth Castle, William Russell, esq.  
 Burnhall, B. J. Salvin, esq.  
 Castle Eden, Rowland Burden, esq.  
 Chilton, Great, Christopher Mason, esq.  
 Cleadon House, Bryan Abbs, esq.  
 Coatham Hall, Garth Smith, esq.  
 Cornhill, Henry Collingwood, esq.  
 Coxhoe, Anthony Wilkinson, esq.  
 Crook Hall, Rev. R. Williamson.  
 Croxdale, W. T. Salvin, esq.  
 Eggleston Hall, Mrs. Hutchinson.  
 Elemore Hall, George Baker, esq.  
 Elton Hall, George William Sutton, esq.  
 Eppleton, Great, Francis Mascall, esq.  
 Fawnlees, George Wooler, esq.  
 Ford, Bishopwearmouth, George Fenwick, esq.  
 Gibside, Countess of Strathmore.  
 Grange, Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Allan.  
 Greencroft Park, Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bart.  
 Greenwell Hill, Wolsingham, T. Greenwell, esq.  
 ——— Ford, Lanchester, William Thomas Greenwell, esq.  
 Haggerston, Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart.  
 Hardwicke Hall, W. Russell, esq.  
 Harperley Park, George Hutton Wilkinson, esq.  
 Hebburn Hall, Cuthbert Ellison, esq.  
 Helmington Hall, Rev. Robert Spencer.  
 Hermitage, Chester-le-Street, Thomas Cookson, esq.  
 Hetton Hall, the late John Lyon, esq.  
 High Barns, Bishopwearmouth, Rev. William Ettrick.

- Hilton Castle, John Bowes, esq. M.P.  
 — Place, Robert Reah, esq.  
 Hoppiland House, George Thomas Leaton Blenkinsop, esq.  
 Howlish Hall, J. Walker, esq.  
 Ketton House, Frederick Hardinge, esq.  
 Lambton Castle, Earl Durham.  
 Langton Grange, Duke of Cleveland.  
 Little Eppleton, the late Captain Hon. A. Cochrane.  
 Low Barns, Richard Pemberton, esq.  
 Lumley Castle, Earl of Scarborough.  
 Mainsforth, Mrs. Surtees.  
 Medomsley House, the late General Hunter.  
 Moor House, Hartlepool, —  
 Murton House, R. J. Lambton, esq.  
 Newton Hall, near Durham, William Russell, esq.  
 Old Park, near Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Middleton.  
 Ord House, the late William Grieve, esq.  
 Oswald House, Durham, Rev. P. Wilkinson.  
 Pallion House, Addison Fenwick, esq.  
 Pilmore House, Thomas Surtees Raine, esq.  
 Ravensworth Castle, Lord Ravensworth.  
 Red Heugh, near Gateshead, Adam Askew, esq.  
 Redgate House, George Emerson, esq.  
 Redworth House, Robert Surtees, esq.  
 Seaham, Marquis of Londonderry.  
 Selaby Hall, Duke of Cleveland.  
 Sherburn Hall, John Pemberton, esq.  
 Shincliffe Hall, J. Prince, esq.  
 Shotley Hall, — Walker, esq.  
 Sniperley House, Robert Burrell, esq.  
 Snow Hall, Piersbridge, Miss Sherwood.  
 Sockburne Hall, H. C. Blackett, esq.  
 South Biddick, William Hedworth Lambton, esq.  
 South End, Darlington, Joseph Pease, M.P.  
 Stanhope Castle, Cuthbert Rippon, esq. M.P.  
 Stella Hall, Bladon, M. Dunn, esq.  
 Streatlam Castle, John Bowes, esq.  
 Stubb House, T. Harrison, esq.  
 Thornhill, Shakspeare Reed, esq.  
 Tilmouth, Sir Francis Blake, Bart.  
 Truir, Sir William Eden, Bart.  
 Walworth Castle, J. H. Aylmer, esq.  
 Whitburn Hall, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.

Whitehill Hall, — Cookson, esq.  
 Whitworth Park, Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, esq.  
 Windleston Hall, Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart.  
 Witton Castle, Sir William Chaytor, Bart.  
 — Hall, Newby Lowson, esq.  
 Wynyard, Marquis of Londonderry.

*Caves.* Blackhall Rocks, near Hartlepool, produced by the action of the sea: Fairies Kettle, in Marsden Rocks, 100 yards in length and 30 in breadth: Hetherburn caves, at Stanhope, open for nearly a mile in length, very curious and wonderful.

*Peerage.* Barnard Castle, Barnard of, viscounty (1754) and Barony (1699) to Vane Duke of Cleveland; Darlington, earldom (1754) to Vane Duke of Cleveland; Durham City and Lambton Castle, barony (1828) and earldom (1833) to Lambton: Eldon, earldom (1821) and barony (1799) to Scott; Sunderland, earldom (1643) to Churchill Duke of Marlborough; West Auckland, Auckland of, barony (1793) to Eden.

*Baronetage.* Axwell, Clavering, 1661; Eshe, Smythe, 1660; Hart, Pocock, 1821; Truir, Eden, 1776; Twissell Castle, Blake, 1774; West Auckland, Eden, 1672; Witton Castle, Chaytor, 1831.

*Representatives returned to Parliament.* For the Northern Division of the County, 2: Southern Division, 2: Durham, 2: Gateshead, 1: South Shields, 1: Sunderland, 2: total, 10.—The Reform Act, by adding two to the County, and enfranchising Sunderland, Gateshead, and South Shields, increased the Representation by six.

*Produce.* COALS, at Felling, Great Lumley, Hetton-le-Hole, South Shields, South Hetton, Coxhoe, and many

other places: lead, at Stanhope, where it gives employment to 1626 labourers, and at Middleton in Teesdale: stone: limestone, black spotted, at Wolsingham, and in the bed of the Tees: millstone: grindstones, at Gateshead Fell: firestone, at Heworth: slate: iron ore, at Lindisfarn, where the entrochi, or St. Cuthbert's beads, alluded to in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion," are found. Cattle, in great repute for form, weight, quickness in fattening, and value to the dairy (the celebrated Durham ox, slaughtered in 1807, and for which £2,000 was refused, weighed 220 stone): sheep, the improved Tees Water breed. Salmon, at Stockton, &c.: and all other sea fish in abundance: the cockles between Ross and Elswick are large, and called Budle cockles.

*Manufactures.* Barnard Castle, stockings, stuffs, and carpeting. Bedlington, anchors, chains, nails, agricultural implements. Bishopwearmouth, glass bottles. Darlington, linen and worsted yarn: optical glasses. Durham, stuffs, carpets, &c. Gateshead, chain cables, glass bottles, ropes, iron. Heworth, sail cloth, glass bottles, pottery, prussian blue. Hilton Ferry, copperas. Hurworth, weaving linen, and flax dressing. Sedgefield, shoes and agricultural implements. Shotley Bridge, sword blades, and edged tools. South Shields, glass bottles, extensive: ropes, salt, and beer. Southwick, pottery. Stockton, ships, ropes, sail-cloths, glass, weaving linen, and flax dressing. Sunderland, ships, ropes, engines, moulds and patterns, glass bottles, and pottery. Swalwell, anchors of the largest size, mooring chains, and other articles in iron. Wolsingham, scythes and edge tools.

## POPULATION IN 1831.

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*Wards*, 4; *Divisions*, 10; *Shires*, 2; *City*, Durham; *Boroughs*, 3; *Market Towns*, 9; *Parishes*, 113; *Parts of Parishes*, 3.

*Houses*. Inhabited, 40,740; Uninhabited, 1,570; Building, 345.

*Inhabitants*. Males, 121,748; Females, 132,162; total, 253,910.

*Families*. Employed in Agriculture, 8,408; in Trade, 18,511; in neither, 27,817; total, 54,736.

*Baptisms* in 1830. Males, 3,961; Females, 3,698; total, 7,659. *Annual average* of 1821 to 1830, 7,207.

*Marriages*, 1,808. *Annual Average*, 1,751.

*Burials*. Males, 2,586; Females, 2,495; total, 5,081. *Annual Average*, 4,655.

*Annual Value of Real Property*, as assessed in April, 1815, £791,359.



*Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.*

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Sunderland	1744	17,060	Chester-le-Street	323	1,910
Gateshead	2317	15,177	Lamesley	392	1,910
Bishopwearmouth	2226	14,462	Park Quarter†	204	1,873
Durham	1288	10,135	Beamish	322	1,848
Westoe*	1665	9,682	Middleton-in-		
South Shields*	1353	9,074	Teesdale	271	1,824
Darlington	1192	8,574	Hall Garth, in Pit-		
Stockton-upon-			tington	296	1,632
Tees	1348	7,763	East Rainton	295	1,600
Monkwearmouth			Birtley	269	1,520
Shore	670	6,051	West Auckland	308	1,529
Hetton-le-Hole	1052	5,887	Monkwearmouth	234	1,498
Heworth	969	5,424	Norton	317	1,486
Tweedmouth	714	4,971	Staindrop	260	1,478
Forest Quarter†	784	4,741	Usworth and North		
Barnard Castle	513	4,430	Biddick	282	1,477
Winlaton	620	3,951	Sedgefield	309	1,429
Houghton-le-			Ancroft	252	1,384
Spring	687	3,917	Swalwell	193	1,372
Monkton & Jarrow	700	3,598	Hartlepool	275	1,330
Bishop Auckland	467	2,859	Southwick	231	1,301
Painshaw	462	2,539	Lowside	220	1,184
Great Lumley	411	2,301	West Rainton	227	1,184
Wolsingham	439	2,239	Washington	239	1,123
Newbottle	390	2,198	Dawdon‡	96	1,022
Harraton	404	2,171	Barony & Evenwood	221	1,019
Bedlington	368	2,120	Hurworth	211	1,017
Stanhope Quarter†	233	2,080	Whitburn	183	1,001

\* At Westoe there are 1087 seamen, and at South Shields there are 1080 seamen, not included in the numbers given above.

† Parts of Stanhope parish. The entire parish contains 1,357 houses and 9,541 inhabitants.

‡ The construction of a new harbour accounts for the extent of inhabitants.

## HISTORY.

A. D.

560. The Saxons, under Ælla, expelled the Britons from Durham, then called Deira. Ælla became the first King of Deira.
685. Egfrid King of Northumbria granted all the land between the Wear and Tyne to St. Cuthbert, to hold in as full and ample a manner as the King himself held the same. This was the origin of the Palatine rights of the Bishops of Durham.
782. A synod held at Aycliffe; and again in 789.
792. At Sedgefield and neighbourhood a very destructive ice storm occurred, filling the streets to the depth of two feet with pieces of ice, varying from the size of a marble to that of a man's head.—A synod held at Finchale.
792. A synod held at Finchale Priory; another in 798; and a third in 810.
793. The Danes burnt and plundered Monkwearmouth, and went into Islandshire.
800. The Danes destroyed Hertness and Hartlepool.
870. Jarrow plundered and burnt by a fleet of the Baltic pirates.
876. Halfden with a re-inforcement of the Danes ravaged the county.
1040. Durham successfully defended by the inhabitants against Duncan King of Scots.
1068. On Gateshead Fell, Edgar Atheling and Malcolm King of Scots defeated by William I.
1069. At Durham, Robert Comyn, Earl of Northumber-

A. D.

- land, and 700 Norman attendants, put to death by the inhabitants; in revenge of which William I. laid waste all the country between York and Durham. The ecclesiastics fled to Lindisfarne. Durham was plundered and Jarrow Abbey burnt.
1070. The Scots under King Malcolm destroyed the monastery of Monkwearmouth.
1080. May 14, at Gateshead, Walcher Bishop of Durham and Earl of Northumberland murdered by the populace; and in return Odo Bishop of Baieux ravaged the province.
1139. Norham Castle nearly destroyed by David King of Scots, and the town reduced to ashes. He had previously, in 1136, taken possession of the Castle in the cause of the Empress Matilda, but it was soon restored in consequence of a treaty.—In April, at Durham, Maud Queen of England and Henry son of David met and concluded peace.
1140. The see of Durham usurped by William Cumin, who maintained a refractory and terrible war against the monks and their appointed Bishop for some years.
- 1171 or 1174. Hugh Count of Bar landed at Hartlepool with a body of Flemings, consisting of 40 knights and 500 foot soldiers, to assist William of Scotland in his invasion of England.
1202. King John, wishing to gain Berwick, began to strengthen Tweedmouth tower, but William the Lion twice baffled him, and twice levelled it to the ground.
1209. King John for a few days at Norham Castle; and here he met William the Lion, and agreed to a treaty which was confirmed by them here in 1211.
1213. King John at Norham castle and Durham.
1214. King John at Stockton in February.
1215. Norham Castle unsuccessfully besieged for forty days by Alexander King of Scotland.
1219. At Norham Castle, Alexander King of Scotland, Stephen de Segrave, procurator on behalf of England,

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and the Pope's legate, met to settle the disputes between the two kingdoms.

1291. Edward at Darlington, whence he summoned his nobles to meet him at Norham, where he decided the claim for the crown of Scotland in favour of the Baliols.
1297. Ryton burnt by Wallace, who then occupied Hexham in Northumberland.
1311. At Haggerston Castle, Edward II. received the homage of Thomas Earl of Lancaster for the earldom of Lincoln.
1312. Bruce surprised the inhabitants of Durham in their beds, and laid the suburbs in ashes.—A party under Sir James Douglas fired and plundered Hartlepool.
1313. Norham besieged by the Scots, but preserved by the bravery of the governor, Sir Thomas Grey, and the timely aid of the Lords Percy and Nevill.
1314. After the inglorious defeat at Bannockburn, the Scots pursued Edward into the palatinate.
1315. The Scots destroyed almost the whole stock of game and cattle at Beaurepaire, with the Prior's house.
1316. The Scots laid the eastern district of the county in ashes.
1317. Lewis Beaumont, the new Bishop of Durham, attacked at Rushyford by the freebooter Middleton, and detained till the convent gave security for a heavy ransom.
1322. The Scots again laid the eastern side of the county in ashes. Norham retaken by Edward II.
1325. Stockton destroyed by the Scots.
1327. Archibald Douglas entered Durham, and plundered the country. At Darlington he had an encounter with a party of English, many of whom he killed.—Edward came to Durham on the 13th of July from Topcliff, and rested there till the 18th, when in pursuit of the Scots. He returned to Beaurepaire August 8, and to Durham on the 10th.—Norham taken by the Scots.

A. D.

1333. Edward and his Queen, Baliol King of Scotland, and the northern nobility, entertained at Durham with magnificent hospitality by Bishop Bury.
1346. David King of Scotland was at Ryton when he received the visit of St. Cuthbert in a vision.—David lay at Beaurepaire before the battle of Neville's Cross.—October 17, on Red Hills, David was defeated and taken prisoner by Ralph Lord Neville, who erected a cross in commemoration of the victory, whence it is generally called "the Battle of Neville's Cross;" but there was a cross there before, bearing that name. The Scots lost from 15 to 20,000 men. David surrendered himself to John Copeland, a Northumbrian esquire.
1424. James King of Scotland and his newly-married Queen, Jane Beaufort, entertained at Durham for a month by Cardinal Langley.
1448. Henry VI. visited the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and was entertained in the castle of Durham by Bishop Neville.
1497. James of Scotland besieged Norham Castle; but, on the appearance of the gallant Earl of Surrey, was compelled to retreat.
1504. Princess Margaret, affianced to James IV. of Scotland, entertained at Darlington and Durham on her progress northward.
1549. The French auxiliaries to the Scots took Cornhill.
1551. A treaty between the kingdoms of England and Scotland signed within the walls of Norham church.
1558. A party of about 1,000 horse from Scotland entered the county, burning and plundering. At Grendon they were forced to retire with loss, by the Earl of Northumberland and his brother Sir Henry Percy.
1569. The Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland raised a body of insurgents, with the design of restoring the antient religion and of delivering the Queen of Scots,

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and marched against Durham, where they burnt the English bibles and common prayer books, and celebrated mass in the cathedral. A party occupied Hartlepool, and a body of them to the amount of 4,000 foot and 1,200 horse mustered at Clifford Moor near Wetherby. Barnard Castle surrendered to them from want of provisions; but on the approach of the Queen's army under Sussex at Northallerton, they fled to Auckland, Hexham, &c. decreasing every step.

1590. In this and several subsequent years, many Roman Catholic priests were executed for their religious opinions at Durham, Darlington, Gateshead, &c.

1603. At Fenham, near Holy Island, James I. on his first progress into England, visited Sir William Reade, a veteran border soldier, at that time in a state of blindness. On his entrance into the county from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in Northumberland, the king was met by the Sheriff at Gateshead, and thence conducted to Durham April 13, admiring Lumley Castle by the way. On the 14th he was entertained at Walworth, and on the following day went into Yorkshire.

1608. At Norham, in April, King James was entertained by Sir Robert Carey.

1617. King James entertained at Bishop Auckland palace by Bishop James, April 17, going thence on the 19th to Durham, and on the 23d to Newcastle.

1633. Charles I. entertained at Raby castle by Sir Henry Vane; and at Auckland and Durham castles by Bishop Morton, with great splendour.

1639. Charles again at Raby and Durham April 30.

1640. After the victory of the Scots at Newburn in Northumberland, the Bishop of Durham fled to Stockton castle.—On the 30th of August the Scots entered Durham.

1644. The Scots, with a view to the assistance of the Parliament, were, to the number of 18,000 foot and 3,000

A. D.

horse, on March 1, at Chester-le-Street; on the 2d, they crossed the river Wear at the new bridge near Lumley; rested on the 3d at Herrington; and entered Sunderland on the 4th. On the 6th, the Marquis of Newcastle appeared before them, and, after a skirmish on the 8th, marched to Durham. The Scots attacked South Shields on the 15th and were beaten off, but carried it on the 20th. On the 23d, the Marquis of Newcastle marched from Durham to Chester, but soon returned again. April 13, the Marquis marched from Durham to Auckland, and thence to Barnard Castle and Piersbridge. On the 14th General Leslie at Darlington.—In August, the Scots took Hartlepool and Stockton for the Parliament.

1646. When the Scots had determined to give the King up to the Parliament, he was brought to Durham on the 3d, and to Auckland on the 4th.—Holy Island castle seized for the Parliament.

1648. Raby castle besieged by the Royalists in August.— Oliver Cromwell was at Barnard Castle and Durham in October.

1650. The prisoners, to the number of 3,000, taken by Oliver Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar in Scotland, were confined in Durham cathedral, which they much damaged.

1657. May 15, Durham made an university by Oliver Cromwell, but it was abolished at the restoration.

1715. Holy Island castle obtained possession of by stratagem for the Pretender, by Launcelot Errington, who was obliged to make his escape thence over the walls.

1806. At Raby Castle, the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence entertained by the Earl of Darlington with great splendour.

1812. May 25, an explosion at the Felling colliery killed ninety-two persons.

1832. The University of Durham founded.

## EMINENT NATIVES.

- Bailey, John, agriculturist, Cockfield (died 1819, aged 67).  
 Baker, Sir George, grandfather of the antiquary, Durham (died 1667).  
 — Thomas, antiquary, author of the history of St. John's Cambridge, Crook or Lanchester, 1656 (died 1740).  
 Baliol, John, founder of Baliol college, Oxford, Barnard Castle (died 1269).  
 Beda, Venerabilis, ecclesiastical historian, Monkton, 672 (died 735).  
 Carleton, George, Bishop of Chichester, biographer of Barnard Gilpin, and miscellaneous author, Norham, 1559 (died 1628).  
 Clavering, Robert, Bishop of Peterborough, Tillmouth (died 1747).  
 Cosin, John, civilian, defender of episcopacy, Hartlepool.  
 Craggs, James, Secretary of State and Postmaster-general temp. George I. Holbeck.  
 Crosby, Brass, lawyer, patriot, Lord Mayor of London, Stockton-upon-Tees, 1725-6 (died 1793).  
 Darlington, John of, Archbishop of Dublin, confessor to Henry III. Darlington (died 1284).  
 Durham, Nicholas, carmelite friar, opponent of Wickliffe (flourished 1370).  
 Eden, William, first Lord Auckland, statesman, Durham (died 1814).  
 Edwards, George, physician, writer on political economy, Barnard Castle, 1751 (died 1823).  
 Emerson, William, mathematician, Hurworth, 1701 (died 1782).  
 Emery, John, actor, eminent as a pourtrayer of rough nature, fine simplicity, and strong passion, Sunderland, 1777 (died 1822).  
 Garth, Sir Samuel, poet and physician, Bolam in Gainsforth (died 1718).\*

\* Claimed also by Yorkshire.



- Grey, Richard, divine and scholar, author of "Memoria Technica," Durham, 1693 (died 1771).\*
- Hall, John, poet and translator, author of "Horæ Vacivæ," Durham, 1627 (died 1656).
- Hegge, Robert, divine and author, Durham, 1599 (died in 1629).
- Horn, Robert, Bishop of Winchester and Dean of Durham (died 1579).
- Hullock, Sir John, Baron of Exchequer, and author, Barnard Castle, 1764 (died 1829).
- Hunter, Christopher, physician and antiquary, Medomsley, 1675 (died 1757).
- Hutchinson, William, author of the "History and antiquities of Durham," Barnard Castle, 1732 (died there 1814).
- Insula, Robert de, or de Halieland, Bishop of Durham in 1274, Holy Island.
- Jackson, Thomas, Dean of Peterborough, commentator on the creed, Witton le Wear, 1579 (died 1640).
- Kendrew, John, ingenious mechanic, Darlington.
- Lambe, Robert, divine, philologist, historian of the game of chess, &c Durham (died 1795, aged 84).
- Lilburn, John, "free-born John," star chamber sufferer, lieutenant-colonel in the republican army, opponent of Cromwell, and voluminous writer, East Thicky, 1618 (died 1657).
- Neville, Alexander, Archbishop of York, temp. Richard II. Raby.
- Cicely, mother of Edward IV. and Richard III. Raby (died 1495).
- George, Archbishop of York, Bishop Middleham (died 1476).
- Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, Chancellor to Henry III. Raby (died 1244).
- Robert, Bishop of Durham, Raby (died 1457).
- Place, Francis, painter and engraver, Dinsdale (died 1728, aged 81).
- Ranson, Thomas Fryer, engraver, Sunderland, 1784 (died 1828).
- Reed, Joseph, dramatic writer, Stockton-upon-Tees, 1723 (died 1787).
- Ritson, Joseph, lawyer, poetical antiquary and critic, Stockton-upon-Tees, 1752 (died 1803).

\* Claimed also by Newcastle in Northumberland.

- Romaine, William, calvinistic divine and author, Hartlepool, 1714 (died 1795).
- Sanderson, Robert, antiquary, Eggleston Hall, 1660 (died 1741).
- Sharp, Granville, philanthropist, Durham, 1735 (died 1813).
- Sherwood, Ralph, mimic and comedian of talent, altered his name to Sherwin, Bishop Auckland, 1799 (died 1830).
- Sherwood, William, Archbishop of Rouen, Durham (died 1249).
- Shield, William, musical composer, Swalwell or Whickham, 1749 (died 1829).
- Smith, Elizabeth, amiable and learned, linguist, and translator of the book of Job, Burnhall, 1776 (died 1806).
- Smith, George, Saxon scholar, editor of Bede, Durham, 1603.
- Surtees, Robert, poet, topographer, and antiquary, author of a folio history of the county left uncompleted, Durham, 1779 (died 1834).
- Syveyer, William, Bishop of Durham, Shuckliffe (died 1505).
- Ward, Samuel, divine, Bishop Middleham (died 1643).

## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

**BARNARD** and **NORHAM** Castles have become classic ground through the muse of **SCOTT**. At the former **Richard Duke of Gloucester** (afterwards **Richard III.**) resided for many years as **Lieutenant** of the northern parts of the kingdom during the reign of his brother **Edward IV.**

The **Palace of BISHOP AUCKLAND**, with courts and offices, extends over a space of about five acres. In the **Chapel** was interred **Bishop Cosins**, its founder, and here is a handsome monument, by **Nollekins**, to **Bishop Trevor**, and a fine picture of the **Resurrection** by **Sir Joshua Reynolds**. In the **Dining Parlour** are the **Cornaro** family by **Titian**, and **Jacob** and the twelve **Patriarchs** by **Spagnoletto**.

Of **BISHOPWEARMOUTH** were **Rectors**, **Dr. Robert Grey**, brother to the first **Lord Grey of Warke**, a man eminent for his piety and great charities; **Paley** the philosopher, who died here in 1805; and a second **Dr. Robert Gray**, author of the "**Key to the Old Testament**," who succeeded the **Archdeacon**, held the **rectory** till 1827, and died **Bishop of Bristol** in 1834.

At **CASTLE EDEN** is preserved the cup of the last **Abbot of Bury**, a spacious goblet of **Dutch glass**, handsomely mounted in **silver**.

In the **Church of CHESTER-LE-STREET** is a singular and interesting series of monuments bearing effigies of the ancestry of the **Lumleys**, from **Liulphus** in the time of **Edward the Confessor** to the time of **Elizabeth**, when they were formed by **John Lord Lumley**. In 1612 we find that pews in this church were only allowed to "brydgrumes, bryds,

and sike wyves to sit in." In the register of the date 1603 is this item, "Payd to a traveller with a pass, being a marchante in seekinge his servante, the 19 day of December, 1s."

At the Grange near DARLINGTON died, in 1800, the antiquary and topographer George Allan.

In DURHAM Cathedral lie the remains of St. Cuthbert, brought hither from Lindisfarne, and for many centuries asserted to be incorruptible; of Venerable Bede, removed from Jarrow; and of Ralph Lord Neville, general at the battle of Neville's Cross, who was the first layman permitted to be interred within its walls. The shrine of St. Cuthbert was at one time the richest in England. A particular and interesting account, with many illustrative engravings, of the appearances on opening his grave in 1827, is given in the Reverend Mr. Raine's *Life of St. Cuthbert*, and an abridged description in the same gentleman's *Brief Account of the cathedral*. The very antient and curious vestments, and other relics, are now preserved in the Cathedral library. This examination rendered manifest the contrivances used to give the appearance of incorruptibility to the body of the saint. St. Cuthbert's dislike to women was so great that the spirit of the saint invariably became disturbed whenever any of the fair ventured beyond the prescribed limits; and so rigid were the monks, that when Philippa, Queen of Edward III., in the year 1333, during a visit to the priory (now the deanery) attempted to sleep with her husband, the monks compelled her to quit his side, and to make for the castle with all haste, clad only in her nether garments; she devoutly praying that the saint would not punish a fault committed in error. In the Library is a copy of the vulgate New Testament written before the year 700; another in the hand-writing of the Venerable Bede; and a Latin ritual by Aldred, monk of Lindisfarne. In the Churchyard is a monument to Dodsley the bookseller, who died at the Rev. Mr. Spence's in this city.—The Bishop is perpetual Justice

of the Peace within his territories; he also acts as Lord Lieutenant of the county, and appoints the High Sheriff. If he comes to any court of judicature within the palatinate he sits there as chief.—Durham described by an author in the 17th century as the English Zion, for “he that hath seene the situation of this citty, hath seene the map of Sion, and may save a journey to Jerusalem.”—In the registers of the Church of **St. Nicholas** is this item, “1592. Simson, Arington, Fetherstone, Fenwicke, and Lancaster, *Egyptiaci*, suspensi fuerunt anno supradicto August 8.”—At the Grove near Durham, died, in 1822, Stephen George Kemble, celebrated comedian, declaimer, and poet. He was buried in the cathedral.

At **GATESHEAD** Daniel De Foe composed his “Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.”—Here died Nov. 8, 1825, aged 75, Thomas Bewick, celebrated engraver on wood.—Some remarkable instances of longevity deserve notice: in 1782, died Mary Cramer, aged 120; 1783, Mrs. Mary Tate, 116; 1812, Isabella Sharp, 114.

**HARTLEPOOL.** Few places conveyed till recently so perfect an idea of an antient fortified town, with its walls, bastions, sallyports, &c. as Hartlepool; but they have almost all disappeared to make way for docks, &c. connected with the railroad.—In the registers occur the following instances of longevity: 1719, June 13, Richard Ward, aged 105; 1749, December 10, Ruth Nicholson, 103; 1778, May 10, Susannah Corner, 106; and 1794, June 5, Dorothy Ransom, 105.

In **HURWORTH** lived, and died May 21, 1782, the self-taught mathematician William Emerson.

**HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING** was the Rectory, residence, and burial-place in 1583, of Barnard Gilpin, “the Apostle of the North.” Lindsell Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Peter Heylin, Archbishops Sancroft and Secker, Sir George Wheler, and John Rotherham, were also Rectors of this place. Bishop Carleton of Chichester was educated here under Barnard Gilpin, whose biographer he became.

At JARROW, in the vestry-room, is preserved a large and ancient chair of oak said to have belonged to Venerable Bede.

LAMBTON is celebrated for its romance of the "Worm of Lambton," which, fished out of the Wear on a Sunday, by a Lambton, was thrown into a well, and increased so large that it got out and wound itself round a cragg in the Wear, and levied daily a contribution of the milk of nine cows, till the young Lambton, who fished it out, cut it up and destroyed it. The well into which it was thrown, and the hill round which the worm wound itself, are still shewn. The sibyl under whose directions the hero went to the conflict, imposed upon him the duty in return of slaying the first living thing that greeted him, or else the lords of Lambton for nine descents would not die in their beds. The eager approach of the hero's father rendered a compliance impossible, but tradition testifies to the fulfilment of the alternative. At the Castle two stone figures, evidently of considerable antiquity, are still preserved, one of which represents an armed knight drawing his sword out of the mouth of a monstrous eft; the other, a female figure, may be intended for the sibyl.

Of the Monastery of LINDISFARNE the renowned Saint Cuthbert was prior for twelve years, and subsequently, and against his wishes, elevated to the bishopric of Hexham, which he resigned for the see of Lindisfarne. This he held only two years, retiring to his cell at Farne Island, and dying soon after in 688.

LUMLEY Castle hall is ninety feet long, and has a gallery for minstrels, and other vestiges of olden time.

MAINSFORTH was the residence of the late Robert Surtees, esq. the historian of this county, "one not more distinguished for his talents and attainments, than for his exalted character as an English gentleman." In his memory has been established THE SURTEES SOCIETY, founded on his

decease in 1834, for the publication of inedited manuscripts relating to the North of England and borders of Scotland.

At **MONKWEARMOUTH**, Venerable Bede spent the greatest part of his life.—The Church was the first in England that had glass windows, which were introduced about 680 by Biscopius, its founder.

**NORHAM** Church had the privilege of sanctuary for 37 days. Here was buried King Coelwulf.—The architect of Bishop Pudsey's Castle tower was equipped with a fragment of the winding sheet of St. Cuthbert, and for a sight of this precious relic, the natives of the North gladly contributed their aid to the erection.

At **PIERCEBRIDGE** died Jan. 26, 1778, Mary Hildray, spinster, aged 107 years.

The Hell Kettles at **OXENHALL**, near Darlington, are supposed to have been produced in the year 1179, upon Christmas day, when "the earth raised itself up to a great height in the form of a lofty tower, and remained all that day till evening, when it sunk down with such a horrid noise that it terrified all the vicinity, when the earth absorbed it, and there formed a deep pit."

**RABY** Castle is a magnificent remnant of the feudal ages. The entrance hall is particularly grand and spacious: the arched roof is supported by six pillars, with capitals diverging and spreading along the ceiling. Over the hall is a spacious room, in which the antient baronial festivals were celebrated, and where 700 knights are recorded to have been entertained at one time. At the west end is also a stone gallery for the minstrels. In the kitchen are three chimneys, and there are narrow passages in the walls for the conveyance of dishes to the banqueting room. The oven has been converted into a wine cellar, and its sides have been divided into ten parts, each capable of holding a hogshead of wine in bottles.

At **SOCKBURN**, the antient service by which the Manor

was held is still retained; and the lord of Sockburn, or his steward, meets the Bishop of Durham, on his first arrival in his diocese, in the middle of the Tees, or on Croft Bridge, and presents a faulchion with this address: "My Lord Bishop, I here present you with the faulchion wherewith the champion Conyers slew the worm, dragon, or fiery flying serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child; in memory of which the King then reigning gave him the Manor of Sockburn, to hold by this tenure, that upon the first entrance of every Bishop into the country this faulchion should be presented." The Bishop takes the faulchion into his hand, and, wishing the lord of Sockburn health, and a long enjoyment of the manor, returns it. There is another manor in the county held by a similar tenure.

At SOUTH SHIELDS the original Life-boat was built by subscription, in consequence of the melancholy loss of the crew of the Adventure, of Newcastle, in September 1789. It was made by Mr. Henry Greathead, and was first used January 30, 1790.

Near STOCKTON died in June 1763, Rachel Weatherby, aged 110.

At SUNDERLAND died in 1816, Margaret Archer, aged 110.

At STRANTON, near Hartlepool, was buried May 29, 1657, aged 106, Richard Brantingham.

At STREATLAM are some excellent pictures: among them Rubens' Pregnant Wife in a Fruit-shop, which cost 1500 guineas; and a Poulterer's shop with dead game, by Rubens and Snyders. These were removed from Gibside.

At an inn in TWEEDMOUTH, Smollett wrote the greater part of his Humphrey Clinker.

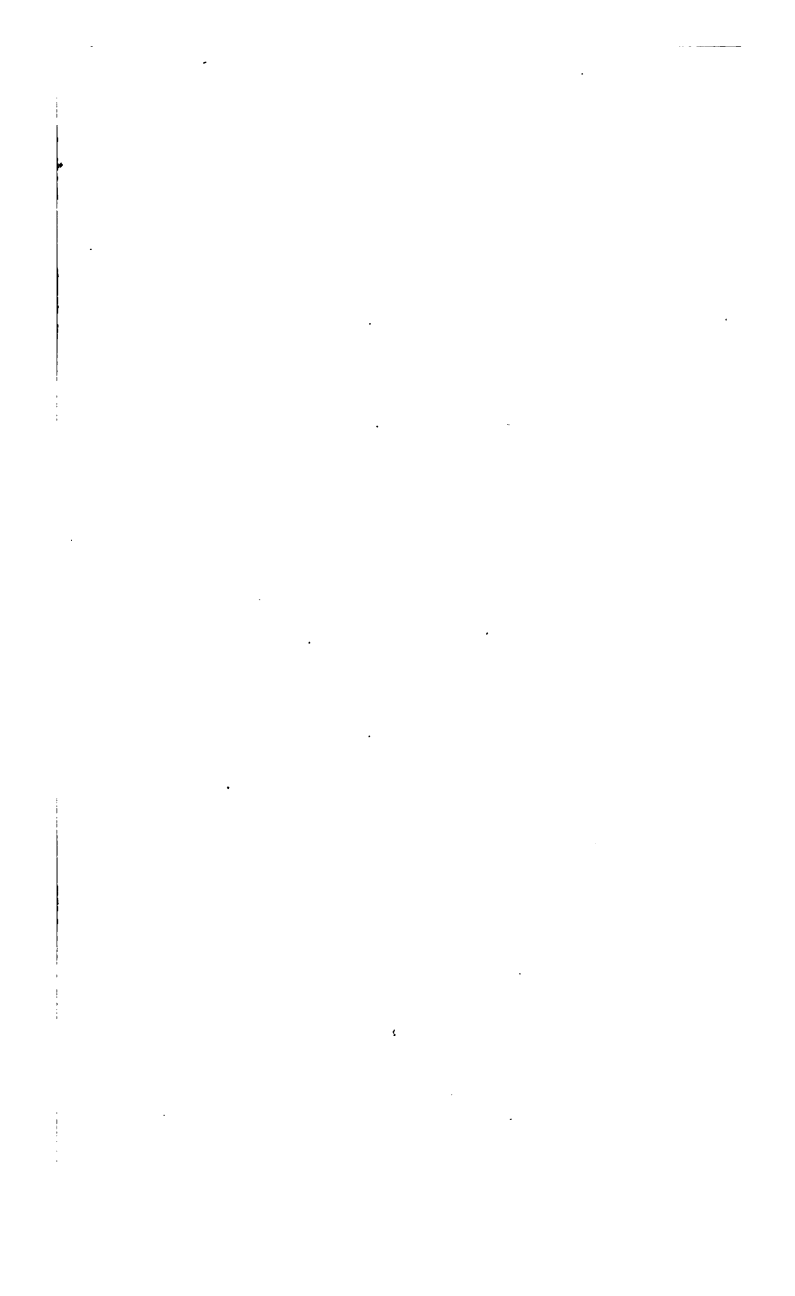
IN WITTON GILBERT Church is preserved the almost obsolete, but pleasing and affectionate, custom of hanging up funeral garlands.



*List of Works consulted.*

1. The history and antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham. By R. Surtees, esq. F.S.A.—folio, vol. I. 1816; II. 1820; III. 1828; and IV. still in the press.
2. The history and antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham. By William Hutchinson, F.A.S.—4to, 3 vols. 1785.
3. Beauties of England and Wales, vol v.—8vo, 1803.
4. The Bishoprick Garland; or a collection of legends, songs, and ballads, &c. belonging to the County of Durham. [By Sir C. Sharp.]—8vo, 1834.
5. Local Records, or historical register of remarkable events which occurred in Northumberland and Durham. By John Sykes.—2 vols. 8vo. 1833.
6. Westmorland, Durham, &c. By Thomas Rose.—4to, 1835; now publishing in numbers.
7. The antiquities of the Abbey or Cathedral Church of Durham. By Patrick Sanderson.—12mo, 1767.
8. Some account of the Cathedral Church of Durham. By the Society of Antiquaries.—folio, 1810.
9. A brief account of Durham Cathedral, &c. [By the Rev. James Raine, M.A.]—small 8vo, 1838.
10. Saint Cuthbert: with an account of the state in which his remains were found upon the opening of his tomb in Durham Cathedral in 1827. By James Raine, M.A. &c.—4to, 1828.
11. Collection of tracts relating to Durham; privately printed by George Allan, esq. of Darlington.—4to, in various years.
12. A history of Hartlepool. By Sir C. Sharp, Kt. F.S.A. Mayor of Hartlepool.—8vo, 1816.
13. An historical and descriptive view of Monkwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth, and Sunderland. By George Garbutt.—8vo, 1819.
14. The parochial history and antiquities of Stockton-upon-Tees; &c. By Rev. John Brewster, M.A.—4to, 1796.





The figures denote the distances from London.



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# LANCASHIRE.

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## SITUATION AND EXTENT.

*Boundaries.* North-east, Westmoreland, separated by the Brathay and the Winster: North-west, Cumberland, separated by the Dudden: East, Yorkshire, separated by the Hodder: South, Cheshire and the Mersey: West, the Irish Sea.

*Greatest length, 74; greatest breadth, 45; circumference, 342; square, 1831 miles; statute acres, 1,171,840.*

*Province, York. Diocese, Chester.* It has Deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Furness, Kirkby Lonsdale, Leyland, Manchester, and Warrington.

*Circuit, Northern.*

## ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

*British Inhabitants, Setantii, or Segantii, or Sistuntii, a tribe of the Brigantes. Encampments, Broadclough Dykes, exhibiting a vast trench. Remains, Haulgh, near Bolton, a kistvaen, under a flattened tumulus of small boulder stones (over which was a considerable thickness*

of vegetable mould) containing bones, a circular fictile vase, and a brass spear-head with the point turned back; Smithill's Dean, near Bolton, two large celts, one of brass, and the other of stone.

*Druidical Remains.* Allerton, called the Calder Stones; Saddleworth, Pots and Pans.

*Roman Province, Maxima Cæsariensis. Stations,* Ad Alau-nam, Lancaster; Bremetonacæ, Burrow, formerly called Overborough; Colunio, Colne; Coccium, Ribchester; Mancunium, Manchester. *Encampments,* Aldringham; Briercliff; Burrow; Bury, a large square; Portfield, Whalley; Whitewell. *Roads,* from Manchester to Stockport in Cheshire; another into Cheshire by Stretford; a third to Blackrod, with a branch to Warrington; a fourth to Ribchester and Burrow; a fifth to Halifax in Yorkshire; and a sixth to Almonbury in Yorkshire. *Remains discovered,* Blackburn, coins; Blackrod, coins, urns, hinges, horse shoes, and iron utensils; Bolton, a coin of the Emperor Hadrian; Burrow, inscriptions, coins, and pavements; Burnley, coins; Bury, coins; Caton, milestone, in the bed of the Artlebeck rivulet; Chatburn, 1000 denarii and a small bronze lamp in 1800; Colne, coins; Hornby; Lancaster, coins, pottery, altars, and bones; Preston, coins; Ribchester, statue of a lion, and a fine helmet of copper with a sphinx for a crest; Urswick, brass vessel with three feet; Worston, medals to the number of a thousand.

*Saxon Octarchy,* Deira, but subsequently Northumbria. *Encampment,* Hornby.

*Danish Earthwork,* Hylewood near Pendleton, in Brough-

ton Vale, an oblong hillock of sand has been so supposed, and has been a subject of much controversy, but recently proved to be the outcrop of the natural rock.

*Abbeys.* Cockersand, founded about 1190, by Theobald Walter, brother to Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, three years after its dissolution it was restored for a short time by Henry VIII. the octagonal chapter house, and fragments of walls and sculptures remain; Furness, by King Stephen, then Earl of Boulogne, in 1127, extensive and picturesque remains; Lydiate, never completed, stopt by the dissolution of monasteries, the walls, covered with ivy, appear never to have been roofed; Whalley, removed from Stanlaw in Cheshire in 1296, at the request of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln the chapter house and vestry, parts of the church and dormitory, &c. forming three quadrangles surrounded by a moat and approached by large gatehouses, yet remain.

*Priories.* Ashton, *vide* Tulket; Burscough, in the time of Richard I. by Robert Fitz Henry, lord of Lathom, part of the centre arch of the church is all that remains; Conishead, or Coniside, by Gabriel de Pennington, in the time of Henry II. no vestiges; Hornby, by Roger Montbegon, in the time of Stephen, cell to Croxton in Lecestershire; Kersall, cell to Lenton in Nottinghamshire; Lytham, by Richard Fitz Roger, in the time of Richard I. subordinate to Durham; Lancaster, by Roger de Poictou, in 1094, cell to the Abbey of Sees in Normandy; Over Wyersdale, subordinate to Furness, removed in 1188 to Ireland; Penwortham, in 1087, by Warine Bussel, subordinate to Evesham co Worcester, three sides remain surrounded by a moat; Tulket in Ashton, founded in 1124, cell to Sevigny in Normandy, removed in a few years

to Furness; Up Holland, in Wigan, changed from a college in 1319, by Sir Robert de Holland, the original founder, a few walls and the church remain; Warrington, in 1379, by the Botelers, not a vestige.

*Friaries.* Cartmel, Austin, by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, 1188, the church remains. Lancaster, Black, by Sir Hugh Harrington, 44 Henry III.; Grey. Preston, Grey, by Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III. 1221, the shell of the chapel remains; Minors.

*Preceptory.* Stede, the chapel, of the period of Stephen, remains.

*Colleges.* Manchester, founded by Thomas Lord Delawarr, in 1422, suppressed by Edward VI. re-founded by Queen Mary, afterwards by Elizabeth, and again by Charles I. in 1636. Up Holland, afterwards a priory.

*Hospitals.* Cockersand, belonged to the abbey at Leicester, afterwards converted into an abbey. Lancaster, for lepers, founded by King John. Preston.

*Churches.* Burnley, of the time of Edward III.; Cartmel, belonged to the priory, spacious and handsome; Chorley, Norman; Clitheroe, fine semicircular arch between the nave and choir; Hawkshead, Norman; Heysham, Norman; Leigh; Manchester, collegiate; Melling, with a Norman doorway; Ormskirk, with a tower on the church, and a detached spire steeple; Ribchester, built in the time of Henry III. but since much altered; Rochdale, 12th century, the choir of the time of Edward III.; Whalley, cylindrical columns in the nave, but the choir built 1235.



*Chapels.* Colne, with round pillars ; Heysham, in ruins ; Stede, belonged to the preceptory.

*Font.* Walton, now a seat at a public-house door.

*Castles.* Aldingham ; Castleton, before the time of William I. site indicated by a mound ; Clitheroe, by Robert de Lacy, temp. Henry II. the keep and some of the walls remain ; Dalton, by the Abbots of Furness, a square tower of the 14th century ; Farleton, some slight vestiges ; Gleaston, 14th century, a portion of three square towers with some connecting walls ; Greenhalgh, by Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, temp. Henry VII. one tower in ruins ; Hoghton Tower, remains picturesque and venerable ; Hornby, by the Montbegons, about 1336 ; Lancaster, by Roger of Poitou, temp. William II., now the county prison, the keep 90 feet high, the gateway built by John of Gaunt ; Liverpool, finished by John ; Manchester, said to have been erected by the Romans, no remains, the site of the late Baron's yard is occupied by the Chetham hospital ; Pennington, some traces ; Penwortham, built 1066 ; Pile of Fouldrey, by the Abbot of Furness, in the first year of Edward III. some ruins ; Thurland, re-edified temp. Henry IV. foundations used for the present house ; West Derby, before William I. not a vestige.

*Mansions.* Ashton-under-Line, Manor-house, built about 1483 ; Ashurst Hall, now occupied by a farmer ; Astley Hall, in 1600 ; Barcroft, in 1614 ; Barnside, Colne, about the time of Henry VIII. a farm-house ; Bold, the old Hall, a farm-house ; Borwick Hall, temp. Charles I. ; Bradshaw Hall, near Bolton, of the time of James I. ; Claughton Hall, a singular structure temp. Charles I. ; Clegg Hall, temp. James I. built by the Asshetons ; Co-

niston Hall, almost covered with ivy; Gawthorp, built 1602, embattled; Haigh Hall, chapel as old as the time of Edward II.; Hale Hall, by Sir Gilbert Ireland, 1674; Hall i' th' Wood, near Bolton, fine specimen of the half-timbered house; Hesandforth House, Burnley, a farmhouse; Holme, partly built in 1603; Holker Hall; Hulme, half wood, dilapidated, but curious and picturesque; Ince, curious half timbered house; Knowsley Park, part erected temp. Henry VII. by Thomas first Earl of Derby; Lever Hall; Little Mitton, one of the finest specimens of the time of Henry VII.; Lostock Hall, of wood and plaister, date 1563, the Elizabethan gatehouse only standing; Ordsall Hall, moated; Ormerod House, rebuilt in the time of Elizabeth; Peel Hall, very perfect and curious; Pemberton, half wood; Salesbury, of wood and stone, quadrangular, now a farm-house; Salmesbury, a magnificent moated mansion, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the hall as old as the time of Edward III. and the west wing built in 1532 by Sir Thomas Southworth, of very great interest; Shaw Hall, curious, now a boarding school; Smedley Hall, Chetham; Smithill's Hall, fine dining room, richly carved oak wainscot, temp. Henry VII.; Speke Hall, near Liverpool, of wood and plaster, erected 1598, very curious, moated; Towneley Hall, part as old as the time of Edward III.; Turton Tower, lately renovated; Wycollar Hall, built 1560, some curious remnants in the great hall.

*Crosses.* Burnley, Mitton, and Whalley, all raised to commemorate the preaching of Paulinus the apostle of Northumbria, from 625 to 631; Halton, in the churchyard, Saxon; Lancaster; Newton

## PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Rivers.* Alt, rises near Knowsley Park, passes by Sefton, and joins the Irish Sea near Formby Point; Beil; Blakebourne; Brathy, rises in Furness, passes through Elder Water, and flows into the Windermere near Ambleside; Brock, from the moors of Bleasdale to the Wyer at St. Michael's; Brun, or Burn, unites with the Calder near Burnley; East Calder, rises among the moors near Colne, and joins the Ribble near Whalley; West Calder, rises in the Bleasdale moors, and falls into the Wyer near Garstang; Charnock; Chor, falls into the Yarrow near Chorley; Cornbrook, rises in Openhaw near Manchester, and falls into the Irwell at Hulme; Crake, from Coniston Lake to the Leven near Pennybridge; Darwen, rises about Over Darwen and Rosendale, mixes with the Ribble at Walton-le-Dale, near Preston; Douglas, rises near Rivington Pike, in Blackburn, goes to Wigan, receives several streams, and empties into the estuary of the Ribble at Much Hool, near Hesketh; Dudden, rises at Seathwaite; Ellerbrook, rises near Latham, and flows into the Douglas near Rufford Hall; Fosse, v. Leven; Greta, enters from Yorkshire, at Melling, and joins the Lune near Tunstall; Hindburne, rises in Melling, and joins the Wenning above Hornby Castle; Hodder, from Yorkshire, joins the Ribble at Mitton; Irk, rises near Royton, joins the Irwell at Manchester, has more mills upon it than any other stream of its length in the kingdom; Irwell, rises near Derplay Hill, in Cliviger, goes to Bury and Manchester, and thence into the Mersey at Flixton; Ken, comes from Westmorland, and goes into

the Bay of Morecambe; Leven, from Windermere to Morecambe Bay; Lostock, rises in Wheelton, and joins the Yarrow near Croston; Loyne, or Lune, from Westmoreland, at Kirkby Lonsdale, to Lancaster, and thence to the sea at Sunderland Point in Morecambe Bay; Medlock, from Yorkshire to the Irwell at Manchester; the MERSEY comes from Cheshire, of which county it is the boundary, and flows into the sea at Liverpool; Ribble, enters from Yorkshire near Downham, and goes to the Irish sea below Preston; Roch, rises near Blackstone Edge, passes Rochdale, and unites with the Irwell at Radcliffe near Bury; Roddlesworth; Roeburne, joins the Hindburne near Wray; Savock, rises near Preston, and falls into the Ribble near Lea Hall; Spodden; Swinnel; Tame, enters from Yorkshire at Mosley, and joins the Mersey at Stockport; Wenning, enters from Yorkshire near Clapdale, and joins the Lune below Hornby Castle; Winburne; Winster, the boundary from Westmorland, falls into the estuary of the Ken at Castle Head; Worsley; Wyer, rises from Brinan tarn in Over Wyersdale, is joined by several streams, forms the Wyre Water, and falls into the Irish sea; Yarrow, rises in the moors of Anglezarke, and joins the Lostock at Croston.

*Inland Navigation.* Ashton-under-Line Canal, from Manchester, passes Fairfield, to Ashton, undertaken in 1792, length eleven miles; has branches to Oldham, Park colliery, and Stockport. Bolton and Bury Canal, from the river Irwell at Manchester, passes over that river at Little Lever by a lofty aqueduct of three arches, near which is a branch to Bury; act passed 1791. Bridgewater Canal, begun by the Duke of Bridgewater, engineer Brindley, acts passed 1758 and 1759; from Worsley, across the

Irwell by an aqueduct, to Manchester, whence, by other canals and branches, a communication is opened with the north of England and the German Ocean. Douglas River, from the Ribble to Wigan, act 1719, not improved till 1727, and now disused. Dudden River, to Broughton. Lancaster Canal, enters from Westmorland near Burton, crosses the Lune near Lancaster by an aqueduct, proceeds to Garstang, crosses the Wyer, flows near Kirkham, and terminates at Preston, but on the other side of the Ribble, to which it communicates by a railway, it meets the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Whittle-le-Woods; act 1792. Leeds and Liverpool Canal, act 1770, commences at Liverpool, meets the Douglas at Newburgh, passes Blackburn, nearly surrounds Burnley, crosses the Derwent at Ewood by an aqueduct, goes through a tunnel 1630 yards in length, near Colne, and thence into Yorkshire. Irwell River, from Manchester to the Mersey. The River Lune has a wet dock at Glasson capable of containing twenty-five large merchantmen, excavated in 1787, navigable to Lancaster for vessels under 250 tons, and thence to the sea of any burden. Mersey, navigable to Manchester. Ribble River. Rochdale Canal, from the Bridgewater Canal at Manchester, to the Calder near Halifax; has a branch to Rochdale, and a reservoir at Hollingsworth, and leaves the county for Yorkshire at Todmorden; act 1794. Sankey, the first complete artificial canal in England, formed 1761, from Sankey brook to Fidler's Ferry. Ulverstone Canal, to the Leven, for vessels of 200 tons, cut 1795 by Rennie, "the shortest, broadest, and deepest in England." Wyer River. The underground Canals made by the late Duke of Bridgewater, extend from Worsley, where vessels can sail in on the level, to within two miles of Bolton; there are three different canals, one below the other, to which the descent

is by coal pits, and people get out of the tub into the boat: they ex-*end*, including all their ramifications, to the length of fifty miles.

*Lakes.* Barton Mere, small; Bletham Tarn, communicates with Windermere; Brinan Tarn, in Over Wyersdale; Coniston Lake, or Thurston Water, seven miles long and three quarters broad; Eastwaite, between Coniston and Windermere, two miles long and a half broad, a beautiful piece of water; Low Tarn, in Coniston; Marland Mere; Marton Mere; Scathwaite Tarn; Silverdale Tarn, remarkably clear; Windermere or Winandermere, fifteen miles in length and one in breadth, the largest piece of fresh water in England.

*Eminences and Views.* Ashurst Beacon, extensive view on almost every side; Ashton Park, many extensive and fine views; Bardsea Hall, romantic situation; Billinge Beacon, near Wigan; Billing Scar, near Blackburn, the last of the chain of mountains from Yorkshire; Birk-rigg, near Bardsea, an extensive and beautiful prospect over Morecambe Bay and surrounding lake scenery, said to be almost Neapolitan; Blackpool, extensive views to the Fells of Furness and Cumberland, and the picturesque mountains of North Wales; Blackstone Edge, a range of hills called the Back Bone of England, separates the county from Yorkshire; Bleasdale, 1709 feet high; Bolton-le-Sands Tower; Bootle landmark; Boulsworth hill, Trawden, 1689 feet high; Broughton Tower; Cartmel Fells; Castleton, near Lancaster, extensive and beautiful views; Childwall hills, views extensive and fine; **CONISTON FELLS**, the loftiest, called the Old Man, is 2577 feet above the level of the sea; Criddon, a bold and lofty hill with extended prospects; Eastwaite Lake, scenery

very beautiful; Everton, near Liverpool, very extensive prospects on all sides; Furness Abbey, "a paradise of picturesque scenes;" Furness Fells; Grindleton Hill; Harpur Hey, some interesting views; Hartshead Pike; Hawcoat, extensive prospect, embracing the Isles of Man and Anglesey, the Welsh mountains, &c.; Height Barn, near Bury, a panoramic view on every side; Holker Hall, some grand and highly picturesque views; Hornby Castle, extremely fine view down the valley and winding river; Hoghton Tower; Knowle Hill; Liverpool; St. James's walk; Longridge Fells, a romantic mountain ridge extending seven miles; Ormskirk Church Tower, fine view; Parbold Hill, extensive, over the Filde country, from Ormskirk to Furness, distant view of Wales; Pendle Hill, 1803 feet high; Prestwich Churchyard, most romantically beautiful; Rivington Pike, 1545 feet high, a prospect of vast extent; Salford, from the crescent, one of the finest home views in the county; Scout Mill, rural and romantic situation; Tildesley, a delightful prospect into seven counties; Warton Beacon; Whitewell, charming landscape; Wittle Hill, 1614 feet high.

*Natural Curiosities.* Allithwaite, spa or holy well, from a limestone rock called Humphrey Head; Ashton Moss, a shaking bog; Cartmel, brackish spring; Hindley, in Wigan, well of cold water, the gas arising from which burns when flame is applied to it; Latham Park, medicinal waters; Lees, chalybeate spring; Oldham, chalybeate spring.—Quantities of fossil plants peculiar to the coal formation are found.

*Public Edifices.* Aintree, near Liverpool, race-course stand, inferior to none in the kingdom. Barton-upon-Irwell,

aqueduct of three arches, conveying the Duke of Bridgewater's canal across the Irwell, centre arch 63 feet wide and 38 high. Blackburn, grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, "free to all the world," recently rebuilt: cloth hall: theatre. Bolton, exchange and town hall. Chorley, prison for the hundred of Leyland: grammar school: town hall. Clitheroe, moot hall, handsome. Colne, cloth hall, an elegant place: free school, lately rebuilt. Goosnargh, hospital, founded by Dr. Bushell in 1735. Hawkshead, grammar school, founded by Archbishop Sandys in 1585. Hornby, bridge of three arches. Hulme, cavalry barracks, large and handsome. Kirkdale, county house of correction, with 400 cells. Kirkham, grammar school, founded by Henry Colborne, 1670. Lancaster, aqueduct bridge of five arches, each of 70 feet span, and 39 feet above the river: assembly rooms: bridge over the Lune, of five arches, 549 feet long, erected 1788, architect, Harrison of Chester, cost £14,000: county lunatic asylum: custom house, with a handsome portico: shire hall and gaol, within the castle, which embraces an area of 380 feet by 350: theatre: town hall. Lever, aqueduct of Bolton Canal across the Irwell, of three arches. LIVERPOOL, asylum for the blind, begun 1790, the first in England: athenæum library, established 1799: blue coat hospital, established 1709, erected 1717: borough gaol: bridewell, built in 1776: cemetery, with catacombs affording sepulture for 14,000 persons: circus: corn exchange, erected 1807: custom house: salt house dock, act 10 Geo. II.: St. George's dock, 3 Geo. III.: King's dock, opened 1788: Queen's dock, opened 1796: Princes dock, 1821: North dock: Brunswick dock: Clarence dock: Waterloo dock: house of industry: general infirmary, erected in 1824: lyceum libraries, erected in the year 1804: St. James's market: Great Charlotte market, erected



in 1822 by the Corporation, a stupendous edifice 183 yards long and 135 yards broad: music hall, extensive and elegant erection: new exchange buildings, first stone laid in June 1803: Liverpool and Manchester railway, from the docks at Liverpool, under a tunnel of 2248 yards, and goes to Manchester, a distance of more than thirty miles, and a new tunnel, for passengers, into the town: seamen's hospital, designed 1747: theatre, opened 1772: town hall, built 1749: Wellington assembly rooms.—**MANCHESTER**, assembly rooms: bridges, four of stone and one of iron, connecting Salford; the old bridge, rebuilt temp. Edward III. repaired 1778: blackfriars bridge, opened 1820: new bailey bridge, opened 1785: regent's bridge, 1806: Waterloo bridge, of iron, 1817: Chetham's hospital, or blue coat school, founded 1651, by Humphrey Chetham, esq. with a public library of great extent: new exchange, erected 1806: female penitentiary: fever hospital: grammar school, founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, 1519: infirmary: literary and philosophical society's hall, established 1781: lock and lunatic hospitals: portico, very elegant, opened as a news room 1806: royal Manchester institution, the most splendid civic building in the town: theatre, opened 1807: town hall, magnificent, of the ionic order.—Oldham, blue coat school, built 1835, very handsome, endowed by Mr. Henshaw to the extent of £70,000. Preston, assembly rooms, built by the Earl of Derby; bridge over Ribble, built 1781; catholic school, built 1814: guildhall: house of correction, opened on Howard's plan, 1789: market place: penitentiary: theatre, built 1802. Ribchester, stone bridge, of three arches, handsome. Salford, infantry barracks: lying-in hospital: new bailey prison, holding 1000 prisoners, on plan of Howard, commenced 1787, opened 1790: new cloth hall: new market house. Stonyhurst,

college, the buildings begun by Sir Richard Sherburne who died in 1504, and finished by his son Sir Richard; who died in 1628, appropriated as a roman catholic college in 1794 by Thomas Weld, esq. Walney, lighthouse, erected 1790, 68 feet high. Walton, bridge over the Ribble, of three arches, built 1782. Warrington, cloth hall: market house: town hall. Wigan, commercial hall: town hall, erected 1720, at expense of Earl of Barrymore and Sir Robert Bradshaigh, then representative for the borough.

*Cave.* Dunald's Mill Hole, at the foot of a limestone mountain in Over Kellet, extends about 200 yards, is of several apartments, and the roof is covered with stalactites; at Scales Hags, in which human bones have been found.

*Seats.* KNOWSLEY PARK, Earl of Derby,  
*Lord Lieutenant of the County.*

Accrington House, late Jonathan Peel, esq.  
 Adlington Hall, Browne Clayton, esq.  
 Agescroft Hall, Rev. R. Buck,  
 Aigburgh Hall, William Gibson, esq.  
 Aldcliffe Hall, Edward Dawson, esq.  
 Alkincoates, Thomas Parker, esq.  
 Alkrington Hall, John Lever, esq.  
 Allerton Hall, Pattison Ellames, esq.  
 Alston Lodge, John Winstanley, esq.  
 Anfield Lodge, C. Bullin, esq.  
 Arley Hall, J. C. J. Chisenhale, esq.  
 Ashfield, John Clarke, esq.  
 — House, William Robiison, esq.  
 Ashton Hall, Duke of Hamilton.  
 — House, Thomas Walmsley, esq.  
 — Lodge, James Pedder, esq.  
 Astley Hall, Chorley, Lady Hoghton.  
 Aynsome, T. M. Machel, esq.  
 Baggenley House, John Talbot, esq.

- Bamford Hall, Joseph Fenton, esq.  
 Bank, James Barlow, esq.  
 — Hall, Bretherton, G. A. Legh Keck, esq.  
 — Warrington, John Wilson Patten, esq.  
 — House, Francis Philips, esq.  
 — Top, Burnley, James Hargreaves, esq.  
 Bankfield, Richard Harrison, esq.  
 Bankside, Bacup, John Ormerod, esq.  
 Bardsea Hall, William Gale, esq.  
 Barlow Hall, Shakespeare Philips, esq.  
 Barton Lodge, George Jacson, esq.  
 Beaumont Hall, Skerton, J. G. Wilkinson, esq.  
 Belle Grange, near Hawkshead, Thomas Pickard, esq.  
 Berwick Castle, John Banner, esq.  
 Bigland Hall, George Bigland, esq.  
 Birch Villa, Miss Dickinson.  
 Birkett House, James Birkett, esq.  
 Bispham Hall, John Holt, esq.  
 Blythe Hall, Richard Wilbraham, esq.  
 Bold Hall, Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart.  
 Bolton Lodge, R. S. Berry, esq.  
 Brathy Hall, Skelwith, John Harding, esq.  
 Bridge Field, J. Penny, esq.  
 Brindle Lodge, William Heatley, esq.  
 Broom House, Pendleton, James Touchet, esq.  
 Broughton Grove, near Cartmel, R. Machell, esq.  
 — Hall, Gray Rigg, esq.  
 — Lodge, John Wakefield, esq.  
 — Hall, near Manchester, Rev. John Clowes.  
 — Tower, Broughton in Furness, John Sawrey, esq.  
 Burrow Hall, John Parr, esq.  
 Cadeley House, Nicholas Grimshaw, esq.  
 Cantsfield Hall, Edmund Tatham, esq.  
 Carnforth Lodge, Thomas Jackson, esq.  
 Carr Hall, Barrowford, late T. Clayton, esq.  
 Castle Head, Robert Wright, esq.  
 Castleton Hall, Miss Smith.  
 — Mere, George Walmesley, esq.  
 Catlow Hall, Miss Sagar.  
 Catterall House, Joseph Fielding, esq.  
 Chadderton Hall, —  
 Chamber Hall, William Hardman, esq.

- Chamber Hall, Hollingwood, W. Moorhouse, esq.  
 — House, Castleton, R. Orford, esq.  
 Chadwick Hall, — Smith, esq.  
 Childwall House, Bamber Gascoigne, esq.  
 Claremont, Pendleton, B. Heywood, esq.  
 Clarkfield Place, James Lees, esq.  
 Clayton Hall, late R. G. Lomax, esq.  
 Clifton Hill, Robert Gillow, esq.  
 Clerk Hill, Whalley, Robert Whalley, esq  
 Collyhurst Hall, Mrs. Rider.  
 Conishead Priory, Thomas Richmund Gale Braddyll, esq.  
 Coniston Bank, Thomas North, esq.  
 Crosby Hall, William Blundell, esq.  
 Cross Hall, Edward Stanley, esq.  
 Croston Hall, Rev. S. Master.  
 Croxteth Hall, Earl of Sefton.  
 Crumpsall Hall, J. H. Waklyn, esq.  
 Cuerden Hall, R. Towneley Parker, esq.  
 Culcheth Hall, T. E. Withington, esq.  
 ————— Newton, Robert Keymer, esq.  
 Dalton Hall, Edmund Hornby, esq.  
 Darcy Lever, W. Bolling, esq. M.P.  
 Darley Hall, Benjamin Rawson, esq.  
 Darwen Bank, Edward Pedder, esq.  
 Davyhulme Hall, R. J. J. Norreys, esq.  
 Ditton Lodge, Mrs. Rothwell.  
 Doe Park, John Roskell, esq.  
 Dovecote House, Adam Dugdale, esq.  
 Downham Hall, William Assheton, esq,  
 Dunken Halgh, George Petre, esq.  
 Duxbury Hall, Frank Hall Standish, esq.  
 Eastwaite Hall, T. A. Beck, esq.  
 Ellerbeck Hall, T. Hodson Cardwell, esq.  
 Euxton Hall, F. William Anderton, esq.  
 Fair Oak House, J. C. Parker, esq.  
 Fazakerley Hall, Richard Bullin, esq.  
 Fell Side, Joseph Yarker, esq.  
 Feniscowles, William Fielden, esq.  
 Fishwick Hall, T. R. Shaw, esq.  
 Flixton Hall, Ralph Wright, esq.  
 Formby Hall, Rev. R. Formby.  
 Forton Lodge, Thomas Paget, esq

Fox Holes, Wardleworth, J. Entwistle, esq.  
 French Wood, Preston, John Swainson, esq.  
 Gillibrand Hall, Chorley, H. H. Fazakerley, esq.  
 Golborne Park, Rev. Peter Legh.  
 Grass Yard Hall, Caton, Thomas Edmondson, esq.  
 Graythwaite Hall, Miles Sandys, esq.  
 Green Bank, Preston, William Rawstorne, esq.  
 Grimsargh Hall, James Blanchard, esq.  
 Gunnerthwaite, W. H. North, esq.  
 Hale Hall, John Blackburne, esq.  
 Halsall Hall, Rev. G. Holden.  
 Halsnead Hall, Richard Willis, esq.  
 Halton Park, Thomas Bateman, esq.  
 Haydock Lodge, Thomas Claughton, esq.  
 Hazles, The, Joseph Birch, esq.  
 Heaton Park, Earl of Wilton.  
 Hendham Hall, J. Andrew, esq.  
 Heskin Hall, — Mitchell, esq.  
 Heyroyd, Colne, James Wilson, esq.  
 Heywood Hall, James Starkie, esq.  
 Highfield Hall, Pendleton, Mrs. Withington.  
 Hilderstone, Edward Cumming, esq.  
 Hindley Hall, Richard Pennington, esq.  
 Hipping Hall, Edward Tatham, esq.  
 Holker Hall, Lord George Cavendish.  
 Hollings, G. Hammerton, esq.  
 Hollins, near Bolton, the late Ralph Fletcher, esq.  
 Hood House, Lawrence Halstead, esq.  
 Hope House, Pendleton, the late Edward Hobson, esq.  
 Hopwood Hall, R. G. Hopwood, esq.  
 Hornby Castle, John Marsden, esq.  
 — House, Mrs. A. Murray.  
 Hotaersall Hall, Robert Parker, esq.  
 Hulton Park, William Hulton, esq.  
 Hurst house, T. M. U. Seel, esq.  
 Hutton Hall, Colonel Rowstorne.  
 Hyndbourn House, Old Accrington, Robert Peel, esq.  
 Hynning Hall, John Bolden, esq.  
 Ince Hall, Charles Blundell, esq.  
 Irwell House, near Prestwich, Thomas Drinkwater, esq.  
 Ivy Cottage, Hindley, Edward Kearsley, esq.  
 Kersal Cell, Miss Atherton.

Kirkland Hall, T. Butler Cole, esq.  
 Knowsley Park, Earl of Derby.  
 Langroyd Hall, Colne, J. B. Carr, esq.  
 Lark Hill, Preston, Samuel Horrocks, esq.  
 Lathom House, Lord Skelmersdale.  
 Leagram Hall, George Weld, esq.  
 Lea Hall, John Okill, esq.  
 Leck House, R. H. Welch, esq.  
 Leighton Hall, R. Gillow, esq.  
 Longlands, Mrs. Sunderland.  
 Lostock Hall, near Preston, William Clayton, esq.  
 Longsight Hall, Josiah Howard, esq.  
 Low Graythwaite Hall, Mrs. Burton.  
 Lunt House, Miss Bootle.  
 Lytham Hall, John Clifton, esq.  
 Maghull Hall, John Hornby, esq.  
 Mearley Hall, Thomas Preston, esq.  
 Moor Hall, Aughton, ——— Iister, esq.  
 Morecambe Lodge, John Ford, esq.  
 Mosley Hill, William Ewart, esq.  
 Moss Bank, John H. Ainsworth, esq.  
 Moston House, Samuel Taylor, esq.  
 Myerscough Hall, James Greenhalgh, esq.  
 ——— House, John Cunliffe, esq.  
 Newhall, Sir John Gerard, Bart.  
 Newsham Hall, John Pritchard, esq.  
 ——— House, T. Molineux, esq.  
 Nut Grove, Sutton, J. Nuttall, esq.  
 Nuttall Hall, John Grant, esq.  
 Oak Hill House, Francis Bretherton, esq.  
 Old Hall, Ashton-under Line, John Wood, esq.  
 ——— Rufford, T. H. Hesketh, esq.  
 Olive Mount, Wavertree, James Swan, esq.  
 Orford Hall, Hon. Lucy Hornby.  
 Ormerod House, Mr. William Thursby.  
 Orrell Lodge, James Harrocks, esq.  
 Palace Hall, John Greenwood, esq.  
 Park Field, George Withington, esq.  
 Park Hall, R. P. German, esq.  
 Parrox Hall, D. Elletson, esq.  
 Parrs Wood Hall, Mrs. Farrington.  
 Peel Hall, Hulton, Mrs. P. Kenyon.

Pendlebury, Dr. W. Henry, F.R.S.  
 Penketh Hall, H. A. Potter, esq.  
 Pennington Hall, William Hobson, esq.  
 Pennybridge, J. P. Machell, esq.  
 Penwortham Hall, L. Rawstorne, esq.  
 — Lodge, William Marshall, esq.  
 Pike House, John Beswick, esq.  
 Pilkington Park, Robert Phillips, esq.  
 Pleasington Hall, Mrs. Butler.  
 Plumpton Hall, J. B. S. Morrirt, esq.  
 Platt Hall, Richard Clegg, esq.  
 Poulton, Anthony Eidsforth, esq.  
 Prestwich Park, Thomas Marriot, esq.  
 Rainhill House, Bartholomew Bretherton, esq.  
 Rakes Hall, John Hornby, esq.  
 Rawcliffe Hall, T. W. France, esq.  
 Read Hall, Richard Frost, esq.  
 Red Scar, William Cross, esq.  
 Ribby Hall, Joseph Hornby, esq.  
 Ridgemont, Joseph Ridgway, esq.  
 Rivington Hall, Robert Andrews, esq.  
 Rock House, Jonathan Smith, esq.  
 Rose Hill, Thomas Rawson, esq.  
 Rossal Hall, Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, esq. M.P.  
 Royle, Burnley, R. Towneley Parker, esq.  
 Rufford Hall, Sir Thomas D. Hesketh, bart.  
 Rusholme House, Richard Entwistle, esq.  
 — Park, Joseph Denison, esq.  
 Rusland Hall, Miss B. Walker.  
 Scaitcliffe Hall, John Crossley, esq.  
 Scarisbrick, Charles Scarisbrick, esq.  
 Seaforth House, John Gladstone, esq.  
 Sedgley, George Philips, esq.  
 Shaw Hall, William Farrington, esq.  
 — Hill, R. B. Crosse, esq.  
 Shepley Hall, John Lowe, esq.  
 Sherdley House, Mrs. Hughes.  
 Simonstone, Charles Whittaker, esq.  
 Slade Hall, John Syddal, esq.  
 Slyne, J. G. Bradley, esq.  
 Smithills Hall, Peter Ainsworth, esq. M.P.  
 Southfield, Mrs. Sagar.

- Spring Field, Lancaster, Henry Hargreave, esq.  
 ——— Pendlebury, Thomas Entwistle, esq.  
 Stalmine Hall, John Bourne, esq.  
 Standen Hall, John Aspinall, esq.  
 Summerfield, R. T. Tatham, esq.  
 Stand, Misses Johnson.  
 Stodday Lodge, J. Fielding, esq.  
 Sutton Lodge, Thomas Caldwell, esq.  
 Throstlenest, J. Lare, esq.  
 Thurnham Hall, John Dalton, esq.  
 Thwaite, Jonathan Binns, esq.  
 Tildesley House, George Ormerod, esq. LL.D.  
 Towneley Park, Peregrine Edward Towneley, esq.  
 Townhead, William Townley, esq.  
 Trafford Old Hall, Miss Ryle.  
 ——— Park, T. Joseph Trafford, esq.  
 Tulketh Hall, Miss H. M. Hesketh  
 Tunstall Castle, R. T. North, esq.  
 Up Holland Grove, ——— Anderton, esq.  
 Walton Lodge, Richard Calrow, esq.  
 ——— Hall, Walton-on-the-Hill, Thomas Leyland, esq.  
 ——— Priory, George Case, esq.  
 Waterhead House, Coniston, M. Knott, esq.  
 Wavertree Hall, C. Lawrence, esq.  
 Wennington, Thomas Barrow, esq.  
 Westleigh, Richard Marsh, esq.  
 White Stock Hall, East Coulton, Rev. John Romney.  
 Whitehall, Thomas Westby, esq.  
 Whittingham House, Henry Parker, esq.  
 Whittington Hall, Thomas Greene, esq.  
 Windle, Mrs. Gerard.  
 Winstanley Hall, Meyrick Banks, esq.  
 Winwick Hall, Rev. James John Hornby.  
 Witton Park, Joseph Fielden, esq.  
 Woodfold Park, John Fowden Hindle, esq.  
 Woolden Hall, J. A. Borron, esq.  
 Wood Broughton House, James Crossfield, esq.  
 Woolton Hall, N. Ashton, esq.  
 Worsley Hall, James Sotherne, esq.  
 ——— Old Hall, Lord Erancis Egerton, M P.  
 Wroughtington Hall, the Misses Dicconson.  
 Wyer Side, John F. Cawthorne, esq.



*Peerage.* Croxteth, Sefton of, barony (1831) to Molyneux Earl Sefton; Derby (West Derby) earldom (1485) to Stanley; Haigh Hall, Wigan of, barony (1826) to Lindsay Earl of Balcarres; Liverpool, earldom (1796) to Jenkinson; Rochdale, Byron of, barony (1643) to Byron; Skelmersdale, barony (1828) to Bootle-Wilbraham; Warrington, earldom (1796) to Grey Earl of Stamford.

*Baronetage.* Adlington, Clayton, 1774; Altham, Onslow, 1797; Ancoats, Mosley, 1781; Birchall, Anson, 1831; Bryn, Gerard, 1611; Hazles, Birch, 1831; Hoghton Tower, Hoghton, 1611; Liverpool, Cunliffe, 1759; Rufford, Hesketh, 1761; Sedgley, Philips, 1828; Whitley, Leigh, 1815.

*Representatives returned to Parliament.* For the Northern Division of the County, 2: Southern Division, 2: Ashton-under-Line, 1: Blackburn, 2: Bolton-le-Moors, 2: Bury, 1: Clitheroe, 1: Lancaster, 2: Liverpool, 2: Manchester, 2: Oldham, 2: Preston, 2: Rochdale, 1: Salford, 1: Warrington, 1: Wigan, 2:—total, 26. The Reform Act, by adding two to the County, enfranchising Ashton-under-Line, Blackburn, Bolton-le-Moors, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington, and disfranchising Newton, increased the representation by twelve.

*Produce.* COAL, three principal ranges, from Worsley to the neighbourhood of Manchester, and thence by Bury to Rochdale; from Prrescot, by Wigan and Blackburn, to Colne; and from Quernmoor to the Yorkshire border; canel or candle coal, of the finest quality at Haiuh, and occupying a space near Wigan of four miles square. Iron,

at Dalton, at Furness, producing the rich ore lapis hæmatites: copper, at Coniston and Furness Fells: carbonate of barytes, at Anglezark, found in but few other places in Europe: slate, at Broughton in Furness, whence 2,000 tons are annually exported, at Kirkby Moor, where upwards of 10,000 tons are annually raised, and at Chorley, and Coniston Fells: freestone, in great abundance near Burnley: lime-stone, at Bedford, which hardens under water, and an inexhaustible bed at Clitheroe: alum-stone, at Blackburn, not now worked: millstone, at Chorley: clay for tobacco pipes and crucibles, at Rainford: potter's clay, Sutton. Oats, barley, and wheat: potatoes, the first in at England were cultivated in this county, and the best near Ormskirk. Cattle, a peculiar breed at Garstang, smaller and more elegant than the Lancashire breed. Salmon, plentiful and good: char, in the Coniston Lake, said to be the finest flavoured in the northern waters.

*Manufactures.* In almost every town and extensive village will be found some manufactory connected with the cotton trade. Backbarrow, cotton, and pyroligneous acid. Blackburn, printing of calicoes, which are so named from the province of Calicut in India. Bolton, muslin, dimity, and quilting: flax spinning: every branch of cotton: locomotive engines, machinery, and iron founding. Broughton in Furness, hoops and baskets. Burnley, cotton, in every branch. Bury, woollens and cottons. Catterall, calico printing. Chorley, every branch of cotton. Chowbent, nails, machines, and cotton. Dalton, malting. Denton, hats, extensive. Dungeon, salt works, extensive. Ecclestone, crown glass. Garstang and Haughton, hats, very extensive. Garston, salt. Kirkham, coarse linens, sailcloth, and cotton. Lancaster, ships, cabinet work (celebrated), cordage, sailcloth, cotton and worsted yarn, candles. Leigh,

muslins, and very good cheese. Liverpool, earthenware, cutlery, hardware, watches, chain cables, salt, and sugar. Manchester, cottons, three-cord sewing twist (celebrated in every part of Europe), silk (very extensive), and machines. Oldham, hats, fustians, and every branch of cotton. Prescot, hats, cotton, earthenware, watch tools, watch movements, and small files (the best in the world). Preston, flax and cotton spinning. Ravenhead, plate glass, established in 1773, employing constantly between three and four hundred men, and occupying about thirty acres of land, enclosed by a wall; the buildings cost upwards of £40,000. Rochdale, woollens, hats, and cottons. Ulverstone, canvas, hats, and cottons: edge tools and articles of iron, of great value: flax: ropes. Warrington, sailcloth, coarse linens, checks, cottons, glass, pins, files, locks, &c. Wigan, coarse linens, checks, calicoes, fustians, brass and pewter works, and toys of cannel coal. Woodland, bobbin and sickles.

## POPULATION IN 1831.

*Hundreds, 6; Boroughs, 14; Market Towns, 27; Parishes, 95; Parts of Parishes, 4.*

*Houses, Inhabited, 228,130; Building, 2,842; Uninhabited, 11,266.*

*Inhabitants. Males, 650,389; Females, 686,465; total, 1,336,854.*

*Families, employed in Agriculture, 24,696; in Trade, &c. 173,693; in neither, 61,636; total, 260,025.*

*Baptisms in 1830. Males, 18,877; Females, 18,578; total, 37,455. Annual average of 1821 to 1830, 36,233.*

*Marriages, 12,075; annual average, 11,247.*

*Burials. Males, 14,676; Females, 13,914; total, 28,590. Annual average, 26,047.*

*Places having not less than 1,000 inhabitants.*

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Liverpool	25,732	165,175	Pilkington	1,810	11,006
Manchester	22,445	142,026	Heap	1,693	10,429
Salford	7,206	40,786	Hulme	1,843	9,624
Ashton-under-Lyne	5,960	33,597	West Derby	1,634	9,613
Preston	6,184	33,112	Wardleworth	1,788	9,360
Oldham	5,950	32,381	Chorley	1,564	9,282
Great Bolton	4,813	28,299	Lower Tottington	1,585	9,280
Little Bolton	2,311	12,896	New Church	1,822	9,196
Blackburn	4,594	27,091	Barton	1,567	8,976
Toxteth Park	3,814	24,067	Pendleton	1,516	8,435
Wigan	3,870	20,774	Colne	1,501	8,080
Chorlton Row	3,972	20,569	Worsley	1,262	7,839
Warrington	3,061	16,018	Haslingden	1,422	7,776
Spotland	2,735	15,325	Burnley	1,423	7,551
Bury	2,743	15,086	Crompton	1,158	7,004
Lancaster	1,975	12,613	Over Darwen	1,151	6,972
Heaton Norris	2,127	11,238	Middleton	1,246	6,903
Castleton	2,088	11,079	Wuerdale and Wardle	1,205	6,754

POPULATION.

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	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Todmorden and Walsden	1,011	6,054	Halliwell	522	2,963
Ashton-in-Mack-erfield	1,020	5,912	Prestwich	482	2,941
Oswaldtwistle	1,007	5,897	Farnworth	511	2,928
Windle	922	5,825	Houghton	472	2,914
Habergham Eaves	1,131	5,817	Trawden Forest	514	2,863
Walton-le-Dale	1,013	5,767	Denton	460	2,792
Royton	1,012	5,652	West Leigh	498	2,780
Butterworth	987	5,618	Little Marsden	486	2,742
Ardwick	1,033	5,524	Kearsley	461	2,705
Chadderton	960	5,476	Lower Darwen	409	2,667
Clitheroe	888	5,213	Barrowford	479	2,633
North Meols	875	5,132	Gorton	417	2,623
Prescot	934	5,055	Blackrod	447	2,591
Tyldesley with Sha-kerley	833	5,038	Kirkdale	363	2,591
New Accrington	861	4,960	Sharples	433	2,589
Ulverstone	963	4,876	Higher Tottington	424	2,572
Hindley	802	4,575	Turton	425	2,563
Everton	737	4,518	Orrell	451	2,518
Westhoughton	773	4,500	Calcheth	372	2,503
Newton	736	4,377	Kirkham	490	2,469
Higher Booths	728	4,347	Aspull	422	2,464
Pemberton	764	4,276	Stretford	484	2,463
Ormskirk	807	4,251	Great Harwood	419	2,436
Blatchinworth and Calderbrook	715	4,221	Standish and Lang- tree	400	2,407
Atherton	805	4,181	Lowton	361	2,374
Elton	663	4,054	Burscough	397	2,244
Cheetham	727	4,025	Little Lever	385	2,231
Failsworth	623	3,667	Tonge with Haulgh	388	2,201
Horwick	579	3,562	Ellel	349	2,217
Radcliffe	670	3,904	Hoghten	343	2,198
Padiham	643	3,529	Lower Booths	395	2,178
Walmersley	584	3,456	Clayton-le Moors	317	2,171
Leyland	578	3,404	Edgworth	367	2,168
Lathom	547	3,272	Newton-in-Mack- erfield	279	2,139
Eccleston	624	3,259	Mellor	348	2,071
Sutton	408	3,173	Whittle-le-Woods	363	2,015
Pannington	551	3,165	Harwood	357	2,011
Bedford	538	3,087	Widness with Ap- pleton	323	1,986
Upholland	551	3,040	Aighton, &c.	286	1,980
Blackley	492	3,020	Great Marsden	344	1,971
Droyluden	491	2,996	Billinge	332	1,955
Little Hiltan	534	2,981	Samlesbury	313	1,948
			Parr	313	1,942

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Wavertree	312	1,932	Skerton	276	1,351
Ince	335	1,903	Much Woolton	225	1,344
Ribchester	327	1,889	Chipping	224	1,334
Tarleton	322	1,886	Southworth & Croft	223	1,329
Crumpsall	347	1,878	Old Accrington	252	1,323
Goosnargh	291	1,844	Formby	248	1,312
Astley	319	1,832	Bickerstaffe	214	1,309
Tonge	303	1,800	Clifton	193	1,277
Livesly	308	1,787	Haigh	212	1,271
Coulton	313	1,786	Withnell	191	1,251
Scarisbrick	292	1,783	Musbury	200	1,231
Brierscliffe	292	1,755	Yate and Pick-up-		
Longton	303	1,744	Bank	217	1,209
Wood Plumpton	301	1,719	Pendleton	216	1,205
Birtle with Bamford	262	1,610	Great Crosby	216	1,201
Rainford	308	1,642	Kirkby	195	1,190
Wrightington	267	1,601	Halsall	160	1,169
Cliviger	289	1,598	Caton	205	1,166
Proughton	263	1,589	Rumworth	231	1,164
Ainsworth	258	1,584	Knowsley	169	1,162
Euxton	266	1,581	Whalley	198	1,151
Brindle	255	1,558	Garston	181	1,147
Pendlebury	249	1,556	Bottle & Linacre	183	1,133
Golborne	227	1,532	Pilling	193	1,127
Lytham	268	1,523	Tockholes	198	1,124
Wheelton	231	1,519	Darcy Lever	202	1,119
Coupe Leach, &c.	263	1,519	Upper Holker	188	1,095
Marton	268	1,487	Huyton	177	1,094
Whiston	247	1,468	Levenshulme	195	1,086
Aughton	241	1,462	Adlington	206	1,082
Thornham	231	1,455	Rushulme	179	1,078
Foulridge	251	1,418	Didsbury	181	1,067
Penwortham	241	1,416	Witton	190	1,047
Hopwood	236	1,413	Withington	162	1,048
Walton-on-the-Hill	210	1,400	Higham Booth	201	1,038
Croston	243	1,398	Brightmet	189	1,026
Flixton	222	1,393	Poulton	212	1,025
Broughton	279	1,375	Lower Holker	213	1,021

*Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed in April,  
1815, £3,087,774.*

## HISTORY.

A. D.

79. Setantii or Sistuntii subdued by Julius Agricola.
494. On the Douglas River, the Northumbrian Saxons defeated by Arthur.
716. On Windermere Lake, Osred, King of Northumbria, slain by his rebellious kinsman Coenred, who succeeded him on the throne.
1199. Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury besieged and took Lancaster Castle.
1307. Robert Bruce King of Scotland entered Preston, and razed it to the ground.
1322. Lancaster devastated by the Scots under Robert Bruce.
1323. Preston partly burnt by Robert Bruce and the Scots.
1333. Edward III. passed through Preston on his way to reduce Scotland.
1363. This County created a Palatinate by Edward III. in favour of his fourth son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
1453. The Earl of Derby raised troops in Preston during the wars of the two houses.
1464. At Waddington Hall, after the battle of Hexham, Henry VI. concealed for a year, but at length taken prisoner and conveyed to London by Thomas son of Sir Edmund and his cousin Sir John Talbot.
1487. At Pyle of Foudre landed Lambert Simnel, the pretended Earl of Warwick, the Earls of Lincoln and Kildare, Lord Lovel, and the German General Martin Swartz, with

A. D.

- an army of Irish and Germans. Swartz encamped at Ulverstone, and the place is now known as Swartz Moor.
1536. John Paslew, the last Abbot of Whalley, joined in Aske's rebellion, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, and repossessed himself of the abbey, for which he and two of his associates were hanged.
1605. At Manchester, 1,000 persons died of the plague.
1617. Sir Richard Hoghton entertained James I. for two days at Hoghton Tower, on his way from Scotland. The King hunted in Myerscough Forest.
1631. At Dalton, the plague carried off 360 persons, and in the Isle of Walney 120 persons.
1642. March 21, an engagement on Ribbleson Moor between the Royalists and Parliamentarians.—Manchester, in September, successfully defended by the inhabitant<sup>s</sup> against James Earl of Derby and the Royalists, who came from Warrington with 4,000 foot and 300 horse.
1643. Preston besieged and taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax for the Parliament; retaken a few months afterwards by the Earl of Derby, and the works destroyed.—Warrington twice stormed and taken by the Parliament.—At Lyndal, October 1, Colonel Huddleston and 300 Royalists taken prisoners by Colonel Rigby, who soon afterwards took Thurland Castle, defended by Sir John Girlington for the King.
1644. Latham House heroically and successfully defended from February 28 to May 27, by Charlotte Countess of Derby, against the Parliamentarian Colonels Egerton, Rigby, Ashton, and Holcroft, who lost 2,000 men in the siege.—Bolton, under Rigby, stormed May 28, by Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby.—Liverpool, after a spirited resistance by Col. Moore and the Parliamentarians, taken June 26, by Prince Rupert, by assault.
1648. At Ribbleson Moor, near Preston, August 17, the



A. D.

- Duke of Hamilton, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and the Scots, who were coming to rescue the captive monarch, were defeated by Cromwell and Lambert.—At Red Bank, near Newton, a party of Highlanders defeated by a detachment from Cromwell's army, and the greater part of the prisoners hanged.—At Warrington Bridge, the Scotch army under the Duke of Hamilton flying from Ribbleton Moor, were overtaken by Gen. Lambert, 1,000 of them slain, and 2,000, with Lieut.-Gen. Bayley, taken prisoners.
1649. Clithero castle dismantled.
1651. The Earl of Derby landed at Wyer Water with 300 men from the Isle of Man, to sustain the cause of Charles II. At Wigan Lane, August 25, the Earl, with only 600 horse, after a brave resistance, in which the loyal Sir Thos. Tildesley and Lord Widdrington were killed, defeated by Col. John Lilburn at the head of 3,000 Parliamentarians. A monumental pillar to Sir Thomas was erected in 1679.—At Warrington bridge, Charles II. and the Scotch army repulsed by Gen. Lambert.—At Bolton, October 15, the brave and loyal James seventh Earl of Derby, beheaded.
1690. At Liverpool, William III. embarked for Ireland.
1715. The Pretender's horse reached Preston November 9, and the foot on the 10th; and here on the 13th, Mr. Foster, who had proclaimed the Pretender king, and the adherents of the Stuarts, surrendered to Generals Carpenter and Wills, after a desperate encounter.—In November, the river Ribble stood still, and became dry for the space of five hours, and then began to flow again as usual. A similar circumstance occurred in the December of 1774.
1745. The Pretender, with 6,000 men, marched through Preston, but returned in a fortnight's time, and finally quitted it a few hours before the arrival of Duke of Cumberland.—At Manchester, the Chevalier resided at the house now the Palace Inn.

- Carlisle, James**, actor and dramatic writer (slain at Aughrim in 1691).
- Chaderton, Laurence**, divine, first master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, Chaderton, 1646.
- Chamberlayne, Robert**, poet, author of "Nocturnal Lucubrations," 1607.
- Chetham, Humphrey**, founder of Manchester hospital and library, Crumpsall, 1580.
- Chisenhale, Edward**, colonel, author of "Catholic History," Chisenhale (flourished temp. Charles I.)
- Christopherson, John**, Bishop of Chichester, persecutor (died 1560).
- Collier, John**, schoolmaster, writer, musician, caricaturist, versifier, author of "A view of the Lancashire Dialect," by "Tim Bobbin," Urmston near Warrington, 1708 (died 1786).
- Cottam, Thomas**, jesuit (suffered for his religion in 1582).
- Crompton, Samuel**, inventor of a machine for spinning, called the "Mule" (see p. 37).
- Cudworth, Ralph**, divine, father of "the intellectual Cudworth," Wernith Hall (died 1624).
- Dawson, James**, captain in the Pretender's army in 1745 whose execution has been so beautifully perpetuated by Shenstone, Manchester.
- Deare, John**, sculptor, whose excellent works are chiefly known in France and Rome, Liverpool, 1759.
- Dugdale, Richard**, impostor, detected by Chief Justice Holt, Surrey (17th century).
- Evanson, Edward**, theological writer, Warrington, 1731.
- Falkner, Thomas**, jesuit, author of Description of Patagonia, Manchester (died 1774).
- Fenton, Roger**, divine, author against usury, 1565.
- Fleetwood, William**, recorder of London, historian, antiquary, and lawyer, Hesketh (died 1592).
- Gascoigne, William**, natural philosopher, inventor of the micrometer (killed in 1648, a royalist, at the battle of Marston Moor).
- Gregson, Matthew**, topographer and antiquary, Liverpool, 1749 (died 1824).
- Hargrave, James**, inventor in 1767 of improved spinning-jenny, Blackburn.

- Harwood, Edward, author of "Editions of the Classics," 1729.
- Hayward, Francis, physician and scholar, Warrington, 1738-9.
- Heton, Martin, Bishop of Ely in 1600 (died 1609).
- Heywood, Nathaniel, nonconformist divine and author *Little Leaver*, 1633 (died 1677).
- Oliver, nonconformist divine and author, *Little Leaver*, 1629 (died 1702).
- Samuel, serjeant-at-law, learned author, *Liverpool*, 1753 (died 1828).
- Highs, Thomas, inventor of the spinning-jenny, and other machinery, which effected a complete revolution in the state of the cotton manufacture, *Leigh*.
- Hilton, Elizabeth, died aged 121, *Liverpool*, 1639.
- Horrox, Jeremiah, astronomer, declared by Newton to be a genius of the first order, *Toxteth Park*, 1619 (died 1640).
- Houlston, Thomas, physician, *Liverpool*, 1746.
- Hutton, Matthew, Archbishop of York, *Priest's Hutton*, 1529 (died 1606).
- Illingworth, James, nonconformist divine and author (died 1693).
- Johnson, Joseph, bookseller, publisher to Priestley, Cowper, and Darwin, *Liverpool*, 1738.
- Jones, Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland (died 1619).
- King, Captain James, companion of Captain Cook, *Clitheroe*.
- Law, Edmund, Bishop of Carlisle, editor of Stephens's *Thesaurus*, and Locke, *Cartmel*, 1703.
- Leaver, Thomas, eloquent preacher, commentator on the *Lord's Prayer*, *Leaver* (died 1558).
- Leigh, Charles, author of "*Natural History of Lancashire*," the *Grange*, 1640.
- Leland, John, author of "*View of Deistical Writers*," *Wigan*, 1691.
- William, died in Ireland aged 140, *Warrington*, 1593.
- Manchester, Hugh of, scholar, detector of impostors, *Manchester* (flourished 1294).
- Markland, Jeremiah, critic and collector, *Childwall*, 1693 (died 1776).
- Marsh, George, Dean, martyr (suffered at *Chester* 1555).

- Mather, Richard, nonconformist divine, Liverpool, 1596.  
 — Samuel, nonconformist divine and author, 1626.
- Middleton, John, "child of Hale," nine feet six inches high,  
 Hale, 1578 (died 1628).
- Molineux, Sir Richard, under Henry V. at Agincourt,  
 Sefton (died 1439).
- Molineux, Sir William, under the Black Prince at Navarrete,  
 Sefton (died 1372).  
 — Sir William, under the Earl of Surrey at Flodden,  
 Sefton (died 1548).
- Moore, Sir Jonas, mathematician, Surveyor-general of the  
 Ordnance, and author, Whittle-le-Woods, 1617 (died  
 1679).
- Nowell, Alexander, dean of St. Paul's, the last surviving  
 father of the Reformation, author of "Catechism," &c.  
 Read, 1506 (died 1602).  
 — Lawrence, brother of preceding, saxonist and anti-  
 quary, Read, 1516.
- Ogden, Samuel, nonconformist divine, Oldham, about 1626.  
 — Dr. Samuel, divine, Woodwardian professor at Cam-  
 bridge, Manchester, 1716 (died 1778).
- Oldham, Hugh, Bishop of Exeter, founder of Manchester  
 school, Oldham (died 1520).
- Parkinson, Thomas, amiable divine, and author, Kirkham-  
 in-the-Fylde, 1745.
- Parr, Richard, Bishop of Sodor and Man, author (ob. 1643).
- Peel, Sir Robert, improver of cotton machinery, M. P.  
 author, and father of the present baronet, Peel's Cross,  
 Lancaster, 1750 (died 1830).
- Pendlebury, Henry, author against transubstantiation, 1625.
- Penketh, Thomas, schoolman, Penketh (died 1487).
- Percival, Thomas, physician, philosopher, and moralist,  
 Warrington, \* 1740 (died at Manchester in 1804).
- Pilkington, James, Bishop of Durham, one of the six who  
 corrected the Book of Common Prayer, Rivington, 1520  
 (died 1576).
- Rawlinson, Christopher, antiquary and saxonist, Carkhall,  
 1677 (died 1733).
- Richmond, Legh, amiable divine, author of the "Dairy-  
 man's Daughter," &c. Liverpool, 1772 (died 1827).

\* By some authors given to Cheshire.

- Rishton, Edward**, divine (died 1585).
- Risley, Thomas**, nonconformist divine and author, near Warrington, 1630.
- Rogers, John**, translator of the Bible, first of Queen Mary's martyrs (suffered 1555).
- Romney, George**, painter, royal academician, Becksid near Dalton, 1734 (died 1802).
- Roscoe, William**, poet and politician, Liverpool, 1752 (died 1831).
- Rothwell, Richard**, enthusiast, Bolton, 1563.
- Sandys, Edwin**, Archbishop of York, proclaimed the Lady Jane Grey, Hawkshead, 1519 (died 1588).
- Smith, William**, Bishop of Lincoln, founder of Brazenose college Oxford, and a grammar school at his native place, Farnworth (died 1513).
- Standish, Henry**, Bishop of St. Asaph, Standish (died 1535).
- Sir John, wounded Wat Tyler in Smithfield, Standish (flourished in the time of Richard II.)
- John, author against translating the Scriptures, Standish (died 1556).
- Sir Ralph, general of the army in France for Henry V. and VI. Standish.
- Stanley, James**, Bishop of Ely (died 1515).
- Stubbs, George, R.A.** painter of animals, especially excellent in horses, Liverpool, 1724 (died 1806).
- Talbot, Thomas**, antiquary, assisted Camden, Salesbury Hall, 1580.
- Taylor, Dr. John**, unitarian divine, teacher, and author of an Hebrew-English concordance, Lancaster, 1694 (died 1761).
- Tildesley, Sir Thomas**, the brave and loyal (slain 1651).
- Townley, Charles**, antiquary and skilful collector, Towneley Hall, 1737 (died 1805).
- Christopher, antiquary, Towneley, 1603.
- John, military hero, translator of "Hudibras" into French, Towneley, 1697 (died 1782).
- Ulverston, Richard**, author of "Articles of Faith," Ulverston (died 1434).
- Walker, George**, learned puritan divine, author of sermons, enemy of Archbishop Laud, Hawkshead, 1581 (died 1651).
- Weever, John**, industrious antiquary, author of "Funeral Monuments," 1576 (died 1632).

West, Thomas, Lord de la Warr, founder of Manchester college in 1422.

— Thomas, catholic priest, historian of Furness and the Lakes, Ulverston (died 1779).

Whateley, William, divine, protestant advocate in the time of Henry VIII.

Whitaker, John, divine, antiquary, and historian, Manchester, 1735 (died 1808).

— William, polemic divine, and author, Master of St. John's college, Cambridge, Holme, 1547 (died 1595).

Winstanley, Hamlet, painter, Warrington.

Woodcock, Martin, roman catholic divine (suffered for his religion 1646).

Woolton, John, Bishop of Exeter, author, Wigan, 1535 (died 1593).

Worthington, Dr. John, divine and author, Manchester, 1618 (died 1671).

— Thomas, author of "Catalogus Martyrum," Blainscoe (died 1626).

Wright, Richard, marine painter, Liverpool, 1735.

## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

At **ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE** is kept up a custom on Easter Monday, called "Riding the Black Lad." It consists of an effigy in black, led on a horse, and hung up in the market-place and shot at. Till lately it was covered with armour, and the expense defrayed by the Court. It is said to owe its rise to the resentment of the townsmen with respect to severities exercised by one of its former lords; possibly Thomas Ashton, distinguished at the battle of Nevil's Cross, who entered the tent of the Scottish monarch and bore away the royal standard.

At **BOLTON**, Mr. Samuel Crompton, a weaver, originated the "Mule," a machine combining the powers of the spinning-jenny and water-frame, for which Parliament in 1812 voted him £5,000.—Here resided, in the capacity of a barber, Sir Richard Arkwright, at the time that he became possessed from Thomas Highs, of Leigh, the inventor also of the original spinning-jenny, of that water-frame which ultimately made his fortune.—Of the Free School, Robert Ainsworth, the lexicographer, received his education and was master.—At this place was used so lately as 1801 the "bridle," an instrument for punishing scolds.

**BRADSHAW** Hall is generally said to have been the seat of Serjeant Bradshaw, president at the trial of Charles I., but this statement is incorrect. It was the seat of the Bradshaws of Bradshaw, royalists, from whose descendants it was purchased by the Bradshaws of Marple, in Cheshire, descendant representatives of the elder brother of the Serjeant.

**BRIMHILL** was the Rectory of the antiquary Samuel Pegge.

On the outside of **BRINDLE** Church is an impression resembling a shoe with a great heel, respecting which Pennant relates a traditionary legend of a dispute between a Protestant and a Catholic clergyman, which was settled by the foot of the latter becoming fixed in this stone as a testimony of Providence against him.

At **CARTMEL** Grammar School the learned Dr. Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, was a scholar.

At **CHURCH**, the æronaut Mr. W. W. Sadler, who ascended from Bolton, met his death by being thrown out of the car in his descent September 29, 1824.

In **CLITHEROE** Church is a brass to Dr. John Webster, astrologer, who detected many of the impositions of witchcraft.

At **COLNE** Free School Archbishop Tillotson was educated.

The Priory of **CONISHEAD** had to provide a guide to conduct travellers over the Leven Sands.

Of **CUERDEN** was Dr. Richard Kuerden, whose MSS. entitled "*Britannia Lancasteriensis Restaurata*," in five folio volumes, are in the Chetham library at Manchester, and other portions are preserved in the College of Arms.

At **DALTON** was buried in 1802 its native artist George Romney, who died at Kendal in Westmorland.

Chat Moss, in **ECCLES**, formerly contained 7,000 acres. A considerable portion has been within a few years been brought into a high state of cultivation; and there is every probability of a successful drainage of the greater part of the moss. In the time of Henry VIII. it disgorged its vast contents into the Mersey, and destroyed the fish. The Liverpool and Manchester railway crosses it, and has mainly contributed to its improvement.



**HAIGH** Hall was the residence of the family of Bradshaigh, of whom was the last Lady Bradshaigh, the correspondent of Richardson the novelist.

At **HALE** was buried, in 1628, its native John Middleton, called the "Child of Hale," who was nine feet three inches high, and of prodigious strength, when presented to James I.

**HOLMS** was the residence and the family property of Thomas Dunham Whitaker, the historian of Whalley, &c. a learned divine, intelligent antiquary, industrious topographer, a great planter of trees, and a benevolent man, who died in 1821.

**HOGHTON** Tower was visited by James I. in 1617, and it is said to have been there that the King, pleased with a fine loin of beef, knighted the joint Sir-loin. From this palace James issued the order for Sunday amusements called the "Book of Sports."

At **INCE** Blundell is an exceedingly fine collection of sculptures, busts, bas-relieves, sarcophagi, cinerary urns, &c. including a variety of antique marble pillars, tables, &c. The statues of Minerva and Diana rank with the finest works of the ancients; and there is a Psyche by Canova.

**KNOWSLEY** Park has a number of interesting family portraits, from the first Earl to the present time; including James seventh Earl of Derby, beheaded at Bolton in 1652 for adhering to Charles II.; and his Countess, the heroic defender of Latham House, and daughter of the Duc de la Tremouille.

At Shaw Hall, **LEYLAND**, are some fresco paintings brought from the walls of Herculaneum.

At **LIVERPOOL**, February 11, 1810, forty-nine persons were killed by the falling of the spire of St. Nicholas church. —Dr. Currie practised as a physician, and wrote his "Life

of Burns" in this town.—In St. John's Church is a monument to Matthew Gregson, esq. author of "Fragments relative to Lancashire."—In the chapel of the Blind Asylum is a picture by Hilton of Christ restoring sight to the blind. The portico of this building is copied from the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius at Ægina, and is one of the most beautiful things of the kind in England.—The theatre is rendered memorable by the solemn death of John Palmer, in 1798, who whilst pronouncing the words "there is another and a better world," in the play of the "Stranger," sank on the stage, and immediately expired.—In 1720 only one private carriage was kept in Liverpool, and no stage coach came nearer than Warrington. It is now the second capital of the empire!—In this town died, July 31, 1828, aged 102, Charles Mac Quarrie, a native of the Island of Ulvain, in Scotland; and in the same year, aged 110, Mr. Roger Murphy.

The antient history of MANCHESTER, and of Britain, has been treated upon by its learned native Dr. John Whitaker.—At Chetham's College is a library of nearly 20,000 volumes. Dr. John Dee, the mathematician and pretended necromancer, and Samuel Peploe, Bishop of Chester, were Wardens of this college.—The amiable and philosophic Dr. Percival, and the ingenious Dr. Ferriar, detector of the plagiarisms of Sterne, were contemporary physicians and members of the Literary Society of this town.—In St. Peter's Church, a beautiful building of Grecian doric, of which the architect was James Wyatt, is a "Descent from the Cross" by Annibal Caracci.—Manchester returned Members to Parliament for the two years 1654 and 1655, in the time of Cromwell.—The right of soke, compelling all the inhabitants to grind their corn and malt at the lord's mill on the Irk, continued till the year 1759, when it was repealed, except as

to malt, by an act of Parliament. The monopoly of grinding malt now belongs to the Grammar School, and its continuance is injurious to the interests of the borough.

At **MILNE ROW** the celebrated John Collier, better known as Tim Bobbin, resided 57 years of his life as a village schoolmaster.

At **ORMSKIRK** was buried April 30, 1830, Elizabeth Countess of Derby, formerly the accomplished and talented actress Miss Farren.

On **PENDLE Hill** the enthusiast George Fox professed to have received his first illuminations.

To **RADCLIFFE**, and family of that name, are attached the tradition and ballad in Dr. Percy's "Reliques," entitled "the Lady Isabella's Tragedy."

At **RIBCHESTER** was buried in 1736, William Walker, aged 122, a royalist soldier, who had his horse killed under him at the battle of Edge Hill and was the last survivor of the civil wars.

**ROCHDALE** Vicarage is the richest in the kingdom, and is in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In **SEPTON Church** are monuments of the brave Moli-neuxs.

**SWARTMOOR Hall** was the residence of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, and was acquired by marrying the widow of Judge Fell, whose family he had converted. The lady died here in 1702, aged 88. The earliest place of worship of this sect, built here by George Fox, still remains.

At **TOWNELEY Hall** were originally deposited the collection of antiques, now in the British Museum, and known as the Towneley Marbles. They were collected by Charles Towneley, esq. who died in 1805, and were purchased by Parliament for £20,000.

At **ULVERSTONE** catholic chapel was priest the Rev. Thomas West, author of the "History of Furness," "Guide to the Lakes," &c. who died in 1779.

**WEST DERBY**, a small hamlet near Knowsley, gives its name to the hundred, and the title of earl to the present Lord Lieutenant of the county.

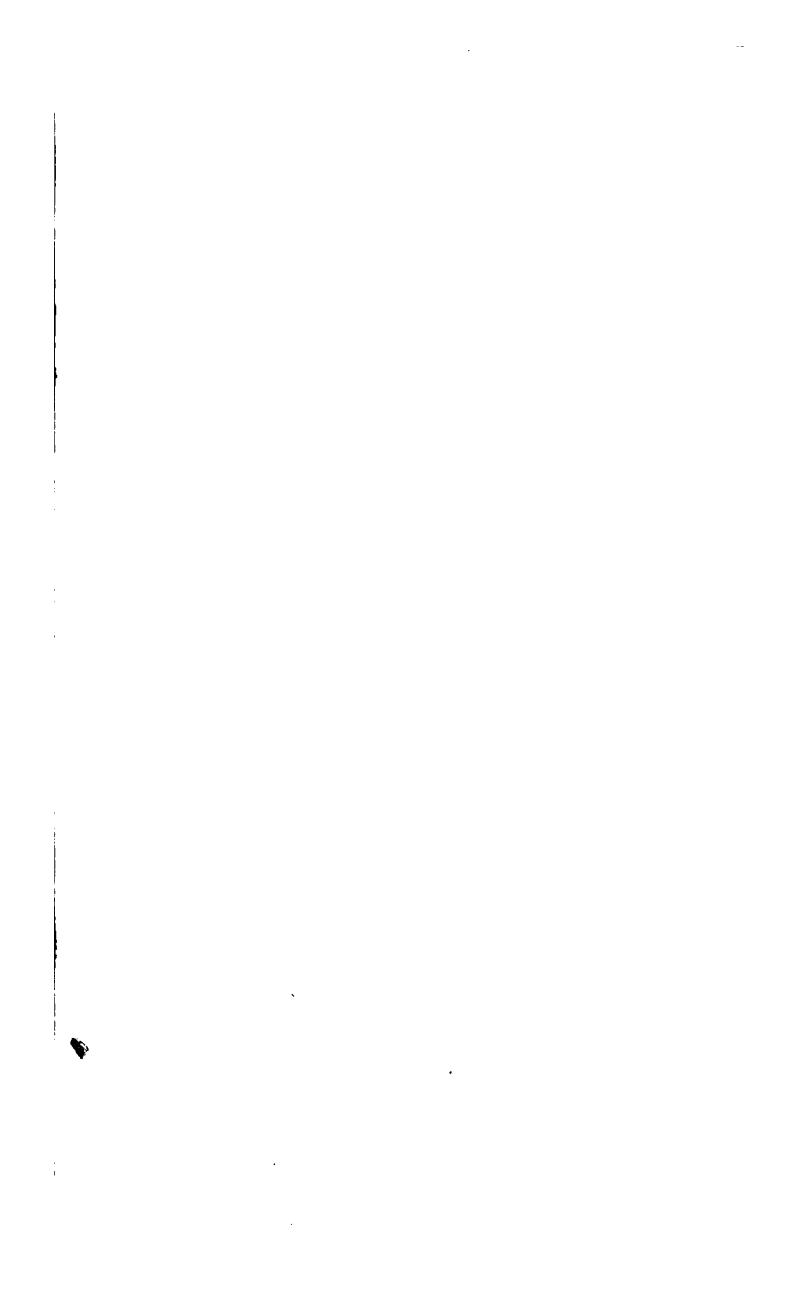
**WINWICK** was the favorite seat of St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, who was slain at Oswestry, in Shropshire, by Penda, the hoary tyrant of Mercia.—The Rectory, which is the most valuable in the gift of the Earl of Derby, was enjoyed by Dr. Sherlock, father of the authors upon Death, and grandfather of the Bishop of London.

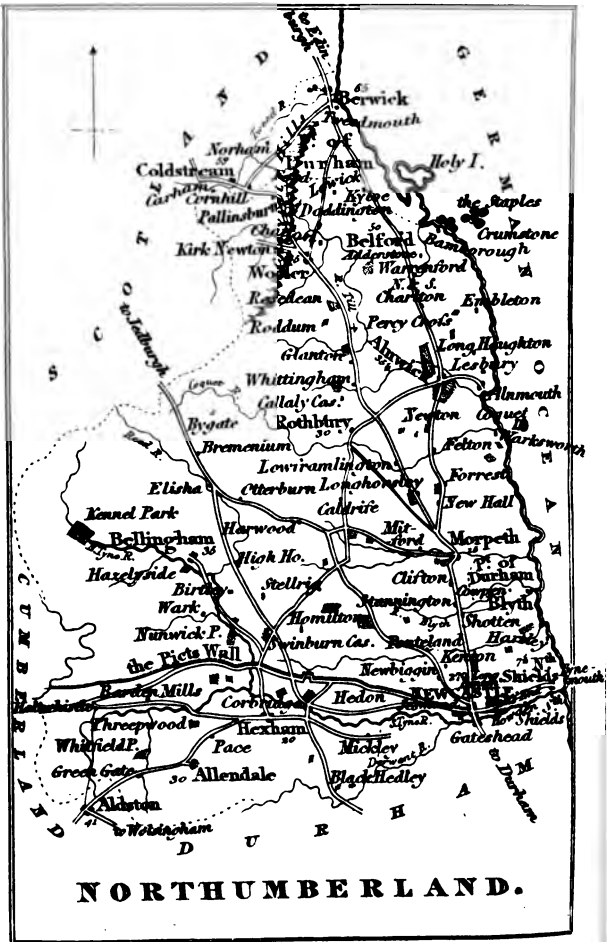
**WRIGHTINGTON** Hall was the first house north of Trent that had sash windows.

*List of Works consulted.*

1. *The Natural History of Lancashire, &c.* By Charles Leigh, M.D.—folio, 1700.
  2. *Beauties of England and Wales.*—8vo.
  3. *Portfolio of Fragments relative to the history and antiquities of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster.* By Matthew Gregson, esq.—folio, 1817.
  4. *The Lancashire Gazetteer.* By Joseph Aston.—12mo, 1822.
  5. *The new Lancashire Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary.* By Stephen Reynolds Clarke.—8vo, 1830.
  6. *An essay towards the history of Liverpool.* By William Enfield. folio, 1774.
  7. *A general and descriptive history of the antient and present state of the town of Liverpool.* By Mr. Wallace.—8vo, 1795.
  8. *The Stranger in Liverpool.*—12mo, 1807.
  9. *History of Liverpool.*—4to, 1810.
  10. *A description of the country from thirty to forty miles round Manchester.* By J. Aikin, M.D.—4to, 1795.
  11. *The history of Manchester.* By John Whitaker, B.D. F.S.A.—2 vols. 4to, 1771.
  12. *A picture of Manchester.* By Joseph Aston.—12mo, 1816.
  13. *An history of the original parish of Whalley and honor of Clitheroe, &c.* By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. F.S.A. Vicar.—4to, 1818.
  14. *Account of the parish of Cartmel.* By the Rev. T. D. Whitaker.—4to, 1818.
- A topographical, statistical, and historical account of the borough of Preston.*—8vo, 1821.
- Antiquities of Furness.* By the Rev. Thomas West.—4to, 1774.
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# NORTHUMBERLAND,

INCLUDING

## BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

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### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

*Boundaries.* North, detached part of Durham and Scotland: East, German Ocean: South, Durham: West, Cumberland.

*Greatest length, 64: greatest breadth, 48: circumference, 225: square, 1871 miles; statute acres, 1,197,440.*

*Province, York. Dioceses, Durham, excepting the four parishes of Allendale, Hexham, St. John Lee, and Throokington, which form the Hexham peculiar in the diocese of York. There is an Archdeaconry of Northumberland, and Deaneries of Alnwick, Bamborough, Corbridge, Morpeth, and Newcastle.*

*Circuit, Northern.*

## ANTIEN'T STATE AND REMAINS.

*British Inhabitants*, Ottadini, Gadeni, and Brigantes.

*Cities or Towns*, Amble; between Linhope and Hartside, considerably perfect, and remains of a British road.

*Encampments*, Bewick Hill and Harup Burn, two, semi-circular; Burgh Hill, Great Tosson, the largest in the county; Chillingham, called Ros Castle, circular, double entrenchment; Hetchester, near Hepple; High Warden, called Castle Hill, an area of two acres; Old Rôthbury, circular, with double fosse and rampart; Spindleston, circular, with triple ditch and vallum; between Tyne Head and Bellingham are numerous traces of British castrametation; Whitton Tower, with a triple rampart.

*Remains*, Bowsdon, urns of burnt bones; Ewart Park, two bronze sword blades, 21 inches long; Humbleton, kistvaen with skeleton; Hulne Park, in Alnwick, many brass celts, sword blades, and spear heads; Glanton, urns and celts; Netherton, querns or hand millstones; Sharperton, urns.—Numbers of cairns and kistvaens, or British burial places, have been opened and removed, and many others still exist.

*Druidical Remains*. Burgh Hill, two circles; between Ilderton and Hedgehope, one of the Cheviot mountains, ten large stones in an oval form; Little Chester, three rude stones called the Mare and Foals; Nunwick, circle of five stones; Three-stone Burn, a circle thirty-eight yards in diameter; Todd Law, at Byrness, three stones in a triangle, twelve feet distant from each other, and

each twelve feet in diameter; Yeveving Bell, on the summit, extensive remains, and many cairns in the neighbourhood.

*Roman Province, Maxima Cæsariensis. Stations, Aballaba, Watchcross; Amboglanna, Burdoswald; Æsica, Great Chesters; Borcovicus, Housesteads; Bremenium, Rochester; Bremetenracum, Whitley Castle, in Kirkhaugh; Cilurnum, Walwick Chesters on the Picts' Wall; Condurcum, Benwell; Congavata; Corstopitum, Corchester; Habitancum, Risingham; Hunnum, Halton Chesters; Magna, Caervorran; Pons Ælii, Newcastle; Petriana, Castlesteads; Procolitia, Carrawburgh; Segedunum, Wallsend; Vindobala, Rochester; Vindolana, Little Chesters. Encampments, Alnham, within which is the church; Belford; Bolam Hill; Broom Dykes; Callaly Crag; Castle Banks; Chew Green, Elsdon; Glanton Pike; Greenleighton, West Shank; Haley Chesters; Harwood: Hartburn, several; Huckhoe, circular; Howick Burn; Maiden Castle, Cattlewell, in Wooler; Motehill, Wark; Mowson; Newton-on-the-Moor; Old Slate Hill; Outchester, near Warnmouth, square; Raechester; Rosedon Edge, square; Thirlwall, two; Trodden Gazes; Whalton; Whitby Castle; Whitcheater. Earthworks, Little Chesters, tumuli. Temples, some remains appear to indicate that there were several in this Romanized district. Remains exist or have been discovered at all the stations previously mentioned. The Roman or Pict's Wall, from Carlisle in Cumberland to Newcastle, length 80 miles, runs through the county, was erected by Hadrian in 120, and repaired by Severus in 208. Amble, coins. Ayden, urns, effigy of a man. Benwell, urns, coins, altars and inscriptions, one of the former inscribed to the three Harpies; bronze*

figures; and a stone recording a victory over the Britons. **Stenkinsope**, altar. **Brenckburn**, urns, foundations of houses, and piers of a bridge in the water. **Caervorran**, interesting inscription of ten verses to the Zodiacal Ceres, statues, a lar, and rings. **Capheaton**, coins. **Carrawburgh**, inscriptions. **Chesterhope**, figure in sand-stone rock called Robin of Risingham. **Corbridge**, Greek inscription, curious plate or lanx, finely sculptured; altars, &c. **Denton**, inscription. **Elsdon**, inscriptions and altars. **East Heddon**, silver and copper coins and medals in wooden boxes. **Halton Chesters**, shaft and capital of a column, coins, a ring of gold, and inscriptions. **Hexham**, altar, &c. **Housesteads**, called by Stukeley the Palmyra of Great Britain, extensive remains of a town, sculptures, inscriptions, altars, &c. **Howick**, coins, arms, and rings. **Learmouth**, oak paddle. **Little Chesters**, two vaulted rooms with a hypocaust. **Newcastle**, part of Hadrian's wall near Panden Gate; coins in the piers of the bridge, &c.; altars; fragments of a corinthian pillar, &c. **Risingham**, altars and inscriptions. **Rochester** altars, urns, figure of Hercules, coins, hypocaust, millstones. **Simonburn**, altar. **Tynemouth**, inscriptions. **Walbottle**, inscriptions. **Walwick Chesters**, statue of Europa, and inscriptions. **Walwick Grange**, monumental sculptures of human figures. **Wallsend**, a piece of pottery, with a Roman horseman striking at a naked Pict; an altar to Jupiter; four centurial stones; tegula, coins, and rings. **Whitley Castle**, altars and inscriptions. *Roads*, **Gammel's Path**, leading to Chew Green in Elsdon; **Maiden Way**, from Caervorran to Whitley Castle; **Watling Street**, enters at Ebchester, divides into two branches at Bewclay, one of which is called the Devil's Causeway, and the other goes through Reedsdale into Scotland; there is a paved way from Rochester to the Devil's Causeway; at

Outchester are remains of a road towards Alnwick; and there is one from Wallsend to Walwick Chesters, and thence to Caervorran.

*Saxon Octarchy, Northumbria. Encampments, Clinch Hill; Ingram Hill; Hare Law, Kilham, circular, with double rampart and foss; Harehaugh, with triple ramparts, one of the most perfect in the county. Earthworks, Humbleton, terraces cut in a hill.*

*Danish Encampments, Spinelston Hill, two.*

*Cathedral.* Hexham, from 674 to 821, when its jurisdiction was added to the see of York; it had ten bishops.

*Abbeys.* Alnwick, founded by Eustace Fitz John, 1147, a gateway and oblong tower only remain, the work of a subsequent period; Blancheland, by Walter de Bolbeck, 1165 or 1175; Hulne, by William de Vescy and Ralph Tresborn, a monk of Mount Carmel, about 1240, ivy-clad ruins; Newminster, by Ralph de Merlay, Baron of Morpeth, and his wife Julian, 1138, the arch of one of the entrances only remains

*Priories.* Amble, cell to Tynemouth, some ruins; Bamborough, in 1137, cell to Nostill in Yorkshire; Berwick; Brinkburn, by William de Bertram, Baron of Mitford, temp. Henry I. the church nearly entire, and remains of dormitory, &c. a mixture of Norman and Pointed architecture; Carham, cell to Kirkham in Yorkshire; Coquet Island, cell to Tynemouth; Corbridge, ante 771; Hexham, in 1113, by Thomas Archbishop of York, the choir now the parish church; Ovingham, by Umfrerville, Baron of Prudhoe, cell to Hexham; Tynemouth, by Edwin

King of Northumbria, between 617 and 633, refounded by Egfrid between 671 and 685, destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Tosti Earl of Northumberland, interesting remains, partly Norman; Warkworth, by Bishop Farnham in 1256.

*Nunneries.* Berwick, founded by David I. King of Scotland; Guzance, by Richard Tyson, ante Edward I.; Holystone, by the Umfranvilles; Lambley, ante John; Newcastle, its foundation variously attributed to Henry I., Henry II., David King of Scotland, and a Baronde Hilton.

*Friaries.* Bamborough, Austin, founded in 1137; Preachers, by King Henry III. in 1265. Berwick, White, in 1270, by Sir John Grey; Grey; Black, by the King of Scots, 1230; Trinitarians. Newcastle, Austin, by William Lord Ros, about 1290; Black, by Sir Peter and Sir Nicholas Scott, 1251; Grey, by the Carlises temp. Henry III.; White, by Edward I.; de Penitentia, by Henry III.

*Hospitals.* Alwinton, subordinate to Holystone nunnery; Alswick; Bamborough, licensed by Edward II.; Berwick; Bolton, by Robert de Roos, Baron of Werk, before 1225; Hexham, spital; Jesmond, one of the windows remain at the Nag's Head; Mitford, to St. Leonard, by Sir William Bertram, temp. Henry I.; Morpeth, by Sir William Bertram; Newcastle, one to the Virgin Mary, by one Asclack of Killinghowe, temp. Henry II., another to Mary Magdalen, by Henry I., a third to the Trinity, by William de Acton, in 1363, and a fourth to St. Catharine, by Roger Thornton, the elder, temp. Henry IV.; Twizle, by Roger de Merley, the second; Tynemouth; Wooler ante Richard II.

*Churches.* Bamborough, built by King Oswald, the ruins discovered by the removal of some sand in 1773; Bolam, Norman; Brinkburn, rich Norman ornaments; Elsdon; Hartburn, venerable and romantic; Hexham, a magnificent edifice; Newcastle, St. Andrew, and St. Nicholas, the latter, erected in 1359, has a light and elegant steeple, 194 feet high, with nine lofty and highly ornamented spires, arranged in the form of an imperial crown; Ponteland, has a doorway in the Norman style Rothbury, formerly much larger; Wark, in ruins; Warkworth, erection ascribed to Ceolwulph King of Northumberland, semicircular arches and windows, and plain round columns remain.

*Chapels.* Belford, in ruins; Bothal, in ruins, on the banks of the river; Kirkhill, some remains; Newcastle, St. James, some remains; Seaton Delaval, a very good and perfect specimen of Norman architecture.

*Fonts.* Bamborough, found with the ruins of the church in 1773, richly carved, now in the keep of the castle; Rothbury, sculptured with Our Lord sitting in judgment.

*Crosses.* Belsay; Bywell; Glanton.

*Castles.* Alnwick, built in 1411, by the Earl of Northumberland, but parts are of Norman work, and it is still the family seat; Ayden; Bamborough, on the summit of a rock, the keep is Norman, but there is a tower of Roman work; Bellingham; Bellister; Berwick, the remains are a heap of stones; Blenkinsop; Bothal, by Sir Robert Bertram, temp. Edward III., a large tower gateway and fragments of walls remain; Bywell, some ruins; Callaly, one of the towers remains attached to more sub-

sequent work; Capheaton; Cartington, rapidly going to decay, but part inhabited, massive walls and extensive ruins; Chipchase, a tower remains; Delaval, no remains; Dunstanbrough, by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, general of the armies against Edward II. 1321, extensive remains of the outworks; Edlingham, ante Henry II. a tower, &c.; Etal, fortified in 1341, by Sir Robert de Manners, towers remain; Featherstonehaugh; Ford, by Sir William Heron in 1287, two towers remain attached to some modern work in the old style; Harbottle, built before 1296; Hepple; Horton, foundations razed 1809; Houghton, extensive and strong, an oblong square of 100 feet by 44; Langley, most perfect ruin of the kind in the county, in the shape of the letter H; Morpeth, the gateway tower remains, built by William Lord Greystock, 14th century; Mitford, dismantled in 14th century, remains in confused heaps; Netherwitton, by Roger Thornton, 15th century; Newcastle, began by Robert Curthose, son of William I. 1079, the chapel a valuable specimen of Norman architecture; Ogle, about 15 Edward III. by Sir Robert Ogle; Otterburn; Prudhoe, towers, gateway, keep, and amazing extent of ruins; Seaton Delaval; Shewing shields; Simonburn; Tynemouth; Warkworth, by the Bertrams, ante Henry II., magnificent and extensive ruins; Wark, built by Henry II., some interesting remains; Widdrington.

*Towers.* Belsay, by Sir John de Middleton, temp. Henry V.; Berwick, the Bell Tower, 400 yards to the north of the castle, to which it was exploratory; Cockle Park; Cockley; Crawley, partly Roman; Fenwick, totally in ruins; Halton, a strong oblong structure, thirty feet by 22, with four turrets; Hefferley; Hexham; Howick; Lilburn; Little Harle, in good preservation; Lough



Horsley; Rochester; Rothley, built by John Butcher, Abbot of Newminster; Seghill; Shortflat, near Bolam; Stawardle Peel; Thirlwall, a fort on the Roman wall, in ruins; Welton; Whitton, considerably modernized; Wooler, some remains.

*Mansions.* Birtley Hall, some remains; Burrowden House; Chillingham Castle, a heavy square building of the time of Elizabeth; Dilston Hall, erected in 1616, by Francis Radcliffe, ancestor of the Earls of Derwentwater.

## PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Rivers.* Allen, East and West; Aln, issues from a mountain west of Alnham and goes to the sea at Alemouth; Alwain; Blythe, to the sea near Sleekburn; Boven; Brennich; Cherlop; Coquet, rises on the borders of Scotland, surrounds Warkworth, and falls into the German Ocean opposite to Coquet Island; Cor; Derwent, from Durham, falls into the Tyne near Newcastle; Dill or Devil's beck; Erringburn; Font; Glen; Hart; Hestild; Hoc; Irthing; Knare; Line; Nent; Otter; Perop; Pont; Rede; Ridley; Ridland; Seaton; Shele; Till; Tippal; **TWEED**, from Scotland, the boundary of the county from Durham and Berwickshire; Tyne, North and South, the former at Wheel Fall among the border mountains, receives a number of tributary brooks, and joins at Hexham the southern stream, which comes from Garrigill gate, on the borders of Cumberland; from Hexham they go as one stream to Corbridge, Newburn near Newcastle, and forming the magnificent bason at Shields, goes to the German Ocean; Wansbeck, falls into the sea at Cambois.

*Inland Navigation.* The Blythe, Tweed and Tyne rivers.

*Lakes.* Capheaton; Eland; Keemer Lough, near Eglingham, covers five acres, very black and deep.

*Eminences and Views.* Ashington, fine view of the sea; Aumond; the Bannoeks; Bamborough Castle, most extensive sea and land prospects; Bilden Hill; Black

Tree; Borcum Hill; Brislee Tower, near Alnwick castle, erected for its views, the extent and variety of which are astonishing, by Henry Duke of Northumberland, 1781; Byres Fell; Camp Hill; Carter Fell, 1602ft. high, divides England from Scotland; Catcleuch; Chipchase castle, delightful; Clinch Hill; Cocklaw; Dale Castle; Earl's seat: Ellis Craig; Etal, many beautiful views; Flodden Hill, and a natural rock thereon, named "the King's Chair;" Ford Castle, fine prospect; Fox Craig; Glanton Pike; Glasshope; Harnham, "seen before a setting sun appears like one of the fine towered hills in the pictures of Nicholas Poussin;" Hanging Shaw; Harwood Moor; Hawkhope; Hedgehope; Ingram Hill; Jesmond Dean, beautifully romantic and picturesque; Leam Beacon; Mote Law; Newbiggin, from the churchyard an extensive and beautiful prospect; Newton Tor; Ottercaps; Plin Meller; Red Squire; Rosedon Edge; Rothley Castle, 843 feet above the level of the sea, vast prospects on every side; Ruff Hill or Law, one of the most extensive and variegated prospects in the north of England; Samyel Craig; Scotch Coltherd; Shidlaw, extensive and beautiful prospect into Scotland; Silvertown Mountain; Simonside Hills, the largest 1287 feet high; Snowhope; Tindale Fell; Tinney Hill; Two Pikes; Walwick, prospects exceeding fine; Warkworth Castle; White Squire; Widdrington Castle, extensive views both by sea and land; Wolsington, extraordinary prospect; Yevering Bell, 2,000 feet high.

*Natural Curiosities.* Allendale, mineral spring; Berwick, mineral spring called the Catwell; Dukesfield, spring holding sulphurated hydrogen in solution; Chillingham Park, a breed of wild cattle called White Scottish Bison; Eglington, strong mineral spring; Halliwell, medicinal

water; Halystone and Jesmond, holy wells; Simonburn and Bedlington, petrifying springs; Snowhope, medicinal water; Teckett Linn, romantic cascade: Thurston, medicinal water; Wingate Spa, strongly chalybeate.

*Public Edifices.* Alnwick, clock house, built 1786: free school, rebuilt 1741: house of correction, erected 1807: Lancastrian school, founded 1810: shambles, built by the first Duke of Northumberland, 1765: town hall, built 1731. Berwick, barracks, built 1719, and since considerably improved: bridge over the Tweed, of fifteen arches, 1014 feet long and 17 broad, finished 1634, architects Burrel and Braxton, cost £24,960: union chain bridge, the first suspension bridge erected in Great Britain: fortifications: hospital: ordnance house: pier, begun 1810, cost £40,000: schools: theatre: town hall, upper story used as a gaol, built 1754, its turret 150 feet high, architect Dodd. Coquet and Fern Islands, lighthouses. Corbridge, bridge over the Tyne, of seven arches, erected 1764. Haydon, bridge of 5 arches, erected 1809-10: school: hospitals. Hexham, bridge, architect Myne, of 9 arches and 3 smaller ones on the south side. Morpeth, clock-house: cross, built 1699, at the cost of the Hon. Philip Howard and Sir Henry Belasyse: county gaol, began 1821, extensive: grammar school: town house, 1714. Newcastle, county court, built 1810, Stokoe architect: bridge connecting the town with Gateshead, in Durham, of nine arches, 300 feet long, finished 1781, cost £30,000: assembly rooms, built 1776, Newton architect, cost £6,701: baths: butcher market: exchange and guildhall, finished 1658, Trollop architect, cost £10,000: freeman's hospital, erected 1681: infirmary, founded 1751: Keelman's hospital, built 1701, cost £2,000: lunatic asylum: lying-in-hospital: royal jubilee school: mansion house, rebuilt in the year 1691,

cost £6,000: St. Nicholas's library, built in 1736, by Sir Walter Blackett: theatre, opened 1788. North Shields, Clifford's fort, strong and handsome, built 1672: two lighthouses. Otterburn, Percy's cross, or battle stone, to commemorate the engagement with the Scots in 1388. Scotswood, near Newcastle, suspension bridge over the Tyne, of 670 feet, begun August 1829, and finished April 12, 1831, Green engineer, cost £15,000. Seaton Sluice, harbour. Tynemouth, lighthouse, erected 1776. Warkworth, stone bridge, over the Coquet, of two arches.

*Seats, ALNWICK CASTLE, Hulne Abbey, and Keelder Castle, Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant.*

Acton, Major Spedding.  
 Adderston House, Thomas Forster, esq.  
 Arcot, George Shum Storey, esq.  
 Backworth House, —  
 Bavington Hall, George Dalston Shaftoe, esq.  
 Beacon House, M. W. Carr, esq.  
 Beadnall House, John Wood, esq.  
 Beaufront, J. Errington, esq.  
 Belford Hall, William Clarke, esq.  
 Bells Hill, near Warrenford, John Pratt, esq.  
 Belsay Castle, Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, Bart.  
 Benwell Grove, Anthony Clapham, esq.  
 — Lodge, Robert Pearson, esq.  
 Benridge, Robert Hedley, esq.  
 Biddleston, Walter Selby, esq.  
 Birney Hall, William Linskill, esq.  
 Blagdon House, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.  
 Blenkinsop Hall, John Blenkinsop Coulson, esq.  
 Breckburn Priory, Major Hodgson Cadogau.  
 Broom Park, William Burrell, esq.  
 Budle, Grieve Smith, esq.  
 Bywell Hall, Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq.  
 Camp Ville, Frederick Cæsar Forster, esq.  
 Capheaton House, Sir John Edward Swinburn, Bart.  
 Causey Park, William Ogle Wallis Ogle, esq.  
 Charlton Hall, Captain Landers.

- Cheeseburne Grange, Ralph Biddell, esq.  
 Chesters, Nathaniel Clayton, esq.  
 Cheswick House, J. S. Donaldson, esq.  
 Chillingham Castle, Earl of Tankerville.  
 Chipchase Castle, Ralph William Grey, esq.  
 Close House, near Horsley, Mrs. Bewick.  
 Collingwood House, Unthank, J. Collingwood Tarleton, esq.  
 Craster, Shafto Craster, esq.  
 Cresswell Hall, Addison John Creswell Baker, esq.  
 Denton Hall, R. Hoyle, esq.  
 Dissington Hall, Edward Stanhope Collingwood, esq.  
 Eachwick, Miss Spearman.  
 Easington Grange, John Nesbitt, esq.  
 Ellingham Hall, Thomas Haggerston, esq.  
 Elsington, Lord Ravensworth.  
 Elswick Hall, —  
 Etal Hall, Lord Kelburn.  
 Ewart Park House, Sir Horace David St. Paul, Bart.  
 Falloden, Hon. Lieutenant General Henry Grey.  
 Felton Hall, Ralph Liddell, esq.  
 Fenham Hall, James Graham Clarke, esq.  
 Ford Castle, near Millfield, Marquis of Waterford.  
 Glanton, John Tewart, esq.  
 — House, West Glanton, Major Franklen.  
 Glosterhill, Henry Dand, esq.  
 Gosforth House, C. J. Brandling, esq.  
 Haggerston Castle, Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart.  
 Harbottle Castle, Thomas Clennell, esq.  
 Hartford House, —  
 Heaton Hall, near Newcastle, Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Bart.  
 Heckley House, Joshua Hewitson, esq.  
 Hetton Hall, John Allen Wilkie, esq.  
 Hexham Abbey, Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq.  
 High Warden, W. Errington, esq.  
 Howick Hall, Earl Grey.  
 Humshaugh, Henry Richmond, esq.  
 Kirk Harle, Sir Charles Lorraine, Bart.  
 Kirkley, Rev. J. S. Ogle.  
 Kyloe, Charles Bacon Forster, esq.  
 Ladythorn House, Robert Wilkie, esq.  
 Lanton, John Davison, esq.  
 Lemington Hall, J. A. Wilkie, esq.

Lilburn Tower, Henry John William Collingwood, esq.  
 Lindon Hall, Charles William Bigge, esq.  
 Lipwood House, Thomas Coats, esq.  
 Little Harle Tower, J. Murray Aynsley, esq.  
 Longwitton Hall, James Fenwick, esq.  
 Low Espley Hall, John Mitford, esq.  
 Lowlin House, Anthony Gregson, esq.  
 Marshall Meadows, David Murray, esq.  
 Middleton Hall, G. F. Gilham, esq.  
 Milburn House, Ralph Bates, esq.  
 Minster Acres, George Silvertop, esq.  
 Mitford Castle, Bertram Mitford, esq.  
 Newbrough Lodge, Nicholas Maughan, esq.  
 Newton Park, William Mitford, esq.  
 Netherwitton, Raleigh Trevelyan, esq.  
 North Earle, Thomas Selby, esq.  
 North Seaton, William Watson, esq.  
 Nuny Kirk, William Ord, esq.  
 Nunwick, R. L. Allgood, esq.  
 Oakerland, J. Ruddock, esq.  
 Ovingham, Edward Swinburn, esq.  
 Palinsburn, George Adam Askew, esq.  
 Park End, John Ridley, esq.  
 Preston, Edmund Craster, esq.  
 Ridley Hall, Thomas Bates, esq.  
 Roddam, Stanhope Roddam, esq.  
 Rothley Park, Sir John Trevelyan.  
 St. Ninian's, Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart.  
 Sandhoe House, Edward Charlton, esq.  
 Seaton Burn House, Henry Hewitson, esq.  
 Shaw House, Styford, Charles Bacon, esq.  
 Shawden, Mrs. Hargrave.  
 Shoston, Colonel John Grey.  
 Snitter, William Pringle, esq.  
 Spital Hill, near Morpeth, Robert Bullock, esq.  
 Swansfield House, Henry Collingwood Selby, esq.  
 Swarland Hall, Alexander Davison, esq.  
 Swinburn Castle, —  
 Thirston House, Thomas Smith, esq.  
 Threepwood, G. Lee, esq.  
 Trewitt House, John Smart, esq.  
 Twizle House, Prideaux John Selby, esq.

Tynemouth Lodge, William Linskill, esq.  
 Unthank Hall, Robert Pearson, esq.  
 Wallington, Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.  
 Walwick Hall, C. J. Clavering, esq.  
 Weetwood, John Ord, esq.  
 West Thirston, Thomas Smith, esq.  
 Whitfield Hall, William Ord, esq.  
 Wolsington, Matthew Bell, esq.  
 Wylam Oak Wood, Christopher Blackett, esq.

*Caves.* Bewick Moor, called Caterane's Hole, or the Robber's Retreat: Rothbury, in the side of a hill: Shaftoe Hall, in Shaftoe Crag: Tutman's Hole, in Gilderdale Forest, the roof covered with stalactitical formations.

*Peerage.* Alnwick, Louvaine of, barony (1784) to Percy Earl of Beverley; Belford, Graham of, earldom (1722) to Graham Duke of Montrose in Scotland; Howick, viscounty (1806) to Grey Earl Grey (1806), who is also Baron Grey de Howick (1801): Knarésdale, Wallace of, barony (1828) to Wallace; Morpeth, Howard of, viscounty (1661) to Earl of Carlisle; Northumberland, dukedom (1766) and earldom (1749) to Percy; Prudhoe, barony (1816) to Percy; Redesdale, barony (1802) to Mitford; Tynedale, barony (1663, forfeited 1685, and restored 1743) to Scott Duke of Buccleuch; Warkworth Castle, barony (1749) to Percy Duke of Northumberland.

*Baronetage.* Belsey Castle, Monck, 1662: Capheaton, Swinburne, 1660: Ewart Park, St. Paul, 1813: Featherstonhaugh, Featherstonhaugh, 1747: Haggerston Castle, Haggerston, 1643: Heaton and Blagdon, Ridley, 1756: Kirk Harle, Lorraine, 1664: Matson Hall, New-



castle-upon-Tyne, Blackett, 1673: Morpeth, Orde, 1790  
Preston, Smith, 1821.

*Representatives returned to Parliament*, for the Northern Division of the County, 2; Southern Division, 2; Berwick-upon-Tweed, 2; Morpeth, 1; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2; Tynemouth, 1; total, 10.—The Reform Act added two to the County, disfranchised Morpeth of one, and enfranchised Tynemouth, making the total ten instead of eight.

*Produce.* Coal, the staple commodity, the pit at Willington is 280 yards deep, and the first steam engine in the county was erected at Byker in 1714: lead, plentiful at Allenheads, Coalcleugh, and near Hexham and Blanchland: zinc: quicksilver, in a pure state at Berwick: iron pyrites, in immense quantities, lie imbedded in the indurated clay of the coal fields: limestone: freestone: whinstone, at Alnwick: marl. Corn. Cattle, a breed of wild called the White Scottish bison, in Chillingham Park: sheep. Salmon. The golden eagle is met with on the highest and steepest part of Cheviot: and the osprey is found breeding annually among the reeds near Greenley lake.

*Manufactures.* More glass is manufactured on the river Tyne than in all France.—Acklington, blankets, duffles, &c. Alnwick, bricks and tiles. Bedside, iron. Berwick, sacking cloth, cottons, and muslins. Byker, glass bottles and crown-glass. Chirton, engines and machinery. Hartley, glass bottles and crown glass. Heworth Shore, prussian blue, coal tar, sal ammoniac. Hexham, leather, long celebrated; gloves, stuff hats, worsted articles, weaving, and wool combing. Houghton, paper. Langley, lead

mills and refineries. Lemington, iron. Long Benton, iron. Low Elswick, lead and shots. Mitford, snuff. Newburn Hall, glass bottles and crown glass. Newcastle, glass bottles and crown glass, cloth, hardware, iron, ships, steam engines and machinery, red and white lead, cork cutting, and leather. Newsham, alkali. North Shields, chain cables. Otterburn, woollens. Scotswood, near Lemington, coal tar, and here the first apparatus for extracting tar from pit coal was established by Lord Dundonald. Slaley, lead and shots. Sugley, iron. Wylam, lead and shots.

## POPULATION IN 1831.

*Wards*, 6; *Boroughs*, 4; *Market Towns*, 13; *Parishes*, 86; *Parts of Parishes*, 2.

*Houses*. Inhabited, 35,926; Uninhabited, 1,509; Building, 220.

*Inhabitants*. Males, 106,147; Females, 116,765; total, 222,912.

*Families*. Employed in Agriculture, 10,127; in Trade, 14,246; all other families, 23,991; total, 48,364.

*Baptisms* in 1830. Males, 3,038; Females, 2,792; total, 5,830. *Annual average* of 1821 to 1830, 5,402.

*Marriages*, 1,517. *Annual Average*, 1,495.

*Burials*. Males, 2,081; Females, 1,949; total, 4,030. *Annual Average*, 3,430.

*Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.*

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Newcastle-upon-			Cowpen	363	2,081
Tyne	5,048	42,760	Wooler	306	1,926
Tynemouth	1,724	10,182	Lowick	370	1,864
Berwick-upon-			Hartley	387	1,850
Tweed	1,190	8,920	South Blyth and		
Alnwick	940	6,788	Newsham	246	1,769
North Shields	818	6,744	Chatton	285	1,632
Long Benton	1,174	6,613	Belford	230	1,354
Hexham	842	6,042	Jesmond	281	1,393
Allendale	956	5,540	Corbridge	248	1,292
Walls End	984	5,510	Benwell	234	1,278
Byker	835	5,176	Carham	230	1,174
Chirton	636	4,973	East and West		
Morpeth	560	3,890	Kenton	217	1,106
Westgate	427	2,996	Haltwhistle	178	1,018
Ford	417	2,110	Rothbury	231	1,014

*Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed in April, 1815, £1,240,594.*

## HISTORY.

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626. At Wall-town, Edwin, the first christian King of Northumbria, baptised by Paulinus the first Bishop of that kingdom.
628. At Widdrington, Cadwallon King of the Britons defeated by Edwin King of Northumbria.
635. At Dilston, King Cadwallon defeated and slain by Oswald King of Northumbria.
642. Bamborough castle successfully defended by the Northumbrians against Penda King of Mercia, who attempted to fire it.
653. At Welton, Penda King of Mercia, and Sigebert King of Essex, baptised by Finian Bishop of Lindisfarne, in the presence of Oswy King of Northumbria.
705. In Bamborough castle, Osred' the young King of Northumbria besieged by the pretender Edulph, but in a sally made by Brithtric, Osred's general, Edulph was defeated, taken prisoner, and beheaded.
788. At East Chesters, Alfwald I. King of Northumbria assassinated.
793. The Danes ravaged the coast.
795. Tynemouth priory plundered by the Danes.
800. Tynemouth plundered by the Danes.
832. An army of pirates made an attempt to land at Tynemouth, but were routed and driven back to their ships.
866. Through the ravages of Hungar and Hubba, Tynemouth monastery completely destroyed.
876. Tynemouth ravaged by Halfden, the Danish king, and the whole kingdom of Northumbria parcelled out among the Danes.

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860. Gregory King of Scotland, surnamed the Great, took Berwick from the Danes and Picts, the former of whom he put to the sword.
938. At Brunanburgh (Broomridge or Brinkburn), the allied Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and Dano-Northumbrian army under Anlaff, totally defeated by Athelstan, when Constantine King of Scotland, six petty princes of Ireland and Wales, and twelve earls, were slain.
993. Bamborough castle and Tynemouth priory nearly destroyed by the Danes.
1015. Bamborough castle pillaged by the Danes.
1048. At Carham, a decisive battle fought, in which the Scots were victorious. Aldhun Bishop of Durham died of a broken heart for the fate of St. Cuthbert's people.
1068. Northumberland invaded, and Newcastle taken, by Edgar Etheling, heir to the crown of England, together with Malcolm King of Scotland, and some Danish pirates. William I. in person encountered them, and beat them in Durham county.
1070. William I. passed through Newcastle on his way to Scotland; and again in 1072, when King Malcolm met him at Berwick and did him homage.
1072. At Newburne, Copsi Earl of Northumberland murdered by Osulph.
1078. Malcolm King of Scots laid waste the county.
1093. Alnwick successfully defended against Malcolm and his eldest son Edward, both of whom were surprised and slain by Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland.
1095. Tynemouth castle, under Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland (who had revolted in consequence of receiving no reward for his victory at Alnwick), after a siege of two months, taken by William Rufus: but the Earl escaped to Bamborough castle, which Rufus immediately invested, but being unable to take the place by

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- siege, he commenced a blockade by building a castle called "malvoisin," or "bad neighbour," to intercept supplies from the surrounding country, when the Earl endeavouring to escape was taken prisoner at Tynemouth, and his wife surrendered Bamborough castle to the King on his threatening to put out Mowbray's eyes if she refused. The Earl was carried to Windsor castle, where he was imprisoned for thirty years.
1135. Alnwick taken by David of Scotland.
1137. David of Scotland attempted for three weeks to take Wark castle, but failed with disgrace. Stephen subsequently advanced to Wark, forcing David out of the county, who, however, on the retirement of the former, destroyed Norham, and made a second unsuccessful attempt on Wark. After the defeat at the battle of the Standard, David resumed the siege, but after a defence of unequalled bravery, hardships, and privations, the garrison capitulated, and the castle was demolished.
1173. Harbottle castle taken by William King of Scotland, one of whose generals burnt Warkworth, and put the inhabitants to the sword without distinction.
1174. Berwick burnt, and its inhabitants butchered, by Earl Duncan.—At the siege of Alnwick, William of Scotland defeated and taken prisoner.
1188. At Brigham, William II. King of Scotland, with many of his nobles and prelates, met Hugh Bishop of Durham, and rejected Henry the Second's demand of tenths as a tax for a crusade.
1209. At Newcastle, John King of England and William King of Scotland, met to negotiate a peace in vain.
1213. John marched through Newcastle on his route to Scotland.
1215. Morpeth town burnt by its inhabitants in hatred to King John. In this and the following year Northum-

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berland was ravaged: the castles of Alnwick, Berwick, Mitford, and Wark, destroyed by an army of Flemings under King John, in consequence of the Barons of this county having done homage to Alexander King of Scotland at Felton Hall. A meeting took place at Berwick of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Durham, to absolve from a sentence of excommunication Alexander the Scottish king, who attended in person.

1236. At Newcastle Henry III. had a conference with Alexander of Scotland.

1244. At Ponteland, peace concluded between Henry and Alexander, through the mediation of the Prior of Tynemouth.

1249. Newcastle wholly destroyed by fire.

1255. At Wark castle, Henry III. and his Queen Eleanor had an interview with their daughter Margaret, and her husband Alexander III. of Scotland. On her way southward, she stopt at Alnwick.

1272. The Scots on June 12 swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick.

1278. Edward I. resided sometime at Tynemouth priory, and Dec. 5, visited Belsay, the seat of Chancellor Richard de Middleton.

1291. At Berwick, August 2, the States of England and Scotland assembled by Edward I. to determine the succession to the throne of Scotland, when they decided in favour of the claim of John Baliol against Robert Bruce.

1292. At Newcastle, John Baliol King of Scotland did homage to Edward I.

1295. Berwick, March 30, taken by Edward I. and 7,000 Scots slain. In the town was a building called the Red Hall, which certain Flemings possessed by the tenure of defending it at all times against the King of England. Thirty of them maintained their ground, but perished by

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- the place being fired. About the same time Carham abbey was burnt by Sir William Wallace.
1296. At Berwick, August 24, an English Parliament assembled by Edward I. when the Scotch nobility did homage to him.—Harbottle castle successfully defended against the Scots—Hexham priory burnt by the Scots.—Wark castle, soon after the destruction of the re-inforcement sent by the King, taken possession of by Edward with his whole army, and here he celebrated Easter.—Corbridge burnt.
1297. Berwick taken by Sir William Wallace and the Scots
1298. Edward I. at Tynemouth.
1299. Sir William Wallace assaulted Newcastle, but was repulsed.
1302. On Red Rigs, near Yevering, 10,000 Scots, under Earl Douglas, defeated by Henry Lord Percy and George Earl of March.
1303. The Queen resided at Tynemouth whilst the King was in Scotland.
1305. After the execution of the brave Wallace, one half of his body was exposed on the bridge of Berwick.
1306. Tynemouth priory ravaged.
1307. At Berwick, the Countess Buchan, for crowning Robert Bruce at Scone, shut up by order of Edward I. in a wooden cage made in the shape of a crown, and exposed on the walls of the castle. She was thus confined for six years.
1310. In Bamborough Castle, Edward II. sheltered his favourite Gaveston from the Barons, whilst he and his Queen Isabella wintered at Berwick.
1311. Corbridge burnt by the Scots.
1312. Berwick in vain attempted by escalade in the night by Robert Bruce and the Scots.
1314. At Berwick, June 28, Edward II. issued a proclamation informing his subjects of the loss of the great seal



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- at the battle of Bannockburn, in Scotland, fought June 25.—Harbottle castle, July, taken by the Scots.
1315. The whole militia of England ordered to rendezvous at Newcastle.—The Scots attempted to take Berwick by surprise from the sea, but failed with loss.
1316. Tynemouth priory plundered by the insurgents under Sir William Middleton and Walter de Selby, who were shortly afterwards, in the following year, taken prisoners at Morpeth castle, sent to London, and hanged.
1318. Berwick, through the treachery of its governor, Peter Spalding, taken by Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, after which, in 1319, it was besieged both by sea and land, by Edward II., but without success.—Harbottle, Mitford, and Wark castles demolished by the Scots.
1322. At Tynemouth, the queen of Edward II. resided for some time.
1323. At Newcastle, peace concluded with the Scots for thirteen years.
1328. In Berwick church, Joan, sister of Edward III. was married to David son of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.
1333. Bamborough castle, in which was Philippa queen of Edward III. successfully defended against the Scots.—Berwick surrendered to Edward III. the day after his victory at Halidon hill in Scotland.
1334. At Newcastle, June 19, Edward Baliol, King of Scotland, did homage to Edward III.
1335. Edward III. at Berwick-upon-Tweed.
1336. Edward III. at Newcastle on his way to Scotland.
1339. At Newcastle, a great part of the bridge swept away, and 120 persons drowned by a sudden flood.
1340. Edward III. at Berwick with an army of 40,000 foot and 6,000 horse.
1341. Newcastle successfully defended by Sir John Nevill against David King of Scotland, whose general, the Earl

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of Murray, was taken prisoner in a sally by the garrison. From Wark castle, its governor, Sir Edward Montagu, made a sally on the rear of the Scotch army, under King David, returning from the sack of Durham, when 200 Scots were slain, and twelve horses laden with spoil taken by Sir Edward. To revenge this attack, David invested Wark castle, but was repulsed in two desperate assaults, the defenders being animated by the presence of the celebrated Countess of Salisbury, to whom Edward I. personally returned his thanks in this castle, where, according to some authors, he became enamoured of her, and in honour of her, it has been commonly but erroneously reported, founded the Order of the Garter. Edward kept his festival of Easter here.

1346 Hexham priory pillaged, and the surrounding country devastated by David King of Scots, who halted here three days with an army of 40,000 men.—To Ogle castle, Oct. 17, John Copeland conveyed his prisoner David King of Scotland, whom he had taken that day at the battle of Neville's Cross, in Durham.

1353. Edward III. kept his Christmas at Newcastle.

1355. Berwick town, November, surprized, and its governor, Sir Alexander Ogle, slain by the Scots; but the castle bravely defended by the famous Sir John Copeland until relieved, and the town retaken by Edward III. who came from France for that purpose.

1370. At Carham, Sir John Lilburn and his brother defeated and taken prisoners by the Scots under Sir John Gordon.

1377. Berwick castle surprised by seven Scotchmen, who held it for eight days against 10,000 men.

1383. Wark besieged by the Scots.

1384. Berwick treacherously delivered to the Scots by the Deputy-governor to the Earl of Northumberland; but

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the earl, by menaces and bribery, soon afterwards recovered it.—Ford castle demolished, and the country as far as Newcastle laid waste by the Scots.

1388. At Otterburne, August 9, the English defeated, 2,500 killed and wounded, and their commander, Sir Ralph Percy (who was also wounded) and 1,000 men taken prisoners by the Scots; but their general, the brave Earl Douglas, was slain. This battle was commemorated in a song (preserved in "Percy's Reliques,") from which, with many variations from real history, the famous ballad of "Chevy Chase," enologized by Sir Philip Sydney and Addison, was afterwards composed.

1389. Tynemouth priory ravaged by the Scots.

1400. At the Redeswire, Sir Robert Umfraville defeated the Scots.

1402. At Humbleton, on Holyrood day, 10,000 Scots under Earl Douglas overthrown by Henry Lord Percy and George Earl of March. Six Scottish earls were made prisoners.

1406. Berwick castle, defended by the retainers of the Earl of Northumberland, surrendered to the forces of Henry IV. the garrison being intimidated by a cannon shot (the first ever fired in England) which demolished great part of a tower.

1414. At Yevering, the Scots, to the number it is said of 4,000, defeated by Sir Robert Umfraville, Lord Warden of the Marches, who had only 140 spears and 300 bows.

1417. The Lord Marchers assembled at Barmoor with 100,000 men to punish the Scots for attacking a body of English near Roxburgh.

1419. Wark castle taken, and the garrison butchered by the Scots; but shortly afterwards retaken by the English, who crept up a sewer from the Tweed into the kitchen and retaliated upon the garrison.

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1422. Berwick successfully defended against the Scots.

1448. Alnwick nearly reduced to ashes by the Scots.

1460. Wark castle taken and demolished.

1461. Berwick granted by Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. to the Scots. Here she sought shelter after the battle of Towton.

1463. At Berwick, landed from France Margaret queen of Henry VI. whence she moved to Bamborough castle, which she took, and proceeded to Hexham, near which place, on Lyvel's plain, June 24, she was defeated by John Nevill Lord Montague, brother of the "King-making" Earl of Warwick, when her General, the Duke of Somerset, with the Lords Ros and Hungerford, were taken prisoners, and she herself, with her son Prince Edward, narrowly escaped by flight through a forest, where they were attacked and plundered by banditti, but at length safely embarked on board a small vessel and found shelter in Flanders. In this battle about 2,100 men were slain; the Duke of Somerset was beheaded at Hexham; and the victor obtained the title of Earl of Northumberland, which he afterwards resigned on being created Marquis of Montague. After this victory, Bamborough and Dunstanbrough castles were taken from the Lancastrians by the Earl of Warwick, who also besieged Alnwick; but the garrison, consisting of French troops, were rescued by an army of Scots under the Earl of Angus.—A few days before the battle of Hexham, a body of Lancastrians, on their way to join the Queen, were defeated at Hedgeley moor, and Sir Ralph Percy slain, by Lord Montague.

1480. Berwick besieged by the English, who were obliged to retire with disgrace.

1482. Edward IV. in July, marshalled his army at Alnwick.—In August, Berwick taken from the Scots by Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., and ever after remained in the hands of the English.

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1513. Etal castle taken by James IV. of Scotland, but a division of his army was routed on Milfield plain by the men of Durham, under Sir William Bulmer; and soon afterwards, on Branxton Westfield, near Flodden hill, September 9, the Scotch army totally defeated by the Earl of Surrey, when the King, the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, two Bishops, four Abbots, twelve Earls, and seventeen Barons, with about 10,000 men, were slain. Of the English there fell only one man of rank, Sir Brian Tunstall, "stainless knight," and about 2,000 men. This battle is admirably described by Sir Walter Scott. The staying of King James for several days at Ford castle, enamoured of the daughter of Sir William Heron, then a prisoner in Scotland, and desisting from all military advances, contributed to his entire destruction at Flodden.
1523. Wark castle, in November, successfully defended against the Scots and their French auxiliaries, commanded by the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. At this siege Buchanan the historian and poet was present.
1549. The Scotch under the French General D'Esse, laid the greatest part of Ford castle in ashes.
1558. At Haltwell Sweire, near Broombridge, Sir Henry Percy defeated by the Scots under the Earl of Bothwell, who took above 120 prisoners.—Another engagement at Grindon with similar results.
1590. In this and several subsequent years, several priests were executed for their religious opinions.
1603. On his way to take possession of the English throne, James entered Berwick on the 6th of April, was at Widdrington on the 8th, and arrived at Newcastle on the 9th.
1617. James I. at Newcastle April 23.
1633. Charles I. at Newcastle June 3, on his way to be crowned in Scotland; on the 5th at Tynemouth; and a few days after at Berwick.

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1636. At Newcastle, from May 7 to December 31, upwards of 5,030 persons died of the plague.
1639. Charles remained at Newcastle from May 5 to 22. On the 29th, the King encamped near Berwick, which he left, after the settlement of peace, on June 22, and dismissed his army on the 24th.
1640. At Newburne, August 18, the royal army under Lord Conway defeated by General Lealie and the Scots Covenanters, who took possession on the following day of Newcastle.
1641. In August, the Scottish army having received the sum of £6,000 for disbanding, quitted Newcastle; and on the 10th Charles passed through it on his way to, and on November 19, on his return from Scotland.
1643. Coquet island taken by the Scots.
1644. Tynemouth castle, with thirty-eight pieces of ordnance, taken by General Levin and the Scots, October 27. —Newcastle, under its gallant mayor Sir John Morley, successfully defended, in a siege of three weeks in February, against the Scots; but in a second siege, after a very spirited defence from August 14 to October 22, it surrendered to the Earl of Callender and General Levin.
1646. Charles, having thrown himself under the protection of the Scottish army, made an entry into Newcastle on May 6.
1648. Tynemouth castle, on its governor Colonel Henry Lilburn declaring for the King, taken by assault by Sir Arthur Hazelrigge, and Lilburn beheaded.—Cromwell took Berwick, and returned to Newcastle in October, where he stayed three days.
1651. Cromwell and his army of nine regiments of foot were at Witton castle in the summer.
1715. At Greenrigs, October 6, the friends of the Stuarts assembled under Mr. Thomas Foster, M.P. for the County,

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- and on Waterfalls hill were joined by the Earl of Derwentwater; after which they proceeded to Rothbury. October 7, they went to Warkworth, where their chaplain on Sunday the 9th prayed for James III. On the 10th they passed through Alnwick to Morpeth, where their number was about 300 horse, but they would not entertain any foot, great numbers of which offered themselves. Finding the gates of Newcastle shut against them, they marched to Hexham, where they proclaimed James III. and on the 19th, returned to Rothbury, and joined the Scots under Viscount Kenmure; after which, on the 20th, they went to Wooler, and thence to Kelso in Scotland.
1740. From June 9 to the end of July, Newcastle was in a riotous state owing to the scarcity of grain. These riots put the corporation to an expense of £4,000.
1745. At Felton, the Duke of Cumberland and the army entertained by Mr. Widdington, a catholic.
1761. At Hexham, March 9, a large concourse of people assembled to oppose the ballot for the militia, when Ensign Hart, and a private of the North York militia, being killed, the Magistrates ordered the soldiery to fire, when 45 of the rioters were slain, and 300 wounded.
1771. September 7, the Tyne rose six feet higher than had been known for some years, and inundated Newcastle and the whole of its banks, doing a good deal of injury. The bridge was washed away, and many persons drowned. The rivers Wear, Tees, and Eden also overflowed.
1815. Another great flood of the Tyne, similar to that of the year 1771, and almost as disastrous.

## EMINENT NATIVES.

- Acca, St. Bishop of Hexham, theological writer (died 740).
- Akenside, Mark, physician, and author, besides professional works, of "The Pleasures of Imagination," and other poems, Newcastle, 1721 (died 1770).
- Alnwick, Martin of, franciscan philosopher and divine, Alnwick.
- William, Bishop of Norwich in 1426, and Lincoln in 1435, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Alnwick.
- Askew, Anthony, greek scholar, collector, Newcastle\*, 1722 (died 1774).
- Astell, Mary, learned and pious author, Newcastle, 1668 (died 1731).
- Bate, John, carmelite, greek scholar, Hexham (died 1429).
- Beverley, St. John of, Archbishop of York, Harpham, about 640 (died 721).
- Bewick, John, engraver on wood, Ovingham, 1760 (died 1795).
- Thomas, brother of John, engraver on wood, Cheryburn near Ovingham, 1753 (died 1828).
- Brand, John, divine, antiquary, historian of his native town, Newcastle, 1743 (died 1806).
- Brown, Dr. John, divine, soldier, poet, dramatist, musician, painter, and author, Rothbury, 1715 (died 1766).
- Lancelot, "Capability Brown," landscape gardener and horticulturist, Kirkharle, 1716 (died 1773).
- Stephen, lord mayor of London in 1438, benefactor, Newcastle.
- Bulmer, William, correct and beautiful typographer, Newcastle, 1757 (died 1830).
- Burdon, William, political and miscellaneous writer, Newcastle, 1764 (died 1818).

\* Claimed also by Kendal in Westmoreland.



Carr, William, blacksmith, strong man, six feet four inches high, weighed twenty-four stone, could carry an anchor weighing half a ton, Hartley Old Engine, 1756.

Cary, Valentine, Bishop of Exeter in 1621, Dean of St. Paul's, and Master of Christ College, Cambridge, Berwick (died 1626).

Chambers, Sir Robert, chief justice in the East Indies, Newcastle, 1737 (died 1803).

Charlton, Lionel, mathematician, author of the History of Whitby, Upper Stobbilee in Bellingham, 1720 (died 1785).

Clennell, Luke, artist, Ulgham.

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Admiral Lord, victor at Trafalgar, Newcastle, 1749 (died 1810).

——— Thomas, physician, agriculturist, medical author, dramatist, and writer of sermons, Bates Cross, near Berwick, 1751 (died 1822).

Cook, Anthony, mathematician, Woolley (died there 1824).

Copeland, Sir John, took David King of Scotland prisoner in 1347.

Coughran, George, mathematician, compiler of the "Ladies Diary," "a prodigy of genius," Wreighill, 1752 (died 1774, aged 21).

Delaval, Admiral George, North Dissington (died 1723).

—— Sir Ralph, admiral at the battle of La Hogue, North Dissington (died 1707).

Duns, John, "Duns Scotus," "Doctor Subtilis," franciscan friar, Dunstan near Alnwick (died 1308).

Dynley, John, scholar, Newcastle (flourished 1450).

Ebba, St. prioress of Coldingham, murdered by the Danes in 630.

Elastob, Elizabeth, saxonist, Newcastle, 1683 (died 1756).

—— William, brother of Elizabeth, divine, saxonist, Newcastle, 1673 (died 1714).

Fenwick, Sir John, conspirator against William III. 1645.

Fresburn, Ralph, founder of the first house of Carmelites in England (died 1274).

Gibson, Thomas, a printer, author of works in physics, divinity, history, and botany, Morpeth (died 1562).

Grey, Sir Charles, first Earl Grey, warrior, father of the present Earl, Howick, 1729 (died 1807).

—— Sir John, K.G. first Earl of Tankerville, Horton (flourished in the time of Henry V.)

- Grey, Richard, D.D. divine, learned and ingenious author, Newcastle, 1694 (died 1771).
- Hall, John, justice, adherent of the Stuarts, Otterburn, 1672.
- Handyside, — enamel painter, Wooller (living 1764).
- General, whose regiment is noticed by Uncle Toby in Tristram Shandy, Harehaugh.
- Hewson, William, anatomist, experimentalist, and author, Hexham, 1739 (died in 1774 from a wound in dissection).
- Hexham, John de, prior of Hexham, historian, Hexham (flourished 1154).
- Richard de, prior of Hexham, historian, Hexham (died 1190).
- Holdsworth, or Oldisworth, Richard, learned and loyal dean of Worcester, defender of episcopacy, Newcastle, 1590 (died 1650).
- Horsley, John, dissenting divine, author of "Britannia Romana," Morpeth, 1685 (died 1731).
- Hutton, Dr. Charles, self-taught mathematician, voluminous author, Newcastle, 1737 (died 1823).
- Johnson, Robert, painter and engraver of great promise, Shotley (died 1796, aged 25).
- Knott, Edward, (whose true name was Matthias Wilson, but who also took that of Nicholas Smith) jesuit, opponent of Chillingworth, Pegsworth, 1580 (died 1656).
- Lennox, Margaret Countess of, daughter of the Earl of Angus, and Margaret Queen of Scotland, Harbottle, 1518.
- March, John, learned and pious vicar of Newcastle, author, Newcastle (died 1692).
- Mitford, John, author and song-writer, &c. of great talent, but greater improvidence, Mitford Castle (died 1831).
- Morrison, Robert, D.D. chinese missionary, translator of the Scriptures into chinese, and some of the native literature into english, author of a dictionary and grammar of the chinese, &c. Winyates, 1782 (died 1834).
- Nesbitt, John, dissenter, author of "Marks of Cadency," 1550.
- Newcastle, Hugh of, defender of Duns Scotus against Aquinas, Newcastle.
- Ogle, Sir Chaloner, admiral, Kirkley, 1680 (died 1750).
- Pickering, George, poet, Simonburn, 1758.
- Pringle, James, mathematician and linguist, North Shields (died 1824, aged 71).

**Richardson, Joseph**, lawyer and poet, Hexham, 1774 (died 1803).

——— **William**, antiquary, benefactor, and poet, Little Harle, 1759 (died 1824).

**Ridley, Nicholas**, Bishop of Rochester in 1547 and London in 1550, Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, classical and theological scholar, Willimoteswick, 1500 (martyred 1555).

**Rotheram, John**, pious divine and author, Haydon Bridge, 1725 (died 1789).

**Rushworth, John**, lawyer, republican M P. editor of "Historical Collections," &c. 1607 (died 1690).

**Scott, John**, engraver of animals, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (died 1827).

**Spence, Thomas**, politician, author of a plan to remove pauperism, Newcastle (died 1814).

**Stackhouse, Thomas**, learned and laborious divine and author, 1680 (died 1752).

**Stevenson, William**, author on commerce and agriculture, Berwick, 1772 (died 1829).

**Stockdale, Percival**, soldier, poet, and divine, Branxton, 1736 (died 1811).

**Swinhoe, Gilbert**, author of "The unhappy fair Irene," a tragedy, published in 1658.

**Thornton, Roger**, benefactor to Newcastle, Thornton (died 1429).

**Turner, William**, divine, physician, and naturalist, author of Herbal, "the venerable father of English botany," Morpeth (died 1568).

**Tweddell, John**, extensive traveller, scholar, poet, and accomplished gentleman, Threepwood, 1769 (died 1799).

**Tynemouth, John** of, author of "Sanctilogium Servorum Dei" (flourished 1336).

**Umfraville, Sir Robert**, K.G. Vice Admiral of England, Prudhoe (slain 1419).

**Walker, George**, author of "Doctrine of the Sphere," Newcastle, 1734.

**Wallis, John**, historian of the County, Whitley in Kirkehaugh, 1714 (died 1793).

**Whittle, Thomas**, eccentric and humble wit and comic poet, (died at Hartburn 1731).

Widdrington, Sir Thomas, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the 17th century, Cheeseburne Grange.

——— Sir William, created Lord Widdrington in 1644, royalist and gallant officer (slain in the fight at Wigan, in Lancashire, in 1651).

Woodlark, Robert, founder of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, Wakerley (died 1490).

Yarrow, John, born at Mason Dinnington, and died in 1814, aged 110 years.

## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

This County is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants, many of them attaining a very great age. Some instances are given under their localities.

The history of **ALNWICK** is the history of the noble and gallant house of Percy.—Here died in 1784, aged 115, Hugh Rowland Hughes.

**BARMOOR** Castle was for some time in the possession of Colonel Bladon, translator of Cæsar's Commentaries.

**BENWELL** Hall was the property of the noted Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes, whose cruelties to his wives, especially to his second, the Countess of Strathmore, and her family, besides other excesses, are so well known. This villain's death took place in 1810.—Benwell was probably the first place where coals were wrought in England.

The guildhall books of **BERWICK**, under the date 1649 state that the Corporation "sent for the man which trieth the witches in Scotland."—Here died, in 1770, aged 108, Mr. Palmer, a gunner.

At **BLACK CALLERTON**, near Newcastle, died December 31, 1768, aged 113 years, Cicely Fenwick.

From the river **BRENNICH** was derived the name of the province of Bernicia, which with Deira formed the kingdom of Northumbria. On the Brennich is the Linhope Spout cataract, with a fall of 56 feet.

At **CAMBO** school Lancelot Brown, "Capability Brown," the eminent landscape gardener, was educated.

At **CULLERCOATS** died in December 1807, John Ramsay.

mariner, aged 115. He was at the taking of Gibraltar in 1704.

**DILSTON** Hall was the residence of James Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded on Tower Hill for his adherence to the Stuarts, February 24, 1717. The hall is now a ruin, and his large estates, now said to be of the value of £60,000 per annum, were granted by Act of Parliament to Greenwich hospital.

At **EACHWICK** the family of Akenside the poet had lands for many generations.—The late Ralph Spearman, esq. of this place is said to have been the "Monkbarns" of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary." "He was almost the sole depository of a vast mass of oral and popular tradition." He died in 1823, aged 74, and made Mr. Hunter, his steward, his heir, being determined, as he had no children, "to follow the example of Abraham, and to consider his Eleazar as heir to all his house."

**EAST DENTON** was the residence of Edward Montague, esquire, whose wife, a daughter of Matthew Robinson, esq. wrote an "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," in answer to the objections of Voltaire. She died in 1800, aged 80. By her marriage she became first cousin to the celebrated Lady Mary Montague.

**ELSDON** was the living for many years of the Rev. Louis Dutens or Duchillon, historiographer to the king, a successful french adventurer who spoke but poor english, and died in 1812, aged 83.

At **FLODDEN**, near to the highest part of the memorable hill, is a natural rock, known as "the King's Chair," from which James might have enjoyed a good view of his own army, and of the movements of the English.

At **HARTLEY** died July 15, 1817, aged 106, Margaret Lowerey.

In the beautiful Church of **HEXHAM** are the tombs of

Alfwald King of Northumberland 788, and its prior Richard of Hexham, historian, 1190. The parish, containing eight townships, ranked as a county palatine till 33 Henry VIII.—Of the Grammar school was master, the learned Thomas Stackhouse.

HOWICK was the rectory of Dr. Isaac Basire, royalist, and traveller in Syria and Palestine as a propagator of the doctrines of the Church of England. He died in 1676.

HULNE was one of the first houses of Carmelites or white friars in this kingdom. John Bale, the biographer, resided and composed his works here.

LESBURY and LONG HOUGHTON were the Vicarages of Percival Stockdale, soldier, poet, and divine, the "Belfield" of Miss Burney's "Cecilia."—At Lesbury died, December 31, 1756, Mary Bennett, aged 110.

At LINMOUTH, August 8, 1822, a large whale of the spermaceti kind, named by naturalists the Macrocephalus or Blunt-headed Cachelot, was taken on the shore. It was 61 feet long, 37 feet 4 inches in circumference, and 12 feet in height.

At LOWICK, about 1822, died Andrew Carr, of Braken-side, aged 107.

At LONG BENTON died, in December 1753, aged 107, Margaret Rochester, who had lived all her life in the village.

At MORPETH, Akenside wrote the first copy of his "Pleasures of Imagination:"

O ye Northumbrian shades, which overlook  
The rocky pavement and the mossy falls  
Of solitary Wans-beck, limpid stream;  
How gladly I recall your well-known seats,  
Belov'd of old, and that delightful time  
When, all alone, for many a summer's day  
I wandered through your calm recesses, led  
In silence by some powerful hand unseen.

—Here, in 1732, died John Horsley, author of “*Britannia Romana*,” who was for many years minister of a dissenting congregation at that place.

At NEWBURGH, in 1763, died Alice Wilson, aged 111; and at the time of her death was living a woman aged 115, who rode abroad and practised midwifery.

At NEWCASTLE, at the Grey Friars, the very learned Duns Scotus took the order of St. Francis.—The Vicarage was held by the orientalist Joseph Dacre Carlyle for the three years before his death in 1804.—In St. Nicholas’ Church was buried its lecturer John Rowlet, author of “*The Christian Monitor*,” who died 1686. Here is also a monument by Flaxman for the Rev. Hugh Moises, master of the free school, who died in 1806. It is the tribute of his pupils, and the epitaph was from the pen of the late Lord Stowell. In the old library, is the bible of Hexham priory, a splendidly illuminated MS. about 600 years old.—In St. John’s church is the monument of John Cunningham, pastoral poet, 1773.—Of the Free School were masters, Richard Dawes, author of “*Miscellanea Critica*,” and Hugh Moises, previously mentioned; and here were educated, the martyr Bishop Ridley, Horsley the Roman antiquary, Akenside the poet, the late Admiral Lord Collingwood, the present Lord Eldon, and his brother the late Lord Stowell.—In this town died, in 1744, Adam Turnbull, keelman, aged 112; in 1764, Ralph Hart, aged 115; in 1766, Roger Dove and Elizabeth his wife, whose united ages were 202; in 1777, Anne Forster, aged 123; in 1808, Mrs. Dorothy Turnbull, aged 107; and in 1810, aged 111, Thomas Robinson, who recovered from a broken thigh when upwards of 100 years of age.—Anderson Place was the abode of Charles I. when in captivity with the Scots, at which time one of their ministers after his sermon gave out the 52d Psalm, which begins,

Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself,  
Thy wicked works to praise;



when his Majesty stood up and called for the 56th Psalm, beginning,

Have mercy, Lord, on me I pray,  
For man would me devour,

which the congregation, with good feeling, immediately sang:

At OGLE, in 1766, died Matthew Richardson, aged 111.

At OVINGTON died, January 18, 1756, Isabella Simpson, aged 109.

At PLESSEY died, in April 1817, aged 106, Margaret Stafford.

At ROTHBURY died, nearly a hundred years old, Bernard Rumney, a musician, author of the ballad of "Ecky's Mare."—Here died in 1830, aged 109, Tibby Allan, widow of the notorious Northumberland piper Jemmy Allan, who terminated a life of singular adventure, vicissitude, and crime, in Durham gaol about 20 years previous.

SEATON DELAVAL was the work of Sir John Vanbrugh. The ceiling of the saloon was executed by the famous Italian VerCELLI.

SIMONBURN was the largest, wildest, and most unproductive parish in the diocese of Durham. It was thirty-two miles long, but five parishes have been taken out of it. It was the Rectory of Dr. John Scott, eloquent preacher, and author of the letters signed "Anti-Sejanus," who died in 1814, aged 81. Wallis, the historian of Northumberland, was Curate here for several years.

TWIZLE House has an extensive and valuable museum of stuffed birds, and other objects of natural history.

At TYNEMOUTH Priory flourished John Whethamstede, learned and voluminous writer; and John of Tynemouth, sacred biographer. Here had sepulture Oswyn the martyred King of Northumbria, its patron saint, 652; Malcolm King of Scotland, and his son Prince Edward, slain at Alnwick, 1093.

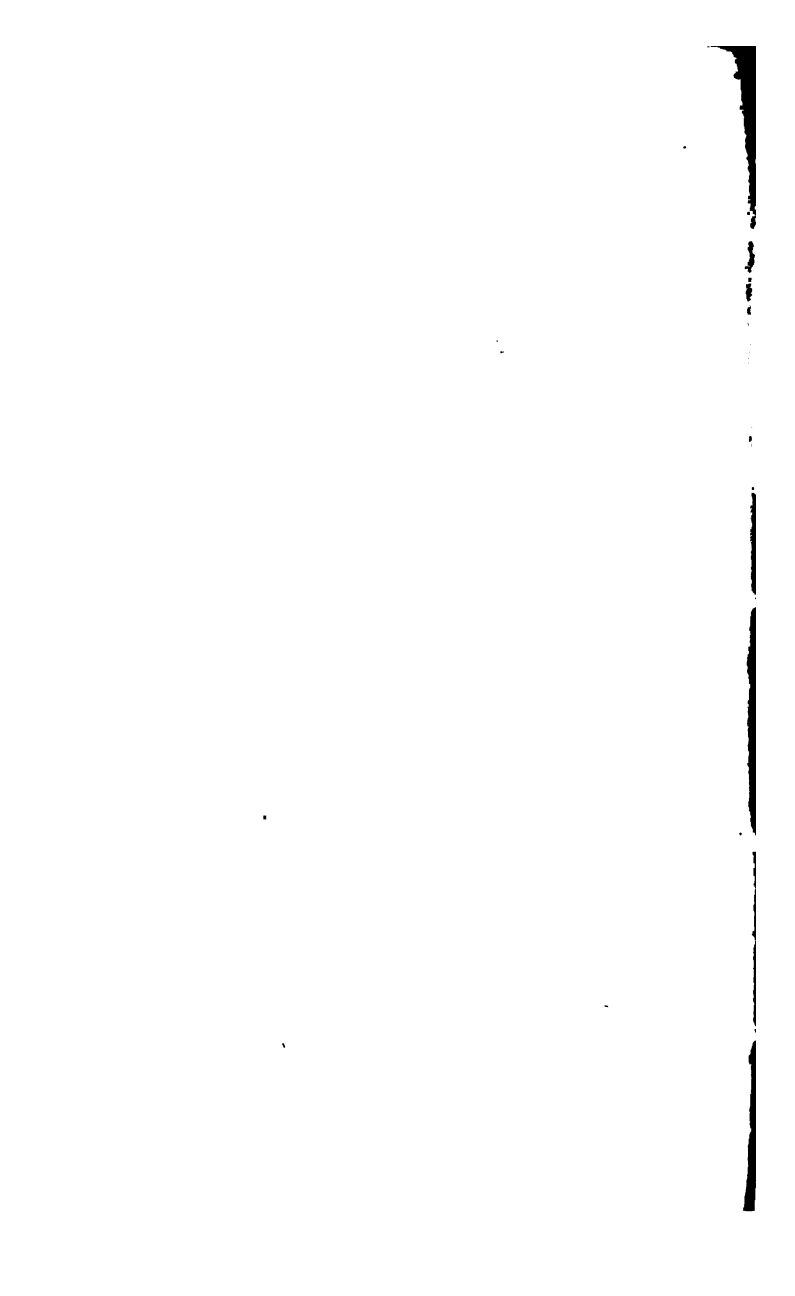
At **WARKWORTH**, John Harding, the metrical chronicler, was Constable to Sir Robert Umfraville.—The hermitage, the best preserved and most entire work of its kind in the kingdom, has three apartments cut out of the rock on the north bank of the Coquet, and is described by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, in his pleasing ballad of "The Hermit of Warkworth."—Here was buried about 1744, John Common, aged 115, who a few days before his death was able to read a printed paper some distance off without glasses. His brother Peter died at Rugley, aged 133, and another brother Thomas lived to above 110, and died at Dunshaugh. This family, of which representatives are still living at Denwick, &c. have been for several centuries remarkable for stature, strength, longevity, and talent. In 1818, Mr. John Common received a gold medal from the Society of Arts for an improved self-adjusting drill.

At **WHITLEY** died, in 1814, aged 108, Eleanor Gibson.

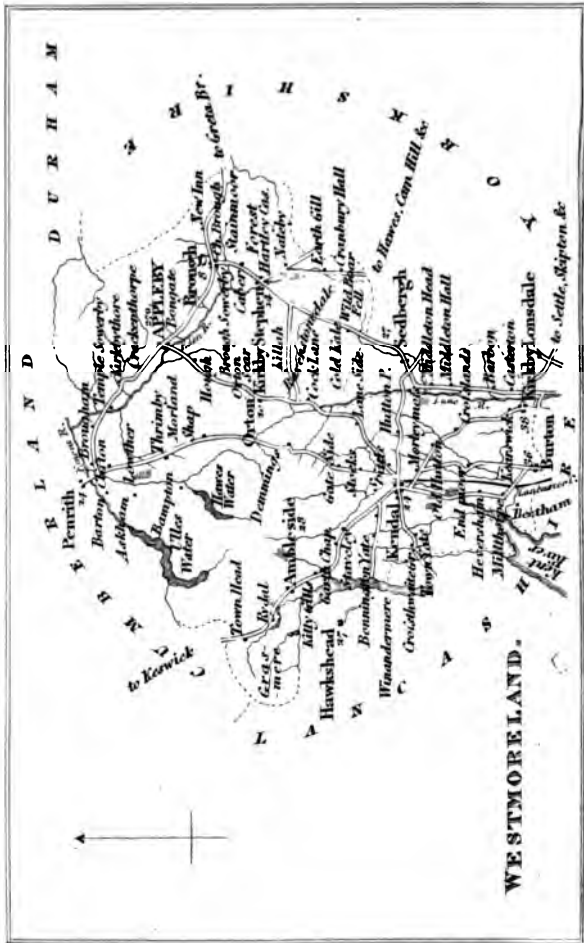
At **WHALTON** died in November 1766, Margaret Pickering, aged 100.

*List of Works consulted.*

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2. A view of Northumberland, By W. Hutchinson.—2 vols. 4to, 1778.
3. A historical and descriptive view of the county of Northumberland.—2 vols. 8vo, 1811.
4. Beauties of England and Wales, vol. xii. By Rev. J. Hodgson and Mr. F. C. Laird.—8vo.
5. An historical, topographical, and descriptive view of the county of Northumberland, &c. By E. Mackenzie.—2 vols. 4to, 2d edit. 1825.
6. A history of Northumberland. By Rev. J. Hodgson.—4to, in three parts; part 2, vols. i. and ii. 1827-32.
7. Local Records, or historical register of remarkable events which have occurred in Northumberland and Durham. By John Sykes.—2 vols. 8vo, 1833.
8. Chorographia : or a survey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By William Grey.—4to, 1649.
9. The history and antiquities of the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By John Brand, M.A.—2 vols. 4to, 1789.



2



## WESTMORLAND.

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### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

*Boundaries,* North, Durham and Cumberland: East, Yorkshire and Durham: South, Lancashire and Yorkshire: West, Cumberland and Lancashire.

*Greatest length,* 40; *breadth,* 32; *square,* 763 miles; *statute acres,* 487,680.

*Province,* York. *Dioceses,* Carlisle and Chester. The Deanery of Appleby is in the diocese of Carlisle; and those of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale in that of Chester.

*Circuit,* Northern.

## ANTIEN'T STATE AND REMAINS.

*British Inhabitants*, Brigantes, and Voluntii, and Sistentii.

*Encampments*, Haberwain; Milbourne, called Green castle; Pendragon Castle, one opposite to, on the banks of the Eden; Sandford, two, small, and near them was formerly a druidical circle of stones. *Earthworks*, Eamont, a curious deep circle, called Arthur's Round Table; Penhurrock. *Remains*, Gamelands, near Orton, a tumulus nearly 100 yards in circumference, and three yards in height in the middle, and composed of stones thrown loosely together; Penhurrock, a tumulus of a heap of stones; Sandford, near Appleby, three tumuli, one 91 paces in circumference, opened 1766, and producing an urn, and remains of bones, ashes, and arms.

*Druidical Remains*, Dunmelwrays, near Ambleside, a heap of stone 750 feet above the level of the sea; Ellerbeck, called Cock Stones; Helton Cop stone, and the Druid's cross; Mayborough, at Eamont Bridge, very remarkable circle; Moorduvock; Oddendale, exactly half the size of Stonehenge; near Pooley Bridge, called the White Raise; near Rothay Bridge, a circle; Shap, called Karl Lofts, two lines of huge obelisks of unhewn granite, a mile and a half in length, and between 20 to 30 yards in breadth, having at the south end a circle of similar stones, 18 feet in diameter, and near the north end a square plot of stones, partly covered with earth: some of the stones in each line are three or four yards in diameter; White Raise, a large cairn on Ralphland, near Tailbert.



*Roman Province, Maxima Cæsariensis. Stations, Gallacum, Ambleside; Brovonacis, Brough or Kirkbythore; Brovacum or Brovoniacum, Brougham; Concaugium, Watercrock near Natland; Castlehows, in Borrowdale, strongly walled; Voreda, Whelp castle. Encampments, Castlehows, Borrowdale, in the parish of Orton; Castlesteads and Coneybeds, near Natland, exploratory camps to Watercrock; between Crackenthorpe and Crossfell, are several, one 300 yards long and 150 broad; Haberwain, opposite to the British encampment; Maiden Castle, Sandford, two; Watercrock, the station. Earthworks, Crawdendale Wath, mounds of earth and ditches; Eamont Bridge, amphitheatre, called King Arthur's round table, respected when the common was inclosed in 1815. Temple, at Levins, in the parish of Heversham, supposed of Diana. Remains discovered, at Ambleside, remains of a bridge; Appleby, inscriptions; Barton, two urns found in a cairn; Brough, brooches, jewellers' working tools, urn of coins, &c.; Brougham, coins, altars; Crackenthorpe; Crawdendale Wath, inscription; Kirkby Thore, altars, walls, urns, sandals, and the cusp of a spear; Machel's Bank near Appleby, urns with burnt bones; Milburn, altar; Watercrock, coins, urns, inscribed stones, and altars. Roads, the Maiden Way crosses the moors at Crackenthorpe. Watling Street, from Stanemoor, by Brough, to Penrith.*

*Saxon Octarchy, Northumbria.*

*Abbeys. Preston Patrick, founded in 1119 by Thomas, son of Gospatric, removed to Shap by the founder about 1150, where the great tower of the church and a beautiful ruin remain.*

*Priory.* Battleburgh, in Appleby, founded in 1281, by the Lords Clifford, Percy, and Vescy.

*Friary.* Appleby, White, founded in 1281.

*Hospitals.* Appleby; Brough, founded by John Brunskill in the 16th century; Kirkby, ante Henry II.

*Churches.* Asby, considerably diminished by repairs; Askham, enumerated by Grose among the remarkable edifices of the county; Barton; Brough; Crosby Ravensworth, founded by Torphin de Alverstain, in the time of Henry I. exhibits curious specimens of architecture; Kendal; Kirbythore, very antient; Kirkby Lonsdale, 120 feet long and 102 broad; Kirkby Stephen; Sizergh, in ruins; Warcop, dedicated to St. Columbus, an apostle of the Picts.

*Chapels.* Appleby, in ruins in 1482, afterwards converted into the county gaol; Applethwaite, on St. Catharine's brow; Betham; Brougham; Burneshead; Crackenthorpe; Crosthwaite; Grasmere; Kendal, were one in Chapel lane, another on Chapel hill, St. Anne's, near Docwra hall, and a third at Stammongate bridge; Kentmere; Milbourne, in which are the tombs of the Sandfords; Natland; Newbiggen; Patterdale, dedicated to St. Patrick; Skelsmergh; Stainton, founded in the time of Richard I. by Anselm de Furness, son of the first Michael le Fleming; Staveley, handsome steeple; Temple Sowerby.

*Stone Pulpit.* Brough, cut out of one entire stone.

*Castles.* Appleby, the greatest part of the present one was

erected by Thomas Lord Clifford, in the time of Henry VI.; Betham; Brough, built before the time of William I.; Brougham, at the confluence of the Eamont and Lowther rivers, majestic ruin of Norman architecture, the keep erroneously supposed by Grose to be Roman; Buley, belonged to the Viteriponts and Bishops of Carlisle, now a farm house; Hartley, scarce a vestige remains; Haverback; Howgill; Kendal, four broken towers and part of the outer wall still remain; Pendragon, at Mallerstang, erection attributed to Utter Pendragon, the fabled builder of Stonehenge, who is said to have been poisoned in 515, some ruins of a square tower; Warcop, long since disappeared.

*Mansions.* Askham Hall, now the rectory house of Lowther, an oblong turreted building, enlarged in 1574; Brecks Hall, now occupied by a farmer; Calgarth, the Old Hall; Clifton Hall, turreted, a farm house; Great Ormside Hall, an old tower building, now occupied by a farmer; Kentmere Hall; Leven's Hall, of the time of Henry VIII.; Preston Hall, a farm house; Rosgill Hall, now a farm house, but the remains show its former importance; Rydal, the Old Hall, in ruins; Sizergh, the seat of the Stricklands, a very interesting specimen of early domestic architecture; Sockbridge Hall, quadrangular with a small tower, a farm house; Ubarrow Hall, with a tower, now a farm house; Yanworth, quadrangular, like a small castle.

## PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Rivers.* Barrow; Betha or Bela; Brathay, issuing from Langdale; Eamont, from the Ullawater to the Eden; Eden, one of the most considerable in the north of England, rises in Kirkby Stephen parish, flows northward through the whole of Westmorland, receiving many streams, and goes into Cumberland; Helle-beck; Hunna; Kent, rises in Kentmere, receives the Sprint from Longsleddale, the Mini from Bannisdale, and the Bela near Milnthorp, and goes to the sea over the sands of Morecombe bay; Lowther, from the moors north of Wet-sleddale to the Eamont; Lune or Lon, formed by two rivulets uniting at Tebay, flows by Kirkby Lonsdale to Lancaster; Lyvennate, has its source at Black Dub, in Crosby Gill; Mint; Rothay, has its source in Grasmere; Rother, rises in Ravenstonedale; Sled-dale; Sprint; Tees, rises in the East Ward, enters into Durham at the sublime cataract of Caldron Snout; Underbarrow; Winster, rises in Clayborrow heath, and forms the boundary between Westmorland and Lancashire.

*Inland Navigation.* This County has little or no advantage from navigable rivers, but the Lancaster and Kendal canal opens an inland water communication to nearly all the principal towns in England: its act was obtained in 1792, was opened in 1819, is in length 76 miles, and has a large reservoir near Killington of 150 acres. Wigan and Kendal canal.

*Lakes.* Ais water; Angle tarn, about five acres of water.

Blea tarn; Windermere, the residence of Wordsworth's hermit; Brother's or Broader water, very small, but enchanting and sublime scenery; Devoke water, near Ravenglass, and connected with the river Esk, half a mile in length, with several tarns in its district, but seldom visited; Elter water, nearly a mile long, divided into three parts, and is a tributary stream to Windermere; Grasmere, near Rydal water, about one mile long, its scenery bold and picturesque, being encircled by mountains; Grisedale tarn; Hawes water, three miles long and a half broad; Kentmere, small, fed by the river Kent; Keppel Cove tarn; Little Langdale tarn, Windermere, swampy, and not often visited; Loughrigg tarn, Windermere, a circular area of 12 acres; Red tarn, a mile long, of a brownish red; Rydal water, in the vale of Grasmere, near Ambleside, half a mile long; Skegges tarn, Longsleddale; Stickle tarn, Langdale Pikes, Windermere, 1700 feet above the sea, and has a foaming cataract; Sunbiggin tarn; Small Water tarn, near Wastdale; Ullswater, partly in Cumberland, nine miles in length and nearly three quarters in breadth; Wast water, near Ravenglass, 3 miles long, half a mile broad, and 45 fathoms deep, being 15 fathoms below the level of the sea, and has never been known to freeze; Windermere, in which are thirteen islands, is the most capacious and extensive of all the English lakes, is above twelve miles in length and one in breadth, and its greatest depth is forty fathoms; Winfell tarn.

*Eminences and Views.* Ambleside, commands charming prospects; the high land about Askham affords a most delightful and extensive prospect; BOWFELL, 3090 feet high; Brougham Hall, for its attitude and beautiful views, called the Windsor of the north; CROSSFELL, 3000

feet above the level of the sea; Curwen's island, Windermere, "one of the loveliest and most sacred seats of simplicity"; Farlton Knot, a bold and high mountain; Grasmere, "as sweet a scene as travelled eye ever beheld," nearly the whole of the lake can be seen at once; Hall Hill; Hardknot Hill; Harrison Stickle, near Bowfell, 2400 feet high; Hartsop high field, whence Broadwater is seen to great advantage; Haverback Castle hill; Helm Crag, Grasmere; Helsington Chapel, -omantic view of sea, rocks, woods, and fertile valleys; HELVELLYN, 3210 feet high; Kirkby Lonsdale, fine view from the churchyard; Lowther Park, likened by Lord Macartney to the park of the Emperor of China called "Van-shoe-yuen, or the paradise of 10,000, or innumerable trees," and "so rich, so various, so beautiful so sublime a prospect, my eyes had never beheld;" Low Wood inn, near Ambleside, a delightful view of the Windermere lake; Mardale Head, grand and sublime; Mell Fell; Murton Pit; Naddle forest; Orton Scar, on its top are remains of a beacon; Patterdale, for six miles much admired for its beautiful and diversified scenery; Pike o' Stickle, 2000 feet; Riggendale, a deep romantic glen branching from Hawswater; RYDAL HEAD, 3090ft. high, from its summit the lakes of Windermere, Elter water, Grasmere, and Rydal water are seen; the Rydal Falls are romantic and pleasing; Stanmore Dale; Storr's Point, delightful view; Underbarrow Scar, near Kendal; Wallow Cragg, on Hawswater; Whinfell, 1500 feet high; Whitbarrow Scar, romantic prospect; Wildboar Fell, very interesting prospect; Windermere, highly picturesque; Wrynose Hill.

*Natural Curiosities.* Asby, two wells, one called St. Helen's, and the other near Grange hall; Betha, or Bela,

waterfall, one of the catadupæ of Camden; Brough, well, formerly much resorted to, and the Vicar of Brough had a diploma from the Pope to receive oblations from the pilgrims resorting to it; Burneshead, well, reputed sacred; Burton, well; Clifton, well, at which a great concourse of people annually assemble on May day; Colwith Force, near Ambleside, waterfall, eminently picturesque and sublime, depth 150 feet; Dungeon Gill, near Langdale Pikes, beautiful and romantic waterfall; Dufton Fell, petrifying well; Gellforth Spout, in Longledale, the fall about 300 feet in an unbroken sheet; Grasmere, well; the side of the Kent is famous for petrifying springs that incrust vegetable bodies, and one of them is a dropping well; Levens Park, waterfall, one of the catadupæ of Camden: at Nateby, near Stenkrith Bridge, is a noisy cataract falling into numberless cavities or perforations in the rock, of different sizes, by many considered a remain of druidism, but called by the people "the devil grinding mustard;" Pate Hole, petrifying spring; Rounthwaite, the Gondsike spring on Jeffery's Mount, continually casting up small silverlike pieces of spangles; Shap, wells, in great repute, one resembling the Leamington water, and the other petrifying; Stockgill Force, near Ambleside, the most beautiful waterfall, next to Lowdore in Cumberland, among the lakes; Witherslack, holy well, discovered to be medicinal in 1656.

*Public Edifices.* Ambleside, market house, erected 1796. Appleby, bridge: county gaol and courthouse, erected 1770-1: free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1574: hospital, founded by Anne Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery in 1653, very neat: house of correction: market house, erected in 1811, from a design by Smirke: new gaol, built 1771: town hall. Ashby,

school, founded in 1688, by Mr. George Smith. Bampton, free grammar school, founded in 1623, by Dr. Thos. Sutton. Barton, school, founded in 1649, by Doctors Gerard Langbaine, Lancelot Dawes, &c. Betham, bridge. Bolton, chain bridge over the Eden, raised 1816. Crosby Ravensworth, free school, founded about 1617. Heversham, school, founded by Edward Wilson in 1613. Kendal, blue coat school and hospital, founded in 1659, by Mr. Thomas Sandes: three bridges: free grammar school, endowed in 1525, by Adam Pennyngton, of Boston, rebuilt 1592: house of correction, built 1786, enlarged 1828-9: obelisk on Castlelaw hill, erected 1788, in commemoration of the restoration: school of industry, instituted 1799: town hall, rebuilt 1759: the white hall, built 1825, architect Webster, cost £6,000: workhouse, large and airy building, built 1769. Kirkby Lonsdale, bridge, of three ribbed arches over the Lune, of singular beauty, very lofty, but very narrow: free grammar school, founded in 1591, by Queen Elizabeth. Kirkby Stephen, free grammar school, founded in 1556, by Thomas Lord Wharton: market house and piazza, built in 1810, by the will of Mr. John Waller, purser; R.N. Measand, grammar school, founded in the year 1711, by Richard Wright and Richard Law. Millthorpe, bridge over the river Betha, of stone, handsome, built by Mr. Wilson of Dallam Tower: incorporated workhouse, erected 1813, cost £4,990, large. Morland, free grammar school, founded about 1780, by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Old Hutton, free school, built in 1613, by Edward Milner. Orton, free grammar school, founded about 1730 by subscription. Ravenstonedale, grammar school, founded in 1688, by Thomas Fothergill, B. rebuilt in 1758. Stenkrith, bridge over the Eden. Teale Sowerby, bridge over the Eden, rebuilt in 174



Thrimby, school, founded by Thomas Fletcher in 1651.  
 Whitby, free school, founded by James Highmore, about  
 1630. Winandermere, school, built about 1637. Winton,  
 grammar school, founded in 1659 by Rev. Wm. Morland.

*Seats.* **LOWTHER CASTLE**, Earl of Lonsdale,  
*Lord Lieutenant of the County.*

Abbot Hall, Kendal, Christopher Wilson, esq.  
 Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby, John Boazman, esq.  
 Appleby Castle, Earl of Thanet, *Hereditary Sheriff.*  
 Asby Hall, James Park, esq.  
 Ash Meadow, William Berry, esq.  
 Askham Hall, the Rector of Lowther.  
 Bank House, R. J. Garnett, esq.  
 Beck Side, William Walker, esq.  
 Beetham Lodge, William Hutton, esq.  
 Belfield, Mrs. Taylor.  
 Belle Isle, Winandermere, J. C. Curwen, esq.  
 Biggins House, Edward Tomlinson, esq.  
 Bowness Parsonage House, Edward Swinburne, esq.  
 Bratha Hall, Ambleside, J. Harden, esq.  
 Brigsteer Park, near Sizergh, T. Strickland, esq.  
 Brougham Hall, Lord Brougham and Vaux.  
 Calgarth Park, Mrs. Watson.  
 Casterton Hall, William Wilson Carus Wilson, esq.  
 Collin Field, Kendal, Anthony Yeates esq.  
 Croft Lodge, Ambleside, Miss Pritchard.  
 Curwen's Island, Winandermere, H. Curwen, esq.  
 Dallam Tower, George Wilson. esq.  
 Dalton Hall, Edmund Hornby, esq.  
 Depthwaite, William Bindloss, esq.  
 Eden Grove, Richard Tinkler, esq.  
 Ellerbeck, William Sisson, esq.  
 Elleray, J. Wilson, esq.  
 Elterwater Hall, David Huddleston, esq.  
 Eusemere Hill, J. C. Bristow, esq.  
 Ferney Green, Bowness, Robert Greaves, esq.  
 Green Bank, Kendal, J. Atkinson, esq.  
 Grimes Hill, William Moore, esq.  
 Harley Castle, Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.

Heaves Lodge, Major Cunningham.  
 Helm Lodge, W. Dilworth Crewdson, esq.  
 Hill Beck Hall, ———  
 Hill Top, near Old Hutton, Ralph Fisher, esq.  
 Holly Hill, Bowness, Mrs. Bellasis.  
 Howe, Captain Wilson.  
 Ivy Cottage, Rydal Water, Rev. Samuel Tilbrook, D.D.  
 Killington Hall, John Upton, esq.  
 Levins Park, Hon. Col. Fulk Greville Howard.  
 Lunefield, William Carus, esq.  
 Marton House, Robert Stagg, esq.  
 Mint House, James Hoggarth Long, esq.  
 Meaburn Hall, Earl of Lonsdale.  
 Mosedale Hall, James Thompson, jun. esq.  
 Newbiggin Hall, William Crackenthorpe, esq.  
 Oddendale, John Gibson, esq.  
 Orest Hall, J. Braithwaite, esq.  
 Orton Hall, Richard Burn, esq.  
 Patterdale Hall, William Marshall, esq.  
 Plumtree Bank, John Wilson, esq.  
 ——— Hall, Edward Pedder, esq.  
 Rayrigg, Winandermere, Rev. J. Fleming.  
 Rigmaiden Hall, Christopher Wilson, esq.  
 Rydal Hall, Lady Ann Frederica Elizabeth le Fleming.  
 ——— Mount, William Wordsworth, esq.  
 Sedgwick House, near Kendal, the late John Wakefield, esq.  
 Shaw End, Arthur Shepherd, esq.  
 Sizergh Hall, Thomas Strickland, esq.  
 Skirsgill, Eamont Bridge, Hugh Parkin, esq.  
 Stockbridge Hall, W. Sanderson, esq.  
 Storr's Hall, Bowness, Colonel Bolton.  
 Summerfield, T. Tatham, esq.  
 Temple Sowerby, Matthew Atkinson, esq.  
 Townson Hall, near Kendal, John Bateman, esq.  
 Underlay Hall, Alexander Nowell, esq.  
 Wharton Hall, Earl of Lonsdale.  
 Whittington Hall, Thomas Green, esq.  
 Whelprigg, Joseph Gibson, esq.  
 Witherslack Lodge, the Misses Bownas.  
 Wood, (The), ——— Gell, esq.  
 Wreston Hall, Rev. Mr. Strickland.

*Cave.* Asby Gill, called Pate Hole, 1,000 yards in length, with a stream of water running through it; Stenkrith Bridge, called Coop Karnel Hole.

*Peerage.* Brougham, Brougham and Vaux of, barony (1830). Lonsdale, earldom (1797) to Lowther, extinct in 1802, but recreated in same family 1807. Westmorland, earldom (1397) to Nevill, forfeited 1570, but again revived in the Fanes in 1624.

*Baronetage.* Rydal, Fleming, 1705.

*Representatives returned to Parliament.* For the County, 2: Kendal 1: total, 3.—The Reform Act enfranchised Kendal, and disfranchised Appleby of two.

*Produce.* Copper: gypsum: lead, at Hilton, yielding about 144 tons weekly, and containing ten ounces of silver in every ton, and at Swindale Head, in Brough, a vein has been discovered, and said to be the richest at present worked in the north of England: marble, near Kendal; granite: porphyry: basalt, or whinstone: limestone: freestone: barytes, at Crook, similar to that from which Wedgwood manufactured his beautiful jasper ware, the vases of which were superior to any other made in the world, and were celebrated for their beauty throughout Europe: jasper, agate, onyx, cornelian, and a variety of other stones, are found at Barton Fell: coal: blue slate, from Langdale Pikes, Mossdale, Patterdale, and Longsleddale. Corn. Cattle: sheep. Fish, plentiful in the lakes, particularly trout, perch, pike, and char.

*Manufactures.* Ambleside, linsey and coarse woollen goods: baskets, called swills and corves: gunpowder, at Elterwater. Crook, woollens and bobbin. at Hilton, Kirkland, Stainton, and Nether Graveship, worsted and woollens. Holme, near Burton, flax, extensive: canvas and linens: marble. At Hugill, Stanley, and Strickland, bobbins. Kendal, paper: cards for dressing wool and

cotton: combs: marble: linens: fancy fabrics for waist-coats: carpets: worsted: leather: coarse woollens, called Kendal cottons, extensive: hosiery: girths and sacking: slate encils, from the blue slate of Thornshap and Rosgill Beck. Kirkby Lonsdale, carpets and blankets: linens: ginghams: calicoes: leather. Kirkby Stephen, cottons: silks: coarse hosiery for sailors. Kirkby Thore and Orton, canvas and linens. Longdales, gunpowder. Millthorpe, flax twine and linen thread: paper: wool-carding: stocking and blanket yarn. Sedgwick, gunpowder. Staveley, woollens and bobbins.

#### POPULATION IN 1831.

*Baronies, 2; Wards, 4; Borough, 1; Market Towns, 10; Parishes, 7; Parts of Parishes, 2.*

*Houses, Inhabited, 10,353; Uninhabited, 421; Building, 44.*

*Inhabitants. Males, 27,576; Females, 27,465; total, 55,041.*

*Families. Employed in agriculture, 4,454; in trade, 4,116; all other, 2,414; total, 10,984.*

*Baptisms in 1830. Males, 870; Females, 791: total, 1,661. Annual average of 1821 to 1830, 1,702.*

*Marriages, 338; annual average, 356.*

*Burials. Males, 501; Females, 481; total, 982.*

*Annual average, 942.*

#### *Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.*

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Kirkby Kendal	2,092	10,015	Beetham	294	1,639
Kendal parish	1,375	7,549	Barton	268	1,537
Heversham	738	4,162	Orton	295	1,501
Kirkby Lonsdale	705	3,949	Windermere	283	1,495
Kirkby Stephen	533	2,798	Appleby	261	1,459
Grasmere, including			Bongate	220	1,264
Ambleside	376	2,083	Kirkby Thore	236	1,231
Morland	367	1,940	Shap	190	1,084
Brough	333	1,882	Ravenstonedale	234	1,036
Burton in Kendal	329	1,800			

## HISTORY.

A D.

- 1st or 2d century. Marius King of the Britons defeated Roderic or Rothinger, a Pictish general from Scythia, upon the mountain now called Stanemore.
791. Ethred slew Elf and Edwin, sons of Elfwald, at Windermere.
946. Edmund wasted Cumbria, and having put out the eyes of the two sons of Dunmail, gave that province to Malcolm King of Scotland. Dunmelwreys is supposed to have been erected in memory of it, or as a boundary of Dunmail's dominions.
1175. King William of Scotland surprised Appleby castle, and utterly destroyed the town. In this inroad he sacked Brough castle.
- 1388 The Scots by a second conflagration destroyed the town of Appleby.
1412. Brougham castle suffered considerably from the Scots.
1598. At Kendal, 2,500 persons died of the plague.
1617. James I. resided one night at Stricklandgate in Kendal, on his way to Scotland, and on his return in August, was magnificently entertained by Francis Earl of Cumberland at Brougham castle for three days.
1635. The river Kent overflowed, and 48 persons drowned in Windermere lake.
1641. Anne Countess of Pembroke, "in spite of her disloyal simpleton," fortified Appleby castle for the King, and gave the government of it to Sir Philip Musgrave, who held out till after the battle of Marston Moor.

A. D.

1645. Colonel Briggs besieged Holme house, Windermere, eight or ten days, until the raising of the siege of Carlisle brought Mr. H. Philipson of Crooke, to whom it belonged, to the relief of his brother Robert. The next day Mr. Robert, with three or four companions, went to Kendal, to have revenge. Passing the watch, he rode into church, in expectation of finding Colonel Briggs, but was disappointed. On his return he was unhorsed by the guards, but being relieved by a desperate charge of his companions, he vaulted into the saddle without a girth, and killing a sentinel galloped away. For this and other adventures, he obtained the appellation of "Robin the Devil."
1648. October 16, Appleby castle surrendered to the Parliamentary General Ashton.
1651. General T. Harrison was at Appleby with his forces. The war was then hot in Scotland, and many places in this county were full of soldiers. Charles II. halted and dined at Crosby Gill, and partook of the waters of Black Dub.
1663. A few partizans of the Commonwealth met on Kambergh Rigg, and endeavoured to stir up an insurrection against the Restoration: but being dispersed by the militia, Captain Atkinson suffered the extremity of the law at Appleby in 1664.
1715. At Kendal, about 1600 Scotch rebels stayed one night on their way southward.
1745. At Clifton Moor, an engagement between the rebel forces and the Duke of Cumberland, in which the former were driven from their advantageous posts.—A party of rebels, to the number of 110, entering Kendal, were assaulted by the inhabitants with clubs, stones, and any thing they could get.

## EMINENT NATIVES.

- Addison, Lancelot, learned Dean of Lichfield, partisan of the Stuarts, author, and father of the poet, Crosby Ravensworth or Mauld's Meaburn, 1632 (died 1703).
- Airey, Dr. Adam, Principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, one of the founders of Barton school in 1649, Barton.
- Dr. Henry, Provost of Queen's college, Oxford, author of some calvinistic works, Kentmere, 1560.
- Appleby, Boger de, Bishop of Ossory (died 1404).
- Thomas de, Bishop of Carlisle (died 1395).
- Askew, Anthony, physician, greek scholar, and collector, Kendal, 1722 (died 1774).
- Bainbridge, Christopher, Cardinal, Archbishop of York, Barton (poisoned at Rome in 1514).
- Barlow, Dr. Thomas, time-serving Bishop of Lincoln, Langdale near Orton, 1607 (died 1691).
- Barwick, John, D.D. divine, royalist, and author, Witherslack, 1612 (died 1664).
- Peter, M.D. brother of the above, whose life he wrote in elegant latin, Witherslack, 1619 (died 1705).
- Bellingham, Sir Edward, Lord Deputy of Ireland in the time of Edward VI. warrior.
- Braithwaite, Richard, facetious and eccentric author of "Drunken Barnaby," Burneshead (died 1673).
- Buckle, Sir Cuthbert, Lord Mayor of London in 1593, Stanemore.
- Burn, Dr. Richard, author of the "Justice" and the "Ecclesiastical Law," &c. Kirkby Stephen near Winton (died 1785).
- Chambers, Ephraim, mathematical instrument maker, author of the Encyclopedia, Milton (died 1740).
- Chambré, Sir Allan, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, Abbot Hall, near Kendal (died 1823).
- Clifford, George, third Earl of Cumberland, scholar, soldier, and sailor, Brougham castle, 1558 (died 1605).

- Close, Nicholas, Bishop of Lichfield, Birbeck (died 1453).
- Crackenthorpe, Richard, controversial divine, Strickland, 1567.
- Curwen, Hugh, Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of Oxford (died 1567).
- Dawes, Lancelot, Prebendary of Carlisle, and one of the founders of Barton school, Barton, 1580.
- Dawson, Robert, Bishop of Clonfert in Ireland, Kendal (died 1643, and buried at Kendal).
- Fothergill, Dr. George, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, author of sermons, Lockholme in Ravenstone-dale, 1705 (died 1760).
- Henry, brother of George and Thomas, joint benefactor with his brothers, Lockholme.
- Dr. Thomas, Provost of Queen's college, Oxford, brother of preceding, benefactor to his native parish, Lockholme.
- Garnett, Dr. Thomas, physician and natural philosopher, Casterton, 1766 (died 1802).
- Gibson, Edmund, Bishop of London, scholar and antiquary, High Knype, 1669 (died 1748).
- Thomas, uncle of the bishop, and son-in-law to the Protector Richard Cromwell, physician and author, High Knype.
- William, farmer, and self-taught mathematician of most wonderful powers, Bolton near Appleby, 1720 (died 1791).
- Gilpin, Bernard, scholar, divine, and ecclesiastical reformer, called the "Apostle of the North," Kentmere, 1517 (died 1583).
- Hudson, William, surgeon, one of the earliest Linnæan botanists in England, and author, Kendal, 1730 (died 1793).
- Kendal, Richard de, excellent grammarian (flourished in the time of Henry VI.)
- Kirkby, John, Bishop of Carlisle from 1332 to 1352, Kirkby Lonsdale or Kirkby Stephen.
- Lancaster, Dr. William, Provost of Queen's college, Oxford, and one of the founders of Barton school in 1649, Sock-bridge, 17th century.
- Langbaine, Dr. Gerard, divine, linguist, antiquary, scholar, and one of the founders of Barton school, Barton Kirke, about 1608 (died 1657).
- Langhorne, Dr. John, brother of William, divine, poet, and



- critic, voluminous author, Kirkby Stephen or Winton, 1735 (died 1779).
- William, brother, and joint translator of Plutarch's Lives, Winton.
- Mill, Dr. John, divine and biblical critic, Hardendale in Shap, 1645 (died 1707).
- Monkhouse, Dr. Richard, divine, Winton.
- Morton, Charles, learned physician and antiquary, 1716.
- Otway, Sir John, lawyer, Middleton.
- Parr, Catharine, the last wife of Henry VIII. daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of the first Lord Latimer, Kendal castle.
- Philipson, Robert, for his military achievements surnamed "Robin the Devil," Crook hall. (See p. 16).
- Potter, Barnaby, puritanical Bishop of Carlisle, Kendal, 1578 (died 1642).
- Christopher, nephew of above, Vice Chancellor of Oxford, loyal divine, who sent his plate to the King, saying he would drink as Diogenes did, in the hollow of his hand, before the King should want, Kendal, 1591 (died 1645).
- Robertson, Joseph, learned and industrious critic, High Knype, 1726 (died 1802).
- Saunderson, Randal, divine, benefactor to his native village, Reagill.
- Seed, Jeremiah, author of sermons, Clifton (died 1747).
- Shaw, Dr. Thomas, learned divine and eastern traveller, Kendal, 1692 (died 1751).
- Smith, George, founder of the school in his native parish, Asby.
- Dr. Bishop of Carlisle, cousin of the above, Asby.
- John, editor of Bede, divine, versed in septentrional literature, and in antiquities, Lowther, 1659 (died 1715).
- Joseph, Provost of Queen's college, Oxford, brother of John, divine, learned in politics and the law of nations, Lowther, 1670 (died 1756, aged 86).
- Stephenson, William, benefactor to his native place, Bampton.
- Strickland, William de, Bishop of Carlisle, benefactor, Great Strickland, 1396.
- Sutton, Dr. Thomas, founder of Bampton school in his native parish of Bampton, Sutton Gill in that parish.

Viteripont, Thomas de, Bishop of Carlisle in 1255, Appleby-Walker, Adam, natural and experimental philosopher, lecturer, and author, Windermere, 1731 (died 1821).

— William, lecturer on astronomy, son of above, Kendal, 1766.

Wastal, Simon, learned author of "Microbiblion, or an epitome of the Bible in verse," 1629, Wastelhead in Shap.

Watson, Richard, Bishop of Llandaff, apologist for the Bible and Christianity, chemist and politician, Heversham, 1737 (died 1816 at Calgarth, and buried at Windermere).

Wharton, Sir George, baronet, astronomer and loyalist, Kendal (died 1681).

Whitehead, George, learned and zealous quaker, Newbigg, near Orton, about 1636 (died 1722-3).

Wilson, John, botanist, author of a "Synopsis of British Plants," originally a stocking knitter, Kendal (died about 1750).

## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

**APPLEBY** Castle was the residence of the Clifford family, of whom the high-spirited Countess of Pembroke frequently resided here. Here is a copy of the great family picture, the original of which is at Skipton Castle, in Yorkshire. There are four half-lengths of the Countess in the drawing-room. Here is also preserved the magnificent suit of armour worn by the Earl of Cumberland in the tiltyard as champion to his royal mistress Elizabeth; and his horse armour, of equal splendour, lies by it.—In **St. Lawrence Church**, among noble monuments to the Cliffords, is one to the Countess of Pembroke.—The School has produced a number of eminent characters in church and state. It has also furnished nearly half the students on the foundation of **Queen's College, Oxford**. Upon the front of a little building of stone, erected by **Reginald Bainbrigg**, the friend of the antiquary **Camden**, in 1602, then master of the school, were placed by him twenty-four stones with Roman inscriptions.

**BAMPTON** church, vicarage house, and school house were rebuilt by the very learned **Bp. Gibson**, who also erected a monument in the Church to his parents, with a modest latin inscription.—In the **Free Grammar School** were educated numerous eminent persons, and among them **Dr. John Mill**, famous for his edition of the **New Testament**; and **Bishop Gibson**.—At **Measand School**, in this parish, **Bishop Law** obtained his classical rudiments.

Of **BETHAM** was Vicar, **William Hutton**, who wrote a folio book of collections for a history of the parish, which

he deposited in the vestry for the information of posterity, with blank pages to be filled up as materials should occur.

At **BROUGHAM**, on the road from Penrith to Appleby, is the Countess's Pillar, erected by the eminently distinguished Anne Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, to commemorate the last parting with her mother the Countess of Cumberland, April 2, 1616. It was erected in 1659, is decorated with the family achievements, and has an inscription stating the purpose of its erection, and concluding by informing us that "in memory whereof she also left an annuity of four pounds to be distributed to the poor within this parish of Brougham, every 2d day of April for ever, upon the stone table here hard by. *Lavs Deo.*" The table no longer remains.

**CALGARTH** was the property of the learned Bishop Watson of Llandaff, who added considerably to the natural beauties of the estate, and here the good Bishop died in 1816. Some of the rooms of the old hall have remains of their former elegance. Amongst the spirits which haunted these melancholy walls, was one, it is related, that had the custody of two skulls, which could neither be broken to pieces, nor carried to any place, but their guardian would be able to reunite them, or recover them to their dormitory on one of the window sills.

**CROSS FELL** is reported to have been formerly called Fiend's Fell, from evil spirits haunting its top, till St. Austin erected there a cross and an altar, by which they were exorcised—and hence its present name.

**FARLTON KNOT** is considered to bear a strong resemblance in form to the rock of Gibraltar.

At **HEVERSHAM** Free Grammar School were educated Bishops Watson and Preston; Ephraim Chambers, author of the *Encyclopedia*; &c. Bishop Watson's father was head master for forty years, and educated Chambers. The Bishop

was born here, and his father, grandfather, &c. at Hardendale, in the parish of Shap.—In the Church is interred the mother of Chambers the Encyclopedist.—Levens Hall abounds with rich oak carvings of the time of Elizabeth. That in the north dining room has been enormously valued. The chimney-piece, supported by large figures of Hercules and Samson, contains, in compartments, emblematical representations of the five senses, the four elements, and four seasons, with a poetical inscription. The principal apartments are hung with rich tapestry, in all the splendour of colour.

At **HOPF ROW**, the family of Hall have been resident upwards of 400 years, and have been remarkable for longevity. John Hall died in 1716, aged 109; his son John died in 1794, aged 89; and his grandson in 1821, aged 101 years.

At **KENDAL** died, in 1802, the celebrated painter George Romney.—Among the eminent men educated at the Free Grammar School may be mentioned Bishop Law, Dr. Fothergill, and Dr. Shaw, the celebrated traveller.—Kendal was one of the first provincial towns that printed a Newspaper, commencing in 1811.—Kendal was celebrated for its buckram or green druggets, at one time the common clothing of the poor in London. Shakspeare places the following allusion to this favorite costume in the mouth of Falstaff:—

“But, as the devil would have it, three misbegotten  
Knaves, in Kendal green, came at my back, and let  
Drive at me.”

At **KENTMERE** Hall lived the Gilpin family, of whom was Bernard Gilpin, “the Apostle of the North.” It is a tower-like edifice, under a mountain browed with mighty crags. When it was building, the “Cork Lad of Kentmere,” a man of the name of Hugh Herd, lifted the chimney beam of the kitchen into its place, six feet from the earth, which ten men could not move. It still remains, is thirty feet

long, and thirteen inches by twelve and a half thick. At the age of 42, this man killed himself with the Herculean task of tearing up trees by the roots!

At KIRKBY LONSDALE Free Grammar School was educated Mr. Bell, the late eminent chancery barrister.

LOWTHER College was converted into a manufactory for most beautiful carpets, of strength and lustre little inferior to those of Persia; intended chiefly for the owner's use, but a few were sold at prices from sixty to a hundred guineas.—The Church contains several tombs of the Lowther family.

MILLTHORPE is the only town in the county visited by the tide, which flows from the estuary of the Kent up the river Betha; thus making this the only seaport town in the county.

Of MORLAND, Dr. Brown, author of the essay on "Characteristics," was Vicar.

At MUSGRAVE is continued the rural amusement of "Rush-bearing," an antient custom of Old Midsummer Day. The ceremony is performed by from twelve to eighteen couple of females dressed in their holiday attire, and each bearing a garland of flowers, &c. to the village green, whence, after dancing with their swains, they proceed to the church, where they hang up their garlands, and take down those placed there on the preceding anniversary. After hearing a sermon, the youthful merry-makers are regaled with wine and cake at the rectory, and the day is closed with rustic sports. The same ceremony is observed at Warcop on St Peter's Day, and also at Shap.—Septimus Collinson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, born at Huntsouby, Cumberland, by his will, in 1827, founded at Musgrave a school on the Madras system.—At Little Musgrave died, in 1819, Mrs. Hutchinson, aged 103.

NEWBIGGEN Hall stands in a sequestered vale. It is a low unique building, with a poetical inscription over its front

door.—The Church is small, and contains but little remarkable. In one of the windows is a monk with a pastoral staff.—Upon the rocks, at a place called Crawdundale, were formerly found characters and inscriptions, now obliterated and mouldered away. Camden mentions one or two, but Burn doubts their authenticity.

OLD HUTTON Free School has a library of several hundred volumes, established in 1757 by Dr. Bray, and others.

Near PENDRAGON Castle is a well said to commemorate a piece of history respecting Uter Pendragon. It is related that the treacherous Saxons, who dared not face him in the field, poisoned this well. He drank of his favourite spring, and with a hundred of his courtiers fell victims to the villainy.

One of the customs at RAVENSTONEDALE is peculiar. If a tenant, of the age of sixteen, die, not having a child born in wedlock, and without a will attested by at least four tenants of the manor, his estate escheats to the lord. The Earl of Lonsdale offered to enfranchise the tenants, but such was their attachment to antient customs that the offer was refused.—The churchwardens informed Bishop Nicholson in 1703, that they had not had a beggar in the parish within the memory of man, and had never a gentleman amongst them, “except only the curate and school-master.”

RERECROSS, on Stanemore, is the boundary between Westmorland and Yorkshire. Only a fragment of it now remains. At the neighbouring turnpike house is a cylindrical stone with COH. V., probably a Roman miliary, and near the road strong remains of a Roman walled fort commanding the pass into Westmorland.

Of SHAP Abbey became one of the tenants at the dissolution the Hoggerd family, ancestors of the inimitable artist

Hogarth, and some of the family continue in the neighbourhood.

At SIZERGH Hall are several excellent portraits, and the tapestry and carvings are exceedingly curious. Here is a room called the Queen's room, from a tradition that here Catharine Parr spent several nights after the death of HENRY VIII.

ULLSWATER, or Ousemere, when the day is uniformly overcast, and the air perfectly still, like many other lakes, has its surface dappled with a smooth oily appearance, which is called a *keld*.

Of the Pearsons of WHINFELL, the learned John Bishop of Chester was descended.—The forest was famous for its prodigious oaks, one of them nearly 300 years old. The hart's horn tree, which grew by the wayside near Hornby Hall, had its name from a pair of horns hung up in it about the year 1333 or 1334, after a memorable chase. The stag was started by a greyhound, and was chased to a considerable distance and back, when it vaulted the park paling, and instantly died. The dog, in attempting to clear it, fell backwards and expired. One of these horns were broken out of the tree in 1648, and the other in 1658. On the east side of the park is Julian's tower, celebrated for being the residence of the mistress of Roger de Clifford, in the time of Edward III.

WINDERMERE is the greatest piece of standing water in England. On Longholme Island is a remarkable echo.—Rayrigg Hall is said to resemble Ferney, the seat of Voltaire on the Lake of Geneva.—The Church contains monuments and inscriptions to the Philipsons of Calgarth, &c. and a tablet to Bishop Watson of Landaff, who was buried here in 1816, aged 79, with an inscription merely recording his name, age, and death. Its chancel window belonged to Furness abbey. It consists of seven apartments, represent-



ing the Crucifixion in the third, fourth, and fifth. In the second is St. George; in the sixth, St. Catharine; and in the seventh, two mitred abbots and two monks. The colouring is fine.

At WINTON Free Grammar School the author of Burn's "Justice" was educated.—One of the rooms of the Hall is hung with very beautiful tapestry; and amongst the pictures is a good one of the late Countess of Desmond.

Upon WREYNOSE HILL are placed the Shire Stones, in a triangle a foot from each other, where Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire meet in a point.

*List of Works consulted.*

1. **The history and antiquities of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.** By Joseph Nicolson, esq. and Richard Burn, LL.D.—2 vols. 4to, 1777.
2. **An essay towards a natural history of Westmorland and Cumberland.** By Rev. Thomas Robinson.—8vo, 1709.
3. **Remarks made in a tour from London to the Lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland in 1791.** By A. Walker.—8vo, 1791.
4. **Beauties of England and Wales.** By the Rev. John Hodgsoe.—8vo.
5. **Westmorland, Cumberland, &c.** By Thomas Rose.—4to.

# YORKSHIRE.

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## SITUATION AND EXTENT.

**Boundaries.** North, Westmorland and Durham, separated by the river Tees: East, the German Ocean: South, Lincolnshire (whence it is separated by the river Humber), Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire: West, Lancashire and Westmorland, whence it is separated by hills and moorlands which have been termed the English Apennines.

**Greatest length, 100; breadth, 75; circumference, 360.**—Some accounts give the length as 130, breadth 90, and circumference 460; and others, length 100, breadth 80, and circumference 320; but the first is deemed the most accurate. The Parliamentary Returns give 5,836 *square miles*, and 3,735,040 *statute acres*. This County far exceeds in size any other in the kingdom.

## ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

*Roman Roads.* Watling Street, passed through Catterick, Aldborough, York, Tadcaster, Castleford, Pontefract Park, East Hardwick, Barnsdale, Pigburn Leas, Scawsby, and Doncaster, to the vicinity of Bawtry, where it entered Nottinghamshire: Ermine street, from Lincolnshire to Mulgrave Castle, crossed the Watling street: Ryknield Street, from the south-west, crossed the Watling Street: a road from Manchester to York passed through or near Halifax, Dewsbury, Wakefield, and Pontefract, where it joined the Watling street: a road from Chesterfield, by Sheffield, Barnsley, Hemsworth, and Ackworth, also joined the Watling Street near Pontefract: a road from York to Malton, and thence to Dunsley Bay, by one branch called Wade's Causeway, and to Scarborough and Filey by another: a road through the range of towns called Street towns, viz. Appleton-le-Street, Barton-le-Street, &c: from York to Bridlington Bay or Filey, and another to Patrington or Spurn Point at the mouth of the Humber: a vicinal way through Pontefract from Castleford, southward to Darrington, Wentbridge, Smeaton, Campsal, Hatfield, &c.: a military way crossed the river Wharfe at Wetherby.

## PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Rivers.* Aire, rises at Malham among the Craven Hills, flows by Skipton and Leeds, and receives the Calder from Wakefield at Castleford, whence their united streams, increased subsequently by the Don, roll to the Ouse near Airmyn. Calder, rises on the borders of Lancashire, goes by Dewsbury and Wakefield to the Aire at Castleford. Cock. Colne. Dearn, rises above Penistone, in the West Riding. Derwent, rises in the eastern moorlands, near Scarborough, runs southward by New Malton, forms the boundary of the North and East Ridings, and falls into the Ouse near Barmby. Don, rises on the borders of Cheshire, goes to Sheffield, receives the Rother by Rotherham, thence to Doncaster and Thorne, and joins the Aire below Snaith. Eden. Esk, rises in the east moorlands, and falls into the German Ocean at Whitby. Foss, goes to the Ouse at York. Foulness. Hertford, rises on the eastern coast and joins the Derwent. Hobden. Hull, rises near the foot of the Wolds. Humber, formed by the confluence of the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, Aire, &c., is a mile broad, runs toward the east, washing the port of Hull, and receiving the Hull river; thence toward the south-east, widening into an estuary nearly seven miles across, and emptying itself into the German Ocean. Hyde. Idle. Kebeck. Nidd, from the Craven Hills. Ouse, a continuation of the Ure, flows by York to the Humber, after receiving many smaller streams. Revel. Ribble, rises among the Craven Hills, and goes into Lancashire. Riburn. Rother. Rye. Sheaf, joins the Don near Sheffield. Skill. Swale, rises in the north-western

moorlands, and passing through Swaledale, flows eastward by Richmond to Kirkby Fleetham, whence it takes a winding course south-eastward to its junction with the Ure at Myton, a little beyond which it takes the name of Ouse, from a small stream which there unites with it; after receiving the Nid, it flows on to York, and turning southward, after being joined by the Wharfe above Cawood, flows by Selby and Goole, and receiving the Derwent goes into the Humber. Tees, belongs to Westmorland but skirts the northern boundary of the county. Ure, rises on the borders of Westmorland, flows eastward by Askrigg and Middleham, then south-eastward by Masham and Ripon, and meets the Swale below Aldborough. Washbrooke: Went; Wharfe, rises among the Craven Hills, flows south-eastward through Wharfedale, by Otley, Wetherby, and Tadcaster, to the Ouse near Cawood. Wiske, rises near Osmotherley.

*Inland Navigation.* Aire river, navigable to Leeds, where it joins the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Aire and Calder Canal, from the river Ouse at Selby to Leeds. Barnsley Canal, from the river Calder at Wakefield to the Dove and Dearn Canal, fourteen miles, affording a communication with all parts of the kingdom. Bradford Canal, from the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to Bradford. Calder river, from the confluence of the Calder and Aire at Castleford to Manchester in Lancashire, with a branch to Halifax. Chesterfield Canal, to the Trent at Stockwith, completed 1777. Derwent river, to Malton and Yeddingham. Don river, made navigable to Tinsley in 1751, whence a canal was cut in 1821 to Sheffield, forming a direct communication with the German Ocean; the basin of the canal will accommodate about 40 vessels of 50 tons burden. Dove and Dearn Canal, from between Swinton

and Mexborough, to near Barnsley, where it joins the Barusley Canal, nine miles. Foss river, for about 13 miles. Goole Cut, from Goole to the Aire and Calder Navigation. Canal from Halifax to Salterhebble, opened 1828. The Humber, as it receives all the waters of Yorkshire from the Ouse, and most of those of the midland counties from the Trent, commands the inland navigation of the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, and Avon. Huddersfield Canal joins Sir John Ramsden's Canal, and runs to Ashton, nineteen miles, where it joins the Ashton and Oldham Canal. Hull river, by Beverley to Driffield. Leeds and Liverpool Canal, from the Mersey to Leeds, a distance of 127 miles. Ouse river, to York, where in a spacious quay vessels of ninety tons burden may be moored. Pocklington Canal, from Pocklington to the Derwent near Cottingham. Ramsden's Canal, from Huddersfield to the Calder, three miles. Ripon Canal, from Ripon to the Ure. Rochdale Canal. Stainford and Keadby Canal, from the river Don near Fishlake to the river Trent, 15 miles. Ure, from its junction with the Swale to Ripon, by Acts 1767 and 1820.

*Railways.* Hull and Selby, 31 miles in length, engineer Walker and Burges, estimated cost £485,000, in progress. Manchester and Leeds, 61 miles long, engineers Stephenson and Gooch, estimated cost £1,485,000, in progress. York and North Midland, engineer G. Stephenson, estimated cost £370,000.

*Representatives returned to Parliament.* For the North Riding, 10; East Riding, 6; West Riding, 20:—total, 36. The Reform Act increased the number of Representatives from 32 to 36.

POPULATION IN 1831.

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*Ridings*, 3; *Wapentakes*, 25; *Liberties*, 4; *Soke*, 1; *City and Ainsty*, 1; *Boroughs*, 17; *Market Towns*, 56; *Parishes*, 583.

*Houses*, Inhabited, 267,685; Uninhabited, 16,596; Building, 2,135.

*Inhabitants*. Males, 677,667; Females, 693,692; total, 1,371,359.

*Males 20 years of age*, 328,976.

*Families*. Employed in agriculture, 63,503; in trade, 144,746; all other, 75,821; total, 284,070.

*Baptisms* in 1830. Males, 18,692; Females, 18,443; total, 37,135. *Annual average of 1821 to 1830*, 37,418.

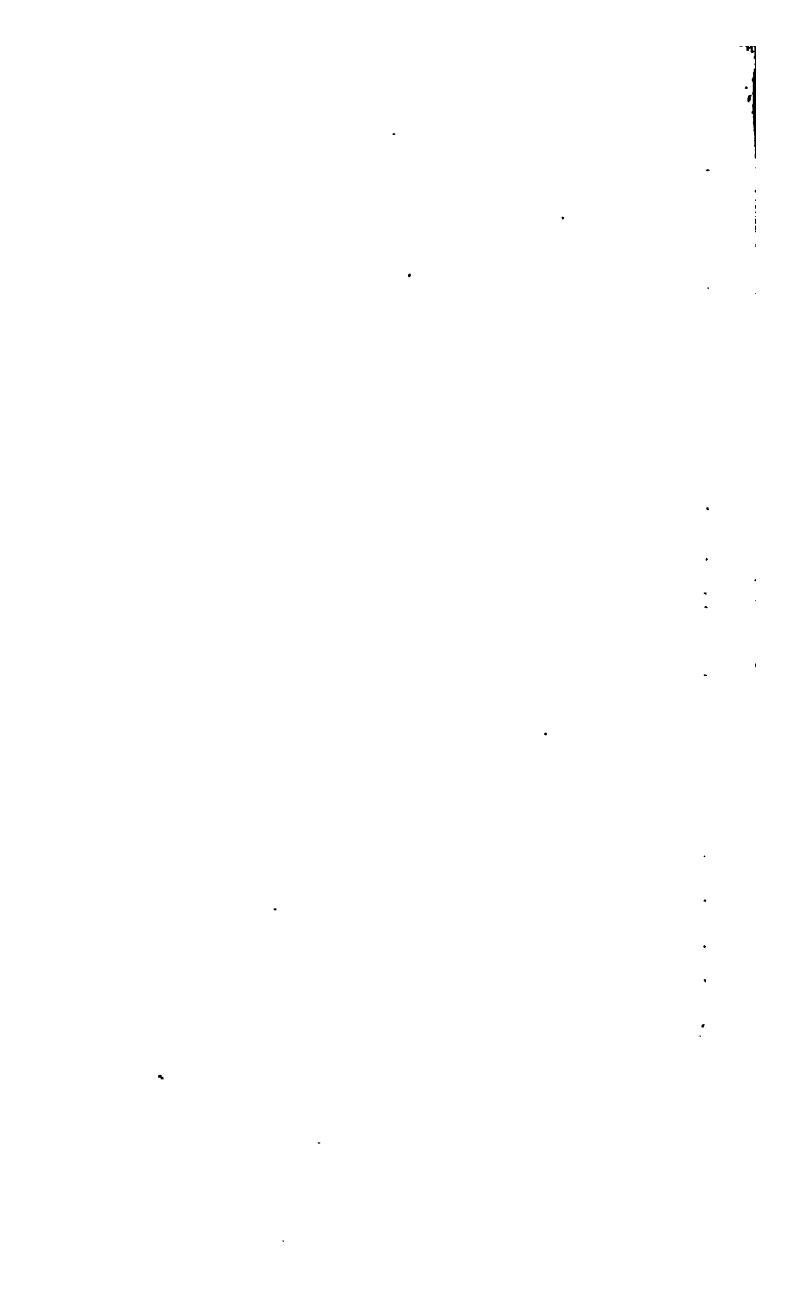
*Marriages*, 10,544; *annual average*, 10,466.

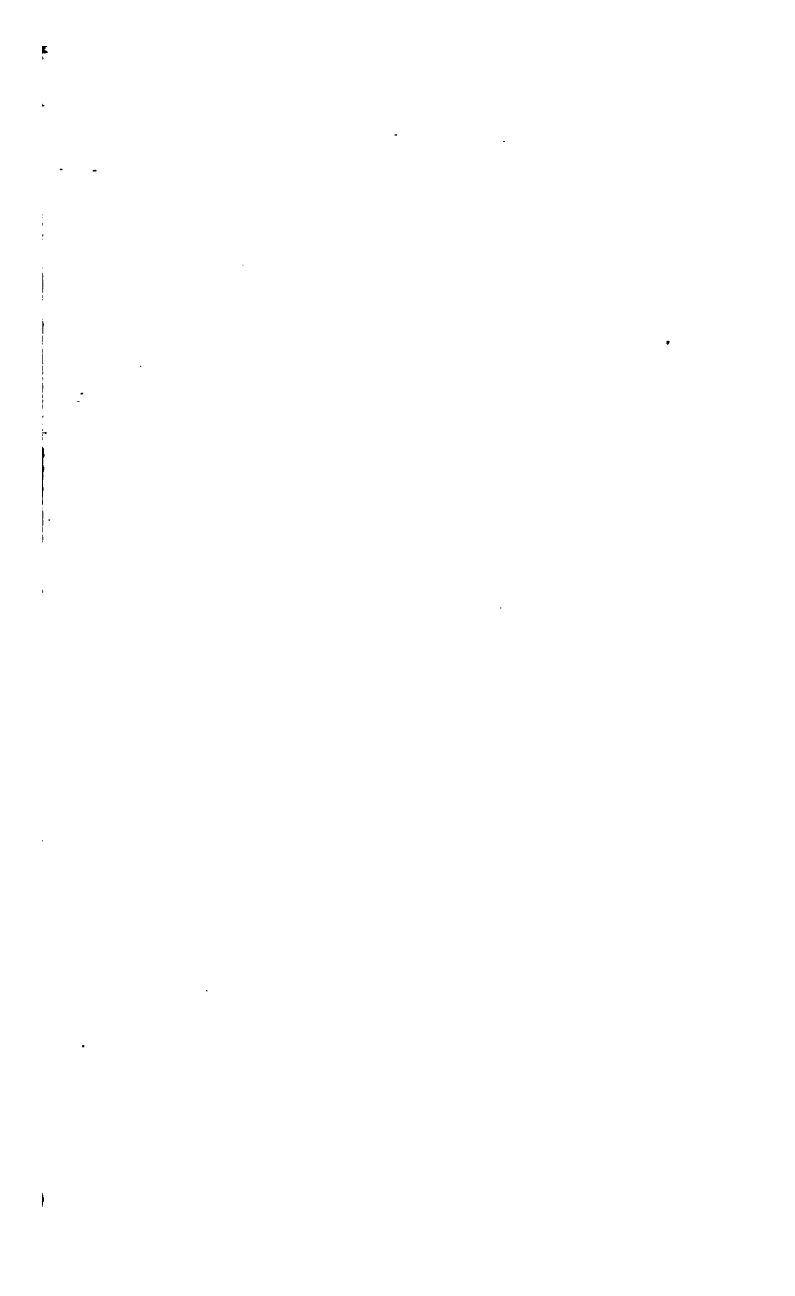
*Burials*. Males, 12,305; Females, 11,744; total, 24,049. *Annual average*, 24,016.



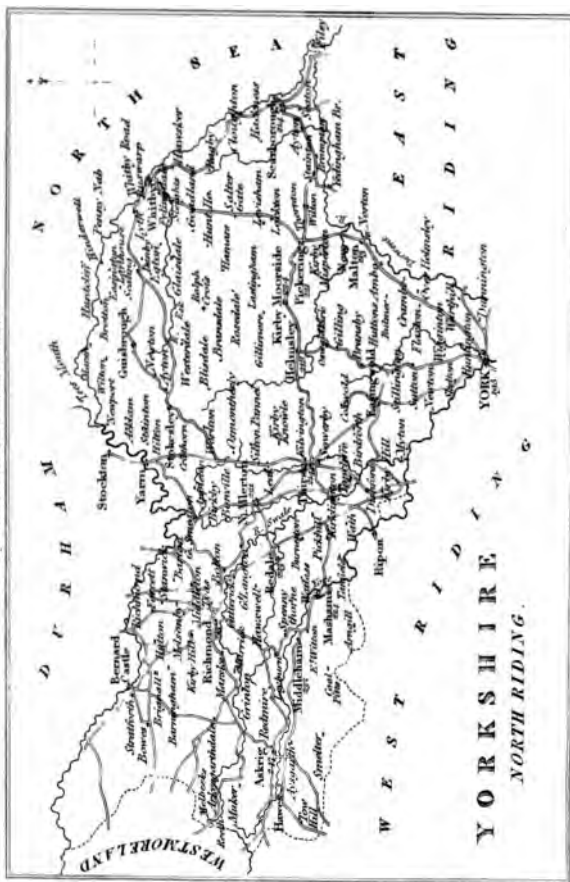
**EMINENT NATIVES.—*Riding unknown.***

- Arden, R. Pepper, Lord Alvanley (died 1804).  
 Barton, Robert, public orator at Oxford (died 1310).  
 Baynes, Ralph, divine, greek and hebrew scholar (died in 1559).  
 Bridgwater, or Aqua Pontanus, John, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, theological writer (living in 1594).  
 Cartwright, Christopher, author of *Sermons and Commentaries* (17th century).  
 Fisher, John, jesuitical writer and controversialist (living 1641).  
 Garth, Sir Samuel, poet and physician (died 1719).  
 Gere, John, puritanical divine and author, 1600 (died 1649).  
 Grev, Dr. Zachary, divine and miscellaneous writer, about 1687 (died 1766).  
 Hall, John, humourous writer, and the "Eugenius" of Sterne, 1718.  
 Harrison, Thomas, architect, 1744.  
 Langtoft, Peter, author of a metrical chronicle of England in five books, in the French language (flourished in the 14th century).  
 Parsons, John, learned physician, 1742.  
 Roberts, Francis, puritanical divine, author of "Clavis Bibliorum," &c.; 1609 (died 1675).  
 Rokeby, William, divine, and Chancellor of Ireland (died 1521).  
 Sharp, Dr. Thomas, Archdeacon of Northumberland, son of the Archbishop, author, about 1693 (died 1758).  
 Sharpe, Dr. Gregory, Master of the Temple, learned divine, 1713 (died 1771).  
 Stokesley, John, Bishop of London, who boasted of having burnt fifty heretics (died 1539).  
 Thoresby, John, Cardinal, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor (14th century).  
 Wasse, Joseph, learned divine and philosopher, 1672 (died 1738).  
 Wingate, Edmund, writer on arithmetic, 1593 (died 1656).





The figures show the distance from London.



## NORTH RIDING.

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### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

**Boundaries.** North, Durham, from which it is separated by the river Tees; East, German Ocean; South, the East and West Ridings; West, Westmorland.

**Greatest length, 85; greatest breadth, 44; circumference, 280; square, 2,055 miles; statute acres, 1,315,200.**

**Province, York. Dioceses, York and Ripon.** York has an Archdeaconry of Cleveland, with Deaneries of Bulmer, Cleveland cum North Allerton peculiar, and Rydale. Ripon has an Archdeaconry of Richmond, with Deaneries of Boroughbridge, Catterick, and Richmond.

**Circuit, Northern.**

## ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

*Antediluvian Remains.* Kirkdale Cavern, which contained bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyænas of extinct species, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, weasel, horse, ox, three species of deer, hare, rabbit, water-rat, and mouse; and of birds, those of the raven, pigeon, lark, small duck, and one about the size of a thrush. This cavern is situated on the estates of the Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham and Thomas Smith, M.D.

*British Inhabitants, Brigantes. Encampments and Stations,* Cloughton, called Dry Heads, a cluster of pits; Cropton; Danby Moor; Egton Grange; near Goadland chapel; Grinton; Harwood Dale; Scamridge, near Ebberston; Stone Haggs, on Blakey Moor, 1400 feet long, and 300 broad\*. *Earthworks,* Gristhorpe Cliff, near Scarborough, a barrow, wherein was found, in 1834, a coffin seven feet six inches long, and three feet three broad, made from the trunk of an oak, with the bark on it, and roughly hewn at the extremities: it contained a human skeleton, quite perfect, and of an ebony colour, and various weapons of war. Scarborough, on Weaponness, four bowl barrows, one of them, thirty yards in circumference at the base, was opened in 1835, and found to contain an urn of ashes and bones, &c. over the original tomb, in which were the bones of a man and a

\* For an account of these remarkable stations of the Aborigines, the reader will do well to consult Young's History of Whitby.

drinking cup. *Remains*, Ringingkeld, urn; Roseberry Topping Hill, in 1826, copper celts and other implements, once gilt.

*Druidical Remains.* Blakey Moor; Cloughton, near Scarborough, circle of stones thirty-six feet in diameter, with the altar-stone remaining, and other evidences; Freeburgh Hill.

*Roman Province, Maxima Cæsariensis. Stations,* Derventio, Aldby Park; Bracchium, Bainbridge; Cataractonium, Catterick; Dunus Sinus, Dunsley; Camulodunum, Malton; Lavatræ, Bowes; Peak. *Encampments,* Bainbridge; Borough Hill; Bowes; Greta Bridge; Hutton Bushell Moor, square; Kirkby Wiske; Peak; Rawcliffe Hill, Pickering Moor, called Barrows camps, of great strength; Rokeby; Scamridge; Seamer Moor, Cawthorne camps, which remain as perfect perhaps as any in the county, four in number, the largest an area of 550 by 560 feet; Spital.—There are some extraordinary encampments at Castle Hill, near Catterick, but doubtful whether British or Roman. *Earthworks,* Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, tumuli; Pickering, many tumuli on the moors; Sheriff Hutton, near the church, six oblong tumuli; the heights near Troutsdale, Basin Howe, a tumulus. *Remains discovered,* Bainbridge, statue of the Emperor Aurelius Commodus; inscriptions. Brompton on Swale, coins. Catterick, coins, pottery, brass p.c.t, and altars. Eastness, inscription. Filey inscriptions. Greta Bridge, altars and coins. Gristhorpe, urns. Malton, inscription. Pickering, urns. Rokeby, altars and inscriptions. Stainton Dale, urns. Well, a pavement. Wensleydale, in 1832, urn of coins, in number 1100. Whitby, inscribed stone.

#### 4 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).

*Saxon Octarchy*, Deira; and Bernicia in the Heptarchy. *Encampments*, Eston; Guisborough, near; How Hill; Pickhill. *Earthworks*, Scamridge, near the western end of Troutsdale, a continuation of Oswy's Dyke, or Six Dykes.

*Danish Encampments*, Castlehill, Kirk Levington; Kirklington; Thornborough Moor.

*Abbeys*. Byland, founded in 1177; Easby, St. Agatha, in 1152, by Roald, Constable of Richmond, besides the parish church, the remains are extensive, beautiful, and of architectural value and interest; Eggleston, by Ralph de Multon, about the time of Henry II.; Fors, in the time of Stephen, by one Akar, a tenant of the Earl of Richmond, removed about twelve years afterward to Jervaulx, where are some picturesque ruins; Rievaulx, in 1131, by Walter D'Espece; Whitby, by the celebrated Lady Hilda, in 658, destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century, afterward a priory, and refounded as an abbey by William de Percy, in the time of William II. very considerable and interesting and picturesque ruins.

*Priories*. Coverham, founded by Ralph Fitz-Robert in 1214; Egton, about 1200, by Johanna wife of Robert de Turnham, cell to the abbey of Grandimont in France, no visible remains; Gilling, by Eanfleda, wife of Oswin, in the 7th century; Guisborough, by Robert de Brus, in 1129; Kirkham, by Walter D'Espece; St. Martin's, by Wyomer lord of Aske, about 1100; Marton, by Bertram de Bulmer, in the time of Stephen; Mount Grace, in Arncliffe, in 1396, by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey; Newburgh, by Roger de Mowbray,



in 1145; Rosedale, in 1190; Scarborough, by Edward II. in 1320.

*Nunneries.* Ellerton, founded in the time of Henry II. by Warnerus, steward to the Earls of Richmond; Handale, in 1133, by Richard de Percy; Hackness, by Lady Hilda, abbess of Whitby; Keldholme, by Robert de Stuteville, in the time of Henry I.; Marrick, by Roger de Aske, 1165; Nunthorpe, in the time of Henry II.; Richmond; Wykeham, by Pain Fitz Osbert, about 1153.

*Friaries.* North Allerton, Austin, founded by William de Alverton, 14 Edward III.; White, by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, about 1354. Kildale, Crutched, 1312. Richmond, Grey, in 1258, by Ralph Fitz Randolph, Lord of Middleham. Scarborough, Black, by Sir Adam Say, in the time of Henry III.; White, by Edward II. in 1319; Grey, built 1240. Yarm, Black, by Peter de Brus, 13th century.

*Colleges.* Lazenby, founded under Edward I. by John de Lythegranes and Alice his wife; Middleham, by Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., in 1476; Richmond, St. Osyth's.

*Hospitals.* Bagby, founded ante 1200. Brough, St. Giles, by a Marmion as early as Edward I. Catterick, in the time of Henry III. Hutton Lowcross, for lepers; some mutilated arches remain. North Allerton, St. James, by Hugh Pudsey, Bp. of Durham, in the time of Hen. II.; Maison Dieu, by Richard de Moore, 1476. Richmond, St. Nicholas, in the time of Henry II. Scarborough, St. Nicholas, very early; and St. Thomas, in the time of Henry II. Well, in 1342, by Sir Ralph de Neville, Lord

## 6 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).

of Middleham. Whithy, before 1160; St. John, before the time of Edward II. Yarm, St. Nicholas, by the Brus family, before 1185.

*Churches.* Bowes, Norman; Danby Wiske, a Norman doorway; Downholme, late Norman; Egton; Filey, cathedral form, early pointed, with a mixture of Norman; Gilling; Grinton, Norman piers; Hawkswell; Kirkby Wiske, beautiful Norman doorway; Kirkdale, built between 1056 and 1065; Kirk Levington; Old Malton, a fine specimen of Norman architecture; Marske; Northallerton; Scalby, circular pillars with square capitals and pointed arches; Startforth, Norman; Thornton Steward, Norman; Skelton; Topcliffe; Well.

*Chapels.* Askrig; Boldon; Easby; Eskdale, in ruins; Eston; Forsett; Hutton Longvilliers, picturesque appearance; Keld, in Grinton; Kneeton; Lartington, founded by the Fitz Hughs, in the 15th century; Richmond, Trinity, considered to have been the antient parish church; Tocketts; Wykeham.

*Fonts.* Bowes; Brignall; Catterick, curious and handsome; Danby Wiske; Downholme; Easby, very beautiful; Kirkby Hill; Marske; Ravensworth; Smeaton; South Kilvington; Thornton Steward; Wycliffe.

*Crosses.* Scarborough, remains of one at the Low Conduit, called the Butter Cross.

*Castles.* Ayton, belonged to the Evers; Bedale, built by Brian Fitz Alan, temp. Henry III. no remains; Bolton, by Richard le Scroope, Chancellor of England, in the time of Richard II.; Bowes, by Alan Niger, 2d Earl of Rich-

mond; Castleton; Clifton, by Geoffrey le Scroope, now no remains; Cotherston; Crake; Danby, in the 11th century, by Robert de Brus; Gilling, no remains; Harlsey, by Judge Strangways; Helmsley, by Robert de Ross; Hornby; Kildale, belonged to the Earls of Northumberland; Killerby, by Brian Fitz Alan, in the 19th of Edward I.; Kilton, belonged to the family of Thwengs; Malton; Middleham, by a Robert Fitz-Ralph; Mulgrave, said to have been built 200 years before the time of William I.; Northallerton, by Rufus, Bishop of Durham; Pickering, in the time of Edward the Confessor, several towers remain; Ravensworth, resembling in its external forms the Norman castles; Richmond, by Earl Alan, nephew of William I.; Scarborough, in 1136, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, rebuilt by Henry II. the keep in picturesque ruins; Sheriff Hutton, by Bertrand de Bulmer, in the time of Stephen, ruins extensive and interesting; Skelton, by Robert de Brus; Slingsby; Tanfield, by the Marmions; Snape, by the Nevilles; Thirske, demolished in the time of Henry II.; Upsall; Whorlton; Wilton.

*Mansions.* Boulthby, the seat of the Conyers, now a farm house; Mortham, the antient seat of the Rokebys; Ruswarp Hall, near Whithy; Thornton Bridge; Topcliffe, called Maiden's Bower, the antient house of the Percies.

## PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Lake.* Simmer, near Askrig.

*Railroads.* Whitby and Pickering, act 1833, Stephenson engineer, opened 1836, cost £4,400 a mile, length 24 miles. Great North of England, act 1837, from the Tees at Croft, to York, now in progress.

*Eminences and Views.* Aske, delightfully situated; Ainderby, the steeple of the church is a conspicuous object; Bolton Castle; Botton Head, or Greenhoe, 1485 feet above the level of the sea; Brignall, the vicarage-house considered by Whitaker as one of the most pleasing retirements he had ever seen; Brotton, the chapel commands an extensive prospect; Carn Fell, west of Askrig, 2245 feet above the level of the sea: Cotter Hill, on the borders of Westmorland, the highest part, called Shunner Fell, is 2329 feet high; Danby Beacon, 966 feet above the level of the sea; Easington Heights, 681 feet; Eberston, delightfully situated at the foot of an eminence decorated with a vast amphitheatre of plantations, &c.; Hackfall, deservedly celebrated for its sylvan beauties; Hackness Hills, sublime and beautiful, and the road from Hackness to Ayton delightfully romantic; Handale Cliffs; Jervaulx Abbey; Kirk Levington, from the church is an extensive and pleasing prospect; Middleham Castle, whence the views up and down Wensleydale are delightful; Rievaulx Abbey, hardly to be surpassed in picturesque beauty; Richmond Hills, magnificent

prospects; Rokeby, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's poem, the junction of the Tees and Greta is highly picturesque: from Roseberry Topping, near Guisborough, 1022 feet high, views of great beauty and grandeur; Scarborough, and its environs, including Filey, Hunmanby, &c., afford many charming prospects; Sheriff Hutton Castle commands extensive prospects; Sleights Moor, 700 feet high; Stoupe Brow, 893 feet high, few views more awfully grand than that from its summit, when a thick fog is rising from the sea; the Swale and Swaledale; Wensleydale; Whisson Cliff, near Thirsk; Whitby, the Peak Cliff, 700 feet high, and the village of Robin Hood's Bay, very romantic; the course of the railway from Whitby to Pickering affords many beautiful and singular views and scenes.

*Natural Curiosities.* Aysgarth Force; Brimham Craggs, an assemblage of vast perpendicular masses of grit stone; Cloughton Wyke, petrifying springs; Hackfall; Hardraw Fall, a grand column of water; High Force, or fall of the Tees, in Romaldkirk; Mallin Spout, Egton, a remarkable waterfall; Mossdale Fall; Richmond, St. Osyth's well; Scarborough, mineral waters, discovered accidentally in 1620; Thomason Foss, romantic waterfall.

*Public Edifices.* Egton, bridge. Kirkby, free school, built in 1683, by Henry Edmunds, esq. Kirkleatham, hospital, founded in 1676, by Sir William Turner, kt. Richmond, grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth in the ninth year of her reign. Ravensworth, school, by Dr. John Dakyn, 1556. Rudby, school, erected 1740. Scarborough, amicable society's schools, &c. built 1817; cliff-bridge, built 1826: sea-bathing infirmary, founded

## 10 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).

in 1811 : seamen's hospital, erected in 1752, by the ship-owners of the town : piers. Well, grammar school, founded in the time of Henry VIII. : hospital. Whitby, dispensary, instituted 1786 : piers : poor house. Yarm, bridge over the Tees, originally built about 1400, removed in 1805, and one of iron, of 180 feet span, commenced, but which falling down just before completion, the present substantial stone bridge was built : free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1588, and endowed by Sir Thomas Conyers.

### *Seats, HORNBY CASTLE, Duke of Leeds, Lord Lieutenant.*

- Acklam Hall, Thomas Hustler, esq.  
Airy Hill, near Whitby, R. Moorsom, esq.  
Aislaby, Mark Noble, esq.  
— John Benson, esq.  
Aldburgh, J. H. D'Arcy Hutton, esq.  
Aldbly Park, Henry Darley, esq.  
Alne House, — Strangeways, esq.  
Arden Hall, D'Arcy Tancred, esq.  
Arncliffe Hall, — Mauleverer, esq.  
Aske Hall, Lord Dundas.  
Barningham, Mark Milbank, esq.  
Bedale, Miss Pierse.  
— Grange, Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson.  
Beningbrough Hall, Viscount Downe.  
Bolton Hall, Hon. Thomas Orde Powlett.  
Bowes Hall, Thomas Harrison, esq.  
Brandsby Hall, Francis Cholmeley, esq.  
Brawith Hall, Peter Consett, esq.  
Brompton, Sir George Cayley, Bart.  
Brough Hall, William Lawson, esq.  
Busby Hall, Rev. George Marwood.  
Camp Hill, William Rooks Leeds Serjeantson, esq.  
Carlton Hall, Captain Samuel Adlam Cooke.  
— Husthwaite, Valentine Kitchingman. esq.  
Castle Howard, Earl of Carlisle.  
Cliffe, — Wilson, esq.

Clifton Castle, Timothy Hutton, esq.  
 Clints, Michael Errington, esq.  
 Constable Burton, Marmaduke Wyville, esq.  
 Cote Bank, Eskdale, D'Oyley Saunders, esq.  
 Cowsby Hall, George Lloyd, esq.  
 Crake Hall, Mrs. Pulleine.  
 Croft, Sir William Chaytor, Bart.  
 Crosby Hall, Rev. William Dent.  
 Danby Hall, Simon Thomas Scroope, esq.  
 — Hill, Rev. William Cust.  
 Doe Park Hall, William Hutchinson, esq.  
 Duncombe Park, Lord Feversham.  
 Earby Lodge, William Hutchinson, esq.  
 Easby, Robert Jaques, esq.  
 — Hall, Robert Champion, esq.  
 Easthorpe House, Edward Taylor, esq.  
 Egton Bridge, Richard Smith, esq.  
 Esk Hall, Sleights, John Campion Coates, esq.  
 Field House, Christopher Richardson, esq.  
 Forcett Hall, Charles Mitchell, esq.  
 Hackness, Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart.  
 Halnaby Hall, Sir John Peniston Milbank, Bart.  
 Handale Abbey, Edward Turton, esq.  
 Harlsey, East, John Charles Maynard, esq.  
 Hartforth, Sheldon Cradock, esq.  
 Hawxwell East, Mrs. Gale.  
 Highthorn, William Hotham, esq.  
 Hildenley, Henry Darley, esq.  
 Holly Hill, Richard P. Strangways, esq.  
 Hovingham, William Worsley, esq.  
 Hutton Bushell, George Osbaldeston, esq.  
 — Hall, W. Battie Wrightson, esq.  
 — Lodge, General M'Leod.  
 Ingleby Manor, Sir William Foulis, Bart.  
 Jervaulx Abbey, Earl of Aylesbury.  
 Kildale, Robert Bell Livesey, esq.  
 Kilvington, North, Thomas Meynell, esq.  
 Kiplin Hall, Earl Tyrconnel.  
 Kirkby Hall, — Favell, esq.  
 — Misperton, Rev. F. W. Blomberg.  
 Kirkleatham, Henry Vansittart, esq.  
 Langton Lodge, Mrs. Redfearn.

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Larpool Hall, Edmund Turton, esq.  
Lartington, Henry Thornton Maire Witham, esq.  
Layton, East, Thomas Barker, esq.  
— West, Lord Rokeby.  
Leven Grove, Viscount Falkland.  
Loft House, Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas, Bart.  
Long Hall, Robert Chaloner, esq.  
Low Row, Ralph Parke, esq.  
Marrick Park, Francis Morley, esq.  
Marske Hall, John Hutton, esq.  
Marton Lodge, Bartholomew Rudd, esq.  
Maunby, Thomas Stubbs Walker, esq.  
Meadow Field, Henry Simpson, esq.  
Middleton Lodge, George Hartley, esq.  
Mount St. John, Charles Elsley, esq.  
Mulgrave Castle, Earl of Mulgrave.  
Myton Hall, Martin Stapylton, esq.  
Ness, East, Thomas Kendall, esq.  
Newbiggin Hall, Henry Walker Yeoman, esq.  
Newbrough Park, George Wombwell, esq.  
Newby Hall, Earl de Grey.  
— Park, Francis Beaumont, esq.  
New Houses, Robert Lodge, esq.  
Newton House, Duke of Cleveland.  
Normanby, William Ward Jackson, esq.  
Norton Conyers, Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.  
Nunthorpe Hall, Thomas Simpson, esq.  
Oran, Sackville Fox, esq.  
Ormesby Hall, Sir William Pennyman, Bart.  
Patrick Brompton, Miss Elsley.  
Peak, Sunderland Cook, esq.  
Pepper Hall, Hon. Colonel Arden.  
Pinchingthorpe, James Lee, esq.  
Raithwaite, Israel Hunter, esq.  
Raven Hall, near Whitby, Rev. — Willis.  
Rokeby Park, John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, esq.  
Rounton Grange, John Wailes, esq.  
Ruswarp, Miss Pennyman.  
— Joseph Campion, esq.  
— John Mellar, esq.  
Sandhutton, James Walker, esq.  
Scruton Hall, Mrs. Coore.



Sedbury Hall, Rev. John Gilpin.  
 Sessay Hall, Viscount Downe.  
 Sheriff Hutton Park, G. L. Thompson, esq.  
 Sinnington Lodge, Pudsey Dawson, esq.  
 Sion Hill, Joshua Crompton, esq.  
 Skelton Castle, John Wharton, esq.  
 ——— Cottage, Mrs. Thompson.  
 ——— Grange, Edward Place, esq.  
 Skinninggrave, John Easterby, esq.  
 Sleights Hall, Mrs. Bateman.  
 Snape Hall, ———  
 Sneaton Castle, Whitby, Miss Wilson,  
 Stakesby, High, John Blackburn, esq.  
 ———, Low, Abel Chapman, esq.  
 Stanwick St. John, Lord Prudhoe.  
 Startforth, T. H. Hill, esq.  
 Stillington, William Croft, esq.  
 ——— Hall, Harry Croft, esq.  
 Stokesley, Rev. Thomas Cator.  
 Sutton on the Forest, William Charles Harland, esq.  
 Swinethwaite, William John Anderson, esq.  
 Swinton, Mrs. Danby.  
 Theakstone, Edward Carter, esq.  
 Thirkleby Hall, Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart.  
 Thornton, Richard Hill, esq.  
 ——— Watlass, Sir Edward Dodsworth, bart.  
 Thornton-le-Moor, Thomas Beckett, esq.  
 Thorpe Perrow, Mark Milbank, esq.  
 Tolesby Hall, Thomas Rudd, esq.  
 Upleatham Hall, Hon. Thomas Dundas.  
 Warthill, Benjamin Agar, esq.  
 Well, Richard Strangways, esq.  
 Whitby Abbey, George Cholmley, esq.  
 Wigginthorpe, William Garforth, esq.  
 Wilton Castle, Sir John Lowther, Bart.  
 Wood Hall, Christopher Alderson, esq.  
 Wood End, Samuel Crompton, esq.  
 Woodlands near Whitby, Henry Walker Yeoman, esq.  
 Wycliffe Hall, George Clifford, esq.  
 Wykeham Abbey, Hon. Marmaduke Langdale.

#### 14 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).

*Caves.* Ebberston, called Elfwin's or Elfrid's Hole, but more correctly Alfred's Hole; Kirkdale, incrustated with stalactites, where a large collection of antediluvian bones were found (see p. 2); Maze Holes, near Sedbusk.

*Peerage.* Aske, Dundas of, barony (1794). Bolton Castle, Bolton of, barony (1797) to Paulett. Carlton, barony (1714) to Boyle. Danby, earldom (1626) to Danvers; extinct 1643; re-created 1674 in the Osbornes, Dukes of Leeds. Loftus, barony (1801) to Tottenham-Loftus. Mulgrave, earldom (1626) to Sheffield; extinct 1735; barony (1790) and earldom (1812) to Phipps; Richmond, earldom (1 William I.) to Fergaunt Earl of Brittany; carried by marriage to the Dreux about 1220; extinct 1341; re-created in John Plantagenet, 1342; resigned 1372, and again conferred on the Dreux, who forfeited it in 14 Ric. II.; revived in the Plantagenets, 1414, and extinct 1435; re-created in the Tudors 1452, and extinct 1536; re-created in the Stuarts 1613, made a dukedom in 1623, and extinct 1672; dukedom re-created in the Lennoxes, 1675. Scarborough, earldom (1690) to Lumley-Saunderson.

*Baronetage.* Brompton, Cayley, 1661; Croft, Chaytor 1831; Hackness, Vanden Bempde Johnstone, 1795; Ingleby Manor, Foulis, 1619; Norton Conyers, Graham, 1662; Ormesby, Pennyman, 1663; Thirkleby, Frankland, now Russell, 1660

*Representatives returned to Parliament,* for the Riding, 2; Malton, 2; Northallerton, 1; Richmond, 2; Scarborough, 2; Thirsk, 1; total, 10.—The Reform Act gave 2 to the Riding, and disfranchised Northallerton of 1 and Thirsk of 1.

*Produce.* Iron, very rich and extensive in the Vale of Goadland; limestone, at Flamborough; alum, the first in Britain was procured in 1595 at Bellman Bank, and at Whitby are the finest rocks in Europe; whinstone, in the Vale of Goadland; ironstone; free stone; marble; coal; amber; jet, near Whitby; copper; lead. The largest horned cattle in England, and singularly fine horses. Hawks, of a large size, celebrated for ages at Killingnoble Scar in Newton Dale, and the inhabitants were obliged to attend to the breed of them, for the king's use. Fish.

*Manufactures.* Hutton, Osmotherley, &c. weaving of linen yarn. Startforth, carpets. Whitby, sailcloth, sackcloth, and jet ornaments.

## POPULATION IN 1831.

*Wapentakes*, 10; *Liberties*, 2; *Boroughs*, 5; *Market Towns*, 19; *Parishes*, 167; *Parts of Parishes*, 5.

*Houses*. Inhabited, 38,116; Uninhabited, 2,026; Building, 117.

*Inhabitants*. Males, 93,203; Females, 97,553; total, 190,756. *Males under 20 years of age*, 47,396.

*Families*. Employed in Agriculture, 17,964; in Trade, 11,298; all other families, 11,498; total, 50,760.

*Baptisms* in 1830. Males, 2,934; Females, 2,778; total, 5,612. *Annual average* of 1821 to 1830, 5,599.

*Marriages*, 1,237. *Annual Average*, 1,307.

*Burials*. Males, 1,635; Females, 1,669; total, 3,304. *Annual Average*, 3,319.

*Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.*

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Scarborough	1,898	8,369	Helmsley	303	1,485
Whitby	1,503	7,765	Reeth	332	1,456
New Malton	787	4,173	Melbecks	330	1,455
Richmond	803	3,900	Arkengarth Dale	309	1,446
Northallerton	656	3,004	Danby	304	1,392
Thirsk	629	2,835	Masham	274	1,276
Pickering	690	2,555	Bedale	226	1,266
Ruswarp	498	1,980	Muker	292	1,247
Guisbrough	496	1,988	Old Malton	244	1,204
Stokesley	460	1,967	Lythe	246	1,116
Easingwold	406	1,922	Great Ayton	272	1,103
Kirkby Moorside	419	1,802	Osmotherley	226	1,087
Hinderwell	378	1,698	Egton	197	1,071
Yarm	410	1,636	Lofthouse	253	1,038
Hawes	321	1,559	Hutton	251	1,027
Fylingdales	459	1,535	Glaisdale	243	1,004
Brompton	322	1,510	Leybourn	152	1,003

## HISTORY.

A. D.

520. King Arthur gained a complete victory over the Saxons at Badon Hill.
620. Paulinus is said to have baptized in the Swale near Topcliffe upwards of 10,000 persons on one day.
651. Oswyn, King of Deira, basely murdered by Oswin King of Bernicia, at Gilling.
664. The famous synod was held at Whitby Abbey, during the abbacy of Lady Hilda, for fixing the time of the celebration of Easter according to the Roman custom.
769. Catterick burnt by the tyrant Eanred, or Beanred.
800. Mulgrave castle, after the battle of Whalley, fortified by the Saxon Duke Wada, who was compelled to fly thither for refuge.
876. Hinguar and Hubba, having collected a great band of adventurers, set sail for England with a numerous fleet, and landed in two divisions. Hubba debarked about two miles westward of Whitby, and erected his standard on Raven Hill; and Hinguar at Peak, about seven miles south-east of Whitby.
948. In the Earl of Northumberland's house at Topcliffe, the States of Northumbria assembled, and took the oaths of allegiance to Edred of Wessex.
1066. Harfager, King of Norway, along with Tosti Earl of Northumberland, and a numerous host, sailed along the coast to Scarborough, which they plundered and burned. They then re-embarked, and with 500 ships entered the Humber, but were finally defeated at Stamford Bridge, September 25, by Harold King of England.
1138. At Standard Hill, near North Cowton, was fought the bloody battle of "the Standard," between the Scots

## 18 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).

A. D.

under their King David, and the English commanded by Thurstan Archbishop of York and other powerful northern barons, in which the Scots were defeated.

1273. Edward I. kept a splendid court at Scarborough, attended by a large train of nobles.

1312. The Earl of Pembroke besieged Piers de Gaveston in Scarborough castle, but several of his assaults were repulsed with great bravery; and it was the want of provisions only which obliged him, after a noble defence, to surrender himself.

1318. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, reduced Scarborough, Skipton, Northallerton, Boroughbridge, &c. &c. to ashes, and returned to his own country with vast plunder, and many prisoners.

1319. The Scots, under the command of Randolph Earl of Murray and Sir James Douglas, entered England, and wasted all with fire and sword till they came to the very gates of York. Among the rest, Kirk Levington fell a prey to their rapacity. They destroyed the suburbs of the city of York; after which, they drew off their men, and marched back to Scotland. The Archbishop of York assembled 10,000 men, and pursued the enemy to Myton, where a dreadful engagement ensued; the Yorkists, owing to their ignorance, being defeated, and above 2,000 of the English, with the Mayor of York, killed.

1377. A daring Scottish freebooter, of the name of Mercer, being committed prisoner to Scarborough castle, his son entered the harbour, and carried away a number of merchant-vessels in triumph.

1467. Edward IV. confined in Middleham castle by the Earl of Warwick, from which he afterward escaped.

1471. The Bastard Falconbridge beheaded in Middleham castle.

1484. A battle off Scarborough between the French and

A. D.

English fleets, when several ships were taken by the former.

1485. During the reign of Richard III. he twice visited Pickering and Scarborough castles, and made the latter town a county of itself, a privilege discontinued very soon afterward.

1489. Henry, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, having incautiously communicated to the populace the determination of the king not to remit any portion of the subsidy granted for the war in Bretagne, and being suspected of influencing the monarch, was dragged from Topcliffe by the populace, and murdered at Thirsk. Some authorities fix the scene of his death in his house at Cockledge, near Topcliffe.

1503. The Princess Margaret visited Newburgh on her road to Scotland to be married to James IV.

1536. Aske, with his fanatical army, in their "Pilgrimage of Grace," made an attack on Scarborough castle, but was obliged to abandon the enterprise with confusion and disgrace.

1548. At Seamer, Thomas Dull and others rose, under the pretence of reforming the abuses of religion, but were soon put down.

1553. At the time of Wyatt's rebellion, Thomas Stafford, second son of Lord Stafford, obtained possession of Scarborough castle by stratagem; but did not hold it long, being dislodged by the Earl of Westmorland. He was soon afterward decapitated: hence the origin of the phrase, a "Scarborough warning;—a word and a blow, and the blow comes first."

1568. Mary Queen of Scots confined in Bolton castle.

1569. Thomas the seventh Earl of Northumberland took up arms against Elizabeth, and was nearly seized in his house at Topcliffe.

**20 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).**

**A D.**

- 1572.** Charles of France sent a fleet, under Verarcque, to foment the differences between the Scots and Queen Elizabeth; but contrary winds drove them into Scarborough, where Verarcque was apprehended, and thence sent to London.
- 1642.** The Earl of Newcastle forced his passage across the Tees with 6,000 troops.
- 1642-3.** January 16, Colonel Slingsby and about 600 of the King's troops defeated Sir Hugh Cholmley at Guisborough.
- 1643.** Yarm, garrisoned by four hundred Parliamentarians, was taken by the Royalists under the Earl of Newcastle.
- 1644.** Sir Thomas Fairfax besieged Helmsley castle, which surrendered November 21, and was dismantled.—Scarborough castle besieged by the Parliamentarians under Sir John Meldrum, who took the town and church by assault, Feb. 18, and after several attempts to storm the castle, regularly invested it on the 17th of May.
- 1645.** The besiegers made a general assault, but were repulsed with great loss, Sir John Meldrum dying of his wounds on the third of June. Sir Matthew Boynton succeeded him in the command, and prosecuted the siege with such vigour that the Royalists, under Sir Hugh Cholmley, were obliged to surrender, on honourable terms, July 25, 1645.—Bolton castle also surrendered on honourable terms to the Parliamentarians, November 5.
- 1646.** The Scotch army quartered at Topcliffe, and Charles was confined in the house of the Earls of Northumberland there, where also was paid the sum of £200,000 to the Scottish Commissioners for giving the King up to the Parliament.
- 1648.** Colonel Boynton, son of Sir Matthew, having declared for the King, Scarborough castle was again besieged in the middle of September; and, when the garrison grew mutinous, surrendered to Colonel Bethell on Dec. 15.



## EMINENT NATIVES.

- Ascham, Roger**, author of the "Toxophilus," &c. and tutor and Latin secretary to Queen Elizabeth, Kirkby Wiske, 1515 (died 1568).
- Balguy, Thomas**, Archdeacon of Winchester, author, Northallerton, or Coxclose near Ravensworth castle, 1716 (died 1795).
- Barnes, Barnaby**, author of "The Devil's Charter," a tragedy, Yarm, 1569.
- Baston, Robert**, carmelite friar, historian, and poet laureate to Edward I. Scarborough (died about 1310).
- Baynes, John**, lawyer, miscellaneous author, Middleham, 1758 (died 1787).
- Blackburn, Francis**, divine, author of the "Confessional," &c. Richmond, 1705 (died 1787).
- Brompton, John de**, Abbot of Jervaulx, historian, Brompton, temp. Edward III.
- Brown, Thomas**, the hero of Dettingen, Kirkleatham, 1712 or 1715.
- Burnet, Dr. Thomas**, divine and philosopher, author of the "Theory of the Earth," &c. Croft, 1635 (ob. 1715).
- Bushell, Captain Brown**, an active royalist, excepted from mercy, 1650.
- Calvert, George**, first Lord Baltimore, Kipling, 1582 (died 1632).
- Cædmon**, a monk, sacred poet, Whitby abbey (died 679).
- Clarke, John**, divine and learned schoolmaster, Kirkby Misperton, 1703.
- Cholmley, Sir Hugh**, baronet, royalist general, Roxby or Flamborough, 1600.
- COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES**, circumnavigator, discoverer, improver of geographical science, and author, Marton, 1728 (killed by the natives of Otaheite, 1779).
- Coverdale, Miles**, pious and learned Bishop of Exeter, translator of the Bible, and author of many religious works, Coverdale, 1487 (died 1568).
- Coulson, Christopher**, benefactor, Newby.
- Craven, Dr. William**, Master of St. John's college, Cam-

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- bridge, and professor of Arabic, Gowthwaite Hall, 1728 (died 1814).
- Cuitt, George, ingenious artist, Moulton, 1743.
- Dean, John, brave seaman, the only survivor of the crew of the *Sussex* when deserted by Captain Gosling, Scarborough (died 1747).
- Dodsworth, Roger, antiquary, topographer, and indefatigable collector, Newton Grange, 1585 (died 1654).
- Ealread, Abbot of Rievaulx (died 1166).
- Edward, only son of Richard the Third, Middleham (died 1484).
- Fothergill, John, physician, botanist, and author, Carr End, 1712 (died 1780).
- Gale, Thomas, D.D. Dean of York, Greek scholar, critic, and antiquary, Scruton, 1636 (died 1702).
- GOWER, JOHN, father of English poetry, styled by Chaucer "the moral Gower," Stittenham, 1320 (died 1402).
- Greathead, Henry, inventor of a life-boat, Richmond.
- Hickes, Dr. George, dean of Worcester, antiquary, author of the "Thesaurus," Newsham, Kirkby Wiske, 1642 (died 1715).
- John, brother of the above, nonconformist, adherent of the Duke of Monmouth (executed 1685).
- Hilda, Lady, Abbess of Whitby and Hackness (died 680).
- Hinderwell, Thomas, historian of Scarborough, Scarborough, 1744 (died 1825).
- Hornsey, John, author of "English Grammar," &c. Scarborough (died 1820).
- Hutchinson, John, philosopher and theologian, author of "Moses' Principia," in which he laboured to explode the doctrine of gravitation, Spennithorne, 1674 (died 1737).
- Hutton, Matthew, Archbishop of York, Marske, 1546.
- Jackson, John, divine, learned Hebraist and polemical writer, Lensy, 1686 (died 1673).
- Jenkins, Henry, born at Ellerton on Swale in 1500, and died in 1670!
- Johnson, Bartholomew, musician, Wykeham near Scarborough (died in 1814, aged 104).
- Kettlewell, John, divine and author, Northallerton, 1653 (died 1695).
- Lascelles, Peregrine, distinguished military officer, Whitby, 1684.
- Lawson, Sir John, admiral, Scarborough or Hull (died 1665,

- from a wound in the action off Lowestoft, in Suffolk, against the Dutch).
- Nicholson, Francis, Governor of South Carolina, Downholme (17th century).
- Palliser, William, Archbp. of Cashell, 1694, Kirkby Wiske.
- Perceval, John, first Earl of Egmont, statesman, genealogist, and author, Barton, 1683 (died 1748).
- Rievallensis, Gulielmus, Rievaulx (died 1146).
- Robinson, John, Bishop of London, statesman, Cleasby, 1650.
- Roddam, Robert, admiral, Richmond, about 1724 (died 1808).
- Rymer, Thomas, historiographer royal, critic, antiquary, and dramatist, editor of the "Fœdera," Northallerton (died 1713).
- Scardeburgh, Roger de, Benedictine, Abbot of Whitby, Scarborough (died 1244).
- Robert de, ecclesiastic, Scarborough (died 1290).
- Shaw, Cuthbert, player, satirist, and miscellaneous writer, Ravensworth, 1738 (died 1771).
- Simpson, David, author of "Plea for Religion," &c. Arncliffe (died 1799).
- Stonehouse, Christopher, undaunted naval officer, Yarm (living 1808).
- Taylor, Henry, philanthropist, projector of lighthouses, &c. Whitby, 1737 (died 1823).
- Thomas, learned puritan, Richmond, 1576.
- Topham, John, antiquary, New Malton (died 1803).
- Travis, John, surgeon and ichthyologist, Scarborough or Yarm, 1724 (died 1794).
- Tunstall, Cuthbert, Bishop of London and Durham, moderate catholic, refused the oath of supremacy to Queen Elizabeth, Hackforth, 1474 or 1475 (died 1559).
- James, D.D. public orator at Cambridge, author, Aysgarth, 1710 (died 1772).
- Walton, Dr. Brian, learned divine and critic, editor of Polyglott Bible, Seamer in Cleveland, 1600 (died 1661).
- WICKLIFFE, JOHN, theological and political writer, "the morning-star of the Reformation," Hipswell, 1324 (died 1384).
- Wittie, Robert, physician and author, Scarborough (living 1660).

## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

At **AYTON**, the circumnavigator Cook received his school education, at the expense of Thomas Scottowe, esq.

In **BOLTON ON SWALE** Chapel, a handsome pyramid, erected in 1747 with a suitable inscription, marks the grave of Henry Jenkins, who died in 1670, aged 169. This extraordinary individual was born at Ellerton on Swale in 1500; carried arrows to the battle of Flodden Field, being then eleven or twelve years old; and was the only one who, in the time of Charles II., survived to tell the tale of the dissolution of monasteries.

Whitaker says, "could **BRIMHAM** be transported to Salisbury Plain, Stonehenge itself would be reduced to a poor and pigmy miniature."

At **CASTLE HOWARD** is a fine collection of paintings, statues, antique busts, &c. In the park is a stately obelisk, upward of 100 feet high, in the centre of four avenues. The magnificent mausoleum is a circular edifice crowned with a dome, and surrounded by a handsome colonnade of Doric pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular chapel, 34 feet in diameter.

At **DUNCOMBE** Park is a fine piece of sculpture, called the Dog of Alcibiades, said to be the work of Myron, and ranked among the five dogs of antiquity. Here is also the famous Discobolus, esteemed the finest statue in England. Among the splendid collection of paintings, is a candle-light scene (Old Woman and Girl) by Rubens, which cost 1500 guineas.

At **EASBY**, in 1790, a very singular inscription was dis-

covered, beautifully written in English, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, to the memory of Richard Swale, 1538. It was found pasted between two boards, which were for many years used to cut the sacramental bread upon. Whitaker supposes it to have been written by Miles Coverdale.

At **GUISBOROUGH** the first alum-works in England were erected by Sir T. Chaloner, who procured workmen from the Pope's works, in the time of Elizabeth, for which the Pope fulminated a dreadful anathema against Sir Thomas and his workmen.—In the Chapel belonging to Turner's hospital is a fine painted window, representing the offerings of the Magi at the birth of Christ,

The Fall of **HARDRAW** in the great frost, 1739-40, became a hollow column of ice, through which the unfrozen current was distinctly seen to precipitate itself, while the country people, surprised and delighted by so novel an appearance, danced around it.—Near this place, in 1805, a perfect specimen of the Swallow-tailed Falcon was taken alive, and the only instance of this species being seen in Great Britain; and in 1807 was shot the "*Rallus pusillus*," a bird unknown to Linnæus.

At **KIRKBY MOORSIDE**, in his own house, died April 16, 1688, in extreme misery, George Villiers, the younger, Duke of Buckingham, the witty, profligate, and unprincipled favorite of Charles II. The statements in the well-known lines of Pope, of his dying in want, and at an inn, are poetical embellishments.

At **OXNUP** died, in 1764, George Kirkton, esquire, of Exnup Hall, aged 124.

At **PICKERING** Castle, Richard II, was immured before going to Pontefract.

**RICHMOND** Castle presents some majestic ruins; the shell of the keep is almost entire.—The rich stalls in St. Mary's choir were removed from St. Agatha's abbey. Here are

some very laconic inscriptions in both Latin and English verse; and a monument to Archdeacon Blackburne.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY was so called from its being traditionally said to have been the retreat of the famous outlaw. Here he had always a number of fishing vessels, on board of which he could take refuge if pursued.

At ROKBY Park is some of the finest needle-work in the kingdom; and a good collection of paintings, busts, statues, sculptures, elegant sepulchral urns, altars, inscriptions, &c.

Of ROMALDKIRK were Rectors, William Knight, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1541; John Best, Bishop of Carlisle, 1560; and Richard Barnes, who died Bp. of Durham 1570.

At SALTWICK, about 1762, the petrified skeleton of a horse was found, at the depth of thirty yards below the surface of the ground.

SCALBY was the Vicarage of William Mompesson, whose benevolent exertions at the period of the plague in 1665, at his rectory of Eyam in Derbyshire, are noticed in the "Miscellaneous Observations" of that county. He died in 1708.

At SCARBOROUGH resided the gallant Admiral Sir John Lawson.—In the Castle was imprisoned above twelve months, for his religious opinions, George Fox, the first of the people called Quakers. His sufferings here were very great. He was released September 1, 1666.—On February 8, 1738, died the celebrated Dicky Dickinson, governor of the Spa; a character distinguished by his deformity of person, and the uncommon brilliancy of his wit;—circumstances, which originated these lines:

"Samos, unenvied, boasts her Æsop gone,  
And France may glory in her late Scarron,  
While England has a living Dickinson."

In 1775, died, aged 103, William Allanson, governor of the Spa; and in 1811 a jubilee was celebrated to commemorate the 100th year of Mr. Benjamin Johnson.

At SCRUTON the indefatigable Dean Thomas Gale, and his son Roger, resided.

SEDBURY is supposed to have been a palace of King Oswin.

At SHERIFF HUTTON Castle was confined for several months, by order of Richard III., Elizabeth of York, who healed the feuds of the Roses by her union with Henry VII, and who was the mother of Henry VIII. and Margaret of Scotland; and here also was imprisoned for upward of two years, by the same monarch, the youthful Edward Earl of Warwick, the last heir male of the Plantagenets.

SKELTON Castle, while in the possession of John Hall, esquire, author of the "Crazy Tales," &c. was frequently visited by Sterne.

At STAITHS, Captain Cook was put apprentice to a shop-keeper.

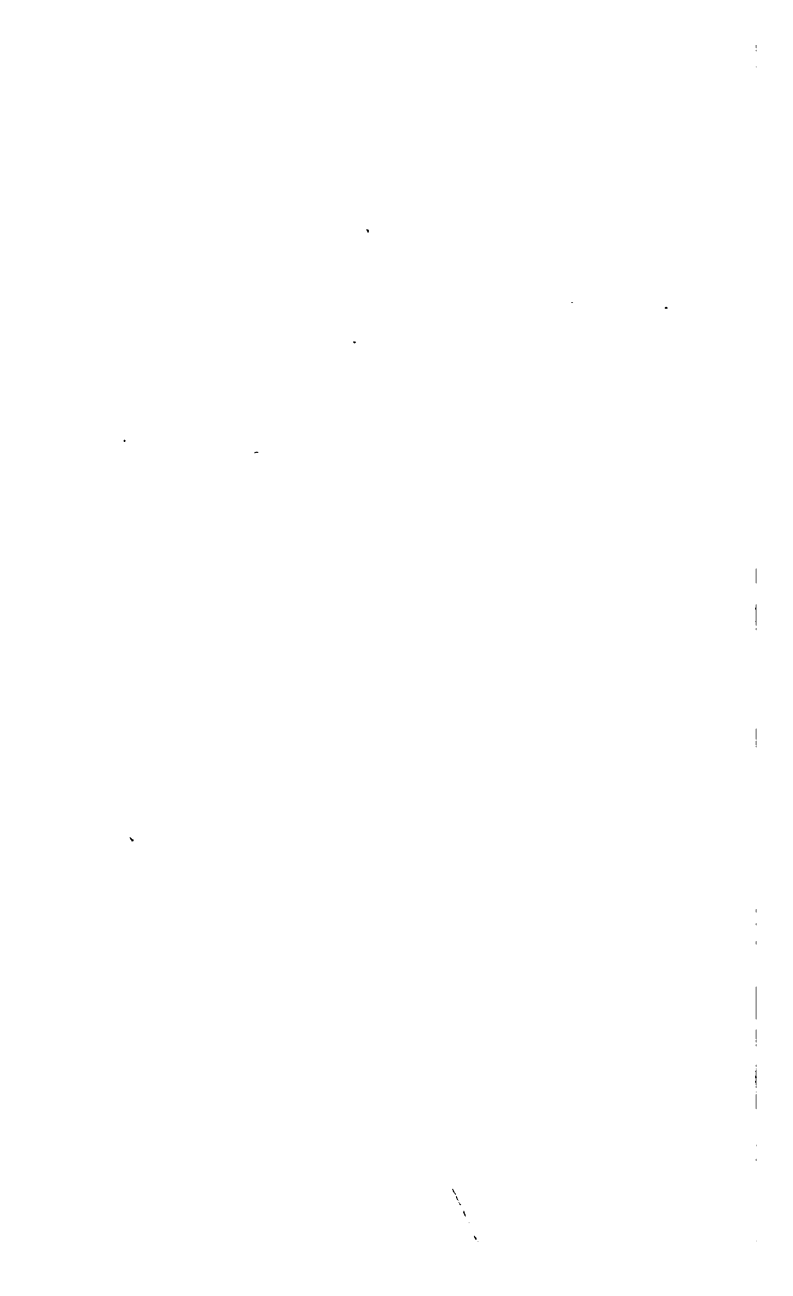
At SWINTON is a fine collection of pictures, ancient and modern.

In TANFIELD Church are several tombs and effigies of the Marmions.

At WENSLEY are many fine sepulchral memorials of the Scopes, &c.

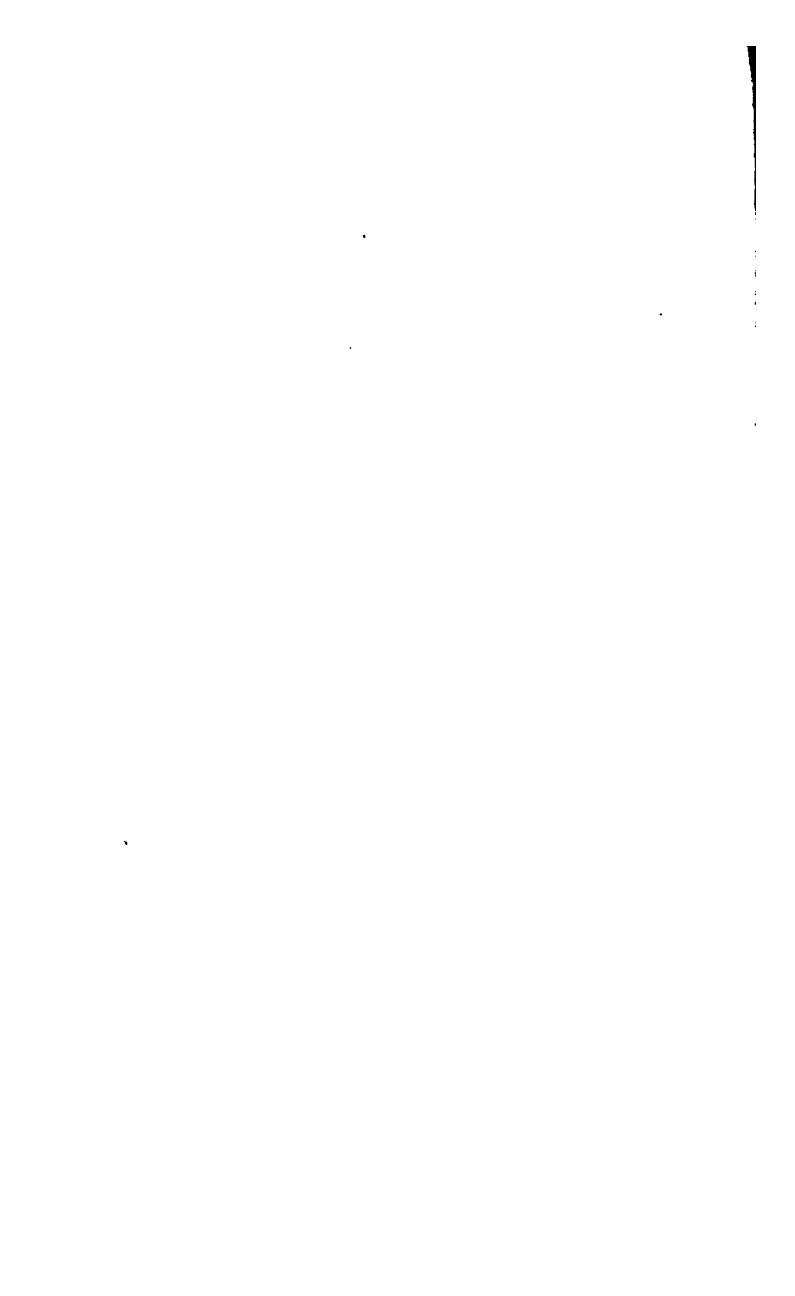
At WHITBY, in the early part of the last century, Dr. Woodward dug up the petrified arm and hand of a man, in which all the bones and joints were visible; about 1743, the Rev. Mr. Borwick found a complete petrified skeleton, broken into several pieces by digging up; and in 1758 a fossil crocodile, likewise broken; beside many other rarities, now in the museum of the Philosophical and Literary Society here.

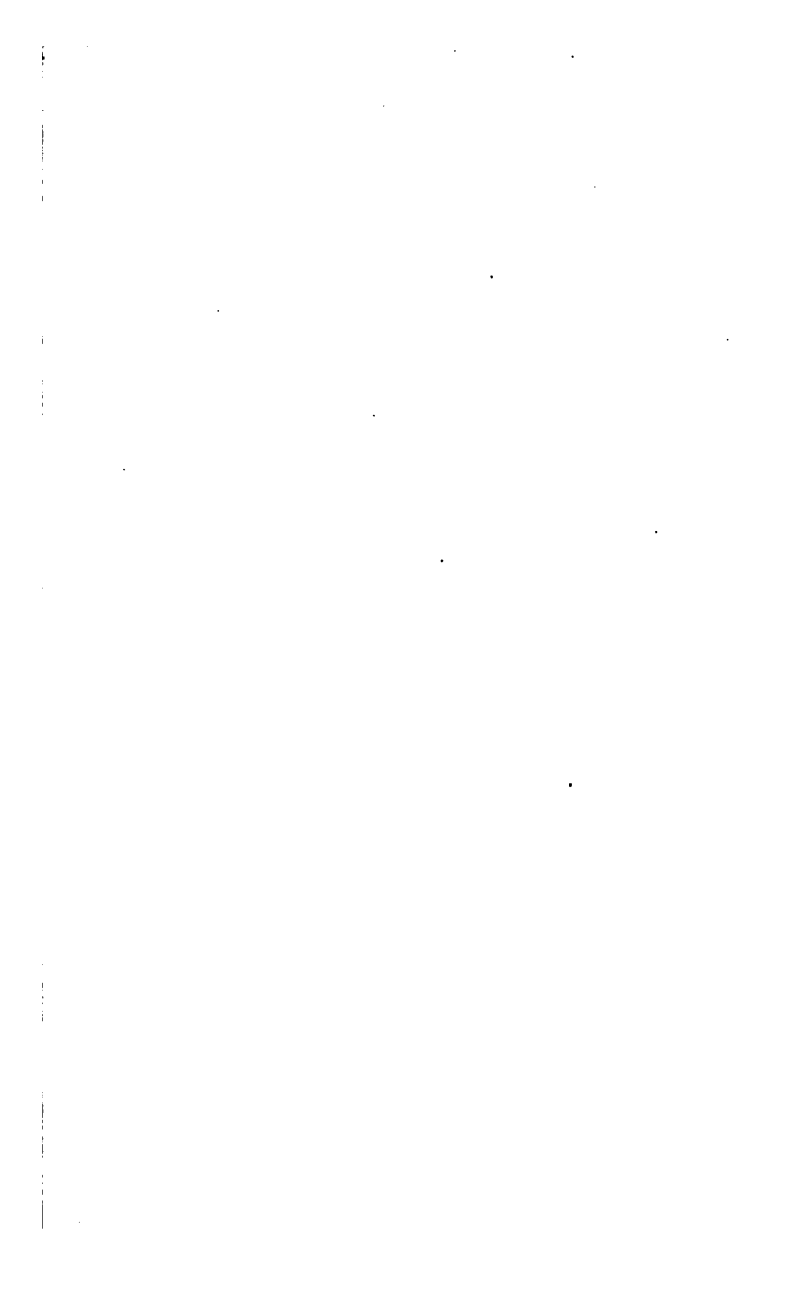
YARM Church has a beautiful painted window of Moses delivering the Law from Mount Sinai.



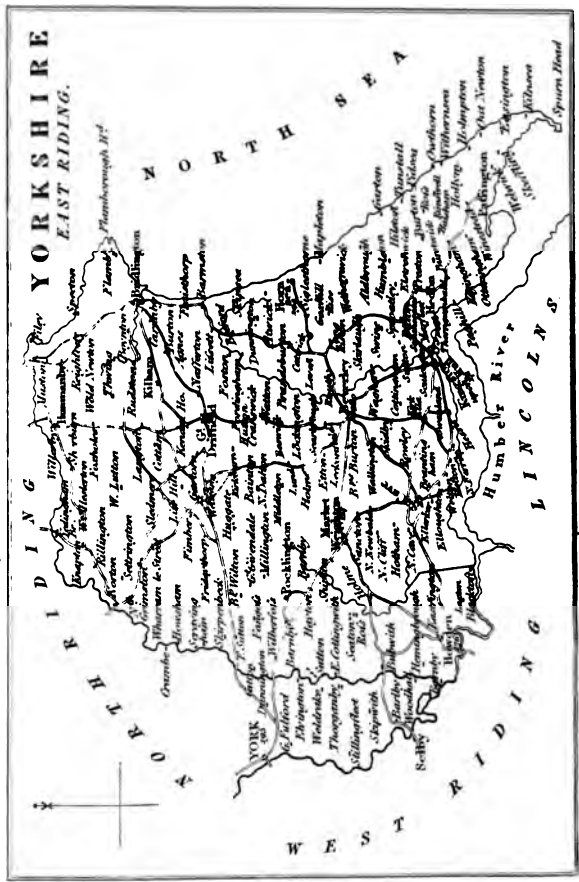








The figures show the distance from London.



## EAST RIDING.

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### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

*Boundaries.* North, the rivers Hertford and Derwent: East, the German Ocean: South, the Humber: West, the Ouse.

*Greatest length, 55; greatest breadth, 33; circumference, 175; square, 1119 milés; statute acres, 716,160.*

*Province, York. Diocesc, York.* The East Riding is an Archdeaconry, with the Deaneries of Buckrose, Dickering, Harthill cum Beverley and Howden peculiar, and Holderness.

*Circuit, Northern.*

### ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

*British Inhabitants, Parisi and Brigantes.* This division of the county was called by the Britons Dwyvawr or Deifyr. *Encampment, Barnby Moor. Earthworks, Arras, near Goodmanham, tumuli: Bishop Burton, tumuli, ten in one field. Remains, Arras, near Goodmanham, urns, brass and jet ornaments; Bishop Burton, urns; Swine, brass celts, fragments of spears.*

### 30 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).

*Druidical Remains*, Drewton, gigantic upright stone, a rock idol; Rudston, in the churchyard, similar to that at Drewton.

*Roman Province*, Maxima Cæsariensis. *Stations*, Delgovitia, Londesbrough, or Market Weighton, or Goodmanham; Derventio, Stanford Bridge, or Aldby; Ocellum Promontorium, Spurnhead; Petuaria, Brough, or Beverley; Præsidium, Ravenspurne (a town since swallowed up by the sea). *Encampments*, Hemborough; Swine, called Woodhouse, with double ramparts from two to five yards in height. *Remains discovered*, at Beverley, pavement; Metham, remains of a pottery, with broken urns and cinders; Millington, foundations, tiles, and pavements; South Benton, two tessellated pavements; Walton, jar of coarse pottery, but elegant in form.

*Saxon Octarchy*, Deira. *Temple*, Goodmanham, destroyed by Clifi; on its site now stands the church.

*Danish Earthworks*, Dane's Dike, near Flamborough; near Huggate, very extensive.

*Abbey*. Meux or Melsa, near Hull, founded in 1150, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and Lord of Holderness.

*Priories*. Beverley, founded by St. John de Beverley, Archbishop of York; Bridlington, by Walter de Gaunt, in the time of Henry I., the fortified gatehouse, and the nave of the church are all that remains of this spacious and magnificent monastery; Burstall, in 1115, by Stephen Earl of Albemarle, cell to St. Martin de Alceio, near

Albemarle in Normandy; Cottingham, in 1322, by Thomas Lord Wake of Lyddel; Ellerton, by William Fitz-Peter, about 1221; North Ferriby, in 1200, by Lord Eustace Bromflete de Vesci; Haltemprice, about 1324, by Thomas Lord Wake of Lyddel, removed from Cottingham; Hull, in 1378, by Sir Michael de la Pole, having been begun by his father Sir William; Kirkham, in 1121-2, by Sir Walter d'Espec and his wife Adeline, the beautiful gateway, and a fine Norman doorway, with part of the cloisters, remain; Nunkeeling, by Agnes de Arches, temp. Stephen; and, Warter, in 1132, by Geoffrey Fitz-Pain.

*Nunneries.* Nunburnholme, founded by Roger de Morley, lord of the barony of Morpeth; Swine, by Robert de Verli, temp. Stephen; Thickett, in the time of Richard I., by Roger Fitz-Roger; Watton, ante 686, re-founded in 1150, by Eustace Fitz-John, considerable remains of work done in the time of Henry VIII.; Wilberfoss, in 1153, by Helias de Catton; Yedingham, ante 1168, by Roger le Clerc.

*Friaries.* Beverley, Black, as early as 1311; Grey, in 1297, by William Liketon and Henry Wighton. Cottingham, by Thomas de Wake, in the 14th century, removed to Haltemprice. Hull, White, by the Percies; Augustine, by Sir Jeffrey de Hotham, in the beginning of the fourteenth century; Black. Sutton, White, in the time of Edward I.

*Preceptory.* Beverley, founded by Sybilla de Valoniis, in 1201, temp. John.

*Commandery.* North Ferriby, founded by Lord Eustace Bromflete de Vescy.

### 32 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).

*Colleges.* Beverley, founded by St. John of Beverley, about 700; Hemingsborough, in 1246, by the Monastery of Durham; Howden, by Robert, Bishop of Durham, 1266; Lowthorpe, in the time of Edward III. by Sir John Haslaxton; Sutton.

*Hospitals.* Beverley, St. Giles, founded before the time of William I.; St. Nicholas, before 1286; Trinity; and another. Flixton, in the time of Ethelstan, by one Acehorne, a knight. Hedon, in the time of John. Hull, Maison Dieu, in the 18th of Edward III. by John Kingston; Pole's, by Michael de la Pole, 1384; Selby's, in the time of Edward III. by Robert de Selby, and Richard de Ravenser. Mitton, ante 1407. Newton, by William Earl of Albemarle, who died in 1179. Norton, in the time of Henry II. by Roger de Flamvill. Sutton.

*Churches.* Aldborough, a mixture of the Norman and early pointed styles; Bampton, Norman south doorway, ornamented; Beverley, St. Mary, very handsome and large, some portions as old as 1188, and styles to the 15th century; Bridlington, belonging to the priory, exhibits many interesting details of the best period of pointed architecture; Filey, Norman and early pointed, very beautiful; Flamborough, some parts Norman; Goodmanham, fine specimen of the Norman; Great Driffield, part Norman; Hemingsborough, with a beautiful spire; Howden, beautiful chapter-house, 14th cent.; Hull, Holy Trinity, the largest parochial edifice in England, being 272 feet long from east to west, and in breadth of nave 172ft. the transept, of brick, is considered the oldest brick building, not Roman, in Britain; Kilham, very elaborate semicircular south doorway; North Newbald, some excellent Norman remains; Swine, massive circular columns and pointed arches.



*Chapels.* Dunnington, some of the foundations remain; Great Hatfield, wholly dilapidated; Holme on Spalding Moor, erected before the 14th century; Skirlaugh, built by Bishop Skirlaugh, in the 14th century, a very perfect and beautiful building; Speeton, Norman remains.

*Fonts.* Barmston, circular, with cable moulding, &c.; Beverley, St. Mary's, octagonal, sculptured with splendid tracery, date 1530; Carnaby; Everingham, Saxon, removed from the church; Flamborough, circular, similar to Barmston; Goodmanham, in which Coifi was baptized; Hull, Trinity church, of great beauty, on five columns; Righton, square, with Norman sculptures; Rudston, circular, rudely ornamented.

*Castles.* Aldborough, belonged to the Saxon nobleman Ulf, and subsequently to William le Gros, Earl of Arundel, 1138; Aughton; Cottingham, fortified about 1200; Flamborough, some remains of walls near the church; Hull, erected in 1378, by the Mayor, &c., and another built by Henry VIII.; Hunmanby, no remains; Leckonfield, fortified 1308, taken down in the time of James I.; Skipsea, built by Drogo de Bruer, a Fleming, who came over with William I. whose niece he married, and was the first lord of Holderness; Wressle, built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, in the time of Richard II., demolished in the time of Charles I.

*Mansions.* Barmston Hall, used as a farm-house; Garton Blue Hall, converted into a farm-house; Howden, a palace of the Bishops of Durham, now a farm-house; Hunmanby Hall, considerably modernized.

## PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Lake.* The Mere, near Hornsea.

*Eminences and Views.* Bessingby; Bridlington Quay, a delightful view of Flamborough Head and the bay; from Burton Agnes an extensive view of the level country at the foot of the Wolds; Filey Bay, beautiful and picturesque; Flamborough Head, extending nearly five miles in length, and in some places 300 feet high, in moderate weather covered with sea-birds; from Patrington churchyard are delightful views of the Humber; Sledmere, novel and striking; Sewerby House, magnificent view of Bridlington bay; the views from Swanland and Brantinghamthorpe are greatly admired for their grandeur and variety; the Wolds, a magnificent assemblage of chalk hills, originating near Hunmanby, about 600 feet high, afford delightful prospects, particularly from the southern edge.

*Natural Curiosities.* Bishop Burton, an immense elm, of the species called Witch elm, 48 feet in circumference; Bridlington Quay, chalybeate spring; the Gips and Gipseys springs, on the Wolds; Harpham, St John's well, commemorative of St. John of Beverley.

*Public Edifices.* Beverley, grammar school: hospital, established by William Temperon, in 1723: another, founded in 1636, by Fox Thwaites, esq.: sessions hall and house of correction, begun 1803, enlarged 1819, cost £42,000.

Eastrington, free school, founded in 1727, by Mr. Joseph Hewsley. North Ferriby, school, founded in 1778, by Luke Lillingston, esq. Flamborough, lighthouse, erected 1806. Gate Fulford, quakers' retreat: York barracks. Halsham, free school, founded by Sir John Constable, knight, in 1579. HULL, charity hall, or house of industry: charter house, or Maison Dieu, founded by Michael de la Pole, in 1384, rebuilt in 1790: equestrian statue of William III. erected 1734: old dock, made by Act 1774, opened 1775: Humber dock, Acts 1802 and 1805, opened 1809, cost £220,000: junction dock, commenced 1826, opened June 1, 1829, the whole forming a series of works for marine accommodation not excelled throughout the kingdom: female penitentiary, opened in 1811: general infirmary, built 1782: grammar school, founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, in 1496: master mariners' almshouse, finished 1834: marine school, established 1786: new gaol: Posterngate hospital, founded by John Gregg, in 1416: public rooms, foundation laid June 28, 1830, large and handsome, architect Mountain: theatre, erected 1809, capacious, architect Mountain: Trinity house, a spacious building, erected 1753: Trinity almshouse, built 1828. Skipwith, school, founded by the will of Dorothy Wilson, 1710. Spurnhead, lighthouse, built in 1677 by Mr. Justinian Angel, of London.

*Caves.* Dovecote; Flamborough; Kirk Hole; Robin-Lyth's Hole.

*Seats.*—Anlaby, William Vause, esq.  
 Bessingby Hall, Harrington Hudson, esq.  
 Beverley Hall, John Yorke, esq.  
 Birdsall, Henry Willoughby, esq.  
 Bolton Hall, John Preston, esq.

36 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).

Bowthorpe, near Howden, —

Boynston Hall, Sir George Strickland, Bart.

Burton Agnes, Sir Henry Boynton, Bart.

Burton Constable, Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable,  
Bart.

Bishop Burton, Francis Watt, esq.

——— Hall, Richard Watt, esq.

Cave Castle, Henry Gee Barnard, esq.

Cherry Burton, David Fowler, esq.

Cottingham Castle, Thomas Thompson, esq.

Dalton (South) House, Lord Hotham.

Escrick Hall, Paul Beilby Thompson, esq.

Everingham Park, William Constable Maxwell, esq.

Firby, Rev. Thomas Harrison.

Ganton Hall, Sir Thomas Digby Legard, Bart.

Garrowby, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart.

Grimston Garth, —

Heslington Hall, Major Yarburgh.

Hessle Wood House, Jos. Robinson Pease, esq.

Hessle Mount, James Kiero Watson, esq.

High Paghill, — Blaydes, esq.

Holme on Spalding Moor, Hon. Philip Stourton.

Houghton, Hon. Charles Langdale.

Howsham Hall, George Cholmley, esq.

Hull Bank, Benjamin Blades Haworth, esq.

Hunmanby, Bertram Mitford Osbaldeston, esq.

Kilwick Percy, Robert Denison, esq.

———, Charles Grimston, esq.

Kirk Ella, Mrs. John Sykes.

Langton, Lieutenant Colonel Norcliffe.

Lowthorpe Hall, William Thomas St. Quintin, esq.

Marton House, Miss Creyke.

Melbourne House, Sir Henry Maghull Mervyn Vavasour,  
Bart.

——— Lodge, General Wharton.

Melton, Henry Thompson, esq.

—— Hill House, Henry Broadley, esq.

Metham, Philip Scholfield, esq.

Moreby, Rev. Thomas Preston.

Newton, Sir George Strickland, Bart.

Octon Cottage, Robert Prickett, esq.

Painsthorpe, Captain Richardson.  
 Raywell, Mrs. Daniel Sykes.  
 Riccall Hall, Toft Richardson, esq.  
 Rise, Richard Bethell, esq.  
 Saltmarshe, Philip Saltmarshe, esq.  
 Scampston Hall, William Thomas St. Quintin, esq.  
 Settrington, —  
 Sewerby House, John Greame, esq.  
 Skipwith, Mrs. Jane Hudson.  
 Sledmere, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.  
 Spaldington Hall, Lord Howden.  
 Stillingfleet, Joshua Ingham, esq.  
 Sunderlandwick, — Reynard, esq.  
 Swanland, Nicholas Sykes, esq.  
 Thorpe Brantingham, Colonel Shawe.  
 Thorpe Hall, Alexander Bosville, esq.  
 Warter Hall, Lord Muncaster.  
 Wassand, Rev. Charles Constable.  
 Welham, Robert Bower, esq.  
 Welton, Robert Raikes, esq.  
 West Ella, Richard Sykes, esq.  
 West Heslerton, Mark Foulis, esq.  
 Winestead, Arthur Maister, esq.  
 Wood Hall, John Maister, esq.

*Peerage.* Beverley, earldom (1790) to Percy; Howden and Grimston, barony (1819) to Cradock, or Caradoc; Settrington, barony (1675) to the Duke of Richmond.

*Baronetage.* Barmston, Boynton, 1618; Boynton, Strickland, 1641; Ganton, Legard, 1660; Sledmere, Sykes, 1783; Spaldington and Melbourne, Vavasour, 1801.

*Representatives returned to Parliament.* For the Riding, 2; Beverley, 2; Kingston-upon-Hull, 2;—total, 6. The Reform Act gave two to the Riding, and entirely disfranchised Hedon.

38 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).

*Produce.* The best road-horses in England. Limestone, at Flamborough Cliffs.

*Manufactures.* Hull and Sculcoates, linseed oil cakes, for the feeding of cattle; sugar; soap; white lead; ships; turpentine; sail cloths; ropes; earthenware; breweries; boilers for steam engines, and iron founderies.

## POPULATION IN 1831.

*Wapentakes, 6; Boroughs, 2; Market Towns, 6; Parishes, 184; Parts of Parishes, 5.*

*Houses, Inhabited, 32,681; Uninhabited, 1,970; Building, 268.*

*Inhabitants. Males, 82,142; Females, 86,749; total, 168,891.*

*Males 20 years of age, 41,184.*

*Families. Employed in agriculture, 13,025; in trade, 10,825; all other, 13,110; total, 36,960.*

*Baptisms in 1830. Males, 2,489; Females, 2,315; total, 4,804. Annual average of 1821 to 1830, 4,716.*

*Marriages, 1,373; annual average, 1,359.*

*Burials. Males, 1,573; Females, 1,332; total, 2,905; Annual average, 3,082.*

*Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.*

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Kingston-upon-			Drypool	431	1,821
Hull	6,026	32,958	Holme on Spalding		
Sculcoates	2,700	13,468	Moor	247	1,438
Beverley	1,805	8,302	Norton	296	1,425
Bridlington	1,035	4,792	Patrington	283	1,298
Sutton and Stone-			Hessle	246	1,172
ferry	910	4,383	Southcoates	226	1,114
Great Driffeld	541	2,660	Hedon	195	1,080
Cottingham	550	2,575	Hunmanby	218	1,079
Howden	448	2,130	Hutton Cranswick	236	1,053
Pocklington	451	2,048	Kilham	200	1,042
Market Weighton	371	1,821	Nafferton	232	1,032

## HISTORY.

A. D.

547. At Flamborough Head Ida, a Saxon prince, landed with twelve of his sons and numerous followers, and desolated the country. He assumed the title of King of Bernicia. Ella, who landed with him, became King of Deira, with York for the capital.
860. Beverley Priory destroyed by the Danes.
867. Hinguar and Hubba, two Danish princes, at the solicitation of Earl Bruern, entered the Humber, and, destroying the churches and towns of Holderness and Beverley, marched to York.
993. Sweyne, King of Denmark, entered the Humber with a large fleet and army, and plundered the inhabitants of Holderness, as they did also in 1013 and 1060.
1066. Harfager, King of Norway, with a fleet of nearly 600 sail, came up the Humber, landed their forces at Hull, and proceeded to York. In their way thither, they defeated the Northumbrians at Gate Fulford. A bloody battle fought at Stamford Bridge, nine days previous to the landing of William I., between Harold II. and Harfager, in conjunction with Tosti the banished Earl of Northumberland, in which the Norwegians were obliged to retire.
1070. The Danes, under their king Sweyne, again entered the Humber, and having destroyed the country on both sides of the river, took and plundered York.
1202. John entertained at Cottingham castle.
1296. Edward I. having conquered Scotland, and removed



A. D.

the crown, sceptre, &c. was entertained by Lord Wake at Cottingham, for several days. From this visit the town of Hull derived great additional consequence.

1298. At Cottingham castle, Edward I. kept his Christmas, as a guest of Lord Wake.

1299. Edward I. in November, was present at the return to the church of Beverley of the standard of St. John, which had been carried into Scotland at the head of the English army, and believed to have mainly contributed to his conquests.

1300. The king at Hull, and Beverley, in May. The royal party were two days crossing the Humber by the royal ferry between Barton and Hessele.

1306. Edward I. in his wars with Scotland compelled Robert Bruce to take shelter in the Hebrides, and seized his queen, who was confined at Burstwick in Holderness, where she appears to have been well entertained.—Edward again at Beverley.

1316. Edward at Beverley made preparations for attacking the Scots; and again, in 1319, removing thence to York.

1332. On his journey to Scotland, Edward III. sumptuously entertained at Hull by William de la Pole, a merchant, who received the honour of knighthood, and procured the title of Mayor for the principal officer of the town.—Edward Baliol, with an army of 2500 men, embarked at Ravenspurne for Scotland, to assert his right to the throne.

1346. Immediately after the battle of Creci, the King besieged Calais by land and sea. To aid this, the town of Hull furnished sixteen ships, and Ravenspurne one.

1392. The inhabitants of Cottingham and other neighbouring towns, to the number of about 1000, assembled in a tumultuous manner to obtain satisfaction from Hull for depriving them of their fresh water. They laid siege

## 42 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).

A. D.

to the town of Hull, diverted the course of the canals, and filled them up; but not being able to intimidate the inhabitants, retired and encamped at Cottingham.

1399. Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, (subsequently Henry IV.,) landed at Ravenspurne, and was there joined by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland; &c. He soon afterward appeared before Hull, and demanded admittance; but being resolutely refused, retired to Doncaster. He was received at Beverley.

1448. Henry VI. making a progress into the North, and having passed some days at the Earl of Northumberland's house at Leckonfield, went to Beverley, and thence to Hull.

1471. Edward, Duke of York (afterward Edward IV.) landed at Ravenspurne with Lord Hastings and others, to the number of 2000. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, landed about four miles from that place.

1536. Hallam, one of the leaders of the "Pilgrimage of Grace," took Hull by surprise, but did not long retain possession.

1537. Sir Francis Bigod, and the rebels under his command, attacked Hull, but were defeated. Sir Robert Constable and others, however, subsequently made themselves masters of the place by stratagem; but after retaining it only a month, were compelled to surrender.—Sir Robert was hung in chains over Beverley Gate, Hull.

1541. Henry VIII. and his Queen paid a visit to Hull, and were splendidly entertained; thence he proceeded to York, and on his return lodged at Leckonfield, being entertained by Henry, fifth Earl of Northumberland; and thence again to Hull.

1639. Charles I. was entertained at Hull and Beverley.

1642. Hull garrisoned by Sir John Hotham, Member for Beverley, was the first town the Parliament secured

A D.

for themselves. Charles I., demanding admittance, April 23, was resolutely refused, and obliged to retire to Beverley; and this is by many deemed the first act of hostility between the parties. After much fruitless negotiation with the Governor and the Parliament, and an attempt to procure admission by treachery, he commenced the siege of the town, but was obliged to raise it.—July 4, the King removed his court to Beverley, and took up his residence at Lady Gee's house. The Earl of Lindsey was invested with the command of his army, which consisted only of 3,000 foot and 1,000 horse, with a small train of artillery. After being considerably endangered by a skirmish in the streets, he retired to York.—The Royalists dislodged from Beverley by Colonel Boynton.

1643. Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., landed at Bridlington Quay, having eluded the vigilance of the enemy's navy. She had a narrow escape afterward from the shot of Vice-Admiral Batten, who had drawn up his ships during the night opposite to her lodging. Many shot passed through her chamber, and one attendant was killed close to her person, when seeking shelter in a ditch.—The Marquis of Newcastle, after committing dreadful carnage at Beverley, and driving Fairfax out of it, drew up his forces against Hull September 2, but was compelled to raise the siege, and retire to York. During the siege, September 9, the Parliamentarians attacked the Royalists at Anlaby, but were repulsed and pursued to Hull; and on the 28th, the Marquis of Newcastle's magazine at Cottingham was blown up. The siege of Hull lasted six weeks, the Marquis retiring to York on the 11th of October.—Sir John Hotham, on his flight from Hull to join the Royalists, was seized at Beverley, as he was making an effort to regain his house at Scarborough. His son Captain Hotham had been seized at Hull on the

**44 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).**

**A. D.**

**29th of June.** The Hothams were originally Parliamentarians; but, engaging in a series of plots to favour the Royalists, their lives were terminated on the scaffold at Tower Hill.

**1688.** Hull fortified by Lord Langdale.

**1788.** The jubilee, in honour of William III. "of blessed memory," celebrated with great splendor at Hull.

## EMINENT NATIVES.

**Alcock, John**, Bishop of Ely, founder of Jesus college, Cambridge, architect and comptroller of the works under Henry VII. distinguished for his love of learning and of learned men, Beverley (died 1500).

**Alfredus, Alredus, or Aluredus**, Abbot of Rievaulx, historian and theologian, Beverley (died 1128-9).

**Bridlington, John de**, Prior of Bridlington, ornament to religion and learning, canonized as a saint, Bridlington (died 1379).

**Bubwith, Nicholas de**, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who attended the Council of Constance, 1415, Bubwith.

**Burton, Henry**, learned puritan divine and author, Birdsall, 1579 (died 1648).

**Cholmley, Sir H.** royalist general, Flamborough, 1600; but, according to some authorities, at Roxley, in the North Riding.

**De la Pole, Sir William**, merchant, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, entertained Edward III. at Hull, Ravenspurne (died 1356).

**Fiddes, Richard**, divine, author of a life of Cardinal Wolsey, and of a body of divinity, Hunmanby, 1671 (died 1725).

**Fisher or Fysher, John**, learned catholic, Bishop of Rochester and Cardinal, benefactor to learning, Beverley, 1459 (executed 1535, for refusing to acknowledge the king's supremacy in ecclesiastical matters).

**Foxe, Luke**, reviver of an attempt to discover a north-west passage, and author thereon, Hull, 1586.

**Green, John**, Bishop of Lincoln, the only prelate who in 1772 voted in the House of Lords for the bill in favour of Dissenters, one of the authors of the "Athenian Letters," Beverley or Hull, 1706 (died 1779).

**Hatfield, Thomas**, Bishop of Durham, munificent preceptor to the Black Prince, and founder of Trinity col Oxford; Holderness (1381).

46 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).

- Hotham, Sir J. royalist general (beheaded 1645).  
Hoveden, Roger de, chaplain to Henry II., lawyer, and writer of annals from 731 to 1202, Howden, (13th century).  
Inglebert, Philip, divine and benefactor, in the time of Edward II.  
Ingram, Robert, divine, and writer on the Plagues and Prophecies, &c. Beverley, 1726-7 (died 1804).  
Johnson, Thomas, M.D. learned physician and botanist, author of the first local catalogue of plants in England, Hull (died 1644).  
Kent or Cant, William, celebrated painter, architect, and landscape gardener, Bridlington, 1685 (died 1748).  
Lamplugh, Thomas, Archbishop of York, Thwing, 1616.  
Little, William, English historian, Bridlington, 1136.  
Marvel, Andrew, assistant to Milton as Latin secretary, member of parliament, incorruptible patriot, poet and wit, Winestead or Hull, 1620 or 1621 (died 1678).  
Mason, William, lyric and descriptive poet and divine, Hull (of which town his father was vicar), 1725 (died 1797).  
Melton, William de, Keeper of the Seals, Provost of Beverley, and Archbishop of York in 1315, Holderness (died 1340).  
Newburgh, Newborough, or Newbrigensis, William of, monkish historian from the Norman conquest to 1197, Bridlington, 1136.  
Patriington, Stephen, nominated Bishop of Chichester (died 1417).  
Percy, George, brother of Henry, divine, Leckonfield, 1424.  
— Henry, third Earl of Northumberland, slain at Towton Field in 1461, Leckonfield, 1421.  
— Ralph, brother of Henry, brave Lancastrian commander, Leckonfield, 1425 (slain at Hedgeley Moor 1464).  
— Thomas, brother of Henry, created Lord Egremont by Henry VI., adherent of the house of Lancaster, Leckonfield, 1422 (slain at Northampton 1460).  
— William, brother of Henry, Bishop of Carlisle, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Leckonfield, 1428 (died 1462).  
Puckering, Sir John, Lord Chancellor, Flamborough.  
Scribe, Robert le, author, Bridlington (flourished in 1180).  
Skirlaw, Walter, Bishop of Durham, architect, Swine (died 1405).

- Terrick, Richard**, Bishop of London, Knellington (died 1777).
- Thew, Robert**, historical engraver, Patrington, 1758 (died 1802).
- Thompson, Benjamin**, translator of the play of "the Stranger," &c. from the German, Hull, 1774 (died 1816).
- **Captain Edward**, R.N. dramatist, author of some highly popular sea-songs, Hull, 1738 (died 1786).
- Topham, John**, antiquary, Malton (died 1803).
- Wandesforde, Christopher**, Viscount Castlecomer, statesman, author of an autobiography, Bishop Burton, 1592 (died 1640).
- Watson, Thomas**, Bishop of St. David's, author, North Ferriby, 1637.
- Wilberforce, William**, M.P. distinguished for his exertions to abolish Slavery, writer on Vital Christianity, &c., Hull, 1759 (died 1833).
- Wilson, William**, eccentric and penurious being, and benefactor to Beverley, Etton near Beverley (died 1826, aged 72).

### MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

**AUGHTON** was the residence of Robert Aske, who headed the insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace" in the time of Henry VIII.

**BESWICK** was the residence of the celebrated fox-hunter, William Draper, esq.

**BEVERLEY** derives its name from Beverlac, the Lake of Beavers.—At the Priory the remains of St. John, Archbishop of York, were discovered.—At the Minster is an elegant sepulchral monument called the Percy shrine, erected in honour of Lady Idonea, daughter of Robert Lord Clifford, and wife of Henry second Lord Percy of Alnwick.—In St. Mary's Church, the cieling of the chancel is decorated with painted portraits of forty kings of England, beginning with Brutus, and ending with Edward IV., about whose reign they were probably executed.—Here the Corpus Christi plays were performed, and on St. Nicholas' day the custom of electing a "boy Bishop" was observed.—In the Grammar School were educated Bishops Fisher, Alcock, and Green, all natives of the town.—The barbarous baiting of a bull, on the day upon which the Mayor is sworn into office, took place in October till within a few years, when Mr. Martin's Act against cruelty to animals effectually put a stop to it.—Here was printed, as early as 1509, the picture of a man on horseback, by Hugh Goes.

Of **BRIDLINGTON** Priory Robert le Scribe, and Sir George Ripley, the indefatigable philosopher and alchemist, were canons: the former died in 1180, and the latter in



1492.—In the Churchyard is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Newman, who died in 1542, aged 153.—The Quay, the safest anchoring place on the coast, is capable of containing upward of 100 ships.

At CAVE Castle is a valuable collection of pictures, including a portrait of Washington, the hero of America, whose great-grandfather lived here previous to his emigration in 1657.

The inhabitants of CHERRY BURTON believe in the necessity of clothing the *bees* in mourning at the death of the head of a family, to secure the prosperity of the hive. An instance occurred in July 1827 in a cottager's family, when a black crape scarf was appended to each hive, and an offering of pounded funeral biscuit, soaked in wine, was placed at the entrance with great solemnity.

COTTINGHAM, or Baynard, Castle is said to have been destroyed by Lord Wake in the time of Henry VIII., in consequence of receiving a notice that the king intended paying him a visit; his lordship believing that the intentions of the monarch were directed to his beautiful and idolised bride.

ESCRICK gave the title of Baron to Sir Thomas Knivet, who detected Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot.

In FLAMBOROUGH Church was buried Sir Marmaduke Constable, who commanded the left wing of the English army at the battle of Flodden. Here is a very fine roodloft.

The Hall of HESLINGTON resembles that of a college, and the roof is particularly admired for its elaborate workmanship. Round the hall, on wainscot pannels, are ranged upward of sixty different shields, with the family arms and intermarriages; and several royal and family portraits by Vandyck, Kneller, Lely, &c.

At HOLME-ON-SPALDING-MOOR Sir Marmaduke Langdale, one of the bravest generals under Charles I., had an estate.

At **HOWDEN** the Bishops of Durham had a palace. Here died Bishops Pudsey in 1195, Walter de Kirkham in 1560, and Walter de Skirlaw in 1405.—This was the birth-place of Roger Hoveden, whose history was considered so correct that, in 1291, Edward I. caused diligent search to be made for it throughout all the libraries in England, in order to adjust the dispute about the homage due from the Crown of Scotland.

At **HULL** the first structures of brick, after its revival in the time of Richard II., are to be found.—In the Trinity House are numerous sea views, curiosities, and portraits; among others, one of Andrew Marvel, the patriotic senator.—Of the Theatre was for many years manager the eccentric Tate Wilkinson, who was instrumental in the introduction of many of the most successful ornaments of the stage.—Mr. Wallis' museum contains a dagger, which belonged to the great Tamerlane; a sword of Edward the Black Prince; another of Henry VIII.; a large collection of antique spurs; and a goodly assortment of medals, minerals, shells, &c.

The Vicarage house at **HUNMANBY** is occupied by Archdeacon Wrangham, who has improved it by buildings, and enriched it by a very large and valuable library.

At **LITTLE DRIFFIELD** the Northumbrian kings had a palace: here died a King Alfred Jan. 19, 705, and was buried in the church.

The site of **NORTH FERRIBY** priory is said to have been in the possession of one hundred different persons in the space of 130 years.

The once important town of **RAVENSPURNE**, which sent Members to parliament, was swallowed up by the sea in the sixteenth century. Henry IV. and Edward IV. both landed at this port, when they came to claim the Crown of England.

At **RUDSTON** is an immense pyramidal stone obelisk, 29

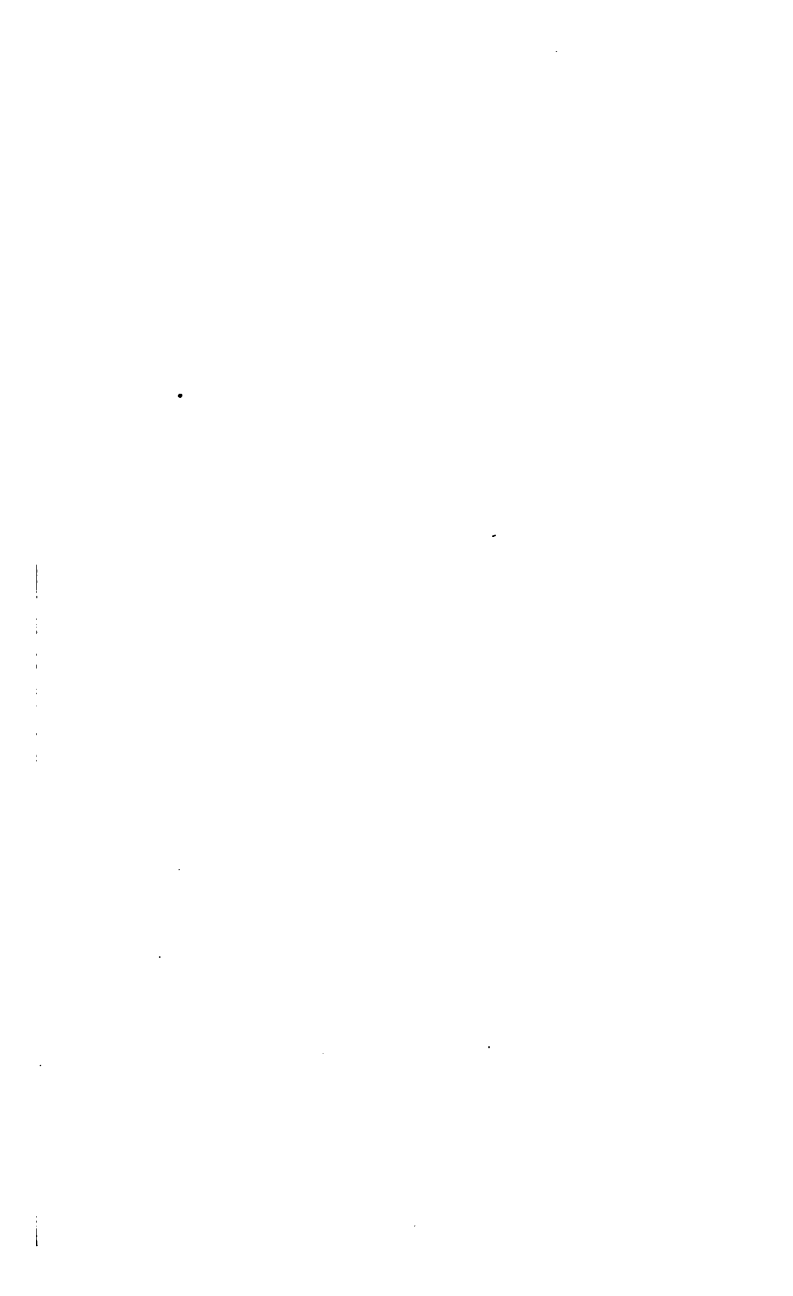
feet high, and more than twelve feet below the ground. It stands nearly 40 miles from any quarry where the rag, or millstone grit, is found.

The library at SLEDMERE is called by Dr. Dibdin "one of the finest rooms in the kingdom." Here reposed all the *editiones principes* collected by the late Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart., and among them the first *Livy* upon vellum. They were all dispersed by auction.

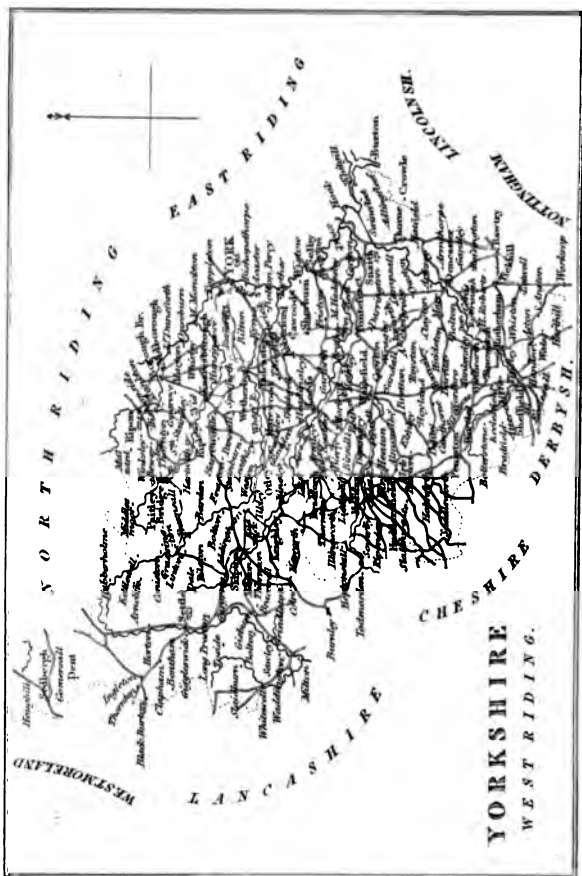
At SWINE are elegant sepulchral effigies of the family of Hilton, some of as early a date as the fourteenth century.

At WOLD NEWTON fell, in 1795, an extraordinary meteoric stone, 36 inches in circumference in the largest part, and weighing 56 pounds. Major Topham, on whose estate it descended, erected a column in 1799 to mark the spot. This stone, with the exception of some small portions, was in Mr. Sowerby's very interesting museum of British curiosities, at Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, and is now in the possession of one of the family. It weighs about 40 pounds. One portion has found its way into the hands of the Emperor of Germany.





The figures show the distance from London.



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## WEST RIDING.

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### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

*Boundaries*, North, the North Riding: East, the river Ouse and the Ainsty of York: South, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire: West, Cheshire and Lancashire.

*Greatest length*, 95; *breadth*, 48; *square*, 2,576 miles; *statute acres*, 1,648,640.

*Province*, York. *Diocese*, York. The West Riding is an Archdeaconry, with Deaneries of Ainsty cum York city, Doncaster, and Pontefract.

*Circuit*, Northern.

### ANTIEN'T STATE AND REMAINS.

*British Inhabitants*, Brigantes.

*Druidical Remains*, Brimham Crag. Near Borough-bridge, four huge rough stones of a pyramidal form, called "The Devil's Arrows." In the parish of Halifax are several; viz. at Barkisland, a circle of stones

## 54 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).

called the Wolf Fold; in Halifax, a rocking-stone, ten feet and a half long, nine feet five inches broad, and five feet three inches thick; Norland Moor, a ponderous stone called the Lad Stone; Luddenden, called Robin Hood's Penny Stone, of several tons weight; Sowerby, the Standing Stone; Soyland, called the Awse (or Fairy) Hole; Stansfield, called Bride Stones, one of them fifteen feet high, Hawkstones, &c.; and at Warley, a tolmen. Rishworth. Saddleworth.

*Roman Province, Maxima Cæsariensis. Stations, Adolocum, Chapel Allerton; Burgodunum, Addle; Isurium, Aldborough, the capital of the Brigantes; Danum, Doncaster; Legeolium, Castleford; Olicana, Ilkley; Cambodunum, Slack, or Alnondbury; Calcaria, Tadcaster; Eboracum, York. Encampments, Addle, near Leeds; Austerfield; Castleburgh; Castle Cary, near Aberford; Counterhill, two; Knaresborough; Lee Hill, near Slack; Mowbray Castle, near Hackfall; Templeborough; Wincobank; Woofa Bank. Temples, Huddersfield, extensive remains discovered in 1744; York, dedicated to Bellona, and stood near the present lunatic asylum, and another, dedicated to Serapis, discovered in 1770. Remains discovered at Addle, near Leeds, fragments of urns, and a large stone aqueduct. Aldburgh, of various kinds. Bradfield, inscribed brass plate and coins. Castleford, coins, and fragments of tessellated pavements. Clifton, near Halifax, coins. Clifton, near Doncaster, urn of coins of the Lower Empire. Clifton, near York, two stone coffins in 1813. Conisborough, pots of coins. Cookridge, coins. Doncaster, altar. Elam Grange, near Keighley, coins. Gargrave, pavement. Giggleswick, coins. Gretland, a votive altar. Heaton, coins. Hipperholm, medals of Diocletian, Alectus, &c. in a glass vessel. Hovingham, hypo-*



caust, pavement, and coins. Huddersfield, ruins of temple, urns, and coins. Ilkley, coins and inscribed pillars. Kidal, copper coins. Leeds, copper coins, and a ford on the river Aire. Morton in Bingley, large quantity of denarii in a brass chest. Rastrick, twenty urns with ashes and fragments of burnt bones. Slack, brick and tile kiln, with very perfect tiles. Sowerby, votive altar and coins. Wakefield, forty pounds weight of copper coin in 1812, and sixty pounds more in 1823; clay moulds, in which coin had been cast, and crucibles for melting the metal, in 1821; silver coins. YORK, urn of crystal, pateras, iron flesh hook, vessel inscribed "Ophilas," and walls and buttresses, in 1770; two urns in 1740, one of glass, and another of lead; sepulchre with stone coffin, skeleton of a female, urn of ashes and bones, partly burnt, &c. 1807; tessellated pavement, with figures of stags, &c., coins and pottery, 1814; bronze figure of Bellona, preserved in the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society; urns, penates, silver ring seal; on the road from York to Holdgate, in 1768, a sepulchre in form of an oblong room, with roof like a house covered with hollow tiles.

*Saxon Octarchy, Deira. Encampments,* Almonbury; Bradfield, perfect; Barwick in Elmet; Conynggarth in Scriven; Gipton near Leeds; Kirkburton; Laugh-ton-en-le-Morthen; Mexborough; York, Bailey Hill.

*Danish Encampments,* Armley, called Giant's Hill; Castlehaugh, Gisburne; Gateshill near Ripley.

*Abbeys.* Bernoldswick, or Mount St. Mary, founded in 1147, by Henry de Lacy, Baron of Pontefract; Fountains, in 1132, covered nearly twelve acres of ground, the remains are perhaps the largest of the class in the

kingdom; Kirkstall, removed from Bernoldswick in 1153, ruins extensive, picturesque, and architectural of the 12th century; Ripon, begun by Eata, Abbot of Melrose, and St. Wilfrid, about 661, destroyed about 950; Roche, in 1147, by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis; Sallay, in 1147, by William de Percy; Selby, by William I. in 1069; York, St. Mary, by Wm. Rufus in 1088.

*Priories.* Allerton Mauleverer, founded by Richard Mauleverer, in the time of Henry II.; Bolton, removed from Emsay, by the founders, William Meschines and his wife Cecilia de Romeli, picturesque ruins; Drax, by William Paganel, in the time of Henry I.; Ecclesfield, cell to St. Wandrille abbey; Emsay, in 1121, by William Meschines and his wife Cecilia de Romeli, removed to Bolton; Healaugh, in 1218, by Jordan and Alice de St. Maria; Monk Bretton, by Adam Fitz Swain about 1186; Nostel, in 1121, by Ralph Adlave, chaplain to Henry I.; Pontefract, by Robert de Pontefract, son of Hildebert de Lacy, in 1090; York, three, one founded by Ralph Paganel, who came over with William the First; another, in 1202, by Hugh Murdac; and the third, dedicated to St. Nicholas, ante 1403.

*Nunneries.* Arthington, founded by Piers de Ardyngton, 12th century; Esholt, by Simon de Ward, 12th century; Hampole, in 1170, by William de Clarefai and Avicia de Tanai his wife; Kirklees, in the time of Henry II.; Nun Appleton, by Adeliza de St. Quatin, in the time of Stephen; Nun Monkton, in the time of Stephen, by William de Arches and Ivetta his wife; Syningthwaite, about 1160, by Bertram de Haget; Wadding Well, by Ralph de Cheurolcourt; York, ante 1145.

*Friaries.* Bolton, white. Doncaster, black; white; gray, founded 1315. Knaresborough, trinitarians, by Richard Earl of Cornwall, in the time of Henry III. Pontefract, austins, by William le Tabourer, in the time of Edw. I.; black, ante 1266, by Edmund de Lacy, Constable of Chester; white, by Edmund Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1257. Tickhill, white, in the time of Edward I. York, austins, before 1278; black, in the time of Henry III. by Bryan Stapleton, esq.; grey, by Henry III.; white, in 1255, by Lords de Vesci and Percy; crutched, in the time of Edward II.

*Preceptories.* Newland, by King John; Ribston; Temple Newsham, in the time of Henry II.; York, by William Percy, in the time of Henry I.

*Commanderies.* Ribston, founded by Robert Lord Ros, in the time of Richard I.; Temple Hurst, by Ralph de Hastings, 1252.

*Colleges.* Pontefract, before the time of William I.; another, by William de Lacy, in the time of William II. Ripon, the restored church of the abbey was made collegiate by Archbishop Aldred, in the time of William I. Rotherham, by Thomas Scott, Archbishop of York, 1482. Tickhill, by Queen Alianor, wife of Henry II. York Vicars, by Archbishop Walter Gray, 1252; St. Sepulchre, by Archbishop Roger, before 1161; St. William by George Neville, Bishop of Exeter, and his brother the Earl of Warwick, 1460.

*Hospitals.* Doncaster, St. James, in the time of Henry III. St. Nicholas, ante Henry III. Otteley, in 4 Edward I. Pontefract, before Wm. I.; a lazar house, by Henry

Lacy, in 1286; St. Mary, by Wm. le Tabouter, temp. Ed. I.; St. Mary Magdalene, before 1286; St. Nicholas, by Robert de Laccio, in the time of Henry I. Ripon, St. Anne; St. John; Magdalene, by Archbishop Thurstan, who died in 1139. Tickhill, in 1326. York, St. Antony, by Sir John Langton, about 1440; Bootham, about 1314, by Dean Robert Pykering, and another, smaller, by the Precentor John Gyseburgh, before 1481; Fossgate, by John de Rowcliff, clerk, in 45 Edward III.; St. Leonard, before 1225; St. Nicholas, before the reign of Stephen; St. Peter, rebuilt by William II.

*Churches.* Addle, beautiful Norman specimen, built before 1100; Bardsey, excellent specimen of early Norman; Birkin; Carlton; Coningsborough; Doncaster; Ecclesfield; Fishlake, fine porch, like those at Thorpe Salvin chapel and St. Margaret's at York; Guiseley, in the nave are semicircular arches springing from clustered columns with Norman capitals; Halifax, erected in the time of Hen. I.; Harewood; Hatfield; Horton, erected in the time of Henry I.; Kirkburton; Leeds, St. Peter; Linton, Norman; Pontefract; Rotherham; Sheffield, cruciform, with tower and spire, and much Norman work; Sherburn, Norman nave; Silkston; Thornton-in-Lonsdale, early Norman; Tickhill; Wighill, beautiful Norman doorway; York, All Saints, St. Gregory, parts of the walls remain; and St. Margaret, the porch has an interesting specimen of Norman sculpture.

*Chapels.* Beeston; Bolsterstone, in 1412; Bolton bridge; Hartshead, Norman doorway; Hubberholme, Norman; Ingleton, 12th century; Ingmanthorpe; Knaresborough, St. Robert, cut out of the solid rock; Ripon, Bondgate, since used as a school; Swinton, beautiful

Norman remains; Thorpe Salvin, handsome porch and Norman doorway; Wakefield, on the bridge; York, St. Sepulchre, underneath which is a prison for ecclesiastics.

*Fonts.* Bolton; Ingleton, Norman, very curious; Linton; Thorpe Salvin, Norman, representing the seasons of the year.

*Cross.* Pontefract, called the Stump Cross, being the base of one ornamented with sculpture.

*Castles.* Bingley; Bradford; Burton, built either by the Saxons or the Normans; Cawood; Conisborough, built by William the first Earl of Warren; Denton; Drax, built by Philip de Tallevilla, before the time of Stephen; Elslack, embattled by Godfrey de Altâ Ripâ, 12 Edward II.; Harewood, built soon after the Norman invasion; Haverah, supposed to have been erected by John of Gaunt, about 1371; Kirkby Malzeard, belonged to the Mowbrays; Knaresborough, by Serlo de Burgh, who came over with William I.; Leeds, built by the De Lacys, no vestiges; Pontefract, by Ilbert de Lacy, in the time of William I.; Sandal Magna, by John Earl of Warren; Sedbergh; Sheffield, by Thomas de Furnival, in the time of Henry III., no remains; Skipton, by Robert de Romeli, 1090; Sowerby, belonged to the Earls of Warren; Spofforth, in the time of Edward III.; Tadcaster; Tickhill, supposed to have been built by Roger de Busli, in the time of William I.; York, two, built by William I. most probably that now called Clifford's Tower, and one on Bail or Bailey Hill; a castle at York is said to have been erected by Athelstan, but it is very doubtful.

## PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

**Lakes.** Giggleswick Tarn; Malham Tarn, the source of the river Aire; Plumpton.

**Railroad.** Leeds and Selby, completed 1834, the tunnel at Leeds 800 yards long.

**Eminences and Views.** The Vale of Aire; Allerton Maulverer, variegated landscapes; Aldfield; Bentham contains the softest and the wildest scenery of Ewecross the Belvedere, Bilham House, considered the richest prospect of the riding; Black Hambleton Down, 1246 feet high; Brimham Crags; Bolton Abbey ruins are situated in a beautiful and picturesque country; Bradfield Point, 1246 feet high; the Vale of Calder; Castleberg rock; Chevin Hill, above Otley, looks down over the rich vale of the Wharfe, Farnley Hall, &c.; Conisborough, many beautiful views; Dent Dale from the high grounds is exceeding beautiful; Elland Edge; Gisburne Park; Gordale Scar, an awfully grand scene of rock and water; Hackfall, sequestered and romantic spot; Halifax, the neighbouring scenery is magnificent; Handsworth; Harewood House, extensive views; Haslewood, famed for extent and richness; Heath; Hubberholme, interesting scenes; **INGLEBOROUGH** Hill, 2,361 feet above the level of the sea; Ingleton, from the churchyard is a fine view of the vale of Lonsdale; Kilnsey Crag, 810 feet long, and 165 feet high; Kirkstall Abbey; Knaresborough, beautiful scenery; Laughton, near Sheffield; Malham Cove; Micklehow Hill, striking prospect: **PENNINGENT** Hill, 2,270 feet above the level of the sea; Plump-

ton Rock, singularly beautiful; Raven Ree, 120 feet high, covered with evergreens; Ribston Hall, extensive prospect; Roche Abbey, luxuriant landscape; Steeton Bank, near Skipton; Skipton, in Craven; Studley Royal Park, in which are the ruins of Fountains Abbey, one of the most beautiful in the kingdom; Thornton Scar; Thornton Force, a brilliant picture; Wharfedale; WHARNSIDE, near Ingleborough, 2384 feet above the sea's level.

*Natural Curiosities.* Aldfield, mineral springs; Askern, mineral springs; Boston (Thorp Arch), medicinal waters, discovered in 1744; Brimham Crag; Cowthorpe, an oak tree, sixty feet in circumference, and before mutilation by a storm in 1718, its branches extended over half an acre of ground; Eshton, St. Helen's well; Giggleswick Scar, an ebbing and flowing well; Gilthwaite, mineral spring, discovered in 1664; Gisburne Park, herd of wild cattle, descendants of that indigenous race which once existed in the great forest of Lancashire; Harrogate, chalybeate wells, discovered in 1571 by Captain Slingsby, and sulphureous springs, discovered in 1783 and 1819; Headingley, near Leeds, the Shire Oak, supposed to have been the original tree under which the shire meetings were formerly held; Horley Green, mineral water, the strongest known; Hulpit and Huntpit Holes, at the base of Pennigent Hill; Ilkley, cold bath; Kirk Heaton, in the churchyard, a gigantic yew tree, six centuries old; Knaresborough, dropping well, and sulphur spa; near Knaresborough is a bed of strontian earth, which is very rare, if not unique, in this kingdom; Loversall, St. Helen's well; Malham Cove; Stainforth Force, beautiful waterfall; Thornton Scar and Force, a curious cascade.

*Public Edifices.* Ackworth, quaker school. Arksey, free grammar school, founded by the will of Bryan Cooke, esq. 1660. Barkisland, free school, founded in 1657, by Sarah Gledhill. Barnsley, free grammar school, founded 1665, by Thomas Keresforth, gent. Batley, freeschool, founded 10 James I. by Rev. William Lee, rebuilt 1818. Beamsby, hospital, founded by Margaret Countess of Cumberland, 35 Elizabeth. Bingley, free grammar school, founded 20 Henry VIII. Bolton, free school, founded about 1698, by the Hon. Robert Boyle. Bradford, exchange buildings, opened 1830: free grammar school, founded in the time of Edward VI. Braithwaite, school, founded in 1778, by will of Edward Yates. Burntyates, free school, founded 1760, by Rear-Admiral Robert Long. Carlton, hospital, founded 1700, by Mr. Farrand Spence: free grammar school, founded in 1705, by Mrs. Elizabeth Wiikinson. Cawood, hospital, built by Mr. William James, in 1724. Cawthorne, free school, 1639, by a decree of the Duchy of Lancaster. Clapham, school, in 1815, by Henry Winterburne. Darton, free grammar school, by George Beaumont, 1675. North Deighton, free school, by the will of Sir Hugh Palliser, 1791. Doncaster, free grammar school: dispensary, established 1792: mansion house, erected 1744. Drax, free grammar school, in 1667, by Mr. Charles Read. Drighlington, free grammar school, by the will of James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, 1678. Eareby, school, in 1594, by Robert Hindle, esq. Giggleswick, grammar school, by Edward VI. in 1553, for youth from every quarter of the globe. Halifax, blue coat hospital and almshouse, by the will of Nathaniel Waterhouse, 1642: dispensary: gaol: cloth hall or piece hall, erected by the manufacturers, cost £12,000, and opened 1779: Hemsworth, free grammar school, by the will of Archbp. Holgate, 1555: hospital, by Archbishop Holgate. Hep-



tonstall, free grammar school, by the will of the Rev. Charles Greenwood, 1642. Hipperholme, free school, by the will of Matthew Broadley, esq. of London, 1647. Horsforth, iron bridge over the Aire, erected 1819, at the cost of £1500, by John Pollard, esq. Huddersfield, cloth hall, built 1765, by Sir John Ramsden, Bart.: dispensary, established 1814: infirmary, begun 1829: tunnel over the canal, cost £300,000, being at the rate of above one pound five shillings per inch. Hunslet, bridge over the river Aire, began 1829. Knaresborough, free school; 1616, by Rev. Robert Chaloner. Leeds, cavalry barracks, erected 1821, cost £28,000, occupying about eleven acres: central market, foundation laid November 26, 1824, architect Francis Goodwin: commercial buildings, first stone laid May 18, 1826, on the site of the old castle, opened 1829: corn exchange, commenced 1826: new shambles, commenced 1823: free grammar school; by the will of Sir William Sheafiel, 1562: general infirmary, built by subscription in 1768: hospital, founded in 1653, by John Harrison: house of recovery, built 1802: coloured cloth hall, erected by subscription in 1758: moot hall, erected 1713: new court house and prison, built 1812: philosophical hall, built 1820: white cloth hall, built 1771. Linton, hospital, by will of Richard Fountain, esq. 1721. Otley, grammar school, in 1611, by Thomas Cave. Pool, bridge, built 1754. Pontefract, court house: town hall, erected 1656: monument in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo, erected 1818. Ripley, free school, by Catharine and Mary Ingilby, in 1702. RIPON, free grammar school, founded in 1546, by Edward VI.: hospitals, one, founded by Archbishop Thurstan, who died 1144; Bondgate, before the time of John; a third, by one of the Nevils in the time of Edward IV.; and a fourth, by Zachariah Jepson, of York: town hall, built 1801, by Mrs. Allanson, of Studley. Rotherham, free grammar school

founded in 1584 by Lawrence Woodnett and Anthony Collins, esq. Royston, free grammar school, in the time of James I. Sedbergh, grammar school, founded by Edward III. Sheffield, two bridges of stone, over the river Sheaf: cutlers' hall, rebuilt about 1832: free grammar school, by Thomas Smith of Crowland, in 1603: general infirmary, by subscription in 1793: hospital, in 1670, by will of Henry Earl of Shrewsbury: hospital and school, erected by Thomas Hollis, merchant, 1703: military barracks: town hall, erected about 1810. Sherburn, hospital and grammar school, in 1619, by Robert Hungate, esq. Skipton, grammar school, in 1548, by William Ermysted, clerk. Skircote, free grammar school, by Queen Elizabeth, 1585. Tadcaster, bridge, one of the finest in the county. Thornhill, grammar school, by the Rev. Charles Greenwood, rector, in the time of Charles I. Threshfield, grammar school, in 1674, by the Rev. Matthew Hewitt, rector of Linton. Tickhill, hospital, thirteenth century. Wakefield, bridge: cross: free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth: house of correction: pauper lunatic asylum, opened 1818, cost £40,000. Wetherby, bridge. Whixley, hospital, by will of Christopher Tancred, 1754. YORK, assembly rooms, erected 1730, from a design by Lord Burlington: cavalry barracks, erected 1795: county hall, opened 1777: county hospital, erected about 1741: county prison, formerly the castle: debtors' prison, completed 1705: dispensary, instituted 1788: foss bridge, erected 1811: free school, erected 1804: gaol, begun in 1802, and since greatly enlarged: grammar school, by Queen Mary: guildhall, a beautiful hall of the pointed style, erected 1446: house of correction, erected 1814: Hewley's hospital, in 1700, by Lady Sarah Hewley: lunatic asylum, established 1777: mansion house, erected 1726: merchants' hall: Middleton's hospital, in 1659, by Mrs. Ann Middleton: museum, first stone laid October

24, 1827: Ouse bridge: retreat for insane quakers, erected 1794: theatre royal, erected over the antient cloisters of St. Leonard's hospital, opened 1765.

*Caves.* Ginglepot, Ingleton: Hurtlepot, Ingleton: Knave Knoll Hole, Thorpe: Weathercoate, sublime and terrible: Yordas, singular place.

*Seats.* HAREWOOD HOUSE, Earl of Harewood.  
*Lord Lieutenant of the Riding.*

Ackworth Grange, Richard Wilson, esq.  
 — House, John Goldsworthy, esq.  
 — Lodge, Rev. George Maddison.  
 — Moor Top, Mrs. Gee.  
 — Park, John Gully, esq.  
 — Villa, Thomas St. Quintin, esq.  
 Aikton Hall, Arthur Heywood, esq.  
 Aldbrough Hall, Andrew Lawson, esq.  
 Aldwarke Hall, Mrs. Edmunds.  
 Allerton Mauleverer, Lord Stourton.  
 Alverley Grange, Bryan William Darwin Cooke, esq.  
 Ardsley Hall, John Micklethwaite, esq.  
 — Park House, B. Taylor, esq.  
 Armley House, Benjamin Gott, esq.  
 Arthington Hall, W. G. Davy, esq.  
 Aston, Henry Verelst, esq.  
 Askham House, Robert Swann, esq.  
 Attercliffe Hall, John Milner, esq.  
 Austhorpe Hall, Joseph Fields, esq.  
 Austwick, Charles Ingilby, esq.  
 — Hall, Mrs. King.  
 Badsworth Hall, Jos. Scott, esq.  
 Banks Hall, Samuel Thorpe, esq.  
 Bannercross, Rev. W. Bagshaw.  
 Barbot Hall, Colonel Charles Newton.  
 Barnbrough Hall, Mrs. Griffith.  
 Bawtry, Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq.  
 Becca Lodge, William Markham, esq.  
 Bellwood, John Harrison, esq.  
 Bentham High, T. H. Johnson, esq.

- Bilham House, Rev. Godfrey Wright.  
 Bilton Hall, Henry Hunter, esq.  
 — Park, Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq.  
 Birkby, Thomas Holroyd, esq.  
 Bishopthorpe Palace, Archbishop of York.  
 Blake Hall, Mrs. Ingham.  
 Bolton Abbey, Duke of Devonshire.  
 Boroughbridge, Mrs. Lawson.  
 Bowcliffe, John Smyth, esq.  
 Bramham Biggin, Sir George Musgrave, Bart.  
 — Park, George Lane Fox, esq.  
 Bramhope Hall, William Rhodes, esq.  
 Bramley, John Fullarton, esq.  
 Bretton Park, Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq.  
 Brodsworth, —  
 Broomhead Hall, James Rimmington, esq.  
 Brotherton Hall, John Crowder, esq.  
 Broughton Hall, Charles Tempest, esq.  
 Burghwallis, Michael Tasburgh, esq.  
 Byrom Hall, Sir John Ramsden, Bart.  
 Camblesforth Hall, Sir Charles Blois, Bart.  
 Campsall, —  
 Cannon Hall, John Spencer Stanhope, esq.  
 Cantley Lodge, John Walbanke Childers, esq.  
 Carhead, Richard Bradley Wainman, esq.  
 Carhouse, H. Cooke, esq.  
 Carlton Hall, Lady Throckmorton  
 Carrwood, Samuel Smith, esq.  
 Cawthorne, Thomas West, esq.  
 Chesnut Grove, —  
 Chester Cotes, Samuel Wilks Waud, esq.  
 Chevet, Sir William Pilkington, Bart.  
 Clapham Lodge, James Farrer, esq.  
 Clifton House, Mrs. Susan Walker.  
 Colton, —  
 Conduit House, the Venerable Archdeacon Corbett.  
 Conyngham House, Dr. William Harrison.  
 Cononley Hall, John Swires, esq.  
 Cookridge Hall, Richard Wormald, esq.  
 Copgrove, Thomas Duncombe, esq.  
 Cottingley Bridge, C. F. Busfield, esq.  
 — House, Mrs. Sarah Ferrand.

Cowick Hall, the Rev. Lord Viscount Downe.  
 Crofton, —  
 Croft House, John Atkinson, esq.  
 Crook Hall, John E. Woodyear, esq.  
 Crow Nest, Halifax, John Walker, esq.  
 ———, Dewsbury, John Hague, esq.  
 ——— Trees, Bradford, Joshua Pollard, esq.  
 Cusworth, William Battie Wrightson, esq.  
 Darrington, Robert Oliver, esq.  
 Denby Grange, Sir J. Lister Kaye, Bart.  
 Denton Park, Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart.  
 Dewsbury Moorside, Abraham Greenwood, esq.  
 Dinnington, Middleton Carver, esq.  
 Eastbrook House, Charles Harris, esq.  
 Eastwood House, Rotherham, Mrs. S. Walker.  
 Elliott House, Ripon, John Elliott, esq.  
 Elmsall Lodge, —  
 Esholt Hall, William R. C. Stansfield, esq.  
 Eshton Hall, Matthew Wilson, esq.  
 Farfield Hall, William Cunliffe, esq.  
 Farnley, Edward Armitage, esq.  
 ——— Hall, F. Hawkesworth Fawkes, esq.  
 Ferham, Henry Hartop, esq.  
 Field Head, H. W. Oates, esq.  
 ——— House, Robert Stansfield, esq.  
 Firningley Park, John Harvey, esq.  
 Firbeck Hall, Henry Gally Knight, esq.  
 Fixby Hall, Thomas Thornhill, esq.  
 Flasby Hall, Cooper Preston, esq.  
 Flockton Hall, George Horseington, esq.\*  
 Frickley Hall, Richard Kennet Dawson, esq.  
 Fryston Hall, Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq.  
 Gargrave House, John N. Coulthurst, esq.  
 Gawthorpe Hall, Joseph Heaton, esq.  
 Giltwaite Hall, John Outram, esq.  
 Gisburne Park, Lord Ribblesdale.  
 Gledhow, Sir John Beckett, Bart.  
 Gledston House, Richard Roundell, esq.  
 Grantley Hall, Lord Grantley.  
 Grassington, Henry Brown, esq.  
 Greenhead, Benjamin Haigh Allen, esq.

Grimston Hall, Lord Howden.  
 Grove Hall, William Lee, esq.  
 Haigh Hall, Robert Hodgson, esq.  
 Haldenby Park, John Jackson, esq.  
 Halstead, Mrs. Jane Foxcroft.  
 Halton Place, John Yorke, esq.  
 Hambleton House, Samuel Smith, esq.  
 Hanlith Hall, Colonel Serjeantson.  
 Harden, Robert Parker, esq.  
 Hatfield, W. Gossip, esq.  
 — Hall, Francis Maude, esq.  
 Haughend, Major Priestley.  
 Healaugh Hall, Benjamin Brooksbank, esq.  
 Heath, near Wakefield, William Leatham, esq.  
 Heaton Hall, John Wilmer Field, esq.  
 Hellifield Peel, James Hamerton, esq.  
 Hemsworth Hall, —  
 Hickleton Hall, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart.  
 Highfield, Greenwood, William Mitchell, esq.  
 Highroyd House, Thomas Beaumont, esq.  
 Hollin Hall, Henry Richard Wood, esq.  
 Hooton Pagnell, Hon. Wm. Duncombe.  
 Hope House, Halifax, Christopher Rawson, esq.  
 Horton House, Mrs. Thorpe.  
 Howgill, A. Wilkinson, esq.  
 Howroyd, Thomas Horton, esq.  
 Husthwaite, J. Bland, esq.  
 Ingthorpe Grange, J. Baldwin, esq.  
 Ingmanthorpe, Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq.  
 Ingmire Hall, John Upton, esq.  
 Kettlethorpe Hall, Joseph Charlesworth, esq.  
 Kildwick Hall, Miss M. F. Richardson Currer.  
 Killingbeck, F. Walker, esq.  
 Kippax Park, Thomas Bland Davison Bland, esq.  
 Kirkby Hall, Richard John Thompson, esq.  
 Kirk Hammerton, William Thompson, esq.  
 Kirkby Overblow, Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham.  
 Kirklees Hall, Sir John Armytage, Bart.  
 Lawkland Green, Thomas Ingilby, esq.  
 — Hall, John Ingilby, esq.  
 Ledston Lodge, Granville William Wheler, esq.

- Leventhorpe Hall, Thomas Ikin, esq.  
 Linton Spring, William Middleton, esq.  
 Little Horton, Francis Sharp Bridges, esq.  
 Littlethorpe, Major Brooke, esq.  
 Lofthouse Hall, Benjamin Dealtry, esq.  
 — Hill, Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart.  
 Loversall, Rev. Alexander Cook.  
 Low Laithes, Mrs. Smithson.  
 Lupsett Hall, Daniel Gaskell, esq.  
 Malham Water House, Lord Ribblesdale.  
 Maningham House, E. L. Lister, esq.  
 Marsh Field, Rev. Richard Dawson.  
 Melton-on-the-Hill, Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq.  
 Methley Park, Earl of Mexborough.  
 Middlethorpe, —  
 Middleton Lodge, William Middleton, esq.  
 Milnsbridge House, —  
 Moor House, John Maude, esq.  
 Mount Pleasant, Ecclesall, Samuel Broomhead Ward, esq.  
 Mowbray House, Kirkby Malzeard, Tomyns Dickins, esq.  
 Nether Hall, Doncaster, E. J. Copley, esq.  
 Netherside, Alexander Nowell, esq.  
 New Hall, Brightside, Richard Swallow, esq.  
 Newby Hall, Earl de Grey.  
 Newhill, near Rotherham, — Payne, esq.  
 Newland Park, Sir Edward Smith Dodsworth, Bart.  
 Newton Hall, Thomas Parker, esq.  
 — — — — —, Thomas Loddington Fairfax, esq.  
 Newton Kyme, William Hatfield, esq.  
 Nidd Hall, Benjamin Rawson, esq.  
 North Deighton, John Brewin, esq.  
 Northowram Hall, J. F. Dyson, esq.  
 Norwood Hall, James Wheat, esq.  
 Nostal Priory, Charles W. Winn, esq.  
 Nun Appleton, Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner, Bart.  
 Otley Manor House, Matthew Wilson, esq.  
 Oulton House, John Blaydes, esq.  
 Ouston Hall, Philip Davies Cook, esq.  
 Oxtun, John William Clough, esq.  
 Park Lane, Hatfield, William Pilkington, esq.  
 — Lodge, William Hepworth, esq.

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Parlington, Richard Oliver Gascoigne, esq.  
Potterton Lodge, Edward Wilkinson, esq.  
Pye Nest, Skircoat, H. Lees Edwards, esq.  
Ravenfield Hall, —  
Rawcliffe, Ralph Creyke, esq.  
Ribston Hall, F. Holyoake Goodricke, esq.  
Ripley Castle, Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart.  
Rose Hill, Rawmarsh, Robert Leighton, esq.  
Royds Hall, Miss M. Dawson.  
Rudding Hall, Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart.  
St. Ives, Edward Farrand, esq.  
Sandbeck, Earl of Scarborough.  
Sawley Hall, Henry Wormald, esq.  
Scarthingwell, —  
Scriven Park, Lady Slingsby.  
Sherwood Hall, —  
Shooter's Hill, J. C. Hilton, esq.  
Skelbrook, —  
Skellow Grange, Godfrey Higgins, esq.  
Skipton Castle, Earl of Thanet.  
Sleningford Hall, Colonel Dalton.  
— Grange, John Dalton, jun. esq.  
Snydall, Thomas Hodson, esq.  
Springfield House, John Mann, esq.  
Spring Wood, Huddersfield, Jos. Haigh, esq.  
Sprotborough, Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.  
Stansfield Hall, John Sutcliffe, esq.  
Stanley Hall, Arthur Heywood, esq.  
Stapleton Park, — Barton, esq.  
Steeton Hall, William Sugden, esq.  
Stockeld Hall, Peter Middleton, esq.  
Streethorpe Hall, George Parker, esq.  
Studley Royal, Mrs. Lawrence.  
Swillington Hall, Sir John Lowther, Bart.  
Tapton Grove, Mrs. Shore.  
Thorne, Henry Ellison, esq.  
— R. Pemberton Milnes, esq.  
Thorns House, Benjamin Gaskell, esq.  
Thornton Lodge, John Horsfall, esq.  
Thorp Arch, Wilmer Gossip, esq.  
Thorpe Lodge, —



Thribergh Park, John Fullerton, esq.  
 Thundercliffe Grange, Earl of Effingham.  
 Thurcroft, Captain Butler.  
 Thurnscoe, Charles Palmer, esq.  
 Tickhill Castle, Frederick Lumley, esq.  
 Todwick Grange, George Fox, esq.  
 Tong Hall, John Plumbe Tempest, esq.  
 Towlston Lodge, ———  
 Towton Hall, Hon. Martin Bladen Hawke.  
 Ulleskelf, John Shillito, esq.  
 Undercliffe Hall, J. Hustler, esq.  
 Wadworth, Sir George Scovell, Bart.  
 Walling Wells, Sir Thomas White, Bart.  
 Walton Hall, Charles Waterton, esq.  
 Wentworth Castle, Frederick Vernon Wentworth, esq.  
 ——— House, Earl Fitzwilliam.  
 Westbrook House, Richard Fawcett, esq.  
 Weston Hall, William Vavasour, esq.  
 Wharncliffe Lodge, Lady Viscountess Erne.  
 Wheatley, Sir William Cooke, Bart.  
 Wighill Park, Richard York, esq.  
 Winco Bank Hall, ———  
 Womersley, Lord Hawke.  
 Woodhall, John Garland, esq.  
 Wood House, John Armitage, esq.  
 ——— Hall, William Lister Fenton Scott, esq.  
 Woodlands, ——— Waterton, esq.  
 Woodthorpe, Rev. William Wood.  
 ——— Hugh Parker, esq.  
 Woolley Park, Godfrey Wentworth, esq.  
 Worsbrough Hall, ——— Martin, esq.  
 Wortley Hall, Lord Wharncliffe.  
 Wydale, Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, esq.

## 74 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).

*Peerage.* Craven, earldom, (1663) to Craven; extinct 1697; revived in 1801; and barony (1665) to Craven. Doncaster, viscounty (1618) to Hay; extinct 1660; earldom (1663) to James Fitzroy, Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II.; forfeited 1685; restored 1743, and held by the Dukes of Buccleuch. Gisburne Park, Ribblesdale of, barony (1797) to Lister. Harewood, barony (1790) to Lascelles; extinct 1795; revived 1796; earldom (1812). Keighley, Cavendish of, barony (1832) to Cavendish Earl of Burlington. Leeds, dukedom (1694) to Osborne; Markenfield, Grantley of, barony (1782) to Norton. Pomfret or Pontefract, barony (1674) to George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, one of the natural sons of Charles II.; extinct at his death, 1716; earldom (1721) to Fermor. Rawdon, barony (1783) to Rawdon-Hastings. Ripon, earldom (1833) to Robinson; Sheffield, barony (1802) to Holroyd Earl of Sheffield in Ireland. Stittenham, Gower of, barony (1703) to Gower. Towton, Hawke of, barony (1776) to Harvey-Hawke. Wharnccliffe, barony (1826) to Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie. Wortley, Mount Stuart of, barony (1761) to Marquis of Bute.

*Baronetage.* Barnsley, Wood, 1784. Boroughbridge, Tancred, 1662; Burton or Monk Bretton, Broadhead, 1831; Byrom, Ramsden, 1689; Cowling Hall, Croft, 1818; Haslewood, Vavasour, 1828; Hickleton, Lindley Wood, 1784; Kirkees, Armytage, 1738; Kirkstall, Graham, 1808; Leeds, Ibbetson, 1748, and Beckett, 1813; Newland Park, Dodsworth (late Smith), 1784; Nostell, Wynne, 1660; Nun Appleton Hall, Milner, 1716; Ripley, Ingilby, 1781; Swillington, Lowther, 1824; Sprotborough, Copley, 1778; Wheatley, Cooke, 1661; Wombwell, Wombwell, 1778.

*Representatives returned to Parliament.* For the Riding, 2; Bradford, 2; Halifax, 2; Huddersfield, 1; Knaresborough, 2; Leeds, 2; Pontefract, 2; Ripon, 2; Sheffield, 2; Wakefield, 1; York, 2; total, 20.—The Reform Act disfranchised Aldborough and Boroughbridge; and gave two each to the Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Leeds, and Sheffield, and one each to Huddersfield and Wakefield; increasing the number of Representatives from 12 to 20.

*Produce.* Coal, the West Riding coal field is the longest, most valuable, and most regular in the kingdom: lead: silver: copper: zinc: oxide of zinc, peculiar to Malham: ironstone: pipe-clay: argillaceous schist: granite: limestone: and sandstone, at Bramley Fall, supplied part of the stone for the new London bridge; and at Wodehouse. Oak and ash, very considerable: red wheat: oats: flax: woad: teasels, in Barkston Ash, immense quantities, used by the cloth-dressers to raise the nap on the cloth before it is submitted to the operation of the shearing machines: mustard, in the Ainsty of York, considerable: liquorice, in great perfection round Pontefract, and from it are manufactured the celebrated "Pomfret cakes" and lozenges: a particular plum, called the winesour, is produced at Sherburn.

*Manufactures.* This Riding is the great seat of the Woollen manufactures. In the three Wapentakes of Agbrigg, Morley, and Skyrack, respectively, are found 17,000, 22,000, and 29,000 males twenty years of age, thus employed; in all 68,000—a number only surpassed by the Cotton manufactures of Lancashire.—Almondbury, woollens. Barnsley, thread and linens. Bradford, woollens, employing 7,900 men. Darton, nails. Dewsbury, blankets: carpets: druggets, horse-sheeting, &c. made

from old woollen rags torn to pieces and respun. Halifax, merinos, and the finer sorts of worsted: cottons: woollens, employing nearly 12,000 men: wire gauzes. Huddersfield, worsted and silks. Knaresborough, thread and linen. Leeds, woollens, employing 9,400 men: thread and linens: iron: tobacco: shears: machines: paper: silk: cotton: worsted: carpets: flax. Rotherham, iron. Saddleworth, woollens and cottons. Sheffield, edge-tools: hardware: wire: nails: silver plate and plated goods, &c. similar to those at Birmingham, and employing as many men as that town: carpets: horse-hair chair bottoms. The manufacture of steel is carried on in this town to an amazing extent; one house alone producing a greater quantity of cast steel than was probably used in the known world 30 years ago, besides blistered and shear steel. Wibsey Low Moor, iron founderies, very extensive. Witchwood, glass and earthenware. York, linen: combs.

## POPULATION IN 1831.

*Wapentakes*, 9; *Liberties*, 2; *Soke*, 1; *City*, 1; *Ainsty*, 1; *Boroughs*, 10; *Market Towns*, 31; *Parishes*, 232; *Parts of Parishes*, 8.  
*Houses*, Inhabited, 196,888; Building, 1,750; Uninhabited, 12,600.  
*Inhabitants*. Males, 502,322; Females, 509,390; total, 1,011,712 *Males 20 years of age*, 240,396.  
*Families*, employed in Agriculture, 32,514; in Trade, &c. 122,623; in neither, 51,213; total, 206,350.  
*Baptisms in 1830*. Males, 13,369; Females, 13,350; total, 26,719. *Annual average of 1821 to 1830*, 27,103.  
*Marriages*, 7,934; *annual average*, 7,800.  
*Burials*. Males, 9,097; Females, 8,743; total, 17,840. *Annual average*, 17,615.

*Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.*

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Leeds	25,456	128,893	Pudsey	1,504	7,460
Sheffield	12,144	59,011	North Bierley	1,349	7,254
York, city and			Almondbury	1,303	7,086
Ainsty	6,405	35,362	Mirfield	1,233	6,496
Bradford	4,044	23,223	Sowerby	1,195	6,457
Huddersfield	3,612	19,035	Great and Little		
Saddleworth with			Gomersall	1,247	6,189
Quick	2,612	15,986	Thornton	1,071	5,968
Halifax	3,244	1,5342	Bowling	1,115	5,958
Ecclesall Bierlow	2,519	14,279	Hawarth	1,104	5,885
Wakefield	2,486	12,232	South Ouram	1,112	5,751
Keighley	2,142	11,179	Warley	1,070	5,685
Doncaster	2,291	10,801	Bradfield	1,008	5,504
Horton	2,131	10,712	Elland with		
Barnesley	2,031	10,330	Greetland	1,077	5,500
North Ouram	2,006	10,164	Idle	1,072	5,416
Brightside Bierlow	1,790	8,968	Ossett	1,045	5,325
Ovenden	1,733	8,811	Knaresborough	1,167	5,296
Dewsbury	1,621	8,272	Liversedge	1,047	5,265
Stansfield	1,445	8,262	Wadsworth	995	5,198
Bingley and Mickle-			Stanley with Wren-		
thwaite	1,551	8,036	thorp	990	5,047
Ecclesfield	1,484	7,911	Ripon	1,097	5,080

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	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Hipperholme with			Calverley cum		
Brighouse	960	4,977	Farsley	520	2,637
Alverthorpe with			Shelf	494	2,614
Thornes	999	4,859	Eccleshill	505	2,570
Batley	970	4,841	Cumberworth	481	2,554
Pontefract	995	4,832	Langfield	455	2,514
Heptonstall	924	4,661	Clifton cum Harts-		
Nether Hallam	905	4,658	head	455	2,408
Selby	959	4,600	Horbury	495	2,400
Honley	825	4,528	Midgley	449	2,409
Clayton	846	4,469	Thornhill	461	2,371
Skipton	820	4,181	Handsworth	473	2,338
Rotherham	860	4,083	Maraden	418	2,340
Skircoat	808	4,060	Lindsey	445	2,306
Kimberworth	821	4,031	Barkisland	422	2,292
Wooldale	742	3,293	South Crossland	409	2,258
Thorne	849	3,779	Wilsden	419	2,252
Soothill	732	3,849	Cowling	398	2,249
Morley	783	3,819	Thornton in Craven	401	2,246
Attercliffe with			Sedbergh	423	2,214
Darnall	784	3,741	Bentham	409	2,179
Soyland	641	3,589	Addingham	432	2,179
Manningham	676	3,564	Hatfield	423	2,148
Knottingley	838	3,666	Sileden	410	2,137
Lepton	624	3,320	Longwood	380	2,111
Horsforth	672	3,425	Tickhill	420	2,018
Clackheaton	619	3,317	Rawden	394	2,057
Otley	660	3,161	Tong	415	2,067
Golcar	561	3,143	Erringden	324	1,938
Lockwood	609	3,134	Shipley	387	1,926
Dalton	585	3,060	Wike	356	1,918
Baildon	591	3,044	Shitlington	343	1,892
Stainland	560	3,037	High and Low Bi-		
Rastrick	602	3,021	shopside	387	1,849
Slaitwaite	522	2,892	Deat	339	1,840
Linthwaite	526	2,852	Cartworth	315	1,726
Bilton & Harrogate	461	2,812	Allerton	306	1,733
Kirkheaton	471	2,755	Barnoldwick	316	1,682
Heckmondwike	564	2,793	Drighlington	341	1,676
Melham	477	2,746	Goole	236	1,671
Yeadon	526	2,761	Nether Hoyland	294	1,670
Kirkburton	492	2,650	Tadcaster	401	1,666
Worsbrough	506	2,677	Ackworth	263	1,660
Rothwell	527	2,631	Gildersome	360	1,652

## POPULATION.

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	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Upper Thong	296	1,648	Greasbrough	287	1,290
Settle	308	1,627	Denby	259	1,295
Norland	308	1,618	Crigglestone	265	1,266
Barwick	340	1,608	Carleton	246	1,266
Guisley	305	1,604	Pannall	211	1,261
Thurlestone	318	1,599	Swinton	247	1,252
Scriven with Tentergate	323	1,598	Bramham	270	1,237
Methley	339	1,593	Hepworth	214	1,229
Foulston	277	1,573	Ingleton	266	1,228
Farnhill with Cononley	287	1,567	East and West Morton	241	1,219
Rishworth	253	1,536	Dodworth	223	1,179
Rawmarsh	307	1,538	Bolton by Bowland	199	1,174
Outton with Woodlesford	311	1,496	Cawood	245	1,173
Cawthorne	223	1,492	Clifford	219	1,166
Brotherton	326	1,482	Sherburn	249	1,155
Carlton with Loft-house	296	1,463	Sutton	118	1,153
Heaton	278	1,452	Bawtry	218	1,149
West Ardsley	290	1,450	Wath-upon-Dearn	240	1,149
Rawcliffe	333	1,450	Thurgoland	223	1,147
Temple Newsam	298	1,458	Bentley with Arksey	244	1,144
Burley	218	1,448	Castleford	255	1,141
Emley	286	1,445	Mexborough	187	1,140
Danton	277	1,466	Kippax	232	1,128
Brompton Bierlow	271	1,462	Grindleton	197	1,103
Austonley	238	1,420	Thurstonland	186	1,098
Monk Bretton	256	1,394	Great Sandall	206	1,075
Wentworth	258	1,394	Grassington	216	1,067
Cumberworth	259	1,374	Gargrave	218	1,062
Conisbrough	275	1,347	Swinefleet	231	1,055
Wetherby	227	1,321	Upper Hallam	189	1,035
Shelley	256	1,319	Ardsley	199	1,029
Bewerley	207	1,310	Churwell	196	1,023
			Lower Whitley	187	1,012
			Silkstone	174	1,010
			Nether Thong	181	1,004

*Annual Value of Real Property, 1815, £2,396,222.*

## HISTORY.

A. D.

50. Venutius, who opposed Caractacus, had a garrison at Aldborough.—About the same time a battle fought at Austerfield, between Ostorius and the Britons.
70. Agricola, whose wisdom beamed a double lustre on triumphant Rome, after subduing the Brigantes, made York his head quarters.
124. The Roman Emperor Adrian came to England, and took up his station at York.
180. About this time, the Caledonians ravaged the country as far as York, but were successfully opposed by Marcellus Ulpius, the Roman general.
207. The Britons, under Fulgenius, besieged York, but raised the siege at the approach of Severus and his two sons Caracalla and Geta, who came from Rome for that purpose.
211. The Emperor Severus died at York, having held his court there for more than three years.
212. Caracalla, at York, ordered 20,000 soldiers to be put to death under a pretence of mutiny, and with his own hands murdered his brother Geta, in the arms of his mother.
293. Carausius, who usurped the regal power in Britain, murdered at York by Alectus or Chlorus, his successor.
327. York taken from the Romans by the Scots, who there crowned Octavius King of all Britain.
450. Hengist King of Kent took York from the Picts and Scots, with all the country south of the Tees.



A. D.

466. Ambrosius compelled Octa and Eosa, sons of Hengist, to surrender the city of York in a very suppliant manner.
488. Hengist, after an obstinate battle fought at Conisbrough, was taken prisoner by Aurelius Ambrosius, who beheaded him.
490. Uther Pendragon defeated the rebels Octa and Eosa, who had invested York, and took them captives.
520. Colgrin, the Saxon, shutting himself up in York, was besieged by King Arthur. Baldolph, Colgrin's brother, having arrived within ten miles of York with 6,000 men, was defeated by a force sent by Arthur to oppose them. Great reinforcements arriving from Germany, Arthur raised the siege, and retired to London.
521. To Arthur, who had gained a decisive victory over the Saxons on Badon Hills, slaying 90,000 of them, the city of York was delivered at his approach. There he celebrated the nativity of Christ with great excess; being the first Christmas festival held in Britain.
560. Elmet conquered from the Britons by the Saxons.
626. An attempt was made to assassinate Edwin at Derwentio, seven miles from York. The following year, Edwin was baptized at York.
633. A bloody battle fought on Hatfield Heath, by Cadwallo King of the Britons and Penda King of Mercia, against Edwin King of Northumbria, in which the latter, with his son Offrid, was slain. Oscrick besieged Cadwallo in York, but he was slain, and his brother Anfrid treacherously put to death in 634.
655. A great battle fought Nov. 15, at Winmore, between Penda King of Mercia, and Oswy King of Northumbria; in which the Mercians, though thirty times the number, were nearly all cut to pieces.
678. Egfrid King of Northumbria entertained at Ripon.
740. York considerably damaged by fire.

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- 766.** Aldborough burnt by the Danes, who murdered a great part of the inhabitants.
- 867.** Osbert King of Northumbria sallied out of York against the Danes, but after great slaughter was defeated, and lost his life. The Danes routed the army of Ella, and assaulted York.
- 872.** York fired by the Danes.
- 937.** Godfrey and Anlaf, having been driven from York by Athelstan, fled to Ireland, whence they returned with 600 sail, and marched to York. Athelstan, approaching the city, was met by the Danes at Bromford; where, after slaying six Kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, Athelstan gained a complete victory, and razed the castle of York to the ground. In the succeeding reign, Anlaf obtained possession of York, but was obliged to retire from it.
- 950.** Ripon abbey and town burnt by the Danes under Edred, who also defeated the Northumbrians at York.—The Danes entirely defeated by the Saxons at Castleford.
- 1010.** The Danes obtained a complete victory over the Saxons near the river Ouse.
- 1066.** Harfager King of Norway landed at Riccall, and marching against York, took it by storm. On the 23d of September, Harold commenced hostilities against them at day-break, and after a bloody battle entirely defeated him, killing their King and his own brother Tosti.
- 1068.** William I. opposed by Earl Gospatrick and Edgar Atheling, who were received by Earl Morcar and the inhabitants of York with great joy; but finding themselves unable to withstand him, Edgar was sent back to Scotland, and his party submitted to William. After this capture, Ripon was reduced to great distress.
- 1069.** The Danes entered the Humber, and marched to York, where they were cordially received by the citizens.

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The Norman garrisons burnt the cathedral, and great part of the city.

1070. William I. visited Selby with his Queen, who was there delivered of a son, afterward Henry I.
1138. David King of Scotland entered England with a powerful army, and besieged York; but Archbishop Thurstan compelled him to retire, and overtaking him at Northallerton, killed 10,000 of his army.
1139. Leeds castle besieged by King Stephen in his march toward Scotland.
1160. Henry II. held a Parliament at York, which condemned Malcolm of Scotland to do homage for his crown.
1170. The Knights who murdered Thomas à Becket took refuge at Knaresborough castle, and remained prisoners there many months.
1171. Henry called a convention of the Barons and Bishops at York, and William King of Scotland did homage for his kingdom.
1173. Kirkby Malzeard castle besieged by Henry the Bishop elect of Lincoln; Roger de Mowbray soon afterward surrendered it, with that of Thirsk, to the King.
1190. The Jews plundered and murdered at York. Those who had retired to the castle, being besieged, killed themselves, and fired the castle. No fewer than from 1500 to 2000 fell victims to this persecution.
1199. The Kings of Scotland and England met at York to prevent a war between their countries.
1216. The Barons besieged York, but upon receiving a thousand marks granted a truce.
1220. Henry III. held a convention at York, where the King of Scotland married Henry's sister.
1230. Henry III. and the King of Scotland kept their Christmas at York in a magnificent manner.

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1251. Henry and his Queen met Alexander III. King of Scotland at York, and solemnised the marriage of Alexander and Henry's daughter with suitable splendour.
1291. Edward I. on his way to Scotland, stayed some time at York, when the famous welchman Rees ap Meredith was conveyed to that city, and tried and executed for high treason.
1298. A Parliament summoned at York, in which the King's confirmation of Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta were read.
1309. Edward II. visited York and Ribston in October.
1311. Edward II. kept his Christmas at York, and expecting an invasion of the Scots, fortified the city walls.
1314. After the battle of Bannockburn, in which Edward II. lost 50,000 men, he narrowly escaped to York.
1319. Edward II. attempted to raise an army at York against the Scots, but was obliged to complete his forces from other quarters.—The Scots wasted the country as far as the city gates, burning Ripon, Knaresborough, Skipton, &c.
1321. Thomas Earl of Lancaster held a council at Doncaster, to oppose his cousin Edward II., who was then at Pontefract, and made a stand against the King's forces near Boroughbridge, but was taken by Sir Andrew de Harcla, and subsequently beheaded with much indignity.
1322. Edward II. held another Parliament at York, and was surprised while at dinner at Byland abbey by the Scotch.
- 1323 Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, having driven Edward out of his kingdom, pursued him to the walls of York.
1327. Edward III. had a general rendezvous of his army, consisting of 60,000 men, at York for six weeks,—Knares-

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- borough castle taken by John de Lilburn for the rebellious Barons, but he was soon compelled to surrender.
1328. Edward III. married Philippa of Hainault, and kept his Christmas at York.
1332. Edward III. assembled a Parliament, and in 1334 kept his Christmas at York.
1333. Edward Baliol resided at Sandal Magna castle, while an army was raising to establish him on the Scottish throne.
1347. While Edward III. and the Black Prince were engaged in the French wars, David Bruce invaded England, and burnt part of the city of York. They were, however, defeated by Queen Philippa at Neville's Cross, near Durham.
1385. Richard II., being on an expedition against the Scots, stayed some time in York.
1389. Richard II. at York, to effect a reconciliation between the clergy and laity of that city. He dignified the Mayor with the title of Lord.
1399. Henry of Bolingbroke, after landing at Ravenspur in the East Riding, was met at Doncaster by several of his friends.—Richard II. confined in Knaresborough and Leeds castles previously to his mysterious death in Pontefract castle.
1405. The Archbishop of York, with other distinguished noblemen formed a conspiracy against Henry IV., and caused 20,000 men to resort to his standard at York. The King sent down 30,000 men under the Earl of Westmorland, who by his intrigues, induced that prelate and the Earl Marshal to dismiss their troops, upon which he caused them to be seized and beheaded.—The King kept his court at Ripon.
1406. Henry IV., on his return from Scotland, witnessed a

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- martial combat at York, between two English and two Foreign knights; the former of whom prevailed.
1408. At Bramham Moor, the forces of the Earl of Northumberland (the chief instrument in deposing Richard II., and enthroning Henry IV.) were defeated by Sir Thomas Rokeby, and the Earl himself slain. After this defeat, Henry passed through York.
1412. Henry V. and his Queen visited the shrine of St. John of Beverley at York, owing to the shrine having "exuded blood all the day on which the battle of Agincourt had been fought."
1417. The Duke of Orleans, taken at Agincourt in 1412, and then resident at Windsor on his parole, was removed to Pontefract castle by order of Henry V. He obtained his liberty in 1440.
1460. A bloody battle fought at Wakefield, Dec. 24, between Richard Duke of York and Margaret Queen of Henry VI. The latter, at the head of 18,000 men, appeared unexpectedly before Sandal castle, and tauntingly upbraided the Duke of York with being afraid to meet a woman! He drew up his men on the green facing Wakefield; but was surprised by an ambuscade, in which he and 1800 of his men fell victims. The Lord Clifford, with more than savage ferocity, stabbed the Earl of Rutland, a youth of about sixteen or seventeen years old; and cut off the Duke's head to present to the Queen:
- Where York himself before his castle-gate  
Mangled with wounds on his own earth lay dead;  
Upon whose body Clifford down him sate  
Stabbing the corpse; and cutting off the head,  
Crown'd it with paper, and to wreake his teene  
Presents it so to his victorious Queene.—DRAYTON.
1461. At Towton, the English Pharsalia, March 29, took

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place the greatest battle ever fought in this country, between the Lancastrians, about 60,000 in number, and 40,000 Yorkists. The former at length gave way, but endeavouring to gain Tadcaster bridge, so many fell into the small river Cock as quite choked its course, and the Yorkists went over their backs to pursue their brethren. The number slain was estimated at 36,776, and the blood shed amidst the snow, which at that time covered the ground, on the thaw ran down the ditches of the fields for two or three miles.—Spofforth castle laid waste by the victorious Edward IV.

1464. Edward IV. arrived at York with a numerous army, and most of his nobility, on their march against the Scots, French, and Northumbrians, who had united in favour of Henry. The armies meeting at Hexham, a battle ensued, in which Edward was again triumphant.

1469. Edward IV. visited Doncaster, deprived Sir Ralph Grey of the order of knighthood, and beheaded several other Lancastrians.

1471. Edward IV. landed at Ravenspur, and marched to York; where having sworn to preserve the liberties of the city and to obey Henry's commands, the citizens opened the gates. As soon as he had performed this ceremony in the cathedral, he assumed the regal title, and garrisoned the city.

1478. Edward IV., in his progress to the north, was met at Wentbridge by the Lord Mayor of York and a large cortege, and escorted to Pontefract, where he remained a week, and thence to York.

1483. On the accession of Edward V. Richard Duke of Gloucester, then at York, hearing of the command of the Queen Mother to Lord Rivers to bring the young King to London, quitted that city, intercepted the royal

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party, sent Lord Rivers and his companions prisoners to Pontefract castle, where they were immediately executed, and took the young prince under his own protection. While at Pontefract, news was brought him of his nephew's death. He moved thence to Doncaster and York, where he was crowned.

**1486.** Henry VII. visited the County, staying a few days at Pontefract castle.

**1513.** The city and ainsty of York raised 500 soldiers to go against the Scots. The body of James IV., slain at Flodden Field, was exposed to public view at York.

**1536.** Robert Aske, the mover of the rebellion styled the Pilgrimage of Grace, encamped at Scausby Lees with 40,000 well-disciplined troops, and many knights and gentlemen in his train. He forced the Archbishop of York and others at Pontefract castle to take the oath; received the herald of the King in state; made himself master of Hull and York; obliged all the northern nobility to join his standard; entered into treaty at Doncaster, and obtained a general pardon; was invited to court, and well received; but finally hung in chains at York.

**1540.** Henry VIII. at Pontefract for several days; was met on Barnsdale by the Archbishop and above 300 priests, who presented him with £600. At York he staid twelve days.

**1548.** An insurrection at Seamer, promoted by the parish clerk, under the pretence of reforming abuses in religion, but was soon suppressed.

**1570.** Mary Queen of Scots removed from Tutbury to Sheffield castle, in custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

**1584.** Mary Queen of Scots confined at Sheffield castle in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

**1603.** April 16, James I. visited York on his way to take possession of the English crown. In the June following,



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- the Queen and her two eldest children visited York, &c. on their way to London.
1617. James entertained at Pontefract, Ripon, and York on his way to Scotland.
1625. Charles I., returning from Scotland, entertained at Pontefract.
1633. Charles I. sumptuously entertained at York on his journey to Scotland, and also at Ripon and Pontefract.
1639. On the breaking out of the Scotch rebellion, Charles made York the principal rendezvous of his army. The insurgents laid down their arms, and swore obedience to him ; but in the following year,
- 1640, they again entered England ; upon the news of which Charles hastened to York, whither he was followed by Sir Jacob Astley with an army of 12,000 foot and 3,000 horse. On Sept. 24, Charles held a great assembly of peers in the deanery at York, a meeting which induced the people to believe he meant to govern without the aid of the Commons. Their sittings lasted till the 18th of October ; and Commissioners to negotiate a peace with the Scotch were at the same time meeting at Ripon. The King returned to London, however, without effecting any thing.
1641. Nov. 20, Charles came to York on his way to Scotland.
1642. In March, Charles removed his court to York, where he was received with every token of attachment. From the resort of the nobility, &c. of the county, his court assumed a considerable degree of splendour. The King left York in September, when the city was garrisoned by the Earl of Cumberland, and subsequently by the Earl of Newcastle, who arrived November 30, with 6,000 men and 10 pieces of artillery. He made successful excursions against Tadcaster, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, and We-

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therby, the latter under the Earl of Newport with 2,000 men.—Cawood castle garrisoned for the King.—Sir Thomas Glemham attacked Wetherby, but was twice repulsed by Sir Thomas Fairfax.—A battle fought on Adwalton Moor between the Earl of Newcastle, who commanded the Royalists, and the Parliamentarians, in which the latter were totally defeated. Lord Fairfax and his son soon effected a junction of their forces at Bradford, but being closely followed by Newcastle, in 1642-3, escaped with considerable loss to Leeds, whence he retreated to Hull. In this engagement Lady Fairfax was taken prisoner, but was generously sent back by Newcastle in his own coach, and with an escort. The head-quarters of the Earl were at Bowling Hall.

1643. January 23, Sir Thomas Fairfax captured Leeds.—Howley Hall stormed and plundered by the Parliamentarians. An engagement at Seacroft between Fairfax with a detachment of the Parliamentarians, and a large body of horse under Lord Goring, in which the latter gained a complete victory.—The Royalists erected a fort at Whitgift, to prevent Hull during the siege from receiving supplies by water.—Ripon taken for the Parliament by Sir Thomas Mauleverer.—Henrietta Maria came to York, when Sir Hugh Cholmley, late governor of Scarborough, joined the Queen's standard with 300 men.

1644. Charles I. at Doncaster.—Sir Thomas Fairfax, Lesley, and the Earl of Manchester, with an army of 30,000 men, commenced the siege of York; but were, by various schemes of the Royalists prevented from making a vigorous attack till the 15th of June, when the siege was commenced with great spirit. Prince Rupert coming to its relief, the Parliamentarians retired to Marston Moor, whither Rupert followed them, and where on the second

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of July, a most dreadful battle was fought, which terminated in favour of the Parliament, and decided the destiny the house of Stuart. A few days previous to this battle, Ripley castle surrendered to the Parliament; and Prince Rupert on his way to Marston encamped on Bolton bridge, and lodged at Denton park, which he was only prevented from destroying by the sight of a portrait of John Fairfax, slain while defending Frankendale in the Palatinate, 1621.—Colonel Lilburn besieged Tickhill castle, and obtained possession in two days.—In July, Cromwell's Norwich troop of horse were quartered at Killinghall. They had embroidered on their colours, "La troupe des Vierges;" being raised by the voluntary subscription of the young ladies of Norwich.—Cawood castle surrendered to Sir John Meldrum.—The Marquis of Newcastle and others, disgusted with the rash conduct of Rupert, left York and embarked for Hamburg. York was consequently again besieged, and taken.—Sheffield castle honourably surrendered to the Parliament on August 10, under Major General Crawford.—Lord Fairfax, in November, took Knaresborough.—December 25, Sir Thomas Fairfax took possession of the town of Pontefract, and began the siege of the castle. On the 16th of January, the Parliamentarians were strengthened by the arrival of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax from Helmsley, who summoned the garrison. On the 22d, Lord Fairfax set off for York, leaving the command to Major General Poyntz. On the 27th of February, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, ordered by the King to relieve Pontefract, arrived at Doncaster from Oxford. On the 1st of March, an action ensued which discomfited the Parliamentarians, and relieved the besieged. Langdale proceeded to Doncaster, and thence to Newark.

1645. March 21, the Parliament obtained possession of the

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town of Pontefract, and after three months' incessant siege and great privation, compelled the garrison to capitulate on July 20. Till the 12th of June, the besiegers were commanded by Sandys; but the Parliament being dissatisfied, Lord Fairfax came from York to make inquiries, and on the 13th General Poyntz took the command. To him Governor Lowther delivered up the castle. The Parliament, it is believed, lost in killed and wounded 469 soldiers, whilst the besieged did not lose much above 50.—In October, Colonel Bonivant surrendered Sandal Magna castle, after a siege of three weeks, to the Parliamentarian Colonel Overton.—December 20, Skipton castle surrendered to the Parliament, having held out longer than any other castle in the north of England.

1646. In the Red Hall, Leeds, Charles I. lodged, while in the hands of the Scots, on his way from Newark to Newcastle. A maid servant entreated him to exchange clothes, and make his escape; but the unfortunate monarch refused.

1648. June 3, Colonel Morrice, by a long planned, and several times vainly attempted, stratagem, obtained possession of Pontefract castle, and made various successful and harassing sallies. Cromwell reached Pontefract on Aug. 4, and remained till the eleventh, plundering the town. He then departed to join Lambert at Knaresborough. On October 9, the Parliamentarians entered the town of Pontefract, and on the 27th summoned the garrison to surrender. Colonel Rainsborough was sent to command the besiegers, but whilst lying at Doncaster with a large body of soldiers, was slain by stratagem of the Royalists. Cromwell arriving soon afterward, commenced the siege with vigour, which held out till the execution of Charles, January 30, when they proclaimed Charles II. and made a vigorous sally. The castle surrendered

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- to General Lambert on March 25, 1649. In this castle, Colonel Morrice struck the first silver coins in this kingdom which bore the name of Charles II.
1650. Cromwell, on his way to Scotland in July, was received at York with a discharge of all the artillery.
1660. General Monk entered York with his army.
1663. An insurrection took place, to obtain a Christian magistracy and a gospel ministry. Their rendezvous in Farnley Wood being known, a body of troops surprised them, and took many prisoners, twenty-one of whom were executed. With this conspiracy, the name of Titus Oates is erroneously said to have been connected. A Captain Thomas Oates was concerned in it, and executed; but he was not even related to the notorious Titus.
1688. The Protestant militia of York attacked the Catholic partisans of James, seized the city gates, placed guards at each, and declared for the Prince of Orange.
1689. The Duke of Wirtemberg, with a number of Danish soldiers amounting to 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse, passed the winter in York and the adjoining villages.
1746. The Prince of Hesse and William Duke of Cumberland, after the famous battle of Culloden, visited York on their return southward.
1768. The King of Denmark visited York and Leeds.
1812. The misguided Luddites, in their attempts to destroy all the machinery in the clothing district, encountered a successful resistance in April at Rawfolds in Liversedge, on the part of Mr. William Cartwright; who defended his mill by a small garrison consisting only of himself, four of his workmen, and five soldiers, against a host of assailants. Numbers of mills were destroyed, and many lives lost, beside those executed.
1829. York Minster fired by an incendiary. (See p. 108.)

## EMINENT NATIVES.

- Adams, Thomas, learned divine, Leeds, 1701.
- Alcuinus, or Flaccus Albinus, pupil of Venerable Bede, and founder of the University of Paris, controversialist, York (died 780).
- Aran, Eugene, self-taught scholar, Ramsgill in Netherdale (executed in 1759 for murder under circumstances of such peculiarity as to have originated from the pen of Edward L. Bulwer a powerful romance).
- Atkinson, Richard, Provost of Eton College in 1553, Ripley.
- Baron, Richard, dissenting minister and zealous political writer, Leeds (died 1768).
- Balguy, John, learned divine and author, Sheffield, 1686 (died 1748).
- Bartlett, Benjamin, celebrated antiquary and medallist, Bradford, 1714.
- Beckwith, Thomas, artist (died 1786).
- Bentham, Thomas, learned and pious Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, translated the book of Psalms at the command of Queen Elizabeth, also the prophecies of Daniel and Ezekiel, Sherburn, 1513 (died 1578).
- Bentley, Richard, celebrated classic, divine, and polemic, Oulton, 1661 (died 1742).
- Berkenhout, John, physician and miscellaneous writer, Leeds, 1730 (died 1791).
- Bingham, Joseph, divine and antiquary, author of the "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," Wakefield, 1668 (died 1723).
- Bingley, William, divine, author of "Animal Biography," Doncaster, 1774.
- Boyse, Joseph, able dissenting divine, Leeds, 1660 (died 1728).
- Bradbury, Thomas, facetious dissenting divine and author, Wakefield, 1677 (died 1759).

- Bramhall, John**, Prebendary of York, Subdean of Ripon, and Archbishop of Armagh, learned author of "The catching of a Leviathan," a work directed against Hobbes, Pontefract, 1593 (died 1663).
- Briggs, Henry**, mathematician and author, Halifax, 1556 (died 1630).
- Brooke, John Charles**, Somerset Herald, antiquary, Field Head, near Dodsworth, 1748.
- Brooksbank, Joseph**, schoolmaster, Halifax, 1612.
- Brotherton, Thomas de**, son of Edward I. Brotherton, 1300.
- Burton, John**, physician and learned ecclesiastical antiquary, the prototype of Sterne's "Dr. Slop," Ripon, 1697 (died 1771)
- William, physician, Wakefield (18th century).
- Calvert, James**, learned nonconformist divine, and author, York (died 1698).
- Thomas, uncle to James, nonconformist divine and author, York, 1606 (died 1679).
- Cappe, Newcome**, socinian divine and author, Leeds, 1732 (died 1800).
- Carr, John**, architect, Horbury (died 1807).
- Castleford, Thomas de**, historian of Pontefract.
- Cavendish, William**, first Duke of Newcastle, royalist officer, writer on the management of horses, &c. Hansworth, 1592 (died 1676).
- Cawthorne, James**, divine and poet, Sheffield, 1719 (killed by a fall from his horse, 1761).
- Clapham, Samuel**, divine and author, Leeds, 1755.
- Clarkson, David**, controversialist and nonconformist divine, Bradford, 1622 (died 1686).
- Clifford, Anne**, Countess of Pembroke, daughter of the third Earl of Cumberland, Skipton castle, 1589.
- Congreve, William**, dramatic writer, Bardsey Grange, 1670 (died 1728-9).
- CONSTANTINE THE GREAT**, the first Emperor of Rome who embraced Christianity, York, 272 (died 337).
- Cooke, Alexander**, celebrated divine, Kirk Beeston, 1564.
- Robert, disputant and divine, brother of Alexander, Kirk Beeston, 1550.
- Craven, Sir William**, Lord Mayor of London 1610, father of the first Earl Craven, Appletrewick in Burnsal.

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**Craven, Dr. William**, divine and professor of Arabic at Cambridge, Gowthwaite Hall, 1731 (died 1814).

**Cressey, Hugh Paulin de**, popish writer, convert from protestantism, Wakefield, 1605 (died 1674).

**Darnley, Lord**, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, Temple Newsam (murdered 1567).

**Dawson, John**, learned surgeon and mathematician, Garsdale, 1733.

**Deane, Edmund**, physician and brother to the Bishop of Ossory, Saltonstall, 1572.

— **Richard**, Bishop of Ossory, Salton Place.

**Earle, John**, Bishop of Worcester and Salisbury, author, York, 1601 (died 1665).

**Erghom, John**, learned divine, York (flourished 1490).

**Eusden, Laurence**, poet laureat and divine, Spofforth or Spotsworth (died 1730).

**Fairfax, Edward**, demonologist and poet, improver of versification, translator of Tasso, Denton (died 1632).

**FAIRFAX, THOMAS LORD**, parliamentary general, author, Denton, 1611 (died 1671).

**Fawcett, Sir W.** military officer and writer, Shipdenhall, 1728 (died 1804).

**Fawkes, Francis**, divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer, near Leeds, 1731 (died 1777).

**Fawkes, Guy**, concerned in the gunpowder plot, Bishopthorpe (executed 1605).

**Ferne, Henry**, Bishop of Chester, learned and pious royalist, York, 1602 (died 1661-2, within six weeks of consecration).

**Ferrar, Robert**, Bishop of St. David's, martyr, Esholt\* (died 1555).

**Fitzwilliam, William**, eminent naval commander, and Earl of Southampton (died 1542).

**Flaxman, John, R.A.** sculptor, York, 1755 (died 1826).

**Fleming, Richard**, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, Croxton (died 1430-1).

**Flour, Robert**, hermit of Knaresborough, 1132, York.

**Fothergill, John**, quaker, physician, and author, Carr End, Askrigg, 1712 (died 1780).

— **Antony**, learned physician and author, Sedbergh, 1732-3.

\* Wright's Halifax places his birth at Ewood in Halifax.



- Fothergill, Marmaduke, pious and learned, but eccentric divine, York, 1652 (died 1713).
- Fountain, Richard, benefactor to his native place, Linton (died 1721).
- Frobisher, Sir Martin, enterprising navigator, made a voyage to discover a north-west passage, Altofts (died 1594).
- Gascoigne, Sir W. the judge who committed to prison Henry V. whilst heir apparent, Gawthorpe (died 1413).
- Gheast, Edmund, Bishop of Salisbury, Allerton (died 1576).
- Gibson, William, eccentric physician, Sand Hall, Halifax.
- Halfpenny, Joseph, architectural draughtsman, Bishopthorpe, 1748.
- Harrison, John, inventor of a time-piece to ascertain the longitude at sea, &c. for which he received the parliamentary premium of £10,000, Foulby near Pontefract, 1693 (died 1776).
- Hartley, David, physician and metaphysician, author of "Observations on Man," and originator of the doctrine of association, Armley, 1705 (died 1757).
- Haygarth, John, physician and author, Garsdale, 1740.
- HENRY I. King of England, youngest son of William I., succeeded William Rufus, Selby, 1070 (died 1135).
- Herbert, Sir Thomas, traveller in Africa and Asia, York, 1606 (died 1682).
- Hill, Dr. Joseph, divine and editor of Schrevelius' Lexicon, Bramley, 1625 (died 1707).
- Holgate, Robert, Lord President of the North, and Archbishop of York, deprived in 1553 by Queen Mary, Hems-worth (died 1556).
- Hollis, Thomas, benefactor to his native town, Rotherham.
- Holmes, George, learned antiquary, Skipton, 1662 (died 1748-9).
- Vice-Admiral, gallant officer, York (died 1558).
- Hoole, Charles, schoolmaster of considerable note, Wakefield, 1610 (died 1666).
- Hopton, John, Bishop of Norwich in 1554, Blake Hall.
- Hoyle, Joshua, DD. Master of University College, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity, Sowerby (died 1654).
- Hulme, Joseph, physician, Little Horton, 1714.
- Nathaniel, physician and author, 1732 (died 1807).
- Huntley, Francis, melodramatic actor, talented but dissipated, educated as a surgeon, Barnsley, 1787 (died 1831).

- Killingbeck, John, learned and benevolent Vicar of Leeds, Headingley, 1649 (died 1715-16).
- Lacy, John, dramatic writer, Doncaster (died 1681).
- Lake, John, Bishop of Chichester, Leeds, 1624.
- Lister, Sir Matthew, physician, Thornton, 1565 (died 1657, aged 92).
- Lodge, William, distinguished engraver, Leeds, 1649, where he died 1689.
- Lund, John, a barber and a poet, Pontefract (18th century).
- Margetson, James, Archbishop of Armagh, Drighlington (died 1678).
- Marre, John de, carmelite and opponent of Wickliffe, Marr (died 1407).
- Metcalf, John, called "Blind Jack of Knaresborough," a self-taught surveyor of roads, Knaresborough, 1717.
- Middleton, Dr. Conyers, learned divine and polemist, York,\* 1683 (died 1790).
- Milner, Isaac, Dean of Carlisle, mathematician, and natural philosopher, near Leeds (died 1820).
- Joseph, brother of Isaac, divine and ecclesiastical historian, but originally a weaver, Leeds, 1744 (died 1797).
- Monckton, Sir Philip, general, royalist, and high sheriff of the county in 1669, Heck.
- Montaigne, George, Archbishop of York, son of a farmer, Cawood (died 1628).
- Montagu, Elizabeth, lively and ingenious writer, York, 1720 (died 1800).
- Morton, Thomas, successively Bishop of Chester, Lichfield, and Durham, York, 1564 (died 1659).
- Nares, Robert, Archdeacon of Stafford, author, York, 1753
- Naylor, James, enthusiastic quaker, controversial writer, remarkable for his sufferings illegally inflicted, Ardsley near Wakefield, 1616 (died 1660).
- Nettleton, Thomas, physician and miscellaneous writer, Dewsbury, 1683 (died 1742).
- Oglethorpe, Owen, Bishop of Carlisle, crowned Queen Elizabeth, deprived 1560, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, Newton Kyme.
- Oley, Barnabas, President of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Warmfield (died 1686).

\* According to some authors, at Richmond, in the North Riding.

- Pearson, George, physician, author, and experimental chemist, Rotherham, 1751 (died 1828).
- Pettyt, William, lawyer, keeper of the records in the Tower, Storithes, 1636 (died 1707).
- Plantagenet, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, grandfather to Edward IV. Conisborough (died 1415).
- Poole, Matthew, nonconformist divine, learned annotator on the Scriptures, York, 1624 (died in Holland, 1679).
- Porteus, Beilby, Bishop of London, poet and author, York, 1731 (died 1808).
- Potter, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, antiquary, critic, &c. Wakefield, 1674 (died 1747).
- Priestley, Joseph, dissenting divine, experimental philosopher, Fieldhead near Birstall, 1733 (died 1804).
- Proctor, Thomas, first sculptor of the English school, Settle.
- Pullen, Samuel, Archbishop of Tuam, Ripley.
- Radcliffe, John, eccentric and popular physician, bequeathed £4,000 for founding the Radcliffe library at Oxford, Wakefield, 1650 (died 1714).
- Ramsden, Jesse, optician and mechanist, Halifax, 1735 (died 1800).
- Rawdon, Sir George, soldier in Ireland, Rawdon in Otley.
- Richardson, Richard, physician, botanist, and antiquary, Bierley Hall.
- Robertson, Thomas, Vicar of Wakefield, learned grammarian, Wakefield, 1507 (died 1560).
- Robinson, Matthew, Lord Rokeby, York, 1713.
- Thomas, divine and author, Wakefield, 1749 (died 1813).
- Roebuck, John, physician, natural philosopher, and founder of the Carron and other works in Scotland, Sheffield, 1718 (died 1794).
- Romane, John le, Archbishop of York in 1285, York (died 1296).
- Rotherham, Thomas de, Bishop of Lincoln, Archbishop of York in 1480, Lord Chancellor, and second founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, Rotherham (died 1500).
- Saltonstall, Sir R. Lord Mayor of London, great benefactor, Halifax (died about 1600).
- Sanderson, Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, royalist, Sheffield, 1587 (died 1662-3).

28 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).

- Sandys, George**, youngest son of Archbishop Sandys, author of travels in the Holy Land, and a poet, Bishopthorpe, 1577 (died 1643).
- Saunderson, Dr. Nicholas**, LL.D. professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, blinded by the small pox in the first year of his life, Thurlstone, 1682 (died 1739).
- Savile, Sir Henry**, profound and elegant scholar and author, Bradley near Halifax, 1549 (died 1622).
- Saxton, Christopher**, chorographer, Leeds (16th century).  
— **Peter**, puritan divine, Bramley, about 1586.
- Scott, James, DD**: eloquent preacher, author under the signature of Anti-Sejanus, Leeds, 1733 (died 1814).  
— **Thomas**, Archbishop of York. *Vide* Rotherham.
- Sharp, Abraham**, mathematician, mechanist, and astronomer, Little Horton, 1651 (died 1741).  
— **John**, Archbishop of York, author of Sermons, opponent of Dean Swift, Bradford, 1644 (died 1714).
- Shipton, Mother**, prophetess, Knaresborough, 1487.
- Smeaton, John**, engineer, builder of Eddystone light house, and author, Aushorpe, 1724, and where he died in 1792.
- Stapylton, Sir Robert**, soldier, poet, and dramatist, Carleton (died 1669).
- Stocke, Richard**, puritan divine, York (died 1626).
- Swinburne, Henry**, ecclesiastical lawyer and author, York (died about 1620).
- Thompson, Richard**, Dean of Bristol, Wakefield (died 1685).
- Thoresby, Ralph**, learned and industrious antiquary, Leeds, 1658 (died 1725).
- Tillotson, John**, Archbishop of Canterbury, author of Sermons, Sowerby, 1630 (died 1694).
- Tilson, Henry**, Bishop of Elphin, who, after being stripped of all his property, was obliged to escape to England on the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, and find shelter at Soothill Hall, Dewsbury; Halifax, 1576 (died 1655).
- Tonge, Ezreel**, D.D. first discoverer of the popish plot in the time of Charles II. (died 1680).
- Wakefield, Henry de**, Bishop of Worcester, Wakefield (died 1394).
- Waldby, Robert**, Archbishop of York in 1396, lover of literature, York (died 1398).
- Walker, Obadiah**, learned divine, convert to popery, Worsbrough, 1616 (died 1699).

Wallis, George, physician and satirist, York, 1740 (died 1802).

Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, York, 1055.

Watkinson, Henry, civilian, Leeds.

Wilkinson, Henry, D.D. Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, nonconformist, and author, Adwick, 1616 (died 1690).

Wilson, Benjamin, eminent painter, distinguished also for his etchings in imitation of Rembrandt, Leeds (flourished 1760).

— Richard, Bishop of Meath (living 1512).

Wintringham, Sir Clifton, physician and author, York, 1710 (died 1794).

Woodhead, Abraham, ingenious Roman catholic author, Meltham, 1608.

Wrey, Dr. Thomas, divine, Low Bentham (died 1778).

Zouch, Dr. Thomas, learned and amiable divine and poet, Sandal Magna, 1737 (died 1806).

## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

At **ABBERFORD** is a farm house said to have been formerly the occasional retreat of the notorious Nevison, who here baited his favourite mare on his rapid journey from London to York.

At **ALDBURGH** Church, on the outside of the wall of the vestry, is a figure of Mercury; and in the churchyard a grave stone, with a half-length figure of a woman in a Saxon habit, cut in relievo.

At **ALWOODLEY** resided Sir Gervase Clifton, the noted baronet, who outdid Henry VIII. in the number of his wives; for, "whereas that King had wedded three Kates, two Nans, and one dear Jane, this baronet had three honourables, three right worshipfuls, and one well-beloved wife." He died in 1666.

At **ASTON** died in 1797, the Rev. William Mason, the poet, who resided here for nearly forty years, devoting his time to the duties of his calling, and to the elegant pleasures of poetry, music, painting, and gardening.

At **ATTERCLIFFE** were educated under Mr. Jollie, a dissenting minister, Saunderson the blind professor, Bowes the Irish Chancellor, and Archbishop Secker.

At **BARDSEY** Grange occasionally resided, and at last died, Francis Thorpe, the tyrannical Baron of the Exchequer.

At **BARNBROUGH** is a tradition of "a serious conflict that once took place between a man and a wild cat," which proved fatal to both.

**BARWICK IN ELMET** was a seat of the Kings of North-umberland, founded by Edwin.

At Howley Hall, **BATLEY**, as tradition reports, Rubens visited Lord Saville, and painted for him a view of Pontefract; and here Archbishop Usher condescended to assume the disguise of a jesuit, in order to try the controversial talents of Robert Cooke, the learned Vicar of Leeds.

At **BIERLEY** was erected the second hot-house in the north of England.—Here is also one of the first cedars of Libanus planted in England, and a modern Druidical circle, the fallacy of which, if posterity were uninformed of its real history, might be unperceived.

At **BISHOPTON**, near Ripon, died January 4, 1830, Francis Wilkinson, in his 105th year.

At **BOLTON**, where Sir Ralph Pudsey sheltered his persecuted sovereign Henry VI. after the battle of Hexham, are still preserved a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a spoon which the unfortunate monarch left behind.

At **BRACEWELL**, in the remains of an old house, is an apartment called “the King’s Parlour,” undoubtedly one of the retreats of Henry VI.

At **BRADFORD** Free Grammar school was educated Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York.

At **BRODSWORTH** was buried Peter Thellusson, who purchased the Kinnoul estate here, and died in 1797, leaving his property by will to accumulate for a distant generation, and subject to certain conditions. The will concluded in these words:—“As I have earned the fortunes which I now possess with industry and honesty, I trust and hope that the Legislature will not in any manner alter my will, or the limitations created, but permit my property to go on in the manner in which I hereby dispose of it.” The will was for many years in the Court of Chancery, and a considerable amount of property thereby swallowed up.

## 102 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).

**BROOK HOUSE Farm** pays yearly a *snow ball* at Midsummer and a *red rose* at Christmas.

**CALVERLEY** is memorable for affording the plot of the "Yorkshire Tragedy," ascribed to Shakspeare.

In the library of **CANNON HALL** is the bow of Little John, the famous outlaw.

Two farms in **CARLOOTES** pay, the one a right hand and the other a left hand glove yearly.

The summit of **CASTLEBERG** rock once formed the gnomon of a rude but magnificent sun-dial, the shadow of which, passing over some grey-stones upon its side, marked the time to the inhabitants of Settle; an instrument more antient than the dial of Ahaz.

At **CAWOOD**, Cardinal Wolsey was arrested by the Earl of Northumberland.—Here died Archbishops Greenfield, 1315; Melton, 1340; Bowes, 1423; Rotherham, 1500; Matthew, and Montaigne, both in 1628.

At **CLARE HILL**, in the Saxon times, was held the "gemote" or assembly of the people of the Wapentake.

At **DEMTON** Castle died the celebrated Lord Fairfax, November 12, 1671. To him we owe the basis of Thoresby's museum, and the collections of Dodsworth, transcribed under his patronage, and bequeathed to the University of Oxford. It was the lady of the Parliamentary general who, in the High Court of Justice, on the reading of the indictment against Charles I. in the name of the people of England, called out that it was "a lie! the tenth part of the people was not guilty of that villainy, but that it was the contrivance of the traitor Cromwell."

At **DEWSBURY**, Paulinus, the Northumbrian Apostle, preached the Christian truths to the subjects of King Edwin, and performed in the river Calder the initiatory rite of baptism. This event was commemorated by a sculptured cross in the churchyard, for centuries destroyed, but remains of which,



exhibiting sculptures of a very early date, were dug up in 1766 and 1767, and are engraved in Whitaker's "Loidis and Elmete." A modern cross, with the inscription,

PAVLINVS HIC PREDICAVIT ET CELEBRAVIT

perpetuates the tradition.—In the Church, lies interred the unfortunate Henry Tilson, Bishop of Elphin. (See p. 98.)

At DONCASTER resided Dr. Edward Miller, organist and historian of his native town. This gentleman has the credit of having drawn from obscurity the extraordinary genius of HERSCHEL the astronomer.

At FERRY FRYSTON, in 1822, was dug up a massive stone coffin, containing the bones of a strong athletic man, who had evidently been beheaded; supposed to be Thomas Earl of Lancaster, beheaded 1321.

At GISBURN House is a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Sir Peter Lely, with the expressive word "Now!" on the canvas, alluding to his peremptory order for the immediate execution of the King.

At GREENHEAD, Benjamin Haigh Allen, esq. erected a handsome gothic church at his sole expense, which was consecrated in 1819; thus emulating the spirit of devotion and liberality which pervaded our ancestors previously to the reign of the church-destroying Henry VIII.

At HALIFAX, the "Gibbet Law" has been long discontinued. From this machine, the French seem to have copied their guillotine. The Earl of Morton introduced it into Scotland, and suffered by it in 1581. In the gaol belonging to the lord of the manor is preserved the gibbet axe.—Daniel Defoe here wrote his "Robinson Crusoe," "De Jure Divino," &c.—John Watson, author of the History of Halifax was Curate of this place.

Of HALTON GILL was Curate that singular ch Mr. Wilson, author of a scarce tract, entitled "The the Moon."

At **HAMPOLE** resided Richard Role, a hermit, who made one of the first attempts to translate the Bible, and died 1349.

**HABEWOOD** Church contains the relics of the spirited judge Sir William Gascoigne.

At **HIPPERHOLME**, near Halifax, died Nov. 10, 1721, aged 114, John Roberts.

At **HOLBECK** died, December 22, 1828, Betty Jackson, aged 106, having resided in the village all her life, and accompanied the packhorses with rations to General Wade's army (then at Tadcaster) in the rebellion of 1745.

At **HOLGATE**, near York, died February 16, 1826, Lindley Murray, the grammarian, and author of many valuable elementary school books. He was a native of Pennsylvania, came to England in 1784, and died in his 81st year.

At **LITTLE HORTON** resided Abraham Sharpe, the indefatigable mathematician.

At **KEIGHLEY** was born Feb. 20, 1781, Isaac Butterfield, who at the age of twenty months, was three feet in height, and weighed nearly eight stone. He was exhibited as a gigantic child in London, and died Feb. 1, 1783.

At **KIRKLEES**, near Huddersfield, was buried the renowned archer and outlaw Robin Hood. In the Nunnery he is said to have been bled to death by the treachery of a nun, December 20, 1247.

At **KNARESBOROUGH**, in 1744, was committed that murder on Daniel Clark, for which Eugene Aram was executed at York fourteen years after. The extraordinary attainments of this man, being versed in science and languages, his general good character while engaged as a teacher at Lynn, in Norfolk, and the ingenious subtilty of his defence, have rendered his history a matter of general notoriety, and have given rise to a powerful novel by Edward Lytton Bulwer.—Here died John Metcalfe, aged 93. Although he lost his sight in infancy, he was a tolerable proficient in

music; a well-known guide over the forest; a common carrier; a builder of bridges; a contractor for making roads; and a player at whist!

At LEDSHAM was interred, in 1739, the charitable Lady Elizabeth Hastings, with a handsome monument to her memory.

In LEEDS Church is a beautiful cenotaph by Flaxman, to the memory of Captains Walker and Beckett, who fell at Talavera, July 28, 1809, erected at an expense of £600. The plumage in the half-expanded wings of the mourning Victory is singularly fine.—At the Grammar school were educated Sir Thomas Kerrison, judge of King's Bench; Bishop Wilson, of Bristol; Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary; John Berkenhout, the naturalist; Dean Milner, and many other learned divines, &c. Samuel Pullen, Archbishop of Tuam, was first Master; and Samuel Brooke, the epigrammatist, was also Master.—The Red House was the first built of brick, in the time of Charles I.—Of Leeds was Vicar John Lake, afterward Bishop of Chichester, and one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower of London by James II. He also refused to take the oaths to William III., and died in August, 1689.—The origin of straw hats, &c. has been attributed to one Isabel Denton, who lived at Leeds in the time of Charles I., and having a large family and a worthless husband, found her living in the invention.

Of LITTLE SANDAL was Rector John Rokeby, Archbishop of Dublin.

At NEWBY Hall is the best private collection of antient marbles in the kingdom. Here is the esteemed Barberini Venus.

NEWHALL, in Otley, was the favourite seat of Edward Fairfax, the poet. He led a retired life, and died here about 1632.

## 106 COUNTY HISTORY—YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).

At **OSWINTHORPE** resided **Oswin** the Northumbrian king.

In **OWSTON** is Robin Hood's well.

**RIBSTONE** is remarkable for being the place, where that delicious apple called the "Ribstone Pippin" was first cultivated in England.

Of **RIPPENDEN** was minister the faithful antiquary **Mr. Watson**.

At **RIPON** is a beautiful sepulchral memorial to **W. Weddell, esq.** of Newby Hall, copied from the Lanthorn of Demosthenes at Athens. In the Chapter House are several paintings on wooden pannels, well executed, representing sixteen persons connected with the throne of England; and some antique curiosities, found in different parts of the fabric.

At **SANDAL Castle** **Richard III.** resided some time after his accession.

At **SANDBECK** is a portrait of the incorruptible patriot **Sir George Savile**, in a sitting posture, with a map of the Calder navigation before him.

In **SAXTON Church** and churchyard were interred the **Earl of Westmorland**, **Lords Clifford and Dacre**, and many of the unfortunate victims of the battle of **Towton**, 1461.

**SCROOBY** was a favourite hunting-seat of **Archbishop Savage**, in the time of **Henry VII.**, and the occasional residence of **Cardinal Wolsey**.

At **SHEFFIELD Manor**, **Wolsey** staid some days in his journey from **Cawood**, and there was seized with his last sickness.—In **St. Peter's Church** were buried **Elizabeth Countess of Lennox**, mother of the ill-fated **Arabella Stuart**; four of the **Earls of Shrewsbury**; **Rollet**, the French secretary of **Mary Queen of Scots**; and in 1700 **William Walker**, the supposed executioner of **Charles I.** Here is a monument to the **Rev. J. Wilkinson**, vicar, and the first attempt

of Chantrey, who is a native of the vicinity, to chisel marble!

At SILKSTON, where he was born, is an inscription to Mr. Joseph Bramah, engineer and machinist, who died Dec. 9, 1814, in his 66th year.

At SMELF, near Halifax, died in 1708, aged 108, Peter Ambler.

At SNYDALL, in Normanton, died, in 1699, James Torre, esq. who made extensive MS. collections on the ecclesiastical antiquities of this county.

In SOWERBY Chapel is a statue of Archbishop Tillotson, erected in compliance with the will of his grand-niece.

At STUDLEY ROYAL, the tapestry figures almost rival the finest efforts of the pencil. The pleasure grounds rank among the first in the kingdom.

At SWINTON are two farms which annually change their parish from Mexborough to Wath-upon-Dearn, alternately.

Of THORNE was Curate, Abraham de la Pryme, scientific illustrator and collector of antiquities, natural history, &c., and here he died in 1704.—At Double Bridge died July 20, 1829, aged 103, Mrs. Caroline Gunby, widow. She married her second husband when she was 80 years of age.

At WAKEFIELD Free Grammar School were educated, Dr. Bentley; Archbishop Potter; Doctors Ratcliffe and Zouch; and the Rev. Joseph Bingham, author of "Origines Ecclesiasticæ."

At WARMSWORTH the celebrated George Fox held meetings on the first rise of quakerism.

WENTWORTH House, erected by the first Marquis of Rockingham, who died in 1750, has many splendid apartments, adorned with an excellent collection of paintings by Guido, Caracci, Titian, Vandyck, Luca Giordano, Poussin, Reynolds, West, &c. In the library is the well-known palnt

ing of the first Earl of Strafford dictating to his Secretary, by Vandyck. The old house at Wentworth was a favourite retreat of this Earl. From the bosom of the majestic woods rises a graceful Doric column, erected by the 2d Marquis of Rockingham, to commemorate the acquittal of his gallant friend Admiral Keppel. The beautiful mausoleum reared by Earl Fitzwilliam in 1788, in honour of the Marquis of Rockingham, is 90 feet high. It contains a full-length of the noble patriot by Nollekens, surrounded by busts of eight of his great political friends, Fox, Burke, Sir George Savile, Duke of Portland, Frederick Montague, Admiral Keppel, Lord John Cavendish, and John Lee. The inscription on the Marquis of Rockingham was written, the poetry by Montague, the prose by Burke.

At WALTON Hall, near Wakefield, the seat of Charles Waterton, esq. is a fine collection of birds, beasts, and reptiles, accessible at all times to the public, with an interesting catalogue, and a copy of "The Wanderings" of the proprietor.

WHARNCLIFFE is famous for being the scene of the old ballad of "The Dragon of Wantley," and a cleft in the rock is now called "The Dragon's Den."

In WHITKIRK Church is an inscription to John Smeaton, the builder of the Eddystone lighthouse.

In WOODKIRK Church was interred Christopher Saxton, the first English chorographer.

At WORSBROUGH is a cabinet which belonged to Charles I., and was brought to the Edmunds family by the marriage of the relict of Sir Thomas Herbert, to whom the King gave it. To this Sir Thomas the original MS. of the "Eikon Basilike" is said to have been delivered.

At YORK Constantius Emperor of Rome was deified, and his son Constantine the Great invested with the purple.—In the list of Archbishops we find the names of St. John of

Beverley, St. William, Cardinal Wolsey, Herring, &c.—The Minster was fired February 2, 1829, by Jonathan Martin, a religious fanatic, brother to the distinguished painter and engraver. All the richly carved wood-work of the choir, organ, and roof, with the delicately sculptured stone tracery, were entirely destroyed. They have been completely restored by Sir Robert Smirke, and toward the expenses, upward of £50,000 were raised by public subscription. The new organ, which cost about £8,000, was the gift of the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Saville, M.A., Prebendary of South Newbold, and subsequently Earl of Scarborough. The screen dividing the choir of the Cathedral from the nave, was adorned with a series of statues from William I. to Henry VI., inclusive. It was damaged by the fire in 1829, but has been restored. The east window “surpasses all that pen can describe, or pencil portray;” and presents in 117 compartments an illustration of nearly the whole of scripture history. The inner vestry contains many objects of curiosity, among which are Ulphus’s horn, originally surmounted with gold, but now with brass; an antique chair; and a superb pastoral staff.—In the wall of All Saints Church is a sculptured monument of conjugal affection, of Roman workmanship. The steeple has some Roman bricks mixed with the grit and pebbles.—In St. George’s Churchyard were interred the remains of Richard Turpin, the notorious highwayman, executed in 1739.—In Petergate resided the eccentric printer and author, Thomas Gent, who here died May 19, 1778, aged 87.—From the St. Nicholas Priory Church, the curious old porch now at St. Margaret’s was removed.—In the Church-yard of St. Olave lie the remains of Mr. Joseph Halfpenny, who published several works on the antiquities of York.—In this city died, in 1803, Tate Wilkinson, aged about 63, the celebrated tragedian and mimic, and theatrical proprietor. The theatres here and at Hull were under his management for many years.

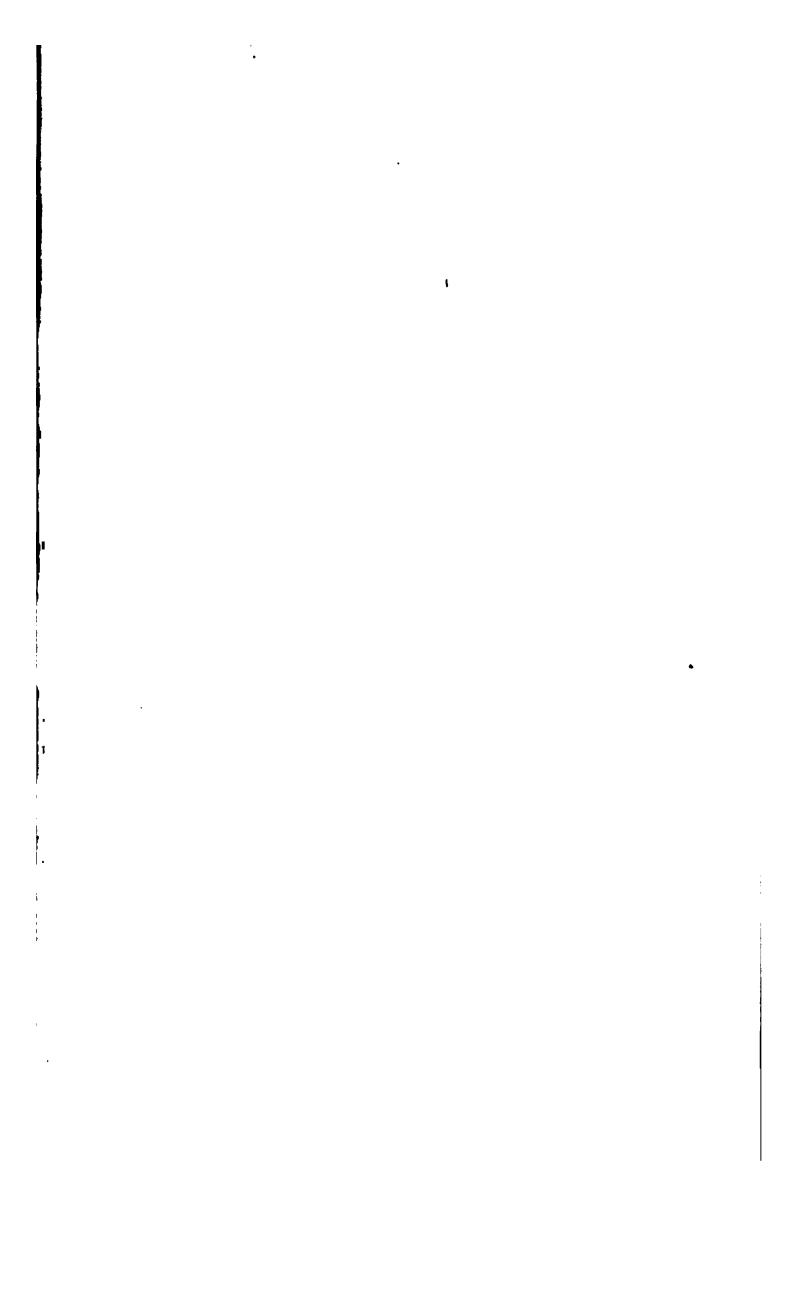
*List of Works consulted.*

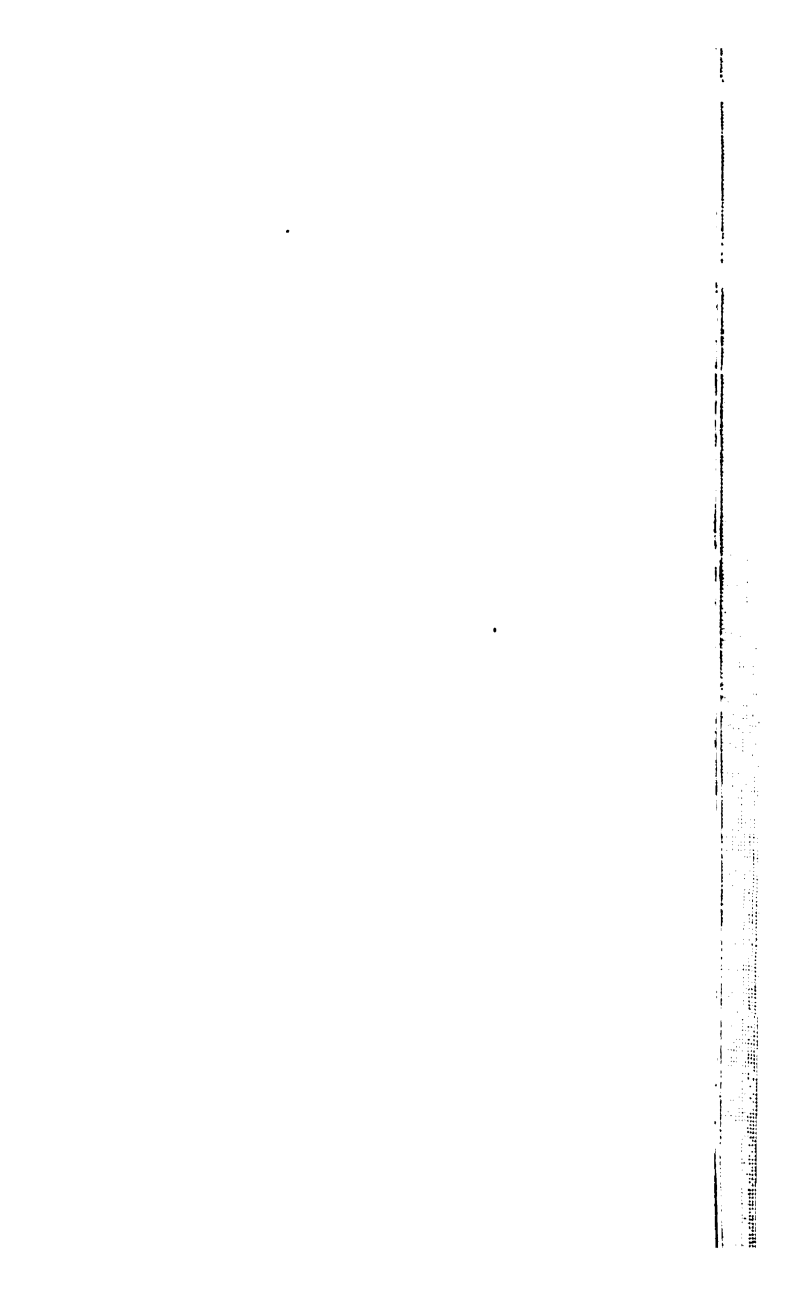
1. **Hallamshire** :—The history and topography of the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York, &c. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.—folio, 1819.
2. **South Yorkshire** :—The history and topography of the Deanery of Doncaster, in the diocese and county of York. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. &c.—2 vols. folio, 1828-31.
3. **Monasticon Eboracense** : and the ecclesiastical history of Yorkshire. By John Burton, M.D.—folio, 1758.
4. **The Yorkshire Gazetteer**. By E. Hargrave.—8vo, 1806.
5. **A topographical dictionary of Yorkshire**. By Thomas Langdale.—8vo.
6. **Eboracum** : or the history and antiquities of the City of York. By Francis Drake, F.R.S.—folio, 1736.
7. **The history and antiquities of the City of York**.—3 vols. 12mo, 1785.
8. **Eboracum** : or the history and antiquities of the City of York.—2 vols. 8vo, 1788.
9. **An accurate description and history of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of St. Peter, York**.—2 vols. 12mo, 1768.
10. **Ducatus Leodiensis** : or the topography of the antient and populous town and parish of Leedes. By Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S. Edit. by Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D.—folio, 1816.
11. **Loidis and Elmete** : or, an attempt to illustrate the districts described in those words by Bede, and supposed to embrace the lower portions of Airedale and Wharfedale, together with the entire Vale of Calder, in the county of York. By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D.—folio, 1816.
12. **Vicaria Leodiensis** : or the history of the Church of Leedes. By Ralph Thoresby.—8vo, 1724.



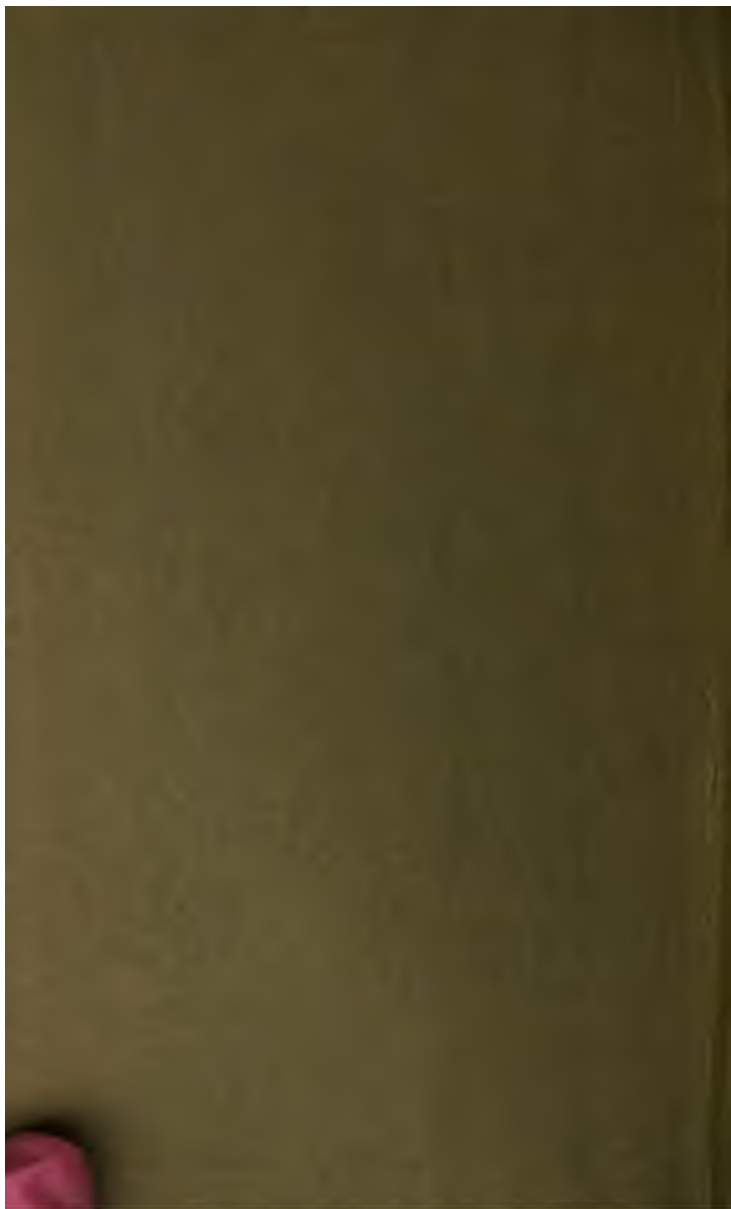
13. *Annals, history, and guide of Leeds and York, together with all the towns and villages of the clothing district of Yorkshire.* By William Parson and William White.—12mo, 1831.
14. *The antiquities of the town of Halifax.* By Thomas Wright.—12mo, 1738.
15. *The history and antiquities of the parish of Halifax.* By the Rev. John Watson.—4to, 1775.
16. *The history and antiquities of the Deanery of Craven.* By Thomas D. Whitaker, LL.D.—2d edit. 4to, 1812.
17. *The history of the original parish of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe, in the counties of Lancaster and York.* By Thos. D. Whitaker, LL.D.—4to, 1806, 2d edit.
18. *The history of Ripon.*—12mo, 1801.
19. *An historical account of the borough of Pontefract.* By Richard John Tetlow.—8vo, 1769.
20. *The history of the antient borough of Pontefract.* By B. Boothroyd.—8vo, 1807.
21. *The history of Pontefract in Yorkshire.* By George Fox.—8vo, 1827.
22. *The history and antiquities of Doncaster.* By Edward Miller, Mus. Doc.—4to, 1804.
23. *A topographical history and description of Bawtry and Thorne.* By W. Peck.—4to, 1813.
24. *The history of Selby.* By James Mountain.—12mo, 1800.
25. *The history of the castle, town, and forest of Knaresborough, with Harrogate.* By E. Hargrove.—6th edit. 12mo, 1809.
26. *Description of Browsholme Hall.*—4to, 1815.
27. *A new and complete history of the town and county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull.* By George Hadley.—4to, 1788.
28. *The history of the town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull.* By the Rev. John Tickell.—4to, 1798.
29. *Notices relative to the early history of the town and county of Hull.* By Charles Frost, F.S.A.—4to, 1827.
30. *Greenwood's Picture of Hull.*—8vo, 1835.
31. *The history of Richmond.*—12mo, 1814.

32. The history of Cleveland. By Rev. John Graves.—4to, 1808.
33. The history of Whitby and of Whitby Abbey. By Lionel Charlton.—4to, 1779.
34. The history of Northallerton. By Miss A. Crosfield.—8vo, 1791.
35. The history and antiquities of Scarborough. By Thos. Hinderwell.—4to, 1798, 3d edit. 8vo, 1832.
36. The Scarborough Tour in 1803. By W. Hutton, F.A.S.—8vo, 1804.
37. The Scarborough Album of history and poetry.—8vo, 1835.
38. A trip to Coatham. By W. Hutton, F.A.S.—8vo, 1810.
39. A tour in Teesdale; including Rokeby and its environs.—12mo, 1813.
40. The history and antiquities of the town and minster of Beverley, co. York. By Rev. Geo. Oliver.—4to, 1829.
41. Historical sketches of Scalby, Burniston, &c. By John Cole.—8vo, 1829.
42. Castellum Huttonicum: some account of Sheriff Hutton Castle, &c. [By the late Mr. George Todd.]—8vo, 1834.
43. An historical, antiquarian, and picturesque account of Kirkstall Abbey.—8vo, 1827.
44. The history and antiquities of Filey, in the county of York. By John Cole.—8vo, 1828.
45. An historical and architectural description of the Priory Church of Bridlington. By the Rev. Marmaduke Prickett, M.A.—8vo, 1831.
46. Ocellum Promontorium: or short observations on the antient state of Holderness, with historic facts relative to Ravenspurne.—8vo, 1824. [By Thomas Thompson, esq. F.A.S.]
47. A history of the church and priory of Swine, in Holderness. By Thomas Thompson, esq. F.A.S.—8vo, 1824.
48. Illustrations of the scenery on the line of the Whitby and Pickering Railway. By Henry Belcher.—8vo, 1836.









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