

THE
History and Antiquities
OF
ALLERDALE WARD,
ABOVE DERWENT,
IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND:

WITH
Biographical Notices and Memoirs.

BY
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HISTORY OF CARLISLE," &c.

Illustrated with numerous Plates and Engravings.

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The Parish of Millom



CONTAINS the townships of Birker and Awsthwaite, Millom Above, Millom Below, and Chapel Sucken, and the parochial chapelries of Ulpha and Thwaites. It has been otherwise spelt—*Millum, Milham, and Millam.*

This parish is the extreme southern part of the county; and is bounded on the east, by the Duddon, which divides it from Furness in Lancashire; on the north, by the Esk, which divides it from the parish of Muncaster, and the chapelry of Eskdale; on the west, by the parishes of Waberthwaite, Corney, Bootle, Whitbeck, and Whicham; and on the south, by the mouth of the Duddon. The length of this parish, from north to south, is about eighteen miles, and its average breadth from two to four.

This parish appears isolated by the mountains and the Duddon. The southern part is in general fertile; but a large portion in the north consists of wastes and pasture-grounds. The chapelry of Ulpha contains extensive woodlands and mountain tracts, with some good grazing ground; and Thwaites chapelry affords excellent pasture. Part of the parish is much exposed to the winds from

the Irish Sea, and vegetation is frequently retarded by the beating rains or the driving sands.

Mr. T. Denton, writing in 1688, speaks of iron forges in this parish, to supply which, oak to the value of 4,000*l.* had been cut down in the park. The forges were probably near the brook which yet retains the name of Furnace-beck. Iron ore has been sometimes got at Hodbarrow and in Millom park. There is abundance of limestone in the parish, which is quarried in several places. Copper ore has been obtained at different times, but not in sufficient quantities to repay the working: Joshua King, Esq. of Queen's College, Cambridge, a few years since made an unsuccessful attempt. A vein has been recently discovered in the manor of Ulpha, which promises to be very productive, (see Ulpha.) No coal is found in the parish. There are slate beds in Millom park and in the chapelry of Thwaites, but they do not break sufficiently large to be valuable. Blue slate is plentiful in the chapelry of Ulpha.

The Duddon produces salmon and fine sand-eels, and the bay in which it joins the ocean has long been well-known for its mussels and cockles. Mr. Sandford, who wrote about 1675, speaks of the Duddon as "a brave river, where the famous cockles of all England is gathered in the sands, scraped out with hooks like sickles, and brave salmons and flookes, the bravest in England, hung up and dried like bacon, and as good feeding as Ireland salt wi. . ."*

There was formerly a market here on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of

* MS. Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle.

the Holy Trinity, which was granted to John Hudleston in 1250.* Nicolson and Burn, who wrote in 1777, say the market "hath been long discontinued."

Black-Comb, the mountain between Millom and Bootle, is described in another part of this volume, in our account of the latter parish, (page 127). On Birker moor, in the northern part of Millom, is a small lake called Devoke Water, well-known for its fine red trout; it is frequented by a bird of the *Larus* kind, called Devoke Water Mew. In its bosom is a single rock which, owing to its neighbourhood to the sea, is—"The haunt of cormorants and sea-mew's clang." This lake is six miles east of Ravenglass, nearly half a mile in length, and has an outlet which runs into the Esk. Near it are the water-falls of Stanley Gill and Birker Force. The latter is one of the finest cascades in the county. "The height of the fall is comparatively inconsiderable; but the characteristic features of the scene it presents, differ so remarkably from those of any other in this neighbourhood, that the tourist will be highly gratified with the spectacle. The rocks in which it is situated, assume a pointed and glacier-like appearance; and the fir and larch trees which cluster round their bases, unite with them in producing a truly alpine effect. Indeed, such another scene is not to be met with in the lake district, wherein the most admired features of the continental picturesque are blended with the rich and varied forms that compose an English landscape."

* Cart. Rot. 35 Hen. III.

In the township of Millom Above, are several springs below Marsh-side, impregnated with salt, and of a purging nature ; there is also a similar one at Hodbarrow ; and all are called by the neighbours, *Holy Wells*.

Burrow Crails, or Barwick Rails, on Duddon Sands, in the township of Millom Below, eight miles S.S.E. of Bootle, is a natural harbour or creek where slate, corn, &c. are shipped, and coals imported, in vessels of about 100 tons burthen.

Near Burrow Crails is Holborn Hill, said to have been so called from the following circumstance :—“ The tradition is, that a lady of Millom returning from her first visit to court, was so struck with its resemblance to the well known locality of that name, that she gave it to it, and it has borne the name ever since. The curious traveller, who has faith in tradition, may form from this spot some idea what the present centre of the British metropolis was two centuries ago.”*

“ It is supposed there was anciently a church at Kirksanton, in the township of Chapel Sucken, which it is presumed, was formerly an independent rectory, though the vicar of Millom now receives from it tithes of corn, and a modus in lieu of hay.”† Kirksanton, with its appurtenances, was granted by the Boyvill family to the abbey of St. Mary, in Furness.

At Lowscapes, in this parish, several relics of antiquity have been found at various times : in 1824, an ancient British battle-axe was dug up here, 13½ inches in length.

* Liverpool Journal.

† Parson and White.

THE SEIGNIORY OF MILLOM.

This great lordship is the largest within the barony of Egremont; it contains the parishes of Millom, Bootle, Whicham, Whitbeck, Corney, and Waberthwaite. It is of a triangular form, about 18 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is about 8 miles. It is bounded on the east, by the Duddon; on the south, by the isle of Walney, and the Pile of Fouldra; on the west, by the Irish Sea; and on the north, by the Esk, and the mountains Hardknot and Wrynose. It contains several manors which are holden immediately of Millom, as Millom is of Egremont, with some difference of service.

This seigniorly anciently enjoyed great privileges: it was a special jurisdiction into which the sheriff of the county could not enter; its lords had the power of life or death, and enjoyed *jura regalia* in the six parishes forming their seigniorly. Mr. Denton, writing in 1688, says that the gallows stood on a hill near the castle, on which criminals had been executed within the memory of persons then living. To commemorate the power anciently possessed by the lords of this seigniorly, a stone has been recently erected, with this inscription—*“Here the Lords of Millom exercised Jura Regalia.”*

Mr. John Denton gives the following account of this seigniorly: “This great manor, in the time of King Henry I. was given by William Meschines, Lord of Egremont, to ***** de Boyvill, father to Godard de Boyvill, (named in ancient evidences Godardus Dapifer) who, being lord of Millom, did give unto the abbot and monks of Furness a carucate of land there, with the appurtenances, called

yet to this day *Monk Force*, which Arthur, the son of Godard, confirmed unto the abbey, and after him, in like sort, his son and heir, Henry, the son of Arthur, reserving only the harts and hinds, wild boars and their kinds, and all airies of hawks.

“But whatsoever the Lord of Egremont, William Meschines, reserved upon the first grant of the Boyvills, whether demesne or forest liberties, Dame Cicely Romely, (one of the coheirs of William Fitz Duncan) Countess of Albemarle, to whose posterity this Millum was allotted by partition, gave and fully confirmed the same to the said Arthur Fitz Godard, and to Henry his son, and their heirs, by her charter yet extant, under seal, bounding the same thus—“*Dedi et concessi Henrico filio Arthuri et Hæredibus suis jus Hæreditarium, viz. totam terram et totum feodum inter Esk et Doddon cum p'tinentiis,*” &c. And Dame Hawise, her sole daughter and heir, then the wife of William de Mandevill, advised her husband to confirm it.

“And for a recognition of the grant made to the Boyvills, Arthur, and Henry his son, by Dame Cicely, the Countess, they paid to King Henry II. for a post fine, one hundred pounds, and five couples of hounds, the records terming them, *decem fugatores*.

“And an old tradition* makes these Boyvills to have been very near of kin to the Lords of Egremont, and gives us an account of the occasion upon which Millum was transferred to the said Boyvills, which is said to be thus; the

* This tradition is also given in Sandford's MS.

Baron of Egremont being taken prisoner beyond the seas by the infidels, could not be redeemed without a great ransom, and being far from England, entered his brother or kinsman for his surety, promising, with all possible speed, to send him money to set him free ; but upon his return home to Egremont, he changed his mind, and most unnaturally and unthankfully suffered his brother to lie in prison, in great distress and extremity, until his hair was grown to an unusual length, like to a woman's hair. The Pagans being out of hopes of the ransom, in great rage most cruelly hanged up their pledge, binding the long hair of his head to a beam in the prison, and tied his hands so behind him, that he could not reach to the top where the knot was fastened to loose himself. During his imprisonment, the Paynim's daughter became enamoured of him, and sought all good means for his deliverance, but could not enlarge him : she understanding of this last cruelty, by means made to his keeper, entered the prison, and taking her knife to cut the hair, being hastened, she cut the skin of his head, so as, with the weight of his body, he rent away the rest, and fell down to the earth half dead ; but she presently took him up, causing surgeons to attend him secretly, till he recovered his former health, beauty, and strength, and so entreated her father for him, that he set him at liberty.

“ Then, desirous to revenge his brother's ingratitude, he got leave to depart to his country, and took home with him the hatterell of his hair, rent off as aforesaid, and a bugle-horn, which he commonly used to carry about him, when he was in England, where he shortly arrived, and coming

towards Egremont Castle about noontide of the day, where his brother was at dinner, he blew his bugle-horn, which (says the tradition) his brother the baron presently acknowledged, and thereby conjectured his brother's return; and then sending his friends and servants to learn his brother's mind to him, and how he had escaped, they brought back report of all the miserable torment which he had endured for his unfaithful brother the baron, which so astonished the baron (half dead before with the shameful remembrance of his own disloyalty and breach of promise) that he abandoned all company, and would not look on his brother, till his just wrath was pacified by diligent entreaty of the friends. And to be sure of his brother's future kindness, he gave the lordship of Millum to him and his heirs for ever. Whereupon the first Lords of Millum gave for their arms *the horn and the hatterell*.

"But whatever the occasion of the grant was, the Boyvills were from the place called De Millum, and have anciently held the same with great liberties, and had *Jura Regalia* there. John Hudleston did prescribe thereto in the 20th year of King Edward I. and was allowed before Hugh de Cressingham in the pleas of *quo warranto*, holden for the king."

The Boyvills or Boisvilles took their surname from the place, and were styled de Millom; they held the same in their issue male, from the reign of Henry I. to the reign of Henry III.—a space of one hundred years, when their name and family ended in a daughter.

BOYVILL, OR DE MILLOM, LORDS OF MILLOM.

Arms.—Argent, a bend between two mullets sable.

Godard de Boyvill to whom William de Meschines granted the lordship of Millom.* He gave the manor of Kirksanton to his second son William, in whose posterity it remained until the reign of Edward II.

Godard de Boyvill, second lord of Millom,† gave Monkforce to the abbey of St. Mary, in Furness, as aforesaid, with the churches of Bootle and Whicham; and "all the parishes between Esk and Millum, to the abbey of St. Mary's, York;" to which abbey Matilda, his wife, gave also Andersset or Agnes Seat. He is called in ancient evidences, Godardus Dapifer.

Arthur Boyvill or de Millom, son of Godard, confirmed his father's grants to the abbeys of Furness and York. To the former abbey he granted the services of Kirksanton in Millom, which Robert de Boyvill, his cousin-german, then held of him; and soon after he mortgaged the same to the abbot of Furness, until his return from the Holy Land.

Henry de Millom, son of the above, confirmed the grants of his ancestors, and enfeoffed Ranulph Corbett and his heirs of the manor of Brattaby, in Millom, with the appurtenances. "He also gave Raisthwaite, in Dunnersdale, to one Orme, the son of Dolphin; and Leakley to Henry Fitz William in frank marriage with his daughter, Goynhild Boyvill, with shields for her cattle, and common of pasture in 'Croch-beege and the forest,' which Goynhild afterwards (being a widow) gave to the Abbey of Holm Cultram, and William de Millum (the son of Henry de Millum, the son of Arthur de Millum) brother of the said Goynhild, did after confirm the same. And afterwards John Huddleston, and Joan his wife, sole daughter of Adam de Millum, son and heir of the said Henry, confirmed Leakley, and the liberties aforesaid (so granted by Goynhild) unto the Abbot and Convent of Holm Cultram and his successors.

"The said Henry Fitz Arthur gave other lands in Leakley, now called Seaton, unto the nuns of Leakley, or Seaton, which of late were granted unto Sir Hugh Askew, Knight.

"The deed of feofment, made by the said Henry Fitz Arthur to Goynhild his daughter, approves the same, for

* See pages 2, 3.

† In the 26th Henry II. the name of Walter de Millum occurs as the abbot of St. Mary's, in Furness.

therein is excepted as follows—‘*Excepta terra in Leakley quam dedi sanctis monialibus servientibus Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ in Leekley.*’”

William de Millom, son of the above.

Adam de Millom, brother and heir of William.

Joan de Millom, daughter and heiress of the above, married Sir John Hudleston, Knight, and thus transferred the seignior into that family, with whom it continued for a period of about 500 years.

Mr. John Denton says, “all the residue of the fees of Millum were thus granted by the Boyvills, Lords of Millum, to their kinsmen or friends, or with their daughters or sisters in marriage; and accordingly by the Hudlestons and their heirs, some as manors, and some as lesser freeholds, as namely, Ulfhay, Thwaites, Dale-garth, and Waybergthwaite, and some in mortmain, as Leakley and Kirksanton, all which places gave surname to the posterity of the feoffees, as Thwaite, of Thwaites, Waybergthwaite, of Waybergthwaite and the rest whereof, some do yet remain, and some names are worn out; but ancient records report and remember them.”

In Mr. Sandford’s MS. we have the following account:—“Eastward from Seaton you goe into Millome lordship, 20 miles to the head of the foresaid Dudden great river: all the lands and freeholds of the Lord of Millome castle, great-great-grandchild of the said Sir John Hudleston, of grand estate; but he gave much away with daughters; and married Dalavaise of Sowtham besides Teuxberry, £500 per annum, in Gloucestershire. And yet it is a lord-like living, £3000 per annum, and £500 per annum, at Hasley, some 10 miles beyond Oxford. And Ffardinando

now lord thereof, and all the estate of Millome castle at it, and sonne of S^r William Huddleston, and a daughter of Montcastre, and colonel of a regiment of horse and foote; and seven brothers, captains under him, in the royal armies. And his grandfather, a great swash buckler in Queen Elizabeth's time, and great gamester; lived at a rate beyond his income. A great countes, his friend, asking him how he lived so gallantly: quoth he, 'of my meat, and my drink!' quoth she, 'I even looked for such an answer.'"

The lordship of Millom still retains its own coroner; that office is now (1841) held by Christopher Hobson, Esq., of Cross House, Bootle.

HUDLESTON, LORDS OF MILLOM.*

Arms:—Gules, a fret argent.

Crest:—Two arms, dexter and sinister, embowed, vested, argent, holding in their hands a scalp proper, the inside gules.

Motto:—*Soli Deo honor et gloria.*

The pedigree of this very ancient family† is traced back to five generations before the Conquest. The first, however, of the name who was lord of Millom, was

Sir John Hudleston, knight, who was the son of Adam,

* This pedigree differs in several particulars from that given by Nicolson and Burn. The corrections and additions in the former part were very kindly supplied to me by the Rev. John Lingard, D.D.; the others are from Burke's Commoners, &c.

† The Hudlestons of Hutton-John were descended from a younger branch of the family at Millom; as were the Hudlestons of Sawston, co. Cambridge, who settled there (te.np. Henry VIII.) in consequence of a marriage with one of the coheireesses of the Marquis Montague. A pedigree of the Hutton-John branch may be found in vol. i. Leath Ward.

son of John, son of Richard, son of Reginald, son of Nigel, son of Richard, son of another Richard, son of John, son of Adam, son of Adam de Hodleston, in co. York. The five last named (according to the York MS.) were before the Conquest.

Sir John de Hoddleston, knight, in the year 1270, was witness to a deed in the abbey of St. Mary, in Furness.

By his marriage with the Lady Joan, Sir John became lord of Anneys in Millom. In the 20th of Edward I. (1292) he proved before Hugh Cressingham, justice itinerant, that he possessed *jura regalia* within the lordship of Millom. In the 25th (1297) he was appointed by the king warden or governor of Galloway in Scotland. In the 27th (1299) he was summoned as a baron of the realm to do military service. In the next year (1300) he was present at the siege of Carlaverock. He is thus mentioned in the roll:

Johan de Odelston ensement

Ke bien et adeseement

Va d'armes toutes les saisons

Au Conte estoit. Si est raisons

Ke nomes soit entre sa gent,

Rouge portoit frette d'argent.

John of Hodelston also

Who well and promptly

Goes in arms at all times, [is right

Was with the Earl.* Therefore it

That he be named with his follow-

He bore gules fretty of silver. [ers.

In the 29th (1301), though we have no proof that he was summoned, he attended the parliament at Lincoln, and subscribed as a baron the celebrated letter to the pope, by the title of lord of Anneys. He was still alive in the 4th of Edward IV. (1311).

Sir John had three sons. John who died early, and *Richard* and Adam.

Richard Hudleston, son and heir, succeeded his father. Both he and his brother Adam are noticed in the later writs of Edward I. They were both of the faction of the Earl of Lancaster, and obtained, in the 7th of Edward II. (1313) a pardon for their participation with him in the death of the king's favourite Gavasten. Adam was taken prisoner with the Earl in the battle of Boroughbridge, in 1322, when he bore for arms—gules fretted with silver, with a label of azure. Richard was not at that battle, and in the 19th of the king (1326) when Edward II. summoned the knights of

* The Earl of Lincoln, afterwards of Lancaster.

every county to the parliament at Westminster, was returned the first among the knights of Cumberland.—He married Alice, daughter of Richard Troughton, in the 13th Ed. II. and had issue,

John Hudleston, son of the above-named Richard, succeeded his father in 1337, and married a daughter of Henry Fenwick, lord of Fenwick, co. Northumberland.

Richard Hudleston, son of John.

Sir Richard Hudleston, Knight, served as a banneret at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. He married Anne, sister of Sir William Harrington, K.G. and served in the wars in France, in the retinue of that knight.

Sir John Hudleston, Knight, son of Sir Richard, was appointed to treat with the Scottish commissioners on border matters, in the 4th of Edward IV. (1464.); was knight of the shire in the 7th (1467); appointed one of the conservators of the peace on the borders in the 20th (1480); and again in the 2nd of Richard (1484); and died on the 6th of Nov. in the 9th of Henry VII. (1494.)

He married Joan, one of the coheirs of Sir Miles Stapleton of Ingham in Yorkshire. He was made bailiff and keeper of the king's woods and chaces in Barnoldwick in the county of York, sheriff of the county of Cumberland by the duke of Gloucester for his life, steward of Penrith, and warden of the west marches. He had three sons,

1. Sir Richard, K.B. *ob. v. p.* 1st Richard III. He married Margaret, natural daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, and had one son and two daughters, viz.

Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lady Mabel Daere, and died without issue, when the estates being entailed passed to the heir male, the descendant of his uncle John.

Johan, married to Hugh Fleming, of Rydal, Esq.

Margaret, married to Lancelot Salkeld, of Whitehall, Esq.

2. Sir John.

3. Sir William.

Sir John Hudleston, second son of Sir John and Joan his wife, married Joan, daughter of Lord Fitz-Hugh, and dying in the 5th Henry VIII., was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Hudleston, K. B., espoused, firstly, the lady Jane Clifford, youngest daughter of Henry, Earl of Cumberland, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly, Joan, sister of Sir John Seymour, knight, and aunt of Jane Seymour, queen-consort of Henry VIII., and by her he had issue,

Anthony, his heir.

Andrew, who married Mary, sister and co-heiress of Thomas Hutton, of Hutton-John, Esq. from whom descended the branch at that mansion.*

A daughter, who married Sir Hugh Askew, knight, yeoman of the cellar to Henry VIII.,† and Ann, married to Ralph Latus, of the Beck, Esq.

Sir John died 38th Henry VIII.

Anthony Hudleston, Esq., son and heir, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Barrington, knight, and was succeeded by his son,

William Hudleston, Esq., knight of the shire in the 43rd of Elizabeth, married Mary, daughter of . . . Bridges, of . . . co. Gloucester.

Ferdinando Hudleston, Esq.,‡ son and heir, was also

* See pedigree of the Hudlestons of Hutton-John, in vol. i. p. 372, &c., Leath Ward.

† See an account of Sir Hugh Askew, under the parish of Bootle.

‡ In West's Antiquities of Furness we have the following account of a skirmish which took place near Lindale-cot, Ulverston, in which one of this family was engaged:—"On Sunday the first of October, 1643, a slight skirmish took place between a number of troops for the king under the command of Colonel Hudleston, of Millum Castle, and others for the Parliament, commanded by Colonel Rigby. Colonel Hudleston's company giving way at the commencement of the battle, Rigby's pursued them, killed three or four men. (perhaps unintentionally) and took Colonel Hudleston, and 300 of his men prisoners."

The same work contains some extracts from a MS. written by Thomas Park, of Millwood, high constable of Furness during the Great Rebellion. Mr. Park says: "September 28, 1643. Colonel Rigby continuing his siege at Thurland castle (which continued six weeks before agreement was made) was let know that Mr. Kirkby,* Mr. Rigby, and colonel

* Richard Kirkby, of Kirkby Ireleth.

knight of the shire, in the 21st James I. (see p. 155.) He married Jane, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey, of Chillingham, knight, and had issue nine sons, *William*, John, Ferdinando, Richard, Ralph, Ingleby, Edward, Robert, and Joseph; all of whom were officers in the service of Charles I. John was colonel of dragoons. Ferdinando, a major of foot. Richard, lieutenant-colonel of foot, was slain in the minster yard at York. Ralph, a captain of foot. Ingleby, a captain of foot. Edward, a major of foot. Robert, a captain of foot. And Joseph, a captain of horse.

Hudleston,* were in commotion in Furness, and that they had gotten together 1500 horse and foot, many of them out of Cumberland, young Mr. Pennington† being there with a company, and the rest of Furness: they were about 200 firemen, and the rest clubmen; ‡ and they kept their rendezvous at Dalton.

“Whereupon Colonel Rigby, at the earnest desire of divers of Furness who fled thither, marched with seven or eight companies of foot, and three troops of horse, all firemen, except about 20, who had pikes; they were all complete, and very stout fellows. I being prisoner at Hornby castle at that time, and three weeks before, was appointed to go with the colonel; and the last of September they came to Ulverston, and rested there that night; and early the 1st of October, 1643, being Sunday, they set forward and had prayers on Swartmoor; which being ended, they marched forward till they came to Lyndal; and there the foot halted; but the horse went on to Lyndal cotte, and drew up in a valley facing, and shouting at Mr. Hudleston's horse, who were drawn up on the top of Lindal Close, who did shout also in return; which lasted about an hour, while the foot were receiving powder, shot, and match; which being ended, the foot marched up to the horse: then the king's horse fled; whereupon they raised a great shout, and did pursue them very hotly, and took Colonel Hudleston prisoner, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Latus, Mr. Earton with 300 common soldiers, or thereabouts: they took most part of their arms, six colours, two drums, and all the money and apparel the common soldiers had on, with a coup laden with magazine, drawn by six oxen. The common soldiers plundered Dalton and the parish, and returned that night to Cartmel. There were three or four of the king's men killed, and some hurt, but none of.”

* Sir William Hudleston, of Millom castle.

† William Pennington, Esq.

‡ See Clarendon's Hist. of Reb. v. 4, p. 665.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Hudleston, a zealous and devoted royalist, who raised a regiment of horse for the service of his sovereign, as also a regiment of foot; the latter he maintained at his own expence during the whole of the war. For this good service and his great personal bravery at the battle of Edgehill, where he retook the royal standard, he was made a Knight-banneret by Charles I. on the field. He married Bridget, daughter of Joseph Pennington, of Muncaster, Esq. He had issue (besides his successor,) a daughter Isabel, who married Richard Kirkby of Kirkby, in Furness, Esq., and was succeeded by his son,

Ferdinand Hudleston, Esq. who married Dorothy, daughter of Peter Hunley, of London, merchant, and left a sole daughter and heiress, Mary, who married Charles West, Lord Delawar, and died without issue. At his decease the representation of the family reverted to

Richard Hudleston, Esq. son of Colonel John Hudleston (second son of Ferdinando Hudleston and Jane Grey his wife). This gentleman married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Hudleston, of Bainton, co. York, and was succeeded by his son,

Ferdinando Hudleston, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lyon Falconer, Esq. of Rutlandshire, by whom he had issue,

William Hudleston, Esq. This gentleman married Gertrude, daughter of Sir William Meredith, Bart., by whom he had issue two daughters Elizabeth and Isabella. Elizabeth, the elder, married Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., who in 1774, sold the estate for little more than 20,000*l.* to Sir James Lowther, Bart., by whom it was devised to his successor, the Earl of Lonsdale.

THE CASTLE.

Millom Castle, of which there are considerable remains, is pleasantly situated in the township of Millom Below, near the mouth of the Duddon, on a slight eminence fronting the south, and

sheltered from the north winds by Black Comb and a range of hills.

This castle was fortified and embattled, in 1335, by Sir John Hudleston, in pursuance of the king's licence. It was anciently surrounded by a park, adorned with noble oaks, and well-stocked with deer; and was for many centuries the seat of the lords of the great seigniory of Millom.

The lords of Millom appear to have been happily placed at a sufficient distance from the troubled scenes of the border warfare, and to have enjoyed the blessings of peace,—*otium cum dignitate*,—when their countrymen in the northern and centre parts of the county were involved in skirmishes and forays. It would appear, however, from an incidental notice in Darnell's "Life and Correspondence of Isaac Basire, D.D.," that this quiet was disturbed during the Great Rebellion, although no particulars respecting the occurrence have been recorded. In that work it is stated (p. 34), that the Rev. Nathanael Ward, "vicar of Staindrop, remained on his living till 1644. He then entered into King Charles's army, and *was slain at Millom Castle*, in Cumberland. . . . His nuncupative will, made as it should seem, after he had received his mortal wound, is in the Registrar's Office at Durham. It consists of a very few lines, and is attested by five cavaliers, Robert Grey, John Hudleston, John Tempest, Thomas Hulton, Jo. Heath."

The opinion that this castle was attacked during the Great Rebellion, is corroborated by the fact that the old vicarage-house, which was near the castle, was pulled down at that period, "lest the rebels should take refuge therein."

Mr. Thomas Denton, writing in 1688, says the castle was then much out of repair; that the gallows where the lords of Millom exercised their power of punishing criminals with death, stood on a hill near the castle; and that felons had suffered there so recently as to be within the memory of persons then living. He describes the park as having within twenty years abounded with oak, which, to the value of 4000*l.* had been cut down and used for the iron forges, see p. 146.

“Millum castle,” says Mr. John Denton, “the ancient seat and capital mansion of this manor, is plac’d at the foote of the river Dudden, and through length of time threatneth ruine. Howbeit the lords thereof make it yet their dwelling place and aboade, holding themselves content, that the old manner of strong building there, (with the goodly demeisnes and commodities which both land and sea afford them, and the stately parke full of huge oakes and timber, woods and fallow deere,) doe better witness their ancient and p’sent greatness and worth, than the painted vanities of our time do grace our new upstartes.”

Buck’s view of the castle—published in 1739, and dedicated to the last lord of Millom, of the Hudleston family—represents the building as much in the same state as it appears at present. Its shattered walls were decorated with shrubs that had found crevices in which to take root; but in front was a row of palisades, with a long parallel line of yew-trees, formally trimmed and cut in the style which once prevailed, shewing how much inferior in appearance were such artificial trees to the graceful and flowing outline of those

left to the care of nature. Those trees are still remaining, but they have attained to a much larger size.

So lately as 1774, when Nicolson and Burn wrote, the park was "well stored with deer." It was disparked by the present Earl of Lonsdale about the year 1802, when 207 deer were killed; and the venison was sold, in Ulverston market and elsewhere, at from 2*d.* to 4*d.* per pound.

This castle—no longer the residence of the lords of Millom—is now occupied as a farmhouse:—*Sic transit gloria mundi.* The principal part now remaining is a large square tower, formerly embattled, but at present a plain parapet wall surrounds the leads on the top, commanding a delightful view of the mouth of the Duddon. In a wall of the garden are the arms of Hudleston, as also in the wall of an outhouse, painted in proper colours, with the motto—*Soli Deo honor et gloria.* The latter is well executed: it was found in a heap of rubbish, and was placed in its present situation by the care of Mr. Isaac Hodgson, a respectable farmer, who lives in the castle. The moat is visible on the south and west sides. The principal entrance appears to have been in the east front, by a lofty flight of steps: the walls in this part are festooned with ivy, and their rent sides are partially concealed by trees, closely tenanted by rooks. Two other rookeries are seen at a short distance. Some old oak chairs—formerly part of the appropriate furniture of the castle while the residence of the lords of Millom—are now in the possession of Bernard Gilpin, Esq., of Ulverston, a lineal descendant from "the apostle of the north," whose name he bears.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Millom was rectorial until the year 1228, when it was given to the abbey of St. Mary in Furness. One moiety was appropriated by Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, to that monastery, the abbot and convent to have the right of presentation; the other moiety (which the Archbishop reserved for his own disposal,) he assigned, in 1230, for the maintenance of three chaplains, with clerks and other charges, for the support of his chantry ordained at the altar of St. Nicholas, in the cathedral church of York.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. this vicarage is entered as follows:—

Millome Vicar' Eccle.

Rector' appropriat' monaster' de Furnesse.

Edmund' Staneforth incumbens.

Vicar' p'dca. valet in

	£	s.	d.	
Mansione cum orto & po-	—	vj	viiij	}
maria p. am.				
Decim' garbas. & feni iiiij <i>li</i>	£	s.	d.	}
vjs. viij <i>d.</i> lan' et agnell'				
xiijs. iiiij <i>d.</i> porcell' et				
gall' vs. finibz. quadra-				
gesimalibz. lxiijs. iiiij <i>d.</i>	viiij	viiij	iiiij	}
	£	s.	d.	}
	viiij	xv	—	}

Repris' viz in	£	s.	d.
Sinod' iijs. procurac' vjs. viij <i>d.</i>	—	ix	viiij
	£	s.	d.
Et valet clare	viiij	v	iiiij
Xma ps. inde	—	xvj	vj ob'

In a survey (now remaining in the First-Fruits Office) of the abbey of Furness, taken in pursuance of an act of parliament, 26th Henry VIII. there is this entry:—

Tithes of the Rectory of Myllom.

Tithes of Grain, 12*l.* of Lambs, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In Wool, 4*l.* In lent fines, 8*l.* In all, 28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.**.

In "a survey of the lordship or manor of Furness," taken by a special commission, in the year 1649, this entry occurs:—"The rectory of Millom (from the farmer whereof there is due the yearly rent of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) is in Cumberland, and (as we are informed) in lease to Mr. Ayloff, sometime secretary to the Lord Nuburgh, chancellor of the Dutchy."†

The living was valued in the King's Books at 8*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* and was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty of the annual value of 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The following particulars respecting the glebe, &c. belonging to the vicarage of Millom, are extracted from the terrier:—"There is no house or outhouse or any other edifice belonging to the vicarage; for in the time of Oliver Cromwell's rebellion, the vicarage-house was pulled down, as it stood near unto the castle, by the then Lord of Millom, or order, as it is reported lest the rebels should take refuge therein. The whole of the glebe consists only of the church-yard, and a field adjoining, commonly known by the name of Vicarage Field, containing together 3½ acres or thereabouts. This field (on which the vicarage-house formerly stood) is one half arable, the other meadow, chiefly earthen fenced, &c.

"According to the best information and records that can be met with at present, somewhere about

* West's Furness.

† Ibid.

the year 1721, the sum of 256*l.* was given to the vicarage, by the Rev. John Postlethwaite, master of St. Paul's School, London, and about the same time the governors of Queen Ann's bounty were pleased to add thereunto the sum of 200*l.*; where-with an estate was purchased called Fawcett Bank, near Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, the yearly rent of which is paid to the vicar." This farm at Fawcett Bank is at present (1841) let for 40 guineas per annum.

The patronage of this church is vested in the duchy of Lancaster. The impropriated tithes which belonged to the Earl of Lonsdale, have (with very few exceptions) been redeemed by the different landed proprietors, since the passing of the act for the commutation of tithes.

The present vicarage-house and the glebe attached to it were purchased about the year 1781, for the sum of 240*l.*: 200*l.* of this money was obtained from Queen Ann's bounty, and the remainder was paid by the incumbent, the Rev. John Smith.

List of Vicars.

- Edmund Staneforth, occurs, 1535.
- 1661 Roger Askew.
- 1670 William Wells, *ob.* 1698.
- 1699 Joseph Taylor.
- 1713 Thomas Benn.
- 1743 Matthew Postlethwaite.
- 1778 Edward Nicholson.
- 1781 John Smith, *ob.* 1796.
- 1797 John Bolton, *ob.* 1820.
- 1821 John Smith, *ob.* 1822.
- 1822 Henry Dixon, B.D., *ob.* 1836.
- 1836 Henry Pickthall, B.A.

The church of Millom, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is situated in the township of Millom Below, closely adjoining the castle. Indeed, so close is their proximity, that from some points of view they appear as one building; very nearly resembling, in this respect, not in grandeur, the castle and church of Lancaster. The church consists of a nave and chancel, a south aisle, and a modern porch on the same side. Two bells are hung in a turret at the western end. In the church-yard are the remains of a cross, the shaft of which bears four shields; those on the east and west sides are charged with the arms of Hudleston, on the north and south with . . . impaling Hudleston.

This church is a venerable edifice; but it is to be lamented that some of its wardens have been so deeply imbued with the love of *improvements*, that they have left few of the old windows—their places being supplied by very unecclesiastical substitutes.

The roof of the nave was open to the timber work, but it is now concealed by a modern ceiling. The north door has been walled up; it is circular-headed, and has a niche over the arch. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed against the north wall; both are of oak, but painted of a mahogany colour! The base appears to be of stone, and it was the opinion of that accomplished antiquary, Dr. Whitaker, that it is a portion of an ancient stone pulpit. A gallery at the west end contains an organ. Below this is an octagonal stone font, ornamented with quatrefoils and a shield charged with the arms of Hudleston and a label.

The south aisle, or at least a portion of it, appears to have been a chapel belonging to the Hudlestons, lords of Millom. It opens from the nave by four pointed arches, springing from massy circular and octangular piers. The roof of this part of the church, until of late years, was open to the timber work, under which a ceiling is now placed. At the western end is an oval shaped window, now walled up. A large decorated window of five lights nearly fills the east end; this has been most barbarously walled up from the bottom to the spring of the arch, and two sash windows inserted. Near this window is a piscina, which sanctions the opinion that the whole or part of the south aisle has been a chapel.

This aisle was the burial-place of the Hudlestons, who for a period of about five centuries were lords of the seignior. Here is an altar-tomb, ornamented with Gothic tracery and figures bearing shields of arms, on which recline the effigies of a knight and his lady, in alabaster, very much mutilated: the knight is in plate armour, his head resting on a helmet, and having a collar of S.S.; the lady is dressed in a long gown and mantle, with a veil. They appear to have originally been painted and gilt, but the greater part has been rubbed off. Near the altar-tomb are the very mutilated remains of an effigy of a knight, carved in wood, "apparently of the fourteenth century." A few years ago there was "a lion at his feet."

The chancel is not ceiled; it has a pointed east window of three lights, a small circular one, a narrow window with a rounded head, and another

of two lights, with trefoiled heads, under a square dripstone.

Near the above monument is a mural marble tablet bearing this inscription :—

Hæc juxta jacet depositum Mortale
 JOSEPHI HUDDLESTON Armigeri
 Filij Wilhelmi Huddleston Equitis,
 Qui,
 Vna cum tota Familiâ causa CAROLI PRIMI,
 Regium Optimi,
 Vitam atq. Fortunas sæpius exposuit.
 Matrem habuit D. BRIDGETTAM PENNINGTON
 JOSEPHI PENNINGTON de Muncaster Armigeri
 Filiam Unicam.
 Uxorem duxit D. BRIDGETTAM HUDDLESTON
 ANDRÆ HUDDLESTON de Hutton-John Armiger
 Filiam,
 Ex hac Unicum melioris spei Filium suscepit,
 Quem, proh Dolor !
 Circiter decimum Ætatis Animum amisit
 1682.
 Domina cujus et lura
 Sine Sobole Moriens
 Uxori Charissimæ donec illa in vivis foret.
 Conjugum Amantissimus donavit
 Obijt
 Decimo Die Septembris
 Ano Ætatis sexagesimo tertio, et Christianorum
 1700.
 In charissimam cujus Memoriam
 Hoc Amoris et Officii Monumentum erexit
 Domina Pientissima.
 Cætera loquantur Legata sua Nobiliora,
 Et
 Munificentia centum Librarum
 Ad Liberam Scholam Grammaticalem fundan.
 Et bonas Literas promovendum
 Conspicua.
 En paucis !

Vir erat Nobili, et Antiqua Familia
 Verus Ecclesie Anglicanae Filius,
 Modestia et Integritate singulari,
 Alieni Abstinens, nec sui profusus.

Abi,

Lector curiose, et fac similiter,

Et,

Cum non minus sis Mortalis

Omnem crede Diem Tibi diluxisse Supremum.

Non procul hinc jacent Reliquiae BRIDGETÆ HUDDLESTON,

JOSEPHI HUDDLESTON Armigeri supradicti Viduae,

Quae superstes marito quatuordecim Annis,

Sex mensibus septemq. diebus :

Cum esurientes cibo saturasset, Afflictos Invisisset,

Aspicis Munificam, Inimicis benignam se praestitavit,

Obijt Decimo septimo Die martij Ann. Ætat. 72.

Ann. Dom. 1714.

A marble tablet on the wall of the south aisle
 bears this inscription—

Sacred

to the Memory of

The Rev. JOHN SMITH, Vicar of Millom,

who departed this life, 30th of Nov. 1796,

aged 46 years.

BETTY, his wife, died 5th June, 1823,

aged 73 years.

WILLIAM GILLIAT, their son, died at sea,

aged 24 years.

JANE, their daughter, died 17th April, 1818,

aged 32 years.

A stone slab fixed to one of the piers of the
 south aisle bears the arms of Hudleston with a
 crescent, and is thus inscribed—

Dominus Barr; HUDLE

STON obijt Decimo

tertio Die Sep. Anno

Dom. MDCCXX, Ætat.

78.

Verus fuit Ecclesie Anglicanæ
 Filius Principi suo subditus
 fidissimus Et pertotum Vitæ
 Cursum adæo Pietate, Justitia, &
 Amore, Patrie Claruit Ut
 Omnibus merito laudendus
 decesserit.

At the east end of the south aisle is a marble tablet with this inscription—

Sacred to the Memory of
JOHN MYERS, Esquire, of Pow House
 in this parish, Barrister-at-law,
 whose remains were interred near this place
 on 9th day of January, 1821.
 And of **RACHEL PHILLIPS** his wife,
 daughter of **CYPRIAN BRIDGE**, Esquire,
 of Dover Court, in the county of Essex,
 who also was interred here
 on 8th day of February, 1816.

A brass plate on the wall of the south aisle bears the following inscription—

Here lyeth the body of **JOHN
 LATVS** of Beck, Esq. Justice of Peace
 of the countie of Cymberland and
 Lancashire, in the reigne of their
 Majesties King William and Queen
 Ann, who married Catherine Dav-
 ghter of **WILLIAM ORFSUR** of Plum-
 bland, Esq. by whom he had issue
 Ferdinando, Julia, Bridget, and Ag-
 nes; and after married Agnes
 daughter of **ANDREW HUDDLEST-
 ON** of Hutton-John, Esq. who de-
 parted this life, ye 16th October, 1702.

On one of the piers of the south aisle is a brass plate with the following inscription, and the arms of Askew impaling Musgrave :—

172 ALLERDALE WARD, ABOVE DERWENT.

Under this lies the body of
DOROTHY late wife of WILLIAM
ASKEW of Standing Stones,
gentleman,
daughter and coheiress of
WILLIAM MUSGRAVE of Crookdake
in this county, Esq.
She dyed y^e 22 day of April,
1705,
and in the 66 year of her age.
She left one daughter who married JOHN ARCHER
of Oxenholme, in Westmorland, Esq.

On the east wall of the chancel is a stone
tablet inscribed—

Near this place lieth interred
the Body of Mr. Wm. WELLS,
late vicar of Millom. He
died Jan. y^e 4th. Anno Dom.
1696. Etat^{is} suæ 50.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural
tablet with this inscription—

Erected
by his widow
to the memory of the
Rev. JOHN BOLTON,
Vicar of this parish,
who died on the 5th of November, 1820,
in the 62nd year of his age.
And
of their child, MARY BOLTON,
who died on the 7th of September, 1822,
at the age of 8 years.

LATUS OF THE BECK.

Arms:—

This family, of which the coheiresses married Hudleston
and Blencowe, is supposed to have come from Gloucester-

shire into the north, early in the reign of Henry VIII. They were for some period seated at Whicham-hall, which place was sold by William Blencowe, Esq. about the year 1740.

In the year 1582, Richard and Henry Latus purchased the rectory of Kirkby-Ireleth, in Furness, Lancashire, of Sir William Layland, of the Morleys, in the said county.

Richard Latus of the Beck, Esq. was succeeded by

Ralph Latus, Esq. who married Ann, youngest daughter of Sir John Hudleston, of Millom castle, Knight, (see page 158,) by his second wife, Joan, sister of Sir John Seymour, Knight, and aunt of Jane Seymour, queen-consort of Henry VIII. In consideration of which marriage he obtained from his father-in-law, a freehold tenement called Overbeck, and another called Netherbeck, and Harrats, all in the lordship of Millom. By Ann his wife he had issue,

Ralph Latus, Esq. son and heir.

Anthony Latus, Esq. married Margaret, daughter of William Hudleston, Esq., probably grandson of the above Sir John Hudleston, and had issue,

William Latus, Esq. son and heir,* married to Agnes, daughter of John Ambrose, Esq. of Lowick hall, co. Lancaster, and was succeeded by

John Latus, Esq. son and heir, who was twice married. Firstly, to Catherine, daughter of William Orfeur, of Plumbland hall, Esq.; and, secondly, to Agnes, daughter of Andrew Hudleston, of Hutton-John, Esq. By his first wife he had issue, *Ferdinando*, his successor, Julia, Bridget, and Agnes, Mr. Latus was a justice of the peace for the counties of Cumberland and Lancashire. He died, 16th October, 1702, and was buried in the church of Millom, where is a brass plate to his memory. The manor of Lowick was conveyed to him, in 1681, by his uncle John Ambrose, Esq. of Lowick-hall.

Ferdinando Latus, Esq. son and heir, counsellor-at-law, married Henrietta, † daughter of Sir John Tempest, of Tong, co. York, Baronet, (so created by Charles II.) by his wife,

* One of the family about this time appears to have been in arms for Charles I. see page 159, *note*.

† There is an engraved portrait of this lady, in 4to. mezzotinto, in Peppys's Col. class v.—*Noble's Contin. to Granger*, i. p. 357.

Henrietta Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Cholmondely, of Newton Grange, in the said county, Knight, by whom he had issue,

John, } died infants.
 Ferdinando, }

Henrietta, married Hudleston, of Millom castle, Esq.

Elizabeth, married, firstly, Thomas Fletcher, of Hutton-hall, Esq., who died without issue; and secondly, W. Blencowe, Esq., (second son of Henry Blencowe,* of Blencow-hall, Esq.) who was in the commission of the peace, and died at Lowick-hall, co. Lancaster, 10th June, 1769, aged 55. By her second husband she had issue,

George Blencowe, in holy orders, *ob. s.p.*

Henry Blencowe, *ob. s.p.*

John Blencowe, *ob. s.p.* 26th Nov. 1777.

William Ferdinando Blencowe, M.D. who succeeded to the estate.

Elizabeth Blencowe, married to Joseph Blain, M.D. of Carlisle.

THWAITES.

Thwaites is a manor, township, and parochial chapelry, within this parish. It extends along the Duddon, south of Ulpha, from Duddon Grove to Millom Green. It contains the hamlets of Hall-Thwaites (near which the chapel is situated), Duddon Bridge, and Lady Hall.

The *manor* of Thwaites was held under the lords of Millom by a family of that name, as early as the reign of Edward I., and here was their ancient manor-house, until they removed to Unerigg-hall. Their arms, according to Sir Daniel Fleming, of Rydal, Bart. "who was very curious in those matters," were—Argent, a cross sable, fretty

* See a pedigree of the family of Blencowe of Blencow, in vol. i. Leath Ward.

or; but, according to Mr. T. Denton, they were—Vert, a cross argent, fretty gules. The Messrs. Lysons agree with the former; but Nicolson and Burn blazon their arms—Or, a cross argent, fretty gules.

In the 35th Henry III. Eleanor, wife of John Boyvil and Michael de Cornee, passed this manor by fine levied; and in the 16th Edward I., John Hudleston impleaded William, son of John Thwaites, for 200 acres of pasture there. The manor was conveyed by the Hudlestons in the seventeenth century to Sir John Lowther, Bart. and is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Duddon Grove, the mansion-house of Miss Millers, is delightfully situated on the banks of the river from which it takes its name, about two miles from Broughton, and six from the castle and church of Millom. It is seated among luxuriant trees, and is surrounded by rocky and picturesque scenery. A little higher up the river is Haws-bridge, or Wha-house-bridge, spanning the river with two arches, which spring from perpendicular rocks.

At Duddon Bridge, in this chapelry, is a large iron furnace.

The *Chapel* of Thwaites, dedicated to St. Anne, is situated near Hall-Thwaites, about three miles from the parish church. It was rebuilt in 1807. The former edifice, was erected about the year 1721, at the expence of the inhabitants, by whom it was endowed with 200*l.* It has also received 800*l.* from Queen Ann's bounty, a private donation of 100*l.* and a parliamentary grant of 1000*l.*: the latter was received in 1825. In the year 1715, this chapel was certified to the governors of

Queen Ann's bounty as having no endowment. The patronage is vested in the proprietors of the estates of Beck-Bank, Broadgate, Oaks, and Graystone House, and the Earl of Lonsdale, who, as lord of the manor and lay-rector, has a casting vote. It was returned to the commissioners for enquiring respecting Ecclesiastical Revenues, as of the average value of 99*l.* with a glebe-house fit for residence. The register is very imperfect. - The present incumbent is the Rev. John Ormandy, who was appointed in 1822.

A library of 48 volumes was founded here, in 1757, by the associates of Dr. Bray: only two or three volumes are now left.

A sum of money has been secured on two closes in the Bridge-End estate, purchased by the governors of Queen Ann's bounty, for the use of the incumbent: the interest of which is paid as follows:—one half (16*s.*) to the schoolmaster, and the other half (16*s.*) in bread to the poor of Thwaites; which latter half appears by a tablet in the chapel to have been left by Ann Smithson of Bank-house, in the year 1778.

List of Incumbents.

- 17.. Daniel Steele.
 c. 1755 Daniel Stephenson, *ob.* 1778.
 1778 John Parke, *ob.* 1815.
 1815 Henry Borrowdale, *ob.* 1822.
 1822 John Ormandy.

The druidical temple, at Swineside, is thus described by Mr. Gough, in his additions to Cam-

den* :—“ It is nearly a circle of very large stones, pretty entire, only a few fallen upon sloping ground in a swampy meadow. No situation could be more agreeable to the druids than this; mountains almost encircle it, not a tree is to be seen in the neighbourhood, nor a house, except a shepherd’s cot at the foot of a mountain, surrounded by a few barren pastures.

“ At the entrance, there are four large stones, two placed on each side, at the distance of six feet. The largest on the left side, is five feet six inches in height, and ten feet in circumference. Through this you enter into a circular area, 29 yards by 30. This entrance is nearly south-east. On the north or right hand side, is a huge stone, of a conical form, in height nearly nine feet. Opposite the entrance is another large stone, which has once been erect, but is now fallen within the area; its length is eight feet. To the left hand or south-west is one, in height seven feet, in circumference eleven feet nine inches. The altar probably stood in the middle, as there are some stones still to be seen, sunk deep in the earth. The circle is nearly complete, except on the western, some stones are wanting. The largest stones are about 31 or 32 in number. The outward part of the circle, upon the sloping ground, is surrounded with a buttress, or rude pavement of smaller stones, raised about half a yard from the surface of the earth.

“ The situation and aspect of the druidical temple, near Keswick, is in every respect similar to this, except the rectangular recess, formed by

* Vol. iii. p. 432.

ten large stones, which is peculiar to that at Keswick; but upon the whole, I think a preference will be given to this at Swineshead, as the stones in general appear much larger, and the circle more entire.

“This monument of antiquity, when viewed within the circle, strikes you with astonishment, how the massy stones could be placed in such regular order, either by human strength or mechanical power.”

The Rev. Jeremiah Gilpin, A.M. of Broughton in Furness, was so much interested in these venerable remains of a remote and, comparatively speaking, unknown period, that he was at the expense of having a view of them engraved, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, for the year 1785.

John Wennington gave 30*l.* for the use of the poor of this chapelry; and Bernard Benson gave 5*l.* for the like purpose: these sums are secured upon two tenements in the neighbourhood.

BIRKER AND AUSTHWAITE.

The township of Birker and Austhwaite is bounded on the north and west, by the Esk, which divides it from the parish of Muncaster; and on the east, by the chapelry of Ulpha. It contains the small lake called Devoke Water (see p. 147), and the water-falls of Stanley Gill and Birker Force. The inhabitants have the privilege of marrying, burying, &c. at the neighbouring chapel of Eskdale (part of the parish of St. Bees), by reason of their distance from the parish

church and the chapels in their own parish. "In the manor of Austhwaite some small veins of copper have been discovered, but no mines have been wrought."

Austhwaite was granted, in 1102, to the ancestor of a family who assumed that name, by Arthur de Boyvill or de Millom. That family became extinct in the reign of Edward III., about the year 1345, when the heiress (Constance, daughter of Thomas Austhwaite) married Nicholas Stanley, Esq., ancestor of the present lord, Edward Stanley, Esq. M.P., of Ponsonby-hall. The arms of Austhwaite were—Gules, two bars argent, in chief three mullets of six points pierced, or.

Dalegarth-hall, the ancient manor-house of Austhwaite, was the residence of that family, and afterwards of the Stanleys, until the seventeenth century, when John Stanley, Esq. removed into the parish of Ponsonby, where they have since resided. Great part of the hall has been pulled down; it is now occupied as a farm-house. The curious carved oak bedstead, now at Ponsonby-hall, was removed from this house. It was a very spacious building; but some parts of it were pulled down about the middle of the last century. "The remains shew the mode of architecture used in those distant ages, when that country abounded in timber trees, each beam is formed of the entire stem of an oak, and each step in the stair-case is a solid block of the same wood: this profusion it not to be wondered at, when we are informed that a squirrel could travel from Dalegarth to Hardknott mountain, by the tops of the trees, the forest was so closely wooded.

The old dining room is twenty-four feet long, and twenty-one feet wide; on the ceiling are the initials, E.S.A.,* surrounded with figures of hounds, stags, &c. in the stucco, with the date, 1599. In almost every window of the house, were the arms of the different branches of the family, blazoned in painted glass."

CHAPEL SUCKEN.

Chapel Sucken, a long narrow township in the south part of the parish, comprehends the hamlets of Kirksanton and Haverigg. It has been supposed, (we know not on what authority, excepting the very doubtful one of its name) that there was formerly a church or chapel in the former hamlet, and from which it took its name, (see page 148).

At Kirksanton is a small tumulus, on the summit of which are two stones standing perpendicularly, about eight feet in height, and placed fifteen feet asunder. Near these, it is stated in Hutchinson's Cumberland, that "several other large stones stood lately, placed in a rude manner."

ULPHA.

The chapelry of Ulpha, *Ulfhay*, or *Ouffa*, eleven miles in length and rather more than three in breadth, comprises about one-third of this extensive parish. It lies to the north of the chapelry of Thwaites, extending along the Duddon, from

* The initials of Edward Stanley, Esq. and of Ann his wife, daughter of Thomas Briggs, Esq., of Caumire, co. Westmorland.

Duddon-Grove to the north of the mountains Hardknott and Wrynose, near the *three shire stones*, where meet the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire.

“Ulfhay was granted to one Ulf, the son of Evard, whose posterity enjoyed it till the time of King Henry III. Ulf had issue Ailsward and Ketell: Ailsward paid to King Henry III. in the 17th year of his reign, 20 marks for a fine assessed upon him for an attain. Ketell had divers sons, Bennet, William, and Michael; Bennet lived in King John's time, and had a son named Allan. But now the land is reduced to demesne again, and Mr. Hudleston, the present lord of Millom, and divers of his ancestors, have made there a park, inclosed for deer, which yet to this day is called Ulfhay park.”*

Having reverted to the Hudlestons, lords of Millom, it was again made parcel of that manor. Sir Hedworth Williamson and his lady (heiress of the Hudlestons, *see page 160*) sold the Ulpha estate to Mr. Singleton of Drigg. The manor was subsequently the property of Lord Muncaster, having been sold by Miss Singleton to the first baron. It was afterwards purchased by Burrow, Esq. of Carleton Hall, and is now the property of George Harrison, Esq., of Linethwaite, near Whitehaven.'

A very valuable vein of copper has been lately discovered in this manor. Report for some time was abroad that the workmen engaged a few years ago then made the discovery, but from some selfish motives immediately abandoned the work-

* J. Denton's MS.

ing to try some other place, first taking care to cover up their treasure. In consequence of these reports, George Harrison, Esq. the present lord of the manor, lately set workmen to clear away the superincumbent earth, and after about four week's labour they succeeded in discovering, from all appearance, a rich and extensive vein of ore, the further pursuit of which, we are glad to hear, he has ordered the workmen to commence.*

The southern part of this chapelry is good land and well wooded; but the northern part is mountainous, and presents a variety of romantic scenery to those who are not deterred visiting this secluded district by the badness of the roads. When Nicolson and Burn wrote, in 1774, the road from the chapel of Ulpha to the parish church was "in some places rugged and almost impassable;" we may suppose it is now in a better state than it was at that period, although still very bad.

There was formerly a deer-park in Ulpha; the deer are mentioned by Mr. Thomas Denton, as the largest and the fattest in the north of England.

A very splendid view of Ulpha and the valleys of Seathwaite and Dunnerdale, in Furness, is obtained from the road over Stoneside from Muncaster to Duddon Grove. After climbing the rugged ascents over which the road leads, those delightful valleys burst on the sight. They are near the river Duddon; embosomed amid barren mountains, they form pictures of surpassing beauty, on which the eye loves to dwell. Dunnerdale, verdant and well-cultivated, looks

* Whitehaven Herald.

like a rich garden—an oasis in the desert. Beyond, the mountains stretch away far into the north,—Coniston Old Man, Wrynose, Hardknott, Langdale Pikes, Scafell, and Scafell Pikes. The summits of the latter were clad with snow, although the sun scorched us with heat.

The river Duddon which forms the eastern boundary of this chapelry and of the parish, is well-known throughout the kingdom by the Sonnets of the venerable poet, Wordsworth, who says that it may be compared, such and so various are its beauties, to any river, of equal length of course, in any country.

“Child of the clouds! remote from every taint
Of sordid industry thy lot is cast;
Thine are the honors of the lofty waste;
Not seldom, when with heat the valleys faint,
Thy hand-maid Frost with spangled tissue quaint
Thy cradle decks;—to chaunt thy birth, thou hast
No meaner Poet than the whistling Blast,
And Desolation is thy Patron-saint!
She guards thee, ruthless Power! who would not spare
Those mighty forests, once the bison's screen,
Where stalk'd the huge deer to his shaggy lair*
Through paths and alleys roofed with sombre green,
Thousand of years before the silent air
Was pierced by whizzing shaft of hunter keen!”†

Wallow-Barrow Crag is a rock nearly opposite the *Old Man* on Coniston Fell. The bed of the Duddon is here strewn with large fragments of rocks fallen from aloft. Mr. Wordsworth says, “the *chaotic* aspect of the place is well marked by the expression of a stranger, who strolled

* The deer alluded to is the Leigh, a gigantic species long since extinct.

† Wordsworth.
2 A 2

while dinner was preparing, and, at his return, being asked by his host, which way he had been wandering, replied, 'as far as it is finished.'

On the summit of the first ascent of Hardknott, a mountain near the northern extremity of the parish, are the remains of a British or Roman fort, called *Kardknott Castle*.* Camden speaks

* On the summit of Gogmagog hills, near Cambridge, "is a triple entrenchment with two ditches rudely circular. This is supposed by some writers to have been a British, and by others a Roman, camp; but it was probably occupied in succession by both parties." Similar remains are to be seen in Cornwall: those of *Class Castle* "occupy the whole area of a hill, commanding an extensive tract of country to the east, some low grounds to the north and south, and the ocean to the west. It consists of two walls, or rather huge heaps of stones, one within the other, having a vallum, or kind of terrace, between them. This terrace is divided by four walls; and towards the west-south-west is the only entrance to the castle, called the Iron Gateway. This turns to the left, and is flanked with a wall on each side, to secure the ingress and egress of the inhabitants. The outer wall measures about five feet in thickness; but on the left of the entrance it is twelve feet; whilst the inner wall may be estimated at about ten feet; but, from the ruinous confusion of the stones, it is impossible to ascertain this decidedly. The area inclosed within the latter measures about 125 feet in diameter, and contains a choaked-up well, and the ruined foundations of several circular tenements, or habitations. These are connected to the inner wall, and run parallel all round it, leaving an open space in the centre. The present state of these ruins demonstrate that this castle was constructed before any rules of architecture were adopted in military buildings; for there appear no specimens of mortar, nor door-posts, nor fire-places with chimnies; and had any of these ever been used in this singular and rude fortress, it is exceedingly improbable but that some traces might be now discovered amidst its vast ruins. On the north side of the castle appears a passage, or road, partly excavated out of the soil, and guarded by high stones on each side. This communicates with the fortified retreat, and the ruined buildings of a village or town, which occupy the north face of a hill, and consist of numerous foundations of circular huts. These are from ten to twenty feet in diameter, with a narrow entrance between two

of it as "Hardknott, a very steep mountain, on whose summit were lately discovered huge stones

upright stones, without any chimney; and the walls composed of various sized stones, rudely piled together without mortar. The knowledge of lime as a cement, says Mr. Whitaker, was first introduced into this country by the Romans."—*Beauties of England and Wales*.

"As security was the primary object studied by the Britons in constructing a town, we may readily believe that the nations which occupied the more mountainous districts of the island, chose the site of their places of retreat on the summit of elevations, difficult of access, and commanding extensive views. Accordingly, we find in several parts of Wales, and in Cornwall, in Lancashire, Shropshire, Cambridgeshire, Herefordshire, and other counties of England, the remains of castrametations on tall precipitate hill tops, which are confidently believed to have been the fastnesses, or towns of retreat, constructed by the ancient inhabitants of the island.

"These fastnesses enclose a considerable area, and are of an irregular form, the outlines complying with the natural shape of the hill on which they are constructed. Where the sides are not defended by precipices, they are guarded by several ditches, and by ramparts, either of earth or of stones, worked without the use of mortar. They have sometimes only one, but more frequently have two entrances. One of the most important of these strong holds may desirably be adduced in this place, as a specimen of their prevailing character, since it is situated, according to the remark of Mr. King, 'on a spot that could not but be an object of the utmost attention to the original inhabitants of those territories, which afterwards were deemed distinctly England and Wales, from the very division here formed.' This is now termed the Herefordshire Beacon, and is reared on the summit of one of the highest of the Malvern ridge of hills. The area of the castrametation comprises an irregular oblong, of 175 feet by 110 feet, and is surrounded by a steep and lofty vallum of stones and earth, and by a deep ditch on the outside. Attached to the principal area, are two outworks, of considerable extent, situated lower on the sides of the hill. Each of these enclose a plain, probably intended for the reception of cattle in times of exigency and retreat; and both are artificially connected by a narrow slip of land, secured by a bank and ditch. The acclivity of the hill, in its approach towards the summit, is guarded by several rude, but formidable, banks and ditches."—*Brewer's Introduction to Beauties of England and Wales*.

and foundations of a castle, to the astonishment of the beholders, it being so steep as hardly to be ascended." Bishop Gibson says, "these stones are possibly the ruins of some church, or chapel, which was built upon the mountain. For Wormius, in his Danish monuments, gives instances of the like in Denmark; and it was thought an extraordinary piece of devotion, upon the planting of Christianity in these parts, to erect crosses, and build chapels in the most eminent places, as being both nearer heaven and more conspicuous: they were commonly dedicated to St. Michael." Mr. Gough, also, in his additions to Camden, supposes the ruins may be those of "a chapel, or cross," erected on this mountain, as was the case on Cross-fell.

In 1792, E. L. Irton, Esq. of Irton-hall, and Mr. H. Serjeant, of Whitehaven, made a careful survey of this fort; the latter gentleman took a ground-plan of these remains, and communicated the following account for Hutchinson's Cumberland.* He describes it as "being situated on the west side of Hardknot-hill, about 120 yards on the left of the road leading towards Kendal; and has evidently been intended as a fortress, for the defence of that pass over the mountain. It is, as will appear by the plan, as nearly square as the ground would admit; the sides being 352, 348, 347, and 323 feet respectively. The irregularity of the position of the gates, or entrances, is in like manner, owing to the inequality of the ground. It is built of the common

* Vol. i. page 569: where it is erroneously placed under the parish of Muncaster.

fell-stone, except the corners, which, according to the report of the country people, among whom it is known by the name of Hardknot Castle, were of free-stone, but has been all taken away for buildings in the neighbourhood; there being no free-stone nearer than Gosforth: but for that circumstance, it is probable, the fortress would have been standing at this day, in a state of admirable perfection. In digging, to clear the foundation of the inner buildings, Mr. Serjeant says, they met with a great many fragments of brick, apparently Roman, which must necessarily have been brought from a considerable distance; also several pieces of slate, and near the entrances some small arching stones, or pen stones, of free-stone, with remains of mortar on them; shewing, that in all probability, these entrances, or gateways were arched. The gateway to the east, leads to a piece of ground of about two acres, at the distance of 150 yards, which, by great labour, has been cleared of the stones that encumbered it, used perhaps for a parade, and military exercise. On the north side of that plot, is a forced, or artificial bank of stones, now slightly covered with turf, having a regular slope from the summit, near which, on the highest ground, are the remains of a round tower. From this, the road is continued along the edge of the hill to the pass, where it joins the highest part of the present road to Kendal."

Another correspondent, in the same work (the Rev. Aaron Marshall) says, "a road leading to Ambleside, is called the *King's Coach Road*; not many years ago, several pieces of a leaden pipe were found in a direction to the fort, leading

from a well, called Maddock-how-well, about a mile and a half distant, which indisputably supplied the fort with water."

Hardknott castle commands a magnificent view of Scafell and the Pikes—the loftiest of the mountains in the lake district: the former being according to the trigonometrical survey, 3166 feet, and the latter Mr. Otley estimates at 3100. The Irish sea is also in sight, and a pleasing variety of mountains and lowlands. "It is in the recollection of several old people, now living, of pack-horses leaving the wool-pack-yard [Kendal] for Whitehaven, over Hardknot and Wrynose; a road now only seldom visited except by the solitary shepherd and the lake tourist."

Ulpha, like many other parts of Cumberland, is remarkable for the longevity and robust persons of its inhabitants; one of whom, Mr. Joseph Stephenson, a yeoman of Panelholm, living in 1829, was 6 feet 8½ inches in height. At that time it was stated that "six brothers and sisters of the name of Jackson, are now living, though the youngest of them is 86 years of age, and their father died at the age of 103. Besides these, here are three widows and a wife, whose united ages amount to 333 years."

"The Old Hall, now a farm-house, bears marks of great antiquity, and was probably the seat of the lords of Ulpha. Near to it is a well, called 'Lady's Dub,' where tradition says a lady was killed by one of the numerous wolves that formerly infested this wild region, the soil of which has been greatly improved by cultivation, especially in the low lands, where wheat was first grown in 1784. The higher lands are mostly

sheep farms, but a large portion of the chapelry is covered with woods and coppices, the latter of which yield a large and regular supply of materials for making hoops, bobbins, &c.—Rainsbarrow Wood is famous for producing immense crops of fine hazel nuts, which in a favourable year, are worth about 200*l.* In the northern part of Ulpha is an excellent quarry of light blue slate, of which about 1400 tons are raised annually. Two copper mines were formerly wrought here, and zinc has been found in the chapelry. This part of the Duddon contains fine trout, and was the resort of salmon till 1805, when Mr. Towers built a wear across the river at Duddon Grove, but this obstruction has been lessened, pursuant to a legal decision, made by arbitration in 1826, after a trial at Lancaster in 1821.*

The Chapel of Ulpha was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty of the annual value of 5*l.* "whereof 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was the ancient chapel salary." It has been since augmented by Queen Ann's bounty, and was returned to the commissioners for enquiring respecting Ecclesiastical Revenues, of the average annual value of 49*l.*, with a glebe-house fit for residence. This "unwealthy mountain benefice" is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the vicar of Millom. The present incumbent is the Rev. Jeremiah Walker, who was appointed in 1828. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a humble edifice, situated in a "wave-washed church-yard," seven miles north of the mother-church. It is the theme of one of

* Parson and White.

Wordsworth's beautiful sonnets, which shall enrich our page.

“The Kirk of Ulpha to the Pilgrim's eye
Is welcome as a Star, that doth present
Its shining forehead through the peaceful rent
Of a black cloud diffused o'er half the sky;
Or as a fruitful palm-tree towering high
O'er the parched waste beside an Arab's tent;
Or the Indian tree whose branches, downward bent,
Take root again, a boundless canopy.
How sweet were leisure ! could it yield no more
Than mid that wave-washed Church-yard to recline,
From pastoral graves extracting thoughts divine ;
Or there to pace, and mark the summits hoar
Of distant moon-lit mountains faintly shine,
Sooth'd by the unseen River's gentle roar.”

At the time the chapel was consecrated, it was endowed with the small tithes of the district, or rather a modus in lieu of them, as it is a fixed annual payment from every tenement and landholder in the chapelry.

Mr. William Danson, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, Westminster, who died in 1797, possessed of property in this chapelry, directed by his will that the sum of 3*l.*, chargeable on Folds estate, should be annually and for ever paid by his heirs to the churchwardens of Ulpha, to be by them distributed amongst the most needy of the poor in that parish, of which he was a native. This sum continued to be paid to the churchwardens, though not always distributed by them exactly as directed, until the year 1816, when the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, although they ordered the bequest to be “paid and distributed as directed,” at the same time expressed an opinion that, according to the statute of mortmain, its payment could

not be enforced. This coming to the ears of the person who at that time farmed the estate, he took advantage of the circumstance, and discontinued the payment. H. Danson, Esq., of London, however, who lately came to the Ulpha property, has directed his agent, Mr. William Poole, of River Bank, to deduct 3*l.* annually from the rents of his estates, to be distributed by himself and the Rev. E. Tyson, of Seathwaite, each Christmas day, according to the direction of his grandfather's will. This act of liberality on the part of Mr. Danson is highly creditable to him, and has been received with much gratitude by the poor persons who have partaken of the bounty.*

This chapelry had the advantage of a parochial library, established in 1761, by the associates of Dr. Bray: none of the volumes, however, are now remaining.

CHARITIES.

The School at Millom-Below.—Joseph Hudleston, Esq. of Millom castle, (son of Sir William Hudleston, Knight,) who died in 1700, endowed this School with 100*l.*; but that endowment has been irrecoverably lost by the insolvency of a person in whose hands it was deposited. It now enjoys, in common with the two schools at Millom-Above and at Thwaites, a share of a bequest of 800*l.* bequeathed in 1811 by Mr. William Atkinson, of Bog-house, “who ordered it to be invested in government-stock, and the interest, (except 2*l.* 12*s.*) to be applied half-yearly for the education

* Whitehaven Herald.

of poor boys and girls in these three townships, at the discretion of the trustees; provided 'that not more than 4s. be given for teaching any poor scholar for a quarter of a year, nor even that if the scholars can be well and diligently taught for less.' Fifty shillings of the interest is to be given annually to the customers at Upper Beckstones-mill; no family to have more than three shillings, nor less than one shilling.

The Grammar School of Whicham and Millom.—The particulars relating to this school, founded for the benefit of the two parishes, have been already stated, at page 101.

The School at Millom-Above.—This school has an equal share in the above-named legacy of Mr. William Atkinson.

The School at Thwaites also enjoys one-third of the interest arising from Mr. W. Atkinson's legacy.

Poor Stock.—In 1722, it was certified that there was a poor-stock of 30*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* belonging to this parish; "given by several persons not known."

School at Rally-green.—On the 4th December, 1809, this school was opened; being solely instituted and supported by the Rev. . . . Myers, of Shipley-hall, rector of Edenham, co. Lincoln, for the instruction of twenty girls, in all the necessary and useful branches of female education, the children of sober and industrious labourers belonging to this parish.

The particulars respecting some other charities are given under the accounts of the chapelries of Ulpha and Thwaites.