

THE BEWLEY
AND
RELATED FAMILIES



By
Donald Dean Parker, Sr.

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to the memory of my maternal great grandfather, John Bewley, 1787-1869, of Buckabank, Woodhouses, and Causa Grange in Cumberland County, England.

Thanksgiving, 1946
Brookings, South Dakota.

Donald Dean Parker, Sr.

PATRONS

This limited edition has been especially prepared for the following institutions, libraries, and persons: (Arranged alphabetically by states:) Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, California; Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.; Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine; American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts; New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.; Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan; Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, Minn.; Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.; Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio; The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.; Tennessee State Library, Nashville, Tenn.; Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C.; The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; The Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. W.F. Bewley, Director of the Experimental and Research Station, Cheshunt, Herts., England; Mr. C. Arthur Bewley, 335 Florence Ave., Norwalk, California; Mrs. Isabella Bewley Neill, Donair, California; Mr. Bewley Allen, Alhambra, California; and Mr. Ernest Bewley, Modesto, California. (See page 125 ff.)

RELATED FAMILIES

The related families referred to in the title include the following: (Arranged alphabetically:) Allinson, Atkinson, Beck, Behrens, Bewley, Blain, Bone, Browne, Crozier, Daniels, Davis, Denton, Gate, Graham, Harrison, Hetherington, Ladyman, Lowes, Lowther, Moore, Nicholson, Parker, Patterson, Pearson, Relph, Rickerby, Rowland, Rumney, Scott, Sewell, Shepherd, Stubb, Tomlinson, Young. (See especially pages 58-61, 69-94, and index.)

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY - ITS PHYSICAL AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Cumberland County, the home of our English ancestors, lies in the extreme northwest of England, close to the Scottish border. Though it is far from the great centers of population, it has played an important part in the political and military affairs of the past, chiefly because its most important town, Carlisle, lies very close to the border between England and Scotland.

At the present, as in the past, most of the population has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Increasingly during the past few centuries the important deposits of coal and iron, lying along the coast, have been worked. Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, ranging from 12,000 to 26,000 in population, have grown up near these deposits, but away from these industrial centers, and Carlisle, with its 45,000, there are no large cities or towns.

Due to the hilly nature of a large portion of the county, the people in the past have lived mainly in scattered homesteads or small hamlets in the valley bottoms, or in larger villages and towns on the lowland tracts.

Physically, the county may be divided into three main regions. Two of these are fell areas with hills rising from 600 to 2000, or even 3000 feet. The region in which our English ancestors lived occupies about half the area of the county and is less than 600 feet in altitude. Toward the south the county is bordered by the famous Lake District, a noted vacation area for tourists. Associated with the district are the names of the poets: William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Hartley Coleridge, Thomas De Quincey, Robert Southey, and others who have sung of the natural beauties of the Lake District. Bordering the county on the east is the Pennine range of mountains, while on the west is the Irish Sea.

Most of the rivers are small, swift, and clear, and are unnavigable, except for the Eden, which allows of the passage of small boats to a point a little below Carlisle.

Though a number of place-names in the county include the word 'forest', there are no real forests in Cumberland to-day. Woods do occur, but they are not numerous and most of them have been planted in recent times. In the lower parts of the valleys are often found thick growths of hazel, birch, willow, alder, ash, and oak. To-day less than four per cent of the whole county is woodland.

It used to be quite otherwise. Up until the late Middle Ages a royal forest, Inglewood, occupied an area of over 150 square miles. Our English ancestors lived in and on the western border of this royal forest which lay just east and southeast of Carlisle.

The scenery of the county is varied and much of it is very beautiful, though our ancestors lived in the less attractive, but more productive district. The open Vale of Eden, however, is noted for its natural beauty.

The greatest length of the county is 75 miles, while the smallest breadth through the heart of Cumberland is 25 miles. Its area is 973,086 acres or 1520 square miles. It occupies about one thirty-third of the entire area of England, and only eight English counties are smaller.

The principal river of Cumberland is the Eden which rises in the Pennine Hills and enters the county from Westmoreland a few miles east of Penrith. Three miles northwest of Appleby it flows directly past New Bewley and Bewley Castle. Into it at Carlisle flows the Caldew, the small stream along whose banks lived the Bewleys and related families. The Eden is over 60 miles in length and 35 of these are in Cumberland. Throughout its course it flows over sandstone rocks. After passing Armathwaite the Eden valley expands and passes gradually into the plain of Carlisle.

The Esk River, flowing southward from the Eskdalemuir region, forms part of the border between Cumberland and Scotland. It and its tributaries might be regarded as distinct from the Eden, but as the two rivers enter the Solway Firth close together, separated by only a narrow tract of marshland, they may be regarded as parts of the same river system.

Several streams rise on the north side of the Caldbeck Fells and their waters join the Wampool and Waver.

Cumberland possesses many lakes and smaller lakes, called tarns. Most of the tarns are perched in hollows on the hill sides far above the river valleys. The bigger lakes, the Ullswater, Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite, Loweswater, Westwater, and others are about two to seven miles long and are relatively narrow. They are in the hilly section toward the south of Cumberland. Their environs are noted for their great natural beauty.

Most of the plants growing in Cumberland are found elsewhere in England. The same is largely true of the animals, both wild and domestic. The wild cat, the wild boar, and the badger are now extinct. Through place-names their presence in past centuries is indicated. Foxes are still to be found and fox-hunting is now, as in the past, a favorite sport. The otter still frequents the streams and it also is hunted.

Birds are abundant in the lowlands, but are much scarcer in the hillier districts. Various species of hawk, the raven or crow, and other birds are to be found and sea-fowl are found along the coast. Fish are also found in the lakes, tarns, and rivers.

England and Wales are situated in a belt having a mean annual temperature of about 50° Fahrenheit, the mean temperature for January being about 40° and that for July, 60°. These figures also hold good for Cumberland. In the Eden valley the rainfall is 40 inches a year, while in the driest part of England it is less than 20. The sun shines for 1300 hours a year in Cumberland. Elsewhere in England it varies from 1200 to 1700.

Severe frosts are not so frequent in Cumberland as around London, where the average winter temperature is lower. Snow falls in the winter months on the higher hills and often lies a long time. However, there is no very great amount of snow in the lower regions. Some of the most severe snow-falls occur during the prevalence of east winds blowing over the Pennine Hills.

From the standpoints of soil, rivers, and climate, our English ancestors lived in one of the most desirable parts of Cumberland.

Relatively it was one of the least densely populated areas of England. In 1901, its 266,933 population gave it a density of 177 to the square mile, compared with 558 for England and Wales.

HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY TO THE 16TH CENTURY

Seven separate racial strains may be found in the Cumberland people. These races and the times of their arrival in the district are as follows:

1. Paleolithic man who arrived 50,000 to 250,000 years ago.
2. The Goidels, or Gaels, who arrived before 600 B.C.
3. The Brythons, another Celtic people, about 300 B.C.
4. The Romans, who arrived 79 A.D. and left about 410-430 A.D.
5. The Anglo-Saxons who arrived in the seventh century A.D.
6. The Vikings, the Danes and Norsemen, 9th and 10th century.
7. The Normans who arrived in 1092 A.D. and thereafter.

The high hills on the eastern and southern borders of Cumberland County had an important effect as barriers in checking the spread of the people who entered the area from elsewhere in England. On the contrary, the passes through these hills allowed the invaders to pierce these natural barriers and thus gain access to the lower ground on their farther sides. The valleys were more desirable on account of their greater fertility. The Eden and its lower tributaries were doubtless sought after. The low grounds of Cumberland could be reached from the sea, from southern Scotland, and through a pass between Carlisle and Haltwhistle, which gave access to the headwaters of the Tyne which emptied into the North Sea on the eastern coast of England. Three other passes lead from Cumberland southward into Westmoreland and middle and southern England. These passes are from 783 to 2420 feet above sea level.

The earlier arrivals.

Paleolithic man arrived in England when the climate was milder and more genial. They were hunters and secured their food from the chase. They developed about six varieties of stone tools.

The on-coming of another ice period forced them to live in caves where they had fires, wore clothes made of skins, and later learned how to draw and carve. In the post-glacial epoch bountiful big game had departed and life became harder. Two other stone-using groups arrived and were noted for their rude agriculture, their domesticating of animals, and their manufacturing of pottery. They occupied huts as dwellings and also dwelt in pits covered over with poles and skins.

These new stone age people developed to the point where they had a rude community life, a weak political organization, and carried on a little trade and commerce.

About 2000 B.C. they began to use bronze instruments, which could take on a much sharper edge than stone. Cumberland County has many relics of the new stone period, such as hatchets, hammer-heads, flint knives, etc. Numerous burial-mounds, called barrows, have been found, and several so-called 'Druidical Circles' are noteworthy. Among these are the stone circle near Keswick and Long Meg and her Daughters near Penrith. Long Meg, fifteen miles southeast of Carlisle, stands about 18 feet high, somewhat apart from her daughters, sixty-six huge stones which form a circle.

Remains of stone age settlements, camps, and earthworks are also frequent. Bronze objects and ornaments have also been found.

The Goidels and Brythons

The people of the stone and bronze period were displaced by a taller and more powerful people armed with better weapons who, however, probably did not completely destroy the conquered people, but held them as slaves. The conquering Goidels arrived in Cumberland and England sometime between 1200 and 600 B.C.

The Goidels were Celts who spoke a language like the modern Gaelic. Beginning in the fourth century B.C. and continuing for two or more centuries, they were joined by another Celtic group, the Brythons, who spoke a language similar to Welsh. The particular tribe which occupied Cumberland was the Brigantes. Many of their place-names still survive in the county, though it is doubtful whether any traces of the Brigantes can be found among the characteristics of the existing people of Cumberland.

Between 600 and 400 B.C. the various people of England had advanced from bronze to the use of iron, the stage in which we live to-day. Old tools were improved; new types of tools appeared; a larger population came into being; commerce increased; living conditions became more comfortable; and a higher type of civilization was developed. Valleys began to be cleared of their trees and pastoral pursuits predominated over agricultural. A Roman of this period enumerated grain, cattle, skins, gold, silver, iron, slaves, and hunting-dogs among the commodities brought to Italy from the British Isles.

Some of the better houses of this period had several rooms. Ovens, wooden doors, and floors became common. One complete village in England, recently unearthed, contained eighty dwellings. The various tribes were ruled by their chieftains and there was much intertribal warfare. Each tribe was divided into a patriarchal group of relatives, descended from a common ancestor. This group was called a clan and was ruled by the oldest competent man.

Society was divided into the nobility, the freemen, and the slaves. The Celts had a number of gods and believed in a future life. The more advanced areas of England were those in the south and east, and it seems probable that as late as the birth of Christ the people of Cumberland were just advancing to the use of iron.

The Roman period.

At this time the Roman Empire was at its height. In 55 B.C. Julius Caesar began his conquest of Britain, but it was not until 79 A.D. that the Romans arrived in Cumberland. For nearly four centuries thereafter the Romans exerted an influence over the people of Cumberland. Though they were much more civilized than the people they conquered, they produced little permanent effect upon the physical characters and the language of the Cumberland inhabitants. The occupation was essentially military, but the Roman legions were content to let the people go about their usual business as long as they did not rebel. They were not numerous enough to absorb the inhabitants nor to make Latin become the language of the people.

The Romans had great difficulty in conquering the inhabitants of Cumberland and the area beyond the Pennines. The warfare there lasted until 120 A.D. when the Emperor Hadrian came in person to complete the conquest. Even after his thorough work, a formidable rebellion had to be put down in 155 before permanent peace resulted.

As a protection against the warlike tribes of Scotland, Hadrian ordered that a wall be built across northern England. This was known as the Roman Wall or Hadrian's Wall and stretched 73 miles from Bowness on Solway Firth to the North Sea. It passed through the northern part of Cumberland and within a mile of Carlisle.

The wall was at least 12 feet high and varied from 6 to 10 feet in thickness. At intervals averaging 4 miles were stationary camps, strongly fortified. Probably 10,000 men were required to garrison its stations. The wall, and the earth wall which paralleled it, required an estimated 10 years to build. Probably many of our ancestors of that period helped in the erection of the wall. After 1800 years the old Roman Wall may still be traced across the narrowest part of Britain. A great many coins, altars, and other vestiges of antiquity have been discovered from time to time along the wall and at its military stations, one of which was at Carlisle.

The second century A.D. saw much warfare north of the wall, but for the part of Britain which lay south of it, it was a period of peace and increasing prosperity. About 350 the independent Celts and Scots renewed their attacks on the wall. At the same time the Franks and Saxons, German tribes living near the mouth of the Rhine River, began to make piratical incursions upon the coast of England. Because of danger elsewhere in the Roman Empire, the Romans gradually withdrew from England from 410 to 430 A.D. For the people of Cumberland and Britain, this withdrawal was a calamity, for they now had to protect themselves from the warlike Scots, Franks, and Saxons.

Roman culture was far superior to that which preceded it and followed it in England. However, the people of Cumberland absorbed much less than other regions farther south. However, some noteworthy advances were made during the Roman rule. The Romans were great road builders and, for the first time, Carlisle and Cumberland were connected with other parts of England. The roads were so carefully and solidly constructed that their remains can be traced in many parts of England to this day. Christianity was introduced into England along with other religions. The written history of England begins with the Romans; after their departure a curtain of historical darkness again descended upon the island.

The Anglo-Saxon period.

The German tribes began to make raids on the English coast as early as 290 A.D., but it was not until the departure of the Roman legions that the Anglo-Saxon conquest began in earnest. The invasion was proceeding during the fifth and sixth centuries, but it was not until the seventh that the new tribes pressed over the high hills to the east and south of Cumberland.

The Anglo-Saxons migrated as a people: warriors, wives, and children. They waged a war of extermination, for the most part either killing the resident Celts, enslaving them, or driving them out. The culture and civilization of the vanquished and the conquerors was not merged, for everywhere the Anglo-Saxon language and institutions came to prevail.

The invaders were a rural people and preferred the open spaces to the walls of a town. They did not settle along the Roman roads but paddled up the rivers and settled in the valleys. English life became rural, rude, and predominantly agricultural.

The Anglo-Saxons had a tribal and clan system, and when the conquest was over every independent group of the invaders had its king. Society was divided into four classes: the nobles, the free-men, the emancipated slaves, and the slaves.

There were many more Angles than Saxons who entered Cumberland. This predominance is shown by the frequency of the Anglian 'ton', originally meaning an enclosure, and the rarity of the corresponding Saxon 'ham'. Dalston, Wigton, Raughton, Orton, Brayton, Workington, etc., indicate an Anglian origin.

Before the arrival of the Angles and Saxons, Cumberland was one of several small states in an independent kingdom called Strathclyde. After their coming it was part of Northumbria, whose king for a time made it the dominant kingdom among the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in Britain.

It was during this period, the middle of the seventh century, that the people of Cumberland began to be converted from their worship of many tribal gods, Woden, Thor, etc., to Christianity. From this time until the middle of the sixteenth century the people were Roman Catholics.

Late in the eighth century the Danes from Scandinavia began to make piratical raids along the coasts of Europe and the British Isles. In 865 these Vikings subdued Northumbria and pressed over the eastern passes into the northern lowlands of Cumberland. In the tenth century the Norsemen, who had previously invaded the Isle of Man west of Cumberland, came over the forty miles of sea to the fertile tracts along the western coast of Cumberland and settled permanently in the county. Both the Norsemen and Danes were closely related to the Anglo-Saxons.

Several Norse and Danish words are still in use in the local Cumberland dialect. 'Force' means a waterfall; 'gill', a stream; 'fell', a hill; 'glimmer-lamb', a female lamb; and 'smit', a smear of colour with which sheep are marked. The Danish word 'by', meaning a village, is found abundantly in the Eden valley and the lowlands where settlements were made by the Danes who came from the east. Again, 'thwaite', meaning a clearing or old pasture land, is one of the commonest terminations in Cumberland. Examples of these Danish words are Thistlethwaite, Souththwaite, Lamonby, and Allonby. Cumberland place-names give much evidence of the character of the different invasions. As the later invaders naturally occupied the fertile lowlands rather than the barren hill tracts, we find Danish, Norse, and Anglo-Saxon place-names in the lowlands and Celtic names in the upland regions.

The details of the various invasions of Cumberland County are veiled in obscurity. One authority has written: "Of these territories it can only be said, that at this time, and for long afterwards, they formed the theatre of miscellaneous confused conflicts, in which the Saxons, the Scots, and the Norsemen in turn partake. Over and over again we hear that the district is swept by the Saxon king's armies, but it did not become a part of England until after the Norman conquest."

In 945 Cumberland was conquered by the Scots and became part of the kingdom of Scotland. Very few people from north of the border settled in Cumberland. The present physical characters of the inhabitants of Cumberland are considered to be chiefly due to the incoming of the Danes and Norsemen.

The Norman period and after.

In 1066 William the Conqueror invaded England and took possession of all except northern England. His son, William Rufus, went to the north in 1092 and conquered Cumberland and established the present boundary between England and Scotland. What is now Cumberland for the first time became wholly English. The 'Land of Carlisle', as it was then called, was parcelled out into feudal baronies. In 1177 the name 'County of Cumberland' was given to the district, and this name of Cumberland has ever since been used.

For a short time Cumberland was given up to the king of Scotland, but in 1157 it was annexed to the English Crown, and once again, and finally, became a part of England.

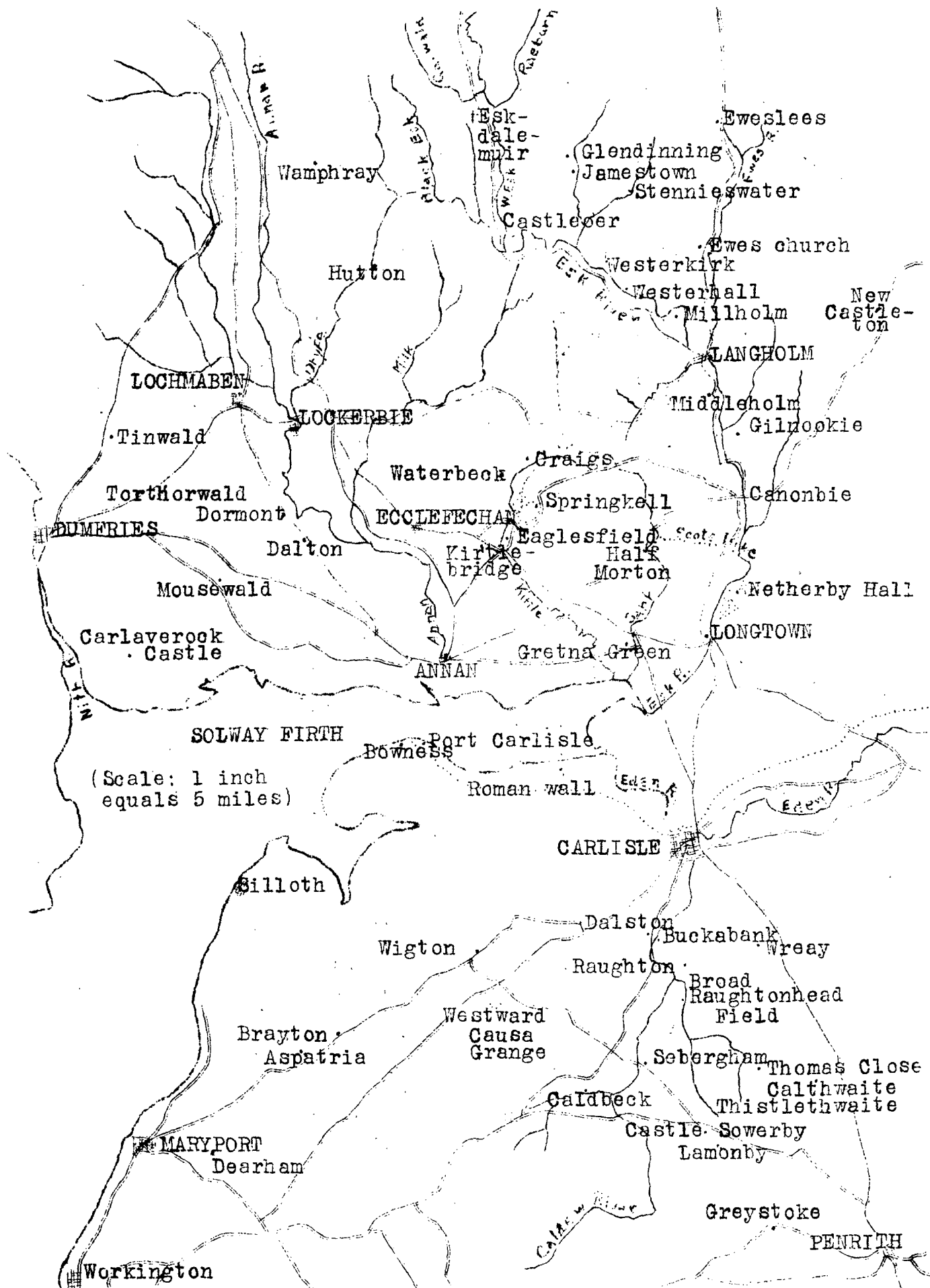
From this time onward the history of Cumberland is essentially that of its great border town, Carlisle. Until 1307 the kingdoms of Scotland and England were frequently at war. Great armies were assembled at Carlisle to participate in these conflicts. Several English and Scottish kings were in Carlisle and Cumberland at various times. Due to the presence of Edward I at Carlisle, the English Parliament met at Carlisle in 1298 and 1300. This unfortunate king died five miles northwest of Carlisle in 1307.

After Edward's death active warfare shifted to Berwick on the east coast, but Carlisle and its neighbourhood was a region of raiding parties from north of the border. Active border warfare was resumed in Cumberland in the sixteenth century and conflicts continued thereafter at intervals until Scotland and England were united under one ruler in 1707.

Upon the arrival of the Normans in 1066, the feudal system was established in England. The land was divided up into baronies over which a baron held sway with almost limitless power. Besides the lord of the manor and a few knights, each barony had a large number of serfs, the under-privileged class of the period. Until 1500 and later this feudal society lasted in England. The age of chivalry, it was called, but the romance that surrounds the period is not justified in the eyes of the historian, H.M. Robinson.

He wrote: "When knighthood was in flower (the flowering period filled the 11th century with its perfume) what were the knights actually up to? Why, according to the only authentic records, they were robbing and maiming travelers, violating women, and slaughtering any wretched peasant who tried to protect his mean flock from predatory raids. 'What with massacre, rapine, and license raging on every side,' cries Gregory of Tours, 'human life has as much value as a crushed beetle.' An endless recital of murders, perfidies, and tortures fill the pages of Gildas, an historian of the age. Describing the members of Arthur's Round Table, he says:

'They are boastful, drunken, murderous, vicious, and adulterous. They are generally engaged in civil war and they prey by preference upon the innocent.' Filthy, ignorant and blood-thirsty - such were the Knights of the Table Round. Yet, since they were the very cream of the age, it is difficult to imagine what the skimmed milk was like in those rollicking days when good King Arthur reigned."



BORDER DAYS AND BORDER WAYS

It seems safe to state that no part of Great Britain has undergone more warfare, depredation, and social unrest - over a longer period of time - than the Border. As our English and Scottish ancestors lived on opposite sides of the Border, they were sure to be affected by the upheavals of the period from 1092 to 1745. A study of a map of the district reveals the fact that the Bewley-Pearson ancestors of this period lived within an area ten miles square, lying two to ten miles directly south of the great English Border city of Carlisle. A second glance at the map shows the Patterson-Graham ancestors living within an area twenty miles square, lying from five to twenty-five miles northeast of the great Scottish Border city of Dumfries. Our English and Scottish ancestors, therefore, lived within a district stretching forty miles from north to south and twenty miles from east to west. Often did our ancestors on one side of the family come to blows with, or made forays on, the ancestors on the other side of the family. So bad were the Border raids of the early sixteenth century that Taylor, the poet, exclaimed:

"And whose then did in the Borders dwell
Lived little happier than those in hell."

In the brief histories of Cumberland and Dumfriesshire, given elsewhere, some account has been written of the background of this long period of Border warfare. In 1092 William Rufus, son of William the Conqueror, marched northward, conquered Cumberland, and established the boundary between England and Scotland, thus creating the Border. He brought settlers to Carlisle, commenced the building of Carlisle Castle, and the city for the first time became an English stronghold. However, in 1135 King David I of Scotland took possession of Carlisle, completed the Castle, and died there five years before the city became a permanent English possession in 1158. In 1173-4 Carlisle was twice besieged by William the Lion. In 1186 there was a meeting at Carlisle between William and King Henry II of England.

William's siege of Carlisle was occasioned over a dispute concerning some Border land claimed by both the Scottish and English kings. When King William the Lion invaded England "His army spread itself over the country, killing, burning, and destroying wherever they came." His son, Alexander, besieged Carlisle in 1216 and though the city surrendered to the Scots, the Castle did not. The following year Carlisle was recovered by the English. While King Alexander was in possession of the city, and under a state of excommunication by the Pope, the Canons of Carlisle said mass for the king. The mass was in direct violation of the Pope's sentence and, as a result of the quarrel which followed between the Pope's legate and the Canons of Carlisle, Bewley Castle became the property of the Bishop of Carlisle. During the fourteenth century the troubled state of the Border induced the bishops frequently to reside at Bewley Castle in preference to Rose Castle in Dals-

ton Parish. Bewley Castle was twenty-five miles southeast of Carlisle, the Border City.

The century and a half preceding 1307 saw England and Scotland frequently at war, and great armies were assembled at Carlisle. In 1297 over 300 Annandale men were slain at Battlefield on Annan Moor, and Annan, across the Solway from Bowness, was burned in 1298.

From 1300 to 1307 King Edward I of England was active in the Border. This is perhaps the most picturesque period in the history of Carlisle, for that city became the virtual capital for a time. "The King and his Court resided within her walls," states the Guide to Carlisle by McIntire, "Parliament assembled in the hall of her Castle, and the Papal legate added, with his retinue, magnificence to the gorgeous processions which wound through her streets. Everywhere was brightness, colour, eager activity, the flash of arms, and the tramp of armed hosts."

South of Dumfries eight miles stood Caerlaverock Castle, "the choicest specimen of castellated architecture in Scotland, on the shores of the Solway." The garrison of 60 men was besieged by King Edward I with a force of 3000 men in 1300. The small garrison held out for two days when, says Dinwiddie, "worn out by their labours, excitement, and want of sleep, the gallant little band were forced to surrender. History tells us that, on account of their stubborn resistance, the garrison was not only released ransom-free but each of them received a new garment." The castle saw much subsequent fighting, for it was recovered by the Scot, Robert Bruce, in 1313, retaken by the English forty years later, and recaptured by the Scots the following year.

In 1307, as he was on his way to desolate Dumfriesshire again, King Edward I died at Burgh-by-Sands, five miles northwest of Carlisle and seven southwest of Bowness on the Solway. For nearly two centuries thereafter the Carlisle region was one of raids rather than of battles, and the scene of the more active hostilities was around Berwick, seventy miles to the northeast of Carlisle. King Edward was known as "The Hammer of the Scottish Nation". According to Mackenzie: "Before he died he called for his son, and made him swear that as soon as he was dead he would boil his body in a cauldron till the flesh separated from the bones; and as often as the Scots rose in rebellion, he should assemble his army and carry with him the bones of his father."

King Edward I had made his second trip to the Border in 1307 to put down the rebellion of the Scots under their king, Robert Bruce. The latter had stabbed his rival, Comyn, before the altar in the Gray Friars Church in Dumfries in 1306 and thereafter took the lead in trying to free Scotland from England's domination. Many powerful Scottish nobles for selfish reasons were supporting the English king and the towns and castles of Scotland were all held by English troops. In the mighty effort which followed, Robert Bruce destroyed 150 castles throughout Scotland. The struggle was carried on until the decisive battle at Bannockburn, near Sterling Castle, gave the Scots in 1314 their national independence for

nearly four hundred years. At Bannockburn met two great medieval armies, the English with more than 100,000 men and the Scots with 40,000. The English were defeated and withdrew into England.

"It was now the turn of the English," writes Mackenzie, "to suffer some of the miseries which they had so long inflicted on the Scots. Twice in the autumn following Bannockburn, a Scottish army invaded England, laying waste the northern counties, and returning laden with spoil. Next year the Scots again harried the north of England. King Robert offered to make peace, but the stupid obstinacy of Edward oftener than once marred the negotiations. The fierce visitations of the Scots into the north of England were repeated at intervals for the next twelve or thirteen years...." After the Scots had withdrawn under cover of night from one position, the English found "the carcasses of more than five hundred cattle, which the Scots had killed because they were too heavy to carry, and too slow to drive; three hundred skin caldrons, hanging on the fires, with water and meat, ready for boiling; a thousand wooden spits with beef on them, prepared for roasting. They found also more than ten thousand pairs of old shoes, made of raw hides with the hair on the outside. It was this style of shoeing that got our ancestors the name of 'rough-footed Scots.'" It was at this time that gunpowder first came into use.

Annan, being halfway between the two border towns of Carlisle and Dumfries, figured largely in the old Border wars and was the scene of many fierce encounters between the English and the Scots. In 1332 the English king was nearly captured in a fight at Annan. Nearby in 1333 the Knight of Liddesdale was captured.

Writing of this period, Hewison states: "But the part and lot of the Borderer was war, and blood was ever in his wine cup. Border history largely turns round the names of three influential families - the Maxwells, the Douglasses, and the Johnstones." The Johnstones boasted: "Within the bounds of Annandale, the gentle Johnstones ride, They have been there a thousand years, and a thousand years they'll bide." Sir William Douglas by marriage obtained territory in Nithsdale, which with Eskdale and Annandale comprised the three valleys of Dumfriesshire. Whenever, after 1387, Douglas decided to ride "Into England to make a prey," he found the men of Dumfries at his back. In the struggle with England, 1286-1371, the Dumfriessians had a share, their leaders oscillating in their allegiance between the two rival kings, and the people bleeding for both sides. As if the Border were not sufficiently scourged, in 1369 the Black Death swept off one third of the population in common with the rest of Europe. "Wherever it came, the dead were so numerous that with difficulty they were buried. He who was in health to-day was in his grave to-morrow." This was the most destructive pestilence in all recorded history.

Though the English and Scottish kings might agree to a treaty of peace, their restless barons on each side of the border paid little heed to the treaties and were in an almost constant state of war with one another. In 1315 "Robert Bruce with his army was at

the gates of Carlisle and demanded the surrender of the City, but the citizens, apparently without hope of external aid, did not lose heart. Bravely...they offered an obstinate resistance, and Bruce was forced to withdraw his troops and proceed elsewhere on his path of rapine and pillage." Bruce returned, however, in 1322 and burned Rose Castle in Dalston Parish. The following year the Earl of Carlisle, because of his plotting with Robert Bruce, was seized in Carlisle Castle, degraded, and executed. His head was set up on London Bridge and his quarters were displayed in Carlisle and other towns.

Some of her former military importance was shed upon Carlisle during the long reign of King Edward III of England, (1327-1377). He made the city his base for many of his somewhat futile raids against Scotland. His presence there also brought danger to the border city. The king was almost captured at Annan in 1332 and fled to Carlisle for safety. Five years later the city was besieged by the Scots and the hospital was burned. Eight years later the city was raided by Sir William Douglas of Nithsdale and Carlisle again was partly burned. Carlisle also gained prestige from the frequent residence in the Castle of the Warden of the Western Marches, a military district which extended as far south in Cumberland County as Sebergham Parish. For a time the king's brother, afterwards Richard III (1483-1485) was Lord Warden of the Marches and Captain of Carlisle Castle.

In 1380 burning arrows were discharged into Carlisle during a siege by the Scots who were forced to flee when an English army approached. Seven years later two Scottish earls were repulsed from the city. In 1390 1,500 houses in Carlisle were burned by a fire. The rival border city of Dumfries was burned in 1415 and again in 1449. Of the forays and raids of the late fourteenth century, Mackenzie has written:

"The English were not in the least behind the Scots in the ferocity of their inroads. When the beacons, answering to one another from hill top to hill top, glared broad and far the tidings of an English invasion, the people drove off their cattle, and carried their goods into the forests and hills. The English might burn their houses, but a few stakes with wattles and turf were all that was required to build anew their slight dwellings. When the invaders retired, the people came out of their fastnesses, and returned to their customary occupations. Such was life in these 'old, unhappy, far off times.'"

The English, too, took what measures they could to protect themselves and their stock from the Scottish raiders. At Orton in Great Orton Parish, five miles west of Carlisle, "There is a lane leading from the north end...about 300 yards in length, at the end of which is a large fosse, or double ditch, where an iron chain went across the road, and was locked every night, called Barrass Gate, made as a defence against the frequent incursions of the Scots, or Moss-Troopers.... The entrance into the village to the east had the same defence, and the whole parish was inclosed with a strong earth fence and ditch, called the Ring Fence." "On the rich vale of Dalston during the days of the Border warfare was a

large earthen embankment extending three miles to Cumdivock, and raised for the purpose of protection against the incursions of the Scottish moss troopers. Near this embankment several 'bar houses' were erected, and occupied by people, whose duty it was, on the approach of the enemy, to give an alarm, by the ringing of bells and blowing of trumpets, on the sound of which the inhabitants drove their cattle, etc., behind the bar for safety." About 1366 Rose Castle in Dalston Parish, near which Bewley ancestors lived, was twice attacked and ravaged by the Scots. Three miles to the south-east was Highhead Castle, "a remarkable stronghold in the times of the Scottish incursions; fortified by nature on three sides, with a thick wall on the fourth side, and iron gates...." A mile or so to the south of the castle was Thistlethwaite, the original home of the Cumberland Bewleys whose name first appeared in the area in a subsidy roll of 1332. Richard de Beaulieu is listed as a Knight of the Shire of Cumberland in 1385 and his son, William, is so listed in 1404 and 1413. The latter was on a commission to Scotland on Border affairs in 1429. His brother, Richard, was on a similar commission "of the Peace for Cumberland in 1463, 1466, and 1471." He was also a Burgess for Carlisle in the English Parliament of 1459. Richard's son, Richard, was on similar commissions. The latter's son, William, was a member of the Commission of Peace for Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland at various times from 1473 to 1520 and was also a member of a number of Commissions of Array and Muster during the same period. His son, Richard, was on the Commission of Peace for Cumberland in 1538, was listed among the "Gentlemen of Cumberland for Border Service" and was nominated as Overseer of the Watchers from Dalston to Caldbeck in 1552. His son, Thomas, was also listed among the "Gentlemen" and in October, 1552, was appointed "Overseer of the Watchers from Dalston to Caldbeck." His son, William, was also a "Gentleman" and an "Overseer."

It will thus be seen that our ancestors of the Bewley surname, and others doubtless if the facts were only known, played an important part in the Border warfare for two centuries or longer.

Across the Border and the Solway a Douglas with 4000 Scots met his rival, a Percy, with 6000 English at Clochmabenstane, and in this battle of the Sark River routed the English, captured Percy, and slew 2000 of the foe with a loss of 600 men. In 1455 the Douglases were defeated at Arkinholm, near Langholm, on the Esk River. A raid of 500 horsemen was made into Dumfriesshire in 1484 in a skirmish with the Maxwell, Crichton, Charter, and other Border families. The ensuing battle of Kirkconnel and Lochmaben reduced the power of the Douglas family and advanced that of the Maxwells of Caerlaverock Castle who became Wardens of the Marches and Stewards of Annandale.

The most powerful English family just south of the Border was the Percy family. They had defended the English against the Scots, winning a considerable victory in 1402. In 1403 the Percies led a rebellion against the English king which almost unseated him. In 1485 at the Battle of Bosworth Field which ended the War of the Roses, Sir Robert Percy, Comptroller of King Richard III, met a

common death with his king. He had married Ellinor Bewley, only child of Sir Ralph Bewley, of Yorkshire.

"The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries," writes McIntire, "form the romantic period of Carlisle's history. Whatever value may be attached to their historic accuracy, the ballads which refer to the Border warfare of this epoch are full of illuminating touches, and present a vivid picture of the full-blooded tempestuous life of the Borderland."

"The ballad of 'Graeme and Bewick' tells us of the disastrous consequences of a drinking quarrel. The younger Graeme (Graham) is sent into Carlisle to fight the son of his father's friend, Bewick, with whom the older Graeme has had a dispute as to the merit of their respective offsprings. The younger Graeme kills his friend in the duel, but leaps upon his own sword in remorse, leaving the fathers to lament the folly which has plunged both their families in distress.

"The feeling almost akin to respect entertained by the citizens of Carlisle toward the successful horse or cattle thief is shown by the sympathy extended toward 'Hobbie Noble' as he is dragged up Rickergate to meet his doom on Carlisle gallows, and by the admiration displayed for his hero by the minstrel who tells how 'Hughie the Graeme' was hanged for stealing the Bishop's mare, enjoining his kith and kin, 'If they met the Bishop's coat to mak' it shorter by the hood.'

"Of all these ballads none are more interesting than those which tell of the relations between England and Scotland in those early days of the Wardens of the Marches and of the Debatable Land.

"The 'Captain of Carlisle Castle,' as he is called, is always considered fair game by the Scotch freebooters, and many songs are sung at his expense. A good example is that of the 'Lochmaben Harper.' This ballad relates how the old harper introduces himself into the household of the Warden of Carlisle Castle, and when, 'as aye he harped and aye he carped,' he has lulled the Warden and his guests to sleep he steals down to the stable where his old grey mare is tied up, and attaching her bridle to the halter of his host's best horse lets both go. Next morning he assumes an air of injured innocence and claims compensation for his stolen mare. Captivated by his singing and playing, the Warden, though annoyed at his own loss, pays the harper for 'the mare he never lost,' and the latter goes away, laughing up his sleeve, to find both horse and mare safe in Lochmaben."

During the wars with England in the sixteenth century the shires along the Border were frequently devastated. The most terrible of the Border raids took place during the reign of King Henry VIII of England, when it was the policy of the king and Cardinal Wolsey to annoy and weaken the Scottish power upon the Border. Lord Dacre, after one of his raids, reported, "Whereas there were in time passed four hundred ploughs and above which are now clearly

wasted and no man dwelling in them to this day" - such, with reprisals on the part of the Scots, was the warfare which wasted the Border during the sixteenth century.

Many Dumfriesians fell at Flodden, just within the English border line, in 1513. Five thousand English perished along with ten thousand Scots. Mackenzie states: "Besides their King, the Scots left on the field two bishops, two mitred abbots, twelve earls, thirteen lords, and five eldest sons of peers. The number of gentlemen slain cannot be reckoned, but there is scarce a family of name in Scottish history which did not lose a relative there." The male adult population of some Border towns was almost entirely cut off. "Wives wept for these slaughtered husbands, and prattling children asked when these dead fathers would return. Two nations are the bread of tears." According to Hewison, the English "Lord Dacre thereafter made Eskdale and Annandale into a waste. Recriminations with fire and sword followed on both sides of the Border. Rival families were at feud as well." Of these feuds Mackenzie writes:

"The feudal lord lay in his grim stronghold, and sallied out with his armed vassals to wage ferocious war on any one with whom he happened to be at feud. It was a common practice of the nobility to form leagues amongst themselves.... The families associated in such leagues became bound to back one another in all quarrels, and to give mutual support by force of arms against all dangers, danger from the law by no means excepted.... On the Borders, murder, plunder, fire-raising, and every species of outrage were committed, with a boldness and ferocity scarce known even in that lawless district. The base policy of the English Court aggravated this wretchedness many-fold.... The plan was, by intrigues, spies, and bribes, to create disturbances in Scotland, to stir the jealousies of the nobles, to foster divisions, and to render the Government powerless by keeping the whole country in confusion. Lord Dacre, Henry VIII's minister, had in his pay four hundred renegade Scots, whose chief employment it was to kindle quarrels, blow the smouldering fire of feuds into flame, excite tumults, and so to distract and weaken the Government."

In the Esk valley, between Canonbie and Langholm, still stands the most famous of all the Border 'keeps', or strongholds. It goes by the name of the Hollows or Gilnockie Tower. In the sixteenth century it was in the possession of the Armstrongs who were related to the Grahams by marriage. "The Armstrongs," according to Fraprie, first appeared in this part of Scotland early in the sixteenth century, when the redoubtable Johnny built himself this tower against the laws, which stringently forbade the erection of any strength in the debatable lands without license from the Crown. They soon became one of the most powerful clans on the Scottish side, and built themselves numerous keeps, the ruins of which are scattered all through Liddesdale.

"The habitual depredations of this Border race had rendered them so active and daring and at the same time so cautious and circumspect, that they seldom failed either in their attacks or in

securing their prey. Even when assailed by superior numbers, they baffled every assault by abandoning their dwellings, and retiring with their families into thick woods and deep morasses, accessible by paths only known to themselves. One of their most noted places of refuge was in Terras-moss, a frightful and desolate marsh, so deep that two spears tied together could not reach the bottom."

In 1529 the Scottish king, James V, determined to rid Scotland of the disorders which had prevailed during his youth and to 'stanch all theft and reaving within his realms.' According to Mackenzie "The thieves of Teviotdale, Annandale, and Liddesdale received, to their cost, his first attention. He summoned a great feudal hunting. Lords, barons, gentlemen, and their retainers, gathered to Edinburgh, bringing with them their hounds and hawks, and a month's provision. The train with which the King passed southward numbered eight thousand men. Many a stag and roe were pulled down by the fleet deer-hounds, but the hunters had other game in view. The hunting was only a mask to enable them to surprise the fierce freebooters of the Border. Cockburn of Henderland, and Scott of Tushielaw, called the King of the Borders, were seized at their own castle gates, and hanged on their own dule trees. The famous Johnnie Armstrong met the like fate. This robber-chief never rode without four-and-twenty gentlemen, well horsed, in his company. From Solway to Newcastle, every man for many miles within the English Border, paid him black-mail for the privilege of being let alone. The clan of which John was head had burned fifty parish churches within a few years. It does not seem to have occurred to this enterprising thief that his proceedings were in the least out of order. He left his tower, 'where on Esk side it standeth stout,' and may still be seen, and went up the dale with a train of six-and-thirty followers to meet the King (in the hope of being pardoned). 'What wants this knave that a King should have?' said James, when the freebooter and his train came before him. John had run right into the lion's mouth. He and all his company were seized and forthwith hanged on the nearest trees." It was rough justice, but it gave tolerable security to the Borders for more than a decade.

Of the remaining Armstrongs, Fraprie wrote: "The rest of the family continued in their high-handed life, and were never suppressed until James VI made a campaign against them in which their leaders were brought to the scaffold, their houses razed, and their estates conferred on strangers, so thoroughly that the very name of Armstrong was exterminated from the whole district where they had held sway."

By 1542 the rulers of the two kingdoms were again at arms. In revenge for a foray of the English into Dumfriesshire, which was repulsed by the Johnstones and other Border families, King James V led an army of 10,000 men into southern Dumfriesshire and across the Border into Cumberland. A violent dispute arose among the Scottish leaders. According to Mackenzie: "At this unlucky moment, two English leaders, Dacre and Musgrave, with three hundred horse, advanced to reconnoitre. The keen eyes of these captains caught the state of the Scottish camp. With the rapid decision of true soldiers, they seized the opportunity, and charged with levelled

lances on the Scots. Taken completely by surprise, the Scots were broken and scattered with scarce an attempt at resistance. The fugitives, ignorant of the country, got entangled in Solway Moss, where many perished, and more than a thousand prisoners were taken." The Scottish king went home from Caerlaverock Castle to die the same year of a broken heart. Of all the Border Scots, only Douglas of Drumlanrig and the Carlyles of Brydekirk would not submit to English domination. Douglas became the Warden of the Scottish Marches. Wharton, the English Warden, in 1547 laid low the castle, steeple, and town of Annan as 'a very noisome neighbourhood to England.' Following this, in 1552, the boundary between England and Scotland was fixed at the Sark, instead of the Esk, and it so remains. For some four hundred years previous to this the land lying between the two rivers, about four miles square, had been known as the Debateable Land, being claimed by both countries. Part of the boundary was artificial, marked by the construction of the Scotch Dyke. At the same time, peace was at last concluded between the two kingdoms and an attempt was made to pacify the Borders. The middle of the sixteenth century, therefore, marked the end of the forays between the two countries.

From the middle of the seventh century to the middle of the sixteenth our English and Scottish ancestors had been Roman Catholics. Now, within a generation, the 4,096 ancestors living contemporaneously became Protestant. With few exceptions those in England became Anglicans, or Episcopalians, belonging to the Established Church of England, while those in Scotland became Presbyterians.

In 1534 King Henry VIII broke with the Pope at Rome and two years later he dissolved the monasteries throughout England. There were many in northern England who desired to maintain the monasteries and in 1536 a rebellion, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, broke out there. An army of rebels marched on Carlisle but was repulsed. The rebellion was soon put down and the royal power was made far more effective throughout the region than it had previously been.

Scotland became Protestant and Presbyterian under the preaching of John Knox in 1560. The Reformation principles were generally welcomed in Dumfriesshire, but not by the powerful Maxwells. Queen Mary of Scotland, who wanted her country to remain Catholic, visited Dumfriesshire several times and gathered a strong party for her cause. But the Regent, in turn, came and coerced them into submission to the Protestant government. On one such occasion the queen, on horseback and with pistols at her saddle-bow, led in person an army of 18,000 men into Nithsdale and to Dumfries and on to the English Border against Moray and some of her opposing lords.

Moray, as Regent, was determined to bring order to Scotland and he did so within a month. "Even Border thieves and reavers felt that the curb was sharp, and that a strong hand was on the bridle. On a market-day in Hawick (twenty-five miles northeast of the Grahams of Eskdalemuir), when cattle-lifting Elliots were strutting secure, the Regent suddenly made his appearance. Forty-three robbers were seized. Eleven of them were hanged, seven were drown-

ed, one slain in the taking, and the rest 'cleansed' by a jury - an operation fitted to make even a Borderer nervous."

Most of Scotland's religious troubles disappeared in 1568 when Queen Mary left her country, never to return. For a month and a half in the early summer of that year she was confined in Carlisle Castle. Under constant surveillance, she was allowed to walk about the castle grounds, to watch the rude football matches of her retinue, and to go on hunting expeditions in the vicinity. The following year Lord Scrope left Carlisle with an army to defeat a rising under the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland to the south and east. In 1570 Scrope and Sussex crossed the Borders and laid waste Annan, Dumfries, and the country around with fire and sword. That same year the Earl of Sussex promulgated an order to the English Wardens of the Border as follows, according to Fraprie: "Everie man that hath a castle or a tower of stone shall upon everie fray raysed in thie night, give warning to the countrie by fire in the topps of the castle or towre in such sort as he shall be directed from his warning castle." The law of raising the countryside by fire was well understood and continually practised. Peel towers and their beacon lanterns or fires were to be found all along the two sides of the Border.

Dating from this period are the opening words of Pedigree G of the "Pedigree of the Bewley's of Buckabank and Causa Grange." They read as follows: "In a Muster Roll of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A searching commission of inquiry had been issued to ascertain the able men both horse and foot who could be summoned by the Warden of the West Marches if need arose. At the Muster held on the 14 February, 1580, for Cumberland Ward, there appeared amongst those from Buckabank John Bowlie armed with a lance."

For a short generation following 1580 the Grahams of the Sark and Esk River valleys were the thorns in the flesh of the English Wardens, and it may well be that John Bewley of Buckabank was signed up in the draft of 1580 to put down the depredations of the Grahams. Though the Grahams had participated in many of the Border troubles prior to this time, the period from 1580 to 1606 was the one in which they were especially active, causing Sir Walter Scott to write: "Few families can boast of more historical renown than that of Graham."

At the time of their rise to special prominence a feud had arisen between the Grahams and the Bells, Carlyles, and Irwins which in 1582 was spoken of as 'like to be the greatest feud ever on these Borders.' "In 1587 complaint was made before the Commission of the West Marches of Scotland against the West Marches of England by the friends of Adam of Carlisle and the Bells against Walter Grame of Netherby, Davie and Willie his brothers, Richie's Will, and Rob of the Fald, for burning Goddesbrig and killing or carrying off 3,000 cows and oxen, 4,000 sheep and goats, and 500 horses and mares, estimated at £40,000 Scots." The question as to what the Grahams did with so much booty is partly answered by the conjecture of McIntire: "Doubtless, in a quiet way, the citizens

of Carlisle had a tacit understanding with the Grahams and other freebooters in their neighbourhood, and the members of the Butchers', Shoemakers', Tanners', Skinners', and Glovers' Guilds found ample employment in quickly disposing of carcasses and hides which might lead to unpleasant identifications."

The finest ballad of Border days is of Kinmont Willie, Willie Armstrong of Kinmont. He was unjustly seized by the English Musgraves in 1596, while attending a court at Kershope, and handed over to the keeper of Carlisle Castle where he remained until rescued by the Duke of Buccleuch with the assistance of the Grahams.

"On 14 April 1596," writes Wilson, "the Scots, with '500 horsemen of Buclughes and Kinmont frendes, did come armed and appointed with gavlockes and crowes of iron, handpeckes, axes and skallinge lathers, unto an owtewarde corner of the base courte of this castell, and to the posterne dore of the same: which they undermyned speedily and quiettlye and made themselves possessores of the base courte, brake into the chamber where Will of Kinmont was, carried him awaye, and in their discoverie by the watch left for deade two of the watchmen, hurte a servante of myne, one of Kynmontes keperes, and were issued againe out of the posterne before they were desoried by the watche of the innerwarde, and ere resistance coult be made'. The garde, Scrope continued, by reason of the stormy night, were either asleep or had taken shelter from the violence of the weather, by which the Scots achieved the enterprise with little difficulty. Great was the rejoicing of the deliverers and deep was the annoyance of Lord Scrope..."

"Buccleuch always asserted, and in this he was supported by Scrope, that he was assisted in his exploit by the Grahams, and that he could have done nothing without their co-operation, naming more especially Francis Graham of Canonby and Walter of Netherby, the chief leaders of the clan. The Grahams at that time were a constant thorn in the side of Lord Scrope. In 1596 he proposed that a 'straight' letter should be addressed to him by the Privy Council, commanding him to send up some of them, whose names he specified, without letting them know the cause beforehand, and on their appearance to commit them to prison. He added that he would amply justify the step, and that it would greatly contribute to the common benefit and peace of the district. But the family was too powerful and its position too assured to be thus summarily dealt with. Scrope's language about them was vigorous; he called them 'caterpillars', 'a viperous generation', 'malignant humours', and such like terms. The northern authorities seem to have been of Lord Scrope's opinion, for in 1600 the gentlemen of the county presented a petition to the Council, in which they affirmed that the Grahams, their clan and children, were the chief causes of the decay of the country, and in 1606 the English commissioners informed the Earl of Salisbury that the people of Cumberland abhorred and feared the name of Graham...."

In 1593 was fought the last clan battle of note upon the Border. The Maxwells and the Johnstones had long been at feud, but a

reconcilliation had been brought about between the two rival chiefs of their respective clans and they entered into an alliance for mutual support in all quarrels with others. Maxwell was appointed Lord Warden of the West Borders. The Johnstones, according to Mackenzie, "thinking that they had little to fear from the new Warden, provided they did not rob any of the name of Maxwell, made an in-road into Nithsdale, spilt blood...and swept away great plunder. They found themselves mistaken. Whether it was that he felt bound by his office, or that his old feudal hatred revived, Maxwell gathered a force of fifteen hundred horse and foot, and went against the Johnstones. The Johnstones called their friends the Scots to their aid, and waited their enemy on a piece of ground beside the little water of Dryffe, near the town of Lockerby. The Maxwells were defeated with heavy slaughter. Lord Maxwell himself, a 'tall man, and heavy in armour,' was overtaken, struck from his horse, and slain. It is said that the hand which he stretched out for quarter was cut off. Most of those who escaped carried to their graves the marks of deep gashes about the face and head, which occasioned the saying, that they had got a 'Lockerby lick'."

Upon the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, King James VI of Scotland became the ruler of both Scotland and England. At the very outset of his reign King James was confronted with the old difficulties of the Border land, for while he was crossing the boundary into England he learned of a destructive foray into Cumberland which reached as far as Penrith. The raid was made by the Grahams of the Esk to the number of eighty, headed by Walter Graham of Netherby, who felt that until James was crowned king in England the laws of the kingdom ceased and were of no force and that all offences done in the meantime were not punishable. Though the raiders fled in terror at the approach of a strong English force sent against them, some of them were captured and hanged, and many of their houses were blown up and burned.

"King James was fond of repeating, in his conceited way," writes Mackenzie, "that his accession to the throne of England had turned the borders of two hostile nations into the heart of one loving people. He ordered the places of strength on the borders to be dismantled, and their iron gates to be beaten into plough-shares. But it was not easy to make a Borderer lay down the lance for the olive branch. The most formidable offenders were carried to the Continent by Buccleuch, where the greater part of them fell in the Belgic wars." Many of these, as will soon be seen, were Grahams.

"For the speedy suppression of offenders and the restoration of law and order," writes Wilson, "the...borders...were placed under the jurisdiction of a royal commission.... All persons living within the bounds of the commission or in certain other specified districts were forbidden the use of armour, weapons, and horses, 'savage meane naggs for their tillage', and the troublesome inhabitants should be removed to some other place 'where the change of aire will make in them an exchange of their manners.' The Grahams of Esk were the first to feel the inconvenience of the new regime. The commissioners were determined to root them out. Sir Wilfrid

Lawson stated in 1605 that 'if the Grahams were not, these parts would be as free from blood and theft as Yorkshire'. No time was lost in arranging for their removal. One hundred and fifty of them were selected as 'fytt for his Majestee's service', and transported to the cautionary towns of Flushing and Brill.... But the members of the clan who submitted voluntarily to expatriation were not contented in their new sphere. True to their traditions of lawlessness, they returned for the most part without leave; some by desertion and others by passport, at which the king was highly offended and ordered their arrest and imprisonment till his pleasure was known. It was easier to give the order than to carry it out. The Grahams rode about in small companies with pistols and lances, and succeeded for a considerable time in eluding their pursuers.... As soon as a resolute course was taken, the Grahams, not wishing to hazard their lives, submitted to transportation to Ireland. The commissioners were able to report...on 13 September 1606, that the chief Grahams were sent to Workington under the escort of the sheriff and...horsemen (They were conveyed to Dublin in six ships and sent to Connaught, the company consisting of 114 Grahams and 45 horses.); there were not left then between Line and Sark more than three Grahams of ability, of whom two were more than eighty years of age. All the notorious offenders, whose manner terrified peaceful men, had gone away: some of their wives, who could not go then, would follow in the spring. ...Esk, Sark and Line were purged of evil men....

"The expatriation of the Grahams did not reduce the district to peaceful government. There was 'that bloodie and theevish clanne of Armstrongs of Whithaughe in Liddesdale by whom and their allies many horrible spoils and cruell murthers have been committed....'"

It was many a day after this before peace and order settled upon the Border. The moss-troopers continued to 'lift' cattle, and followed their old habits of plunder for a full generation longer. King James visited the Border on several occasions, the last being in 1617 when he was at Dumfries. All the leading families of the country round about were present to see the king present to the citizens, in token of amity, the little silver cannon that they still treasure.

When this same king, and his son, tried to force the Episcopal Church System upon the Scottish people, the Scots of Dumfriesshire, in common with those elsewhere, signed the Covenant expressing their intention to resist with arms any attempt to fasten the unwanted religious forms upon them. The Covenant was signed in 1638 and on two occasions in the following two years the Scottish army marched to the Border to meet the advancing English army. Caerlaverock Castle, held for the King, was taken by the Covenanters in 1640. In 1645 Carlisle Castle underwent a heroic defense on behalf of King Charles I and, says McIntire, "we can see in imagination the gaunt famine-stricken garrison...holding out cheerfully as long as their strength would endure, making sallies to bring in provisions, gazing from the ramparts to welcome the relief which never came, and compelled at last to an honourable surrender." The besiegers destroyed the western bays of the Carlisle Cathedral and

what was left of the chapter house, cloisters, and the Canon's houses. Carlisle's population at this time was less than 2,500. The siege had lasted from October 1644 to June 25, 1645.

In 1648, just prior to the execution of King Charles I and the establishment of the Commonwealth Government under Oliver Cromwell, the Scots were in possession of the king and were marching toward London. Cromwell marched against them and toward Carlisle which had been seized by those who sympathized with the king. As Cromwell marched with his army over Broadfield, a little to the east of Rose Castle, Raughton, and Raughtonhead, it is said that he was provoked by the ill-timed boasting of a person, who fired a gun from the castle by way of defiance. In retaliation Cromwell had his men demolish a great part of the castle by fire. Passing on northward to Carlisle, Cromwell was able to bring about its surrender. The seventeenth century saw much fighting in Cumberland County during the long struggle between the King and Parliament. In 1651 the Scottish king and the Scotch leaders, with 14,000 Scots entered England by Carlisle in a desperate effort to seize the English throne. They were defeated by Cromwell's army of 30,000.

During most of the 1650's Scotland enjoyed the blessing of a firm, just, and strong government under Cromwell, and England likewise. "It is true," states Mackenzie, "that ten or twelve thousand English troops were maintained in Scotland. But they were the police of the country against Border thieves and Highland reavers...." "A man might ride over all Scotland with a switch in his hand and a hundred pounds in his pocket; which he could not have done these five hundred years."

The following decades were as tumultuous as the 1650's had been peaceful. Another effort was made to force the Scots from their century-old Presbyterianism. In 1666 fifty horsemen and a few foot soldiers marched straight to Dumfries where they took Sir James Turner prisoner. With an ever-increasing army of oppressed people they marched toward Edinburgh, but were prevented from seizing the Scottish capital. Many Dumfriesshire men were killed and others were captured and later executed or banished.

These were the years of the Covenanters and the great religious persecution which lasted for twenty-eight years. The great majority of the Scottist people had signed a solemn covenant that they would maintain their religion, Presbyterianism, in the same state in which it existed in 1580, and to resist all innovations introduced since that time. It was especially aimed at the introduction of Episcopal forms from England. The government excluded more than four hundred ministers from their parish churches. People and ministers began the practise of meeting in the open. Mackenzie wrote: "Field meetings, or conventicles as they were termed, grew much more frequent, and were attended by much larger numbers. The men adopted the practice of coming armed for self-defence, if they should be attacked. The blue-bonneted Covenanter sat on the hillside to hear the word of the living God, and the sheathed broadsword, laid across the open Bible on his knees, held down its

leaves against the ruffling wind. The conventicles sometimes numbered many thousands, so that any party of military likely to be called to the spot on a short notice could not venture to interrupt them. They heard the word of life; their infants were sprinkled with the water of baptism from the moorland burn....

"Against these field meetings the whole fury of persecution was now directed. Any minister who preached in the fields, or even in a house which was so full that some of the hearers were out of doors, was punishable with death. Bands of soldiers roamed the country to hunt out all who were suspected of attending the conventicles. Whoever was present at one was liable to be fined, imprisoned, or sold as a slave in Barbadoes or Virginia..... As many as seventeen thousand persons were punished in one year for the crime of attending conventicles. It was all in vain. Conventicles increased....

The English court employed Scots to fight Scots. "A body of ten thousand Highlanders was mustered, half savage clansmen from the mountains, hating with an ancient grudge the...Lowlanders.... This Highland host...was marched upon the west country.... To the surprise of the barbarous host, no enemy appeared. Peaceful country people gazed on them in dismay as they passed, or fled at their approach. There was...an astounding opportunity for plunder..... The Highlanders spread all over the west, plundering and ravaging without mercy. They robbed all they met. They swept off everything of value from the dwellings....

"The savage horde were allowed the range of this robbers' paradise for three months. As they passed...on their way back to the hills, they looked like men returning from the sack of a town...."

The years 1684 and 1685 went far beyond the rest in cruelty and blood and were known as The Killing Time. The Duke of York declared that there would never be peace in Scotland until all the country from the Border to the Forth was turned into a hunting-field. "The soldiers had orders to go through the country and kill at their own absolute discretion. Every common soldier was judge of life or death over every person he met." One of the worst persecutors of the time was Colonel John Graham of Claverhouse, in no way related to the Grahams of Dumfriesshire. In 1679 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Dumfriesshire. He was responsible for the shooting of many natives of the shire on account of their adherence to the Covenants. Many others were executed after trial or were exiled. An example of the wanton murder of the time occurred in 1685 in Eskdalemuir, home of the Graham ancestors. It follows:

"Widow Hislop, a quiet, honest woman, dwelt with her children in the parish of Hutton in Annandale. One of the suffering people, who was 'upon his hiding,' came to her house. He was ill...and he grew rapidly worse. In a few days he died. The widow feared mischief, because she had dared to shelter the wanderer.... She therefore caused her sons to dig a grave in the fields near by, and buried him at night. The grave was observed. Johnstone, laird of Westerhall, came with a party of men and dug up the body.... Westerhall immediately went to the house, spoiled it of everything portable, and levelled it with the ground. The widow and her children

were thus turned houseless into the fields.

"Claverhouse fell upon the eldest son, Andrew, wandering about, seized him, and brought him a prisoner to Westerhall. He was a mere lad, but happy is the country that has produced such lads. Westerhall urged his instant death. Claverhouse...was not in the killing humour that day, and opposed it. Westerhall insisting, he yielded, saying, 'The blood of this poor fellow be on your head, Westerhall; I am free of it.' He ordered three of his men to shoot the prisoner. When they were ready to fire, they bade Andrew draw his bonnet over his eyes. Andrew would not. He could look his death-bringers in the face without fear, he said; and had nothing whereof he was ashamed. Holding up his Bible, he charged them to answer for what they were about to do, at the great day, when they shall be judged by that book. He lies buried in the place where he was shot - Craighaugh in Eskdale Muir."

Comparative peace settled upon both kingdoms when William of Orange succeeded to the English throne in 1689. During the preceding year the garrison of Carlisle had been foiled in an attempt to maintain King James II on the throne.

Though the two kingdoms had had a common king since 1603, each had its own laws, its own Parliament, and its own officers of state. In 1705 it seemed that war would again break out between the two and men were drilling on both sides of the boundary. Wiser counsel prevailed, however, and in 1707 the two kingdoms were united and Scotland's Parliament was merged in that of England. "The two nations, which in the course of their history had fought with each other three hundred and fourteen battles, and slain each other's subjects - more than a million of men - were now one." Though Scotland greatly benefitted in a material way, the union was heartily hated for a generation or two.

The Border wars were ended, but flurries occurred in 1715 and 1745 when two Stuart pretenders marched across the border in an effort to secure the throne. Little occurred in 1715, but in 1745 Bonnie Prince Charlie, in his march to and from England, passed through Dumfriesshire and Cumberland. From the burgh of Dumfries he exacted a large sum of money, as well as many pairs of shoes for his soldiery. Carlisle surrendered to him and he was proclaimed king at Carlisle Cross. The Scots then passed on southward, perhaps to plunder Rose Castle. The vicar, "Story seems to have been expecting them, as he had prepared 'a great spread' and employed additional help from the village to minister to 'the creature-comforts' of the Highlanders. They arrived on Sunday, when the Priest was saying his office in (Dalston) Church. The rebels are said to have acted 'verra impidently' while they were partaking of Story's hospitality, one of them going so far as to compliment the person in question on her good looks. They marched back to Carlisle, not having molested Rose...."

The dove of peace at long last settled upon the Border.



The Donald Dean Parker Family, 1945

Seated, left to right: Florence Myrtle Patterson Parker, Mary Frances Parker, Bonnie Jean Parker, Donald Dean Parker, Senior. Standing: Donald Dean Parker, Junior, Florence Patricia Parker, Jessie Bewley Parker. Picture taken about Thanksgiving, 1945, at Brookings, South Dakota, United States of America.

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS

Though Augustine in 597 first brought Christianity to the British Isles, it was probably not until after 685 that our ancestors living just south of Carlisle began to be affected by the new religion. The King of Northumbria who had himself but recently been converted to Christianity granted Carlisle to the saintly St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, in 685. The king's sister had founded one of her great monasteries at Carlisle. In 686 St. Cuthbert started a school there. From these humble beginnings the Christian religion gradually spread outward from Carlisle winning our ancestors who may have been living in the region at the time from their pagan ways.

From 1093 to 1101 the Priory Church of St. Mary was being built. In 1123 the king gave this church to the Augustinian, or Black Canons, and it remained in their possession until 1540 when the priory, like all others in England was dissolved. In 1133 the church was made the Cathedral of the newly-formed Bishopric of Carlisle. The Bishops in succeeding centuries lived at Carlisle, at Bewley Castle until about the year 1400, and thereafter at Rose Castle in the center of the area where the Bewley ancestors lived.

Until 1540, or about that year, our ancestors belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, for the Protestant Reformation had only begun in Europe in 1517. In 1540 the monasteries and religious houses in Carlisle were quietly dissolved and, while forms of worship remained much the same for a time, there was no further connection with the Pope in Rome. Since what Carlisle did influenced all the region for many miles around, it is certain that Dalston Parish Church, lying only four miles from Carlisle, became Protestant in effect in 1540. These religious changes took place under the second Tudor king, Henry VIII. Usually throughout England the changes were effected with considerable disorder. It is interesting that the vicar of Dalston at the time was George Bewley.

In his history of the rectors and vicars of Dalston Parish, Wilson writes: "The Tudor changes in the church did not disturb the tenure of the Vicar of Dalston. George Bewley remained incumbent of the parish from 1535 till his death in 1570." Elsewhere he writes: "George Bewley was Vicar of Dalston throughout the difficult period of the Reformation movement. His name appears in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 and he remained vicar until his death in 1570. It is also found in the manorial rolls of Dalston at the court held on 6th Oct. 1546: 2nd March 1547: 27th Nov. 1549: and 31st May 1553: in the latter entry he is styled 'Sir George Bewlye, vycer of Dalston'. There is no evidence of his deprivation in the reign of Queen Mary, or of his restitution in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He is not reported as absent when the Act of Uniformity was put in force in Carlisle Cathedral in Oct. 1559. On 31st Mar. 1570, Marke Edgar, his successor, was collated to Dalston 'post mortem naturalem Georgii Bewlye, clerici, ultimi incumbuntis'."

One could wish that George Bewley had kept the Dalston Parish Register during his incumbency as vicar. Instead, the record begins in the autumn of 1570 with his successor. The preface to volume one contains the following item:

"George Bewley...was vicar at the time of the ecclesiastical survey in 1535, the 26th year of Henry VIII. This fact is of itself of some interest. Whether he held the benefice without interruption during the successive changes of the intervening period does not certainly appear, but the probabilities are that he did. At all events he died in possession...."

James Wilson, vicar of Dalston Parish after 1888, edited the Parish Registers of Dalston, Cumberland, in 1895. The two volumes were printed and published at Dalston by William R. Beck. Scattered through the preface and the registers themselves are a number of items which throw light on the religious customs of the people.

One of the most curious customs is referred to in the following burial entries of our ancestors: "1684 January 20 Katherine Rumney of Raughton buried in woollen Affidit brought in.(E-9)" "1689 March 19 Ann Blaine of Cardewlees buried in woollen. (SA-9)" "1688 July 19 Ann Beck of Raughton buried in woollen. Affidit brought in. (V-9)" Such entries were common between 1678 and 1696. In 1666 Parliament passed an act and in 1678 passed it in a more stringent form leaving the priest and parishioners no loophole of escape. These acts were aimed at the encouragement of woollen manufacture and the discouragement of the foreign linen trade. "The clergy were obliged to keep a register of interments for the purpose of certifying the stuff or texture of the shroud in which the body was wrapped and the relatives of the deceased were obliged to 'bring, within eight days next after the interment, an affidavit in writing under the hands and seals of two or more witnesses, and under the hand of the magistrate or officer, before whom the same was sworn, to the minister or parson, that the said person was not put in, wrapt or wound up or buried in any shirt, shift, sheet or shroud made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold, or silver or other than what is made of sheep's wool only: or in any coffin lined or faced with any cloth stuff or any thing made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold, or silver or any other material but sheep's wool only.'.... The penalty for disobedience was £5 in the case of both parson and relatives." Though these statutes were not repealed until 1814, they soon became a dead letter as no records of persons "buried in woollen" occur after 1696.

The preface of volume one makes mention of "...Johan Bewlie... beating the bounds." This referred, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, to "an ancient custom of the English Church, whereby the clergy, parish officers and the congregation perambulated their parishes annually on one of the rogation days immediately preceding ascension day, with the two fold purpose of supplicating the divine blessing on the fruits of the earth, and of preserving in all classes of the community a correct knowledge of and respect for the boundaries of individual and parochial property. Some objec-

tionable features of hilarity and coarseness attended these perambulations, and after the Reformation the observance was greatly curtailed and simplified, until at the present time the custom has fallen into general, but not universal, disuse."

From entries in the registers it is apparent that our ancestors were given an opportunity to contribute to the less fortunate of their countrymen. Usually the officiating minister read the statement, often written by the king, setting forth the need, and it was the duty of the churchwardens to collect donations thereafter. A few of the more interesting items of charity follow:

"March 30th 1679

Memorand'

That the day and yeare abovesaid there was collected in the pish of Dalston the sum of Three pounds fourteene shillings tenne pence halfe penny for and towards the building of St Pauls in London....

...the sume of one pound sixteen shillings & three pence for & towards ye Redemption of ye English Captives taken by ye Turkes (1680)

...ye sume of two pounds five shillings & eight pence for & towards ye reliefe of ye French Protestants, who have left their native Country.... (1682)

...ye sume of four pounds nine pence by vertue of his Majesties Briefe for & towards ye releiving of ye ffrench Protestants w^{ch} are fled into England for refuge.... (1686)

...the sume of one pounde ffourteen shillings Two pence by vertue of their Majesties Briefe for and towards ye reloifeing of the Ireish Protestants which are fled into England for refuge....

...the sume of two pounds & one shilling...towards the relief of the Inhabitants of New-Arlesford in Hampshire. 124000 loss by fire.... (1689)

...the sum of one pound six shillings and seven pence by vertue of their Maties Briefe for the Rediemtion of Captives &c....

...ye sume of four shillings two pence towards ye reliefe of the poor suffers of Darby Court.... (1699)

...the sume of three and twenty shillings & nine pence...towards the Redemption of English captives und^r slavery at Machanes...

...y^e sume of ffive shillings seven pence for y^e use Inhabitants of Beccles in the County of Suffolk who had a g^t loss by fire (1701)"

About 1680 the burial fee given to the vicar was ten pence. Once in 1682 he received one shilling: "November 19th Rob: Rumney a Quaker bury'd in ye Sepulcher at Hive-gill ls." Wilson writes:

"The reference to 'ye Sepulcher at Hive-gill' as the burial ground for Quakers recalls the occasional notices of that religious sect as they occur in the Register. No doubt the preaching of Fox made a profound impression in the neighbourhood, but the church gradually overcame it. It lingered in the parish well up into the 18th century, but there has not been a trace of its existence within living memory."

A number of entries appear in the registers showing how punish-

ment was meted out to those who departed from the established religion to accept the doctrines of George Fox:

"1678 We present Jo: Bewley and Barbary his wife of Gatesgill quakers for not repaireing to the church in time of divine service. Also Jane the wife of James Sowerby and Rowland Rumley of the same for the like, being all quakers.

"1681 We present John Stubb of Glavehill quaker for not repairing to the church in time of divine service....

We present Row^d Rumney & John Bewley of Gatesgill, dorothy Bulman of the same for the like.

We present Edward Rowland of Buckabanke for not repairing to the church in time of divine service & not for baptizing his child according to the formes of the church of England. (Related to D-8.)

We present Tho: Browne of Unthank for not repairing to the church in time of divine service. (Perhaps related to Z.)

We present John Stubb of Dalston Quaker for not coming to hear divine service." (1692. Perhaps related to W-10.)

Though there were Quakers in various parts of Dalston and nearby parishes, they seem to have been found most frequently in and about Ivegill and Raughton, 'the high side' of the parish.

<p>T BV : IVL : XI 16 86 FB BV FEB 15 1686 MB BV JUNE 7 1703</p>	<p>B A gravestone lying flat on the ground near the Dalston Chapel window has been a puzzle to many. When deciphered from register entries it has meaning and illustrates the mannerisms of the Society of Friends. The top three lines refer to a 1686 entry: "July 11th Thomas Bewley, of Raughton, bur. in woollen. Affidit brought in." (BV means buried; IVL, July; XI, 11th. The V is the old Latin U.) "January 11th Frances Bewley, of Buchabank, bur^d in woollen. Affidit brought in." In 1703: "June 7 Margaret Bewley, of Raughton, buried." Regarding this family, Wilson's notes read:</p>
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"The Bewleys of Raughton were amongst the first who embraced Quakerism in this district and on that account were frequently in collision with the priest and churchwardens. 'Old Thomas Bewley' the above mentioned worthy, had the honor of entertaining in 1653, George Fox himself, the founder of the Sect, who seems to have held forth at Dalston Cross, under the vicar's nose, on his way from Caldbeck to Carlisle." The reader is referred to Fox's memoirs, volume I, page 226, and volume II, page 31.

None of the persons mentioned above, bearing the surnames Rumley, Rumney, Stubb, Rowland, Browne, and Bewley, are known to have been our ancestors, though it is apparent that they may have been related to our ancestors. The Thomas Bewley of Raughton may have been the son of our ancestor, John Bewley (AA-9). If so, he was the brother of Rowland Bewley (AA-8), who apparently moved to Buckabank. The Frances Bewley may have been Rowland's wife. (See AA-8).

Ferguson has the following note about various Quaker Bewleys: "George Bewley of Ivegill, George Bewley of Woodhall, Caldbeck, and of Hesket, Mungo Bewley of Carlisle, and 'Old Thomas Bewley of Cumberland' were all Quaker preachers.... The soubriquet of 'Scoler' shows that John Bewley possessed an unusual degree of education for his time and degree." Elsewhere appears: "Received of Rowland Bewley three shillings-four pence for half of ye Composition due for his tyth hay. There remains three shillings and four pence to be pay'd by his son Jo: Bewly ye 'Quaker'." "'Quaker Bewly' seems to have been the familiar name of this John Bewly."

It is interesting to speculate whether Rowland Bewley, mentioned above, is not our ancestor of the same name who also had a son John. (See AA-8 and AA-7.) However, our ancestor Rowland, son of John Bewley, was one of several Rowland Bewleys living at the time. Our ancestor Rowland Bewley was born in 1648; another of the same name, son of George, was born in 1661; another of the same name, son of John Bewley of Raughton, was born in 1684.

Wilson gives a register entry headed "A note of all the Baptisms of John Bewley Children of Raughton in the pish of Dalston." At intervals between 1670 and 1688 appear the names of Rebecca, Thomas, John, Thomas, Isaac, Jonathan, Rowland, and Mary Bewley. This is undoubtedly the Quaker John Bewley's family whose baptisms were assembled in one place for some reason. Immediately preceding the list is a similar list of another non-conformist family of the parish, George Denton of Cardew, the sole remaining Roman Catholic.

Nightingale gives a number of entries for non-conformity: "1671 March 31... Johnem Bewly, Barbaram ejus uxorem (his wife). "Johnem Bewley for having two children unbaptized, Parcival Dawson for keeping a private schoole. "1673 July 11... Johnem Bewly et ejus uxorem,... Edwardum Rowland ... Parcivallum Becks.... "Edwardum Rowland, for not Baptizing his Child at the parish Church. "1673 July 26... Repeat ut supra July 11. "1674 Sep. 9... Johnem Bewly, Barbaram ejus uxorem,... Rowland Rumney...for absenting themselves from the Church, and for not receiving the holy Communion. "Edward Rowland for refuseing to have his Child baptized by the minister. "Isabellam Rowland for refuseing to make her publick thanksgiving to god after her safe deliverance from Child birth, according to the appointmt. of the Church.... "1675 June 22... Edward Rowland ut supra.... "1677 July 6... Jacobum Hornesby... Quakers and other Sectaries. Johnem Bewly, Barbaram ejus uxorem... & Rolandum Rumney pro consiti."

John Bewley and his loyal wife, Barbara, are evidently the same as the two of this name mentioned on the preceding page. The same seems to be true of Edward Rowland of Buckabank. Isabella seems to have been Rowland's wife. It is interesting to speculate whether our ancestor Edward Rowland (D-8) of Buckabank and his wife, Isabell, are not these same Quakers of the preceding paragraph. It seems highly probable. Our ancestor Edward Rowland was born in

1635 and one of this name of Buckabank was buried in woollen, February 12, 1681. One wonders, too, whether Parcivallum Becks of the 1673 entry is not the same as our ancestor, Percival Beck (V-9), who lived from 1620 to 1691. This, too, seems highly probable.

Though it cannot be proved at this late date, it seems almost certain that some of our ancestors of the late 1600's were Quakers. Similarity of given and surnames, localities, contemporaneous generations, etc., all seem to point in this direction.

Quakerism lingered in Dalston Parish well up into the eighteenth century. It lingered still longer in Caldbeck Parish, two miles to the southwest of Sebergham and seven or eight from Dalston. As late as 1800 or 1825 three Quaker meeting-houses were to found there. George Fox, the founder, had resided nearby and Quakerism had been established there almost as early as in any part of England. As mentioned in the article entitled "The Bewleys of Cumberland", one or more branches of the Bewley family settled around Caldbeck. "The descendants of the hard-riding border gentry are taken with the fantastic creed of George Fox, and go meekly one by one to Carlisle jail for non-payment of tithes. Mungo Bewley, a... Quaker minister, settles at Edenderry in King's County (Ireland), where he dies in 1747. Through him a clan of Bewleys in Ireland and New Zealand, in the United States and in British India, are able to trace their clear descent from Thomas de Beaulieu of 1332."

In 1642, in Caldbeck, a number of persons took the Protestant oath. Among the number were three bearing the name Thomas Bewley; three, George Bewley; two, William Bewley; one each, John Bewley, Mungo Bewley, Michel Bewley, and Richard Bewley; two, Richard Relph; two, William Relph; one each, Rowland Relph, John Relph, and George Relph; five, John Pearson; one each, Robert Pearson, Richard Pearson, James Pearson, William Pearson, and George Pearson; three, John Sewell; one each, Thomas Sewell, Hugh Sewell, Randall Sewell, and Simon Sewell. It is not clear just what was the purpose of the Protestant oath, though it was at a time when King Charles was rallying the Catholics to his side to impose Catholicism on the remainder of the country. Those enumerated above may have gathered at Caldbeck from nearby parishes or, what is more likely, they may have resided in Caldbeck Parish.

On March 10, 1663 George Denton and John Bewley and Edward Rowland are mentioned in the 'Oath for the sixteen men in the Parish of Dalston'. At this time a George Denton and wife of Cardew were the last remaining Catholics of the parish. The other two may have been Quakers, or they may have been our ancestors, though a note states: "This John Bewley was the representative of the ancient family of Beaulieu or Bewley of Hesket Newmarket." This place was a mile east of Caldbeck and was so called because it had been established there during the seventeenth century. In addition to George Denton, the Catholic, there was another of that name, a Quaker of Glavegill who was presented in 1678 "for not repairing his glass window belonging to his Pew in our (Dalston) parish Church." Evidently a pew-holder's neglect could cause inconvenience to others.

In the "Dalston Parish Records" for September 1921 appears a most interesting article which reveals how the more well-to-do people of the parish were accustomed to celebrate a christening in the eighteenth century. The article follows:

"An Old Dalston Christening Feast.

"Our ideas nowadays are very different from those of our fathers long ago about what is due to our friends when a baby of the household is to be baptized. Here is an original account of a feast which took place on 3 January, 1788, when John, son of John Bewley of Buckabank, carpenter, and of Mary, his wife, late Relph, was baptized.

John Bewley's Crisning Expenses, 1788.

To 2 bushels of malt at 16/- per bushel	£1-12-0
" 36 pound of beef at 4d. per lb. . . .	12-0
" 28 pound of beef at 4d. per lb. . . .	9-4
" 43 pound of veal at 3½d. per lb. . . .	12-6
" 11 pound of mutton at 3½d. per lb. . . .	3-2½
" 25 pound of ham at 6d. per lb. . . .	12-6
" 4 geese at 2/6 per goose	10-0
" 4 chickens at 6d. per chicken	2-0
" one bushel of wheat	17-0
" 20 pound of butter at 7d. per lb. . . .	11-8
" 2 pound of shugar at 9d. per lb. . . .	1-6
" ¼ pound of tea at 6/- per lb. . . .	1-6
" currants and shugar	1-2
" 3 oz. of peper - a pint of vinegar . . .	9
" one lb. of prouns and pickles	1-0
" berrys, candels, pipes and tobacco . .	2-0
" cooks and fidlar, small beer	4-6
" spent at Dalston	1-6
" Mr. Paley - duty	3
" 10 lb. chees at 4d. per lb. . . .	4-0
	<u>£7-0-4½</u>
To 4 geese - - 40 lb. To mutton - - 11 lb.	
" beef - - - 64 lb. " ham - - - 25 lb.	17 peopel.
" veal - - - 43 lb.	<u>183 lb.</u>

January 3, 1788.

"The Bewleys were a well known family in this parish for centuries and lived in Raughton, Buckabank and Dalston. The family name originated with Roger de Bells Loco, an officer of the Bishop of Carlisle at the end of the 13th century. Roger took the name of the Bishop's residence of Bellus Locus, Beaulieu, Bewley, in Westmoreland, of which he was steward during the Bishop's absence. The chief branch of the family settled at Woodhall in Caldbeck, from which the late Sir Edmund Bewley was descended. The late Mr. Cowen inherited Bewley property in Raughton and the burial ground of the Bewleys and Cowens in the old churchyard is the same. The Bewley of this memorandum (AA-5 and AA-4) lived in the block of buildings now owned by Mr. Ostle in Buckabank which the family had built. The present head of the Buckabank clan is Mr. (John Pearson)

Bewley of Causa Grange in Rosley. The schedule given above will be read with astonishment. The supply of 183 lbs. of eatables for a company of 17 people at a christening was very liberal. A study of the document throws a lurid light on the ideas of our fathers. The prices of food at that time is very instructive. Tea was a new thing, little used and very expensive. It was only the 'quality' that could afford it. The duty of 3d. paid to Mr. Paley, the great vicar of Dalston was a government tax, levied on all baptisms by parliament and the priest of the parish had to collect it." (The foregoing is an account of the baptism of our ancestor, the father of John Pearson Bewley (1826-1880), AA-3.)

Though some of the vicars of Dalston Parish held office for only a few years, the average incumbency was about twenty years. The list of vicars follows: George Bewley, 1535-1570; Marke Edgar, 1570-1586; Thomas Nicholson, 1586-1596; Robert Collier, 1596-1643; Edward Baker, 1643-1658; John Browne, parish clerk, 1659-1661; Richard Garth, M.A., 1661-1663-4; John Walker, M.A., 1663-4-1714; Thomas Benson, D.D., 1714-1727; William Nicolson, M.A., 1727-1731; John Story, M.A., 1731-1776; William Paley, M.A., 1776-1793; Walter Fletcher, M.A., 1793-1846; John Woodham Dunn, M.A., 1846-1853; Richard Henry Howard, M.A., 1853-1865; Thomas Henry Fitzpatrick, M.A., 1865-1866; Edmund Carr, M.A., 1866-1883; Thomas John Cooper, M.A., 1883-1888; and James Wilson, M.A., 1888-. Three of the foregoing covered the long period of 150 years.

To all these worthy vicars, except the first, we are indebted for the entries of baptisms, marriages, and deaths which they so faithfully recorded during their incumbencies. Especially are we indebted to James Wilson for his editing of the registers and for his several works on Dalston and Cumberland local history. Many kind stories are told of the riches and vagaries of John Story during his long incumbency of 45 years. He must often have conferred with our ancestor, the Rev. John Bewley (AA-6), for many years the "Curate of Raughton Head and Schoolmaster of Dalston." A son of our ancestor, Samuel Rowland (D-7), was a good friend of Story. "Old John Rowland kept a pack of hounds, and was so friendly with Story, the vicar, that he is said to have added a parlour to his house to give his priest suitable accomodation: on this friendship, tradition has much to say. The hounds were fed in Carrion Croft, hard by." Paved in the courtyard of his farm, John Rowland wrote "I. R. 1775." (I. is the old Latin form of J.) John was a yeoman.

In 1847, George Cowen, a distant Bewley relative, presented the Dalston church with a handsome organ. For generations prior to that time, the parish clerk 'led the singing', using a pitch pipe to pitch the tune.

A custom now dead, but lasting from time immemorial to the middle of last century, was for the half dozen churchwardens to dine together at a hostelry in Carlisle at the expense of the parish. An account of such a festive meeting in 1840 itemizes fifteen dinners, eleven bottles of gin, whiskey, port wine, and lemonade, four glasses of spirits and two of ale, a quart of beer; £3-5-1.

CUMBERLAND SPORTS, ANCIENT AND MODERN

James Wilson in "The Victoria History of the County of Cumberland" has given an interesting account of the sports of the people:

"The popular diversions...are hunting and cock-fighting'. What was true...a hundred years ago has been true ever since...especially of the wilder districts. The natives of Cumberland are essentially sportsmen, keen about hunting of every kind, about fishing and wrestling and hound-trailing, even yet in places about cock-fighting. They have been fortunate in their opportunities (such as an unenclosed mountainous country to roam over, and many lakes and rivers not very strictly preserved to fish in), and the traditions of sport have been handed down to each succeeding generation by enthusiastic teachers, masters of their different crafts.... To thousands of men engaged in farming, hunting, in one form or another, was the chief relaxation, and such sports as those mentioned above were almost the only other amusements....

"Of the various field sports and pastimes...two or three date back for some hundreds of years.... If falconry was ever practised in Cumberland we know little about it.... Raughton near Dalston was a celebrated eyry in the twelfth century, as St. Bees was in the sixteenth. In the Testa de Nevill there are eight references to hawks' eyries in Cumberland, and six of these refer to Ratton, Raughton, or Raughtone. 'The vill of Ratton is a serjeanty to keep the hawks' eyries of the lord of the King, and is worth 100 s. a year'.

"Hunting in Cumberland, both of deer, fox and hare, is of great antiquity.... The palmy days of cockfighting have long passed away; the law which allows infinitely more cruel sports has laid a heavy hand on that one 'sporting' occupation, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part in it, both animal and bird....

".... There were hounds which hunted the fox, but not exclusively, and it was a common occurrence in the early days of hunting for each sportsman to come to the trysting-place with his own hound; this curious medley joined, and together hunted what came first to scent.... This brings us to John Peel, who had for some time previous been hunting the western country.... He died as lately as 1854, having hunted in some form or another for over forty years.... The familiar figure: the blue-grey coat with its brass buttons, the white beaver hat and choker tie, the knee breeches, which were joined by a pair of long stockings, and then, most curious of all, the fact that he wore shoes, to one only of which a spur was attached. No truer sportsman ever lived; for over forty years John Peel hunted his hounds. He has been immortalized in verse and song, and the romance and halo with which his name is surrounded will last as long as hunting remains the sport of this country. (The only portrait of this famous hunter of Caldbeck, just south of Sebergham, is now in possession of John Pearson Bewley, of Causa Grange.)

"Seventy or eighty years ago cockfighting was one of the most popular sports in the country. If not admired, yet it was tolerated by all ranks, and eagerly followed by a numerous class, both high and low, rich and poor.... Boys at nearly all public schools were brought up and initiated into the mysteries of cockfighting. Clergymen of our national religion, when the offices of minister of the Church and school teacher were combined, frequently officiated as high priests at the Shrovetide (the day before Lent) gatherings.... Besides the Shrovetide fighting in Lonsdale North, open mains...were fought at Dalton...etc. Nearly every village in fact had its annual 'open main'.... Cockfighting was carried on openly for many years in the surrounding villages after it was given up in Carlisle itself...at Great Orton Easter Monday was the day....

"At Dalston near Carlisle there existed a famous and highly successful breed known as 'black-reds', and the Dalstonians are to this day (1905) called 'black-reeds'. It is a proverbial saying with them, 'While I live I'll crow'....

"A proof that in Cumberland the old connection between education and cockfighting is not wholly severed is found in the fact that the seal of the Dalston School Board displays a fighting-cock, a Dalston 'black-red', in the act of crowing, though unfortunately to add the motto 'Dum spiro cano', or the still more appropriate and ringing one 'While I live I'll crow', both of which were suggested, we understand....

"In the north, up to within quite recent years, wrestling formed a part of almost every youth's education.... Early in the last century back-hold wrestling was more practised and held in higher estimation in the borders of Cumberland, Westmoreland and Northumberland than in any other place in England or Scotland. Almost every village had its annual wrestling competition.... The successful establishment of the great northern wrestling meeting was due principally to the endeavours of Mr. Henry Pearson, solicitor, Carlisle. Previous to this period wrestling in the immediate vicinity of Carlisle was in no very great estimation.... The gentlemen of Penrith, well aware of the universal satisfaction the revival of this truly British amusement had given to all ranks at Carlisle, determined to adopt the same means of increasing the popularity of the ensuing races at that town; and Dr. Pearson, brother of Mr. Pearson of Carlisle, exerting himself in the business, it was attended with considerable success."

Dr. Joseph Pearson and Dr. Robert Pearson were related to Mrs. John Bewley (1796-1877) and were occasionally mentioned in the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson Letters. John Bewley wrote, Nov. 15, 1864: "The Cumberland Fox Hounds cast off on Rosely Hill this morning a good many Red Coats they took down towards Chalk...." James Wilson, author of the foregoing account, was vicar of the Dalston church for many years after 1888. At the time Wilson wrote in 1905, Hexham Clark of Cumberland was champion heavy weight wrestler of England. His daughter married John Mann on the Patterson side of the Bewley family.

CUMBERLAND PARISHES - ANCESTRAL HOMES

Until a century ago, and as far back as 1500, our Bewley forebears lived, with a few exceptions, in three Cumberland parishes: Dalston, Sebergham, and Great Orton. Most of them lived in Dalston Parish whose chief town, Dalston, lies four miles southwest of Carlisle. The parish is of irregular shape, about six miles from north to south and three from east to west. Sebergham Parish adjoins Dalston Parish on the south and encloses a circular area about fourteen miles in circumference. It is, therefore, about four miles wide and centers around its most important village, Sebergham, eight miles south of Carlisle. Great Orton Parish contains about six square miles and lies about four miles due west of Carlisle. All three parishes are in the Diocese of Carlisle.

Dalston Parish

At an early date Dalston Parish was divided into six townships: Dalston, Buckabank, Comdivock, Hauxdale, Gates-gill, and Hive-gill. Except for Dalston, several spellings of each of these names were in common use, among them: Buckhowbank, Cumdivock, Hawksdale, Gatesgill, and Ivegill. In addition to these six townships there were districts and localities in which our ancestors lived in the parish bearing the names Brekinhow, Cardew, Cardewlees, Greenhead, Hollin, Hollinbush, Paw, Paw-bank, Paw-beck, Paw-side, Raughton, Shauke, Shaukefoote, and Unthank. Bewley ancestors lived in the following villages, townships, and localities in the parish:

Brekinhow - the Tomlinsons (JA)
 Buckabank - the Bewleys (AA), Rowlands (D), Bones (PA), and Croziers (U)
 Cardew and Cardewlees - the Pearsons (B), Blains (SA and SB), Lowes (T), Gates (X), and Croziers (U)
 Dalston - the Lowthers (H)
 Gates-gill - the Bewleys (AD), Rumneys (E), and Becks (V)
 Greenhead - the Rumneys (E)
 Hauxdale - the Rumneys (E), Ladymans (IB), and Tomlinsons (JB)
 Hollinbush - the Tomlinsons (JA)
 Paw and Paw-bank - the Sewells (FA)
 Raughton - the Bewleys (AA, AB, and AC), Rumneys (E), Becks (V) and Stubbs (W)
 Shauke - the Sewells (FA), Ladymans (IB), and Youngs (Q)
 Shaukefoote - the Ladymans (IB)
 Unthank - the Ladymans (IA)
 At other, undesignated places in Dalston Parish lived the Harrisons (K), Allinsons (G), Kirkbrides (L), Shepherds (M), Peats (N), Hetheringtons (O), Rickerbys (R), Brownes (Z), Sewells (FB), Bones (PB), Kitchins (Y), and Bewleys (AE).

Several descriptions of Dalston Parish appear in various histories of Cumberland County. One of the best, written in 1794 by William Hutchinson, follows:

"Entering this parish from the south, on the banks of a small rivulet called Ive, stands the ruins of a castle, by some called Highhead, and by others Highyate, Castle.... There are no remains of strength, or grandeur, but a gateway tower, with an exploratory turret at one corner, and the curtain wall, with the shattered remains of a tower above the rivulet.... The castle is an ancient building, and was a remarkable stronghold in the times of the Scottish incursions; fortified by nature on three sides, with a thick wall on the fourth side, and iron gates....

"Ivegill is a beautiful narrow vale.... The Ive, or Ive beck, empties itself into Raugh beck, a little way from the castle; and opposite to a place, about a mile below, called Stokelwath, are the remains of a large encampment....

"We proceed...to Rose Castle, seated on a fine rising ground, but overlooked by many superior eminences to the west and north. There are no great remains of the ancient quadrangle of which it is said it consisted, and indeed little of the castellated form, but the gateway and two towers on the north part. Above the gate is sculptured a large rose.... It makes the most picturesque appearance from the plain near the bridge, for there it rises from a considerable eminence, skirted with hanging gardens.... Situated near the borders, it was a place of strength, and, like other castles in feudal times, so constructed as to afford the family protection from the attacks of an enemy.... Oliver Cromwell, it is said, marching with his army over Broadfield, a little to the east of Rose Castle, was provoked by the ill-timed boasting of a person, who fired a gun by way of defiance, to change his intention, and demolish a great part of it: what escaped fire, and was standing at the restoration, was somewhat repaired and made habitable....

"We pass...from Rose Castle to the quarries of stone on Shawk Beck, which, by the extensiveness of the workings, confirm the general opinion of the antiquity of the place. The inscription on one of the cliffs shews that the Romans won part of the stone here for their public works....

"Dalston-Hall is undoubtedly very ancient.... Cardew was another dependent manor.... Gatescale and Raughton, another mesne manor of this barony, rose from out the forest. (Footnote: 'Raghe is the name of a river, taking his rise...runneth headlong by Thistlethwaite, Stockhillwath, and Gateskaile, where it is received into Cauda. Raghe is a word which signifieth running. The village Raughton, now standing on the hill side there, whose fields adjoining make the east banks of the Raghe, at the foot of the river, doth take name thereof. And the hamlet Gateskaile was at first but a whinny place, where the inhabitants of Raughton made skales and shields for the goats which pastured on the blossoms of whins there, though it is now inhabited and converted into tillage meadow and pasture. About the conquest (1066), it was forest and waste ground....')" (Mentioned above are Thistlethwaite, earliest home of the Bewleys of Cumberland, 1332, and Raughton where so many ancestors lived at a later date.)

"Dalston is a considerable village on the banks of Caldew; exceedingly much improved since the cotton manufactories were established by the late George Hodson. (Footnote: The late Mr. Hodson, from Manchester, a gentleman well skilled in every branch of the cotton business, was the first who, about 12 years ago, erected extensive cotton-works in this part of the country, for manufacturing grey calicoes, furstains, corduroys, thicksets, velverets, &c. dying and finishing the same. These are now carried on under the firm of Messrs Hebson, Lamb, Forster, and Waldie. Mr. Musgrave Lewthwaite lately erected a manufactory at the Forge, on the south side of the Caldew, where all the above branches are also carried on under the firm of Messrs. Lewthwaite, Watson, and Co. Besides these extensive works, weaving and other branches of that business are carried on by Mr. Jeffery Robson, Messrs. Hewson and Addison, Mr. Wilfrid Wilson, Messrs. Ritson and Oglethorp, and by Mr. Thomas Stubb. The above works employ five hundred people.... These works have raised the value of land very much in this neighbourhood.) There is a cross at the east end of the town (Dalston), raised on several steps, the pillar sculptured with many coats of arms.... 'Crosses, soon after the establishment of Christianity in this island, were put up in most places of public concourse, to remind the people of the benefit vouchsafed to us by the cross of Christ. The poor solicited alms at these crosses, as the saying is to this day, for Christ's sake; and when a person is urgent and vehement, we say, he begged like a cripple at a cross. At those crosses, the corpse in carrying to church was set down, that all the people attending might pray for the soul of the departed....'

"This parish, in 1747, consisted of 220 families, all of the church of England. -- It now (1794) contains 297 inhabited houses, 377 families, and 1900 people. -- 258 men and women, and 170 children (living in the parish) are employed in the cotton works. -- There are 2 clergymen of the church of England, 1 surgeon and apothecary, about 80 farmers, 71 day-labourers, 150 hired servants, 2 skimmers, 6 taylor, 8 black-smiths, 3 nailors, 2 glovers, 7 mercers, 2 coopers, 3 butchers, 17 shoe-makers, 22 masons, slaters, and stone-cutters, 3 dyers, 4 fullers, 1 flax-dresser, 2 malsters, 1 brewer, 63 weavers, 40 spinners, rovers, &c. 3 cloggers, 3 bleach-ers, 4 millers, 4 gardeners, 22 joiners, carpenters, &c. 1 cord-wainer, 3 spademakers, 1 bee hive-maker, 1 besom-maker, 1 potter, 1 heel-cutter, 2 mantua-makers, 1 dancing-master, 4 schoolmasters, 2 schoolmistresses, 1 officer of excise, and 8 ale-houses.

"Labourers' wages from 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. without maintenance, from 8 d. to 10 d. with maintenance -- Masons and slaters 2 s. 2 d. per day -- joiners and carpenters 1 s. 10 d. per day -- taylor 8 d. or 10 d. and maintenance. -- Weavers earn from 10 s. to 14 s. per week -- spinners from 8 s. to 14 s.....

"Fuel. Coal and peat. Coal from Warnel-Fell, seven miles from Dalston; it is 7 d. halfpenny per bushel at the pit, and 1 s. 3 d. at Dalston.

"Rivers. Caldew and Raugh; both abound with small fish....

"Marriages since 1754, 425, by licence 98: men who wrote their

own names 275, women 153. --

"Correct (church) registers began so early as November...1570.

"Three Friendly Societies at Dalston; one is a Female Society.

"Poor rates about 8 d. in the pound. -- Land from 7 s to 40 s. per acre. -- Soil various; good crops of barley, oats, and wheat; turnip husbandry succeeds well; many potatoes grown.

"Commons. A large quantity of waste land; a great part of which...would amply repay the trouble and expence of cultivating.

"The school at Dalston is endowed.... By direction of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, it is ordered, that, for the future, the children, if parishioners, attending the school at Dalston, do pay for reading, 1 s. 3 d. per quarter, -- for writing and accompts, 2 s. 6 d. -- for merchants' accompts, 5 s. -- The children, if non-parishioners, to pay as usual; and that, if the number of scholars exceed sixty, the master to provide an assistant out of his salary. --- N.B. This regulation to take place on the 17th day of September next. -- August 6, 1792....

"The church is built of stone, and is in very good repair: it has only one aisle, is well seated, has a handsome pulpit, and is calculated to contain about 500 people.... The church is vicarial and dedicated to St. Michael....

"The soil in general is loamy: near the town of Dalston there is dry and gravelly land..... Buckabank is a very remarkable place for growing wheat, instances have been known of 18 or 20 bushels returned for one of feed. About the town of Dalston, since the great increase of inhabitants, the land has been much laid down to grass for pasturage and meadow."

At the time, 1794, Hutchinson's foregoing account was written, John Bewley, son of the schoolmaster at Dalston, the Rev. John Bewley, and grandfather of John Pearson Bewley (1826-1880), was living at Buckabank, a half mile from Dalston, where he had just completed a fine stone house. He had a partnership in the cotton mills at Dalston and was the owner of a carpenter and building shop engaging the labor of a number of the skilled workmen mentioned previously. He thus shared in the remarkable prosperity which followed the introduction of the cotton mills in 1780, with its attendant rapid increase of population.

The following brief account of Dalston Parish was written by Cooke at some time after 1795 and before 1825:

"Returning from this digression, on leaving Carlisle, we proceed in a south-westerly direction, and, at the distance of about three miles, we pass Dalston Hall, the ancient seat of the Dalstons
....

"About one mile from Dalston Hall is the considerable village of Dalston, situated on the river Caldew; 302 miles from London, and containing 57 houses, and 701 inhabitants. At the east end of the village is a Cross, raised on several steps, the shaft of which is sculptured with various coats of arms. The Church is a good

stone building, without aisles: near the church is a field, called the Chapel Flat, supposed to have been the site of a chapel or hermitage of St. Wynemus, a canonized bishop of the 14th century. The situation is extremely romantic, being in a vale, environed by rocks and hanging woods: 'Here (says Nicholson and Burn, in their history of this county) was anciently a British temple, or something of that sort; for a good many years ago a circle of rude stones, each about three feet in diameter, was discovered; the whole circle being about 30 yards in circumference....'

"About two miles to the west of Dalston is the small village of Thursby, situated 300 miles from London; containing 60 houses, and 242 inhabitants....

"Returning to the turnpike-road, at the distance of about two miles from Dalston, on the left, is Rose Castle, the seat of the bishops of Carlisle....

"About two miles to the south-east of the last-mentioned place, is High Head Castle.... The only remains of this castle...are the shattered walls of a tower, the curtain wall, and a gateway tower, with a small turret at one corner....

"In the neighbourhood of this castle are numerous vestiges of antiquity...."

Lewis gives the following description of Dalston Parish, 1831:

"Dalston, a parish in the ward and county of Cumberland, comprising the chapelry of Ivegill, and the townships of Buckhowbank, Cumdecock, Dalston, Hawkesdale, and Raughton with Gatesgill, and containing 2617 inhabitants, of which number, 955 are in the township of Dalston, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.W.) from Carlisle.... The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt about eighty years ago. There are several cotton and other mills; also an iron plating forge, where spades and other implements of husbandry are manufactured to a considerable extent. A small customary market is held on Friday. At the eastern end of the village is an ancient cross, raised on a flight of steps, and bearing various coats of arms. There is a commodious school-room, rebuilt by subscription in 1815, and endowed from various sources with about £33 per annum, in which seventy children are instructed: in 1814, Mary Strong bequeathed £100 for the instruction of girls. From some extensive quarries of free-stone here it is supposed a great part of the stone used for building the Roman wall from Carlisle to Bowness was extracted, and the discovery, about the middle of the last century, of a Roman inscription on the face of a rock, serves to confirm this supposition. Vestiges of three Roman encampments likewise exist in the neighbourhood; and a circle of stones, about thirty yards in circumference, is thought to mark the site of a Druidical place of worship. The old castellated mansion of Dalston has been converted into a farmhouse. Rose castle, in this parish, is situated in a beautiful valley, through which winds the river Caldew, and is supposed to have been the principal residence of the bishops of Carlisle from the year 1228. In 1322, it was burned by Robert Bruce, and, about 1366, it was twice attacked and ravaged by the Scots. Before the

civil war in the seventeenth century, the building formed a complete quadrangle, had five towers, and was surrounded by a turreted wall; in 1648, being then held for the king, it was attacked by General Lambert, and taken by storm; shortly afterwards, the Duke of Hamilton's army was here reinforced by that under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and the castle, after having been used as a prison for the royalists, was burnt down by order of Major Cholmley. Since the Restoration it has been rebuilt and improved by successive prelates. The celebrated Dr. Paley was vicar from 1774 to 1793."

Lewis describes Gatesgill as "a joint township with Raughton, in the parish of Dalston...6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Carlisle, containing 294 inhabitants." Cardewlees lies just inside the western boundary of Dalston Parish, east of the Parish of Thursby. It once belonged to the manor of Parton. The ancient cross, which stood at the eastern end of Dalston, was removed about 1850 or 1860. The Dalston grammar school was founded in the sixteenth century.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Dalston was famous for its cock-fighting and, as public opinion was divided as to whether it should be carried on or not, many lively discussions used to arise. A famous and highly successful breed of cocks, known as 'black-reds', was raised and as late as the opening years of the twentieth century the Dalstonians were called 'black-reeds'.

During the worst years of the Border raids there existed on the "rich vale of Dalston" a large earthen embankment extending three miles to Cumdivock and raised for the purpose of protecting the people against the incursions of the Scottish moss troopers. Near this embankment several 'bar houses' were erected and were occupied by people whose duty it was, on the approach of the enemy, to give an alarm by the ringing of bells and blowing of trumpets. Upon hearing the warning, the inhabitants drove their cattle, etc., behind the bar for safety.

The Church of St. Michael at Dalston is said to have been erected in the eleventh century. Since then it has undergone much re-building and repairing, notably about 1750. In 1847, George Cowen, a distant Bewley relative, presented the church with a handsome organ. The east window was given by his widow in 1859 and two painted windows on the south side of the chancel were given by another Cowen in 1881.

The population of Dalston Parish showed a rapid increase after 1780, due to the introduction of cotton mills; after the middle of last century a decrease set in. In the year 1400 the population was probably less than 425. It steadily increased until, in 1747, there were about 1100, consisting of 220 families, all belonging to the Church of England. By 1794 it had increased to 1900, consisting of 377 families living in 297 houses. By 1841 the population had risen to 2874, of which number 944 lived in Dalston village. By 1901 the population of the parish had dropped to 1925 and by 1911, to 1700. While the cotton mills brought prosperity to some, they brought poverty to others. A poor-house made its appearance

at Buckabank. In 1847, after the Bewleys had left Buckabank but while their property there was still in the family, the village was known as a populous suburb of Dalston village and was divided into an East and a West Buckabank, the two divisions of the township containing 626 inhabitants and 2130 acres of excellent wheat land. The village of Buckabank lies a third to a half mile east of Dalston with Cardew River flowing between them and dividing their townships. In 1847 there were at Buckabank two corn mills, a large flax mill, an iron forge, a saw mill, and three cotton mills. Dalston had a population of about 950 at this time, having grown from 701 about 1810 to 955 in 1831.

In administering the affairs of the church at Dalston each of the six townships of the parish, from time immemorial, elected its own churchwarden. "Each of the townships supported its own poor, had its own poornhouse, levied its own rates, made its own roads and administered its own affairs" until well into the past century. "Places are still pointed out where the paupers were housed, but it was not unfrequently the practice for the larger yeomen to put their cottages at the disposal of the poor, take whatever work could be got out of them and reimburse themselves for any additional outlay out of the township rate.... About 1820...the poor of the whole parish were farmed out to one person." "In 1826 the parish workhouse was built on a piece of common land between the two bridges in the township of Buckabank where the poor were housed."

Sometime before 1794 a brewery was erected at Dalston on the west side of the Caldew River. It was managed by the Robson and Trimble families for many years.

An article regarding farming conditions in Dalston Parish and its neighborhood appears elsewhere.

Sebergham Parish

"If this parish were inclosed," wrote Hutchinson in 1794, "it might, with a particular propriety, be said to be surrounded by a ring fence, its form being nearly circular, and its circumference about fourteen miles. It is the next parish to Dalston, and the farthest in Cumberland ward (in Cumberland County) towards the south. -- On the east, north-east, and south, it is bounded by Castle-Sowerby; on the south and west by Caldbeck; on the north-west and on the north by Westward and Dalston: the river Caldew, issuing from Carrock, Skiddaw, and Caldbeck-Fells, becoming its boundary twice, for a course of some miles towards the east; and the small stream, or beck, called Shawk, or Shalk, is its uninterrupted limit for a long course towards the west and north-west. -- Sebergham town is ten miles distant from Carlisle, eight from Wigton, and twelve from Penrith; and the people resort to each or all of those markets indifferently, just as it suits their inclinations, or their interests. The eastern part of this parish is woody; the western bleak and cold; and the southern parts, lying higher, are perhaps still colder. It cannot properly be described as either particularly hill or dale; yet it is wavy and undulating,

and abounds with gentle slopes. Few districts in any county can boast of sweeter situations than many that are to be met with in Sebergham. A farm-house, belonging to Sir Henry Fletcher, attracts notice from its being castellated, and also large and commodious.... Sebergham-Hall, now belonging to Thomas Relph, Esq.; a large and good house in Sebergham town, ..the inn and villa at the town head... being all of them well planted and improved, are all places that challenge notice....

"The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is small, but singularly neat, and stands pretty near the centre of this circular parish.... In 1774, the whole edifice had a thorough and complete repair; when also a gallery was erected. In 1785, the chancel was also repaired.... Till 1689, it does not appear, that this parish had any regular resident minister. The dean and chapter...sent one of their own body, once a month, from Carlisle, to do all the little duty that was then done in the parish.

"In that year, however, a regular minister was appointed; who continued to reside in this parish, till 1733, when he died, as it would seem, merely of old age.... To him succeeded Josiah Relph.... Mr. Samuel Relph, the uncle of Josiah, succeeded his nephew; and having lived respected, died lamented in 1768, aged eighty-two years." (A separate account of Josiah Relph and a further description of Sebergham - pronounced Seb'r'am - appear elsewhere.)

"This parish is chiefly comprehended in the manor which lately belonged to the Duke of Portland.... The tenants in this manor hardly exceed eighty. They pay an ancient free rent of 4 l. 7 s. 4 d.... But they are now all made freeholders from the improvement of the common....

"There are, properly speaking, but two villages in the parish; viz. Welton and Sebergham; but there are two or three hamlets, such as Newlands, Warnel, and Hart-Rigg. In general, the buildings are pretty equally scattered around the parish, in a manner particularly convenient; the land of each estate, lying more compact than is usually met with elsewhere, and the buildings placed so as to suit the occupation of the estates to which they respectively belong. The village of Sebergham adjoins the church.... There is no market

"The turnpike road from Penrith to Wigton and Cockermouth runs through the middle of this parish; and another from Keswick to Carlisle, crossing the former at a place called Goose-Green. Both these roads, besides the usual resort of travellers, are generally crowded with coal and lime-carts, from the inexhaustible stores on Warnell-Fell.

"When Burn and Nicholson published their history of this parish (1777), the population was estimated at 111 families (or about 575 persons), all of them of the church of England, save one Quaker. In 1791, an actual enumeration was made, on purpose for this history. The houses, or families, were then 140; and the number of living souls, 736; which is about 5 1/5 to a family.

"It appears...that a similar enumeration took place in 1782; and that then the families were 145, and the number of souls 655: so that, in less than 10 years, the houses have decreased, and the inhabitants considerably increased. This is remarkable....

"Sebergham may boast, what surely is some matter of boasting -- that there are often in one and the same family some very old people, along with many young children. Several of the families in the list of 1791 appear to consist of 10 and 12 persons: among whom, it perhaps may be deemed farther remarkable, there are, comparatively speaking, very few hired servants; and not many labourers, those excepted who are employed in coal and lime-pits. This shews, how much it is the fashion in this parish (as, indeed, it is in the county in general) to cultivate the land, not merely by hirelings, but by the honest and hearty labour of the immediate occupant and his children.... It appears, that nearly 7000 acres of land are worked by a very few more than 300 persons; this leaves more than ten acres to be cultivated by one person. How proper this proposition is, is left to others to determine: the lands are, in general, well cultivated; and the occupiers of them, being frugal as well as industrious, are, in general, thriving, though perhaps but seldom rich.

"On Warnel-Fell, there is a considerable colliery, carried on with much spirit and success under the Duke of Norfolk.... There is sufficient evidence in the works themselves, to prove, that coals have been dug here three hundred years ago; which was almost as soon as coals were generally made use of in the kingdom for fuel....

"As there is no manufacture of considerable extent in the parish its inhabitants in general are employed solely in agriculture.. .. According to the general custom of the county, the people here are but beginning to cultivate turnips; whilst, like most of their neighbours, they have raised, and still do raise, vast quantities of potatoes...."

It was in Sebergham Parish that the "ancient family" of Relphs lived. "The Relphs lived at Church Town (Sebergham), Lime Kiln Nook, Warnel, and elsewhere." Mary Relph on July 3, 1785 was married to John Bewley. They were the grandparents of John Pearson Bewley (1826-1880).

Parish of Castle Sowerby

Passing reference should be made to the Parish of Sowerby, or Castle Sowerby, for it had an intimate connection with the Bewley family. It is an elongated parish bordering Sebergham Parish on the east, northeast, and south, and adjoining Dalston Parish on the southeast. Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley states: "The localities in Cumberland with which the name of Bewley, or rather de Beaulieu, is first associated are Thistlothwaite, Bloncern, and Ulnosby (1332)." Thistlothwaite (now called Thistlewood) was situated on the eastern boundary of the Parish of Castle Sowerby, not far from Highhead Castle. Kirkthwaite, which early became a Bewley possession, ad-

joined Thistlethwaite on the east and southeast and was within what is now the Parish of Hesketh-in-the-Forest. In olden times these two places, as well as the whole of the Parish of Castle Sowerby, were in the Royal Forest of Ingelwood. (See the article entitled "The Bewleys of Cumberland".)

Of more recent connection with the Bewley family is Raughtonhead, situated toward the western, or Dalston, side of the parish. The Rev. John Bewley of Buckabank, curate of Raughtonhead and schoolmaster of Dalston, had an intimate acquaintance with the western side of the parish and it was under his administration that the Raughtonhead chapel was rebuilt in 1760. A memorial tablet bearing the name of John Bewley and the information that he rebuilt the Raughtonhead chapel may still be seen about the height of a man's head on the outside wall of the church. Hutchinson gives the following account of the chapel (1794):

"Raughton-head Chapel (or Roe-town-head, so called, most probably, from the small river Raw, or Rowe that runs near it) in this parish, after lying long in ruins, was rebuilt in 1678, and consecrated by Bishop Rainbow. It was a second time rebuilt, at the expense of the inhabitants in 1760, in order to render it commodious for an increased congregation; and is now handsomely stalled with oak. The former chapel, tradition says, was so homely an edifice, that it was thatched with fern. The nomination of the curate, is in the vicar of Castle Sowerby and twelve trustees, regularly chosen by a majority of the inhabitants assembled, six from Bustabeck, and six from Stocklewath bounds: the vicar has the first and last vote, the trustees have one vote each. The ancient salary was about 3 l. a-year; it was augmented by lot of Queen Anne's bounty in 1737, and further, by 200 l. in conjunction with the like sum, from the countess dowager Gower's donation, which being disposed of in the purchase of lands, make the present income amount to near 30 l. (\$1460) a-year. Bishop Osbaldiston usurped the power of nominating, in the instance of Mr. Bewley, but that pretended right has been relinquished. It is reported to us, that few places of public worship, are better attended than this; part of which laudable exercise of duty, we hope, may be duly attributed to the propriety of the minister.

"The succession of chaplains, reported to us, is as follows: ("Jo: Bewley" is the eighth of eleven listed. Others were a Robert Rickerby in 1647, Thomas Rumney in 1673, John Parker in 1732, etc. John Bewley was the chaplain probably from some time prior to 1760 until his death in 1773, at the age of 55.)"

"There is one manor within this chapelry belonging to William Blamire, Esq. of Oaks, in the parish of Dalston.

"There are no common lands within the chapelry, and the estates are not large; few above 100 l. a-year, and many only 10 l. a-year.

"The situation of Raughton-head is admirable. The southern prospect from thence, contains a beautiful scene of cultivated lands, bounded by Carrick and Caldbeck fells. To the west, you have a view of the bishop's palace of Rose, and the banks of the

river Caldew. To the north is a fine cultivated tract, graced with Holme-hill: and to the east, looking upon Inglewood forest, you have the wooded banks of the Raw, with the villages of Gatesgill and Stocklewath.

"The computed distance of Raughton-head from Carlisle, is seven miles and a half, S. W. (and from Buckabank, about three)....

"Adjoining to the chapel-yard, a school-house was erected in 1744, by Mr. John Head of Foxley-henning; the patronage of the school, is in the before-mentioned twelve trustees. An endowment of 20 l. was left by will, in 1762, by Mr. Evithwaite, then vicar, but was never enjoyed: he also left 20 l. to be placed out at interest, which he directed should be yearly applied in purchasing Bishop Beveridge's Thoughts on Religion, and the Bishop of Man's Essay for the instruction of the Indians, to be given to the poor house-keepers of the parish.

"This chapelry contains 382 inhabitants, all of the church of England."

"The Chapple at Raughton Head," wrote Bishop Nicholson in 1703, "in this parish is supply'd ordinarily by ye Schoolmaster there, and once a month by Mr. Kanyer (Rev. Kinnear. Josiah Relph's predecessor at Sebergham); to whom the Vicar...allows 5s for every Sermon he preaches....

".... The Interest of this money (£87) and 6d per Quarter of each Scholar is the whole Support of the Reader and Schoolmaster; who, for ye present, is Mr. - - - a Deacon, and Son of a Neighbouring Yeoman."

Nightingale in 1911 wrote the following of Raughtonhead:

"This is a small village some seven miles south of Carlisle. The Church is dedicated to St. Jude, and was formerly a Chapel of Ease for Castle Sowerby, whence it is distant about four miles. The date of the erection of the original building is unknown; but in 1678, 'having long laid in ruins,' it was rebuilt and consecrated by Bishop Rainbow. Rebuilt again in 1760, in 1868, along with Gatesgill, it was made a separate Parish." The rebuilding of the church in 1760 cost "above £300". Raughtonhead is a small village of good houses situated on an eminence.

Since many of the Bewley ancestors of various surnames lived in the southeastern part of Dalston Parish, bordering on the Parish of Castle Sowerby, it is probable that some of unknown name lived within the bounds of the latter parish and attended the Raughton-head chapel. However, no church records were kept previous to 1716. "John Bowley 1760" is signed in the registers.

Mention has been made of the fact that until 1868 St. Jude's Church at Raughtonhead had been a Chapel of Ease for Castle Sowerby, four miles distant. Chapels of ease were frequently built in the more remote districts of a parish in order that the people living in those parts could attend church with ease and not be compelled to attend the more distant parish church.

Great Orton Parish

This parish is of interest to the Bewley descendants for it was at Woodhouses that John Pearson Bewley (1826-1880) was born. His father, John Bewley (1788-1869), had moved from Buckabank, the ancestral home, probably soon after marrying Elizabeth Pearson (1796-1877) in 1825. Woodhouses was but three miles from Dalston and Buckabank. This parish was the home of the Bewleys until the winter of 1853-1854, when they moved to Causa Grange, Westward Parish, about four and a half miles toward the south. Doubtless, too, many of the Pearson ancestors lived in this parish, for they lived at Cardewlees, just within the Dalston Parish boundary, one and a half miles northwest of Dalston.

Cooke, writing at sometime between 1796 and 1825, gives the following brief description of a journey through Great Orton Parish:

"On leaving Carlisle, we proceed in a south-westerly direction, and at the distance of five miles, pass through the hamlet of Woodhouses, about one mile to the north of which, is the village of Orton, containing 39 houses, and 173 inhabitants. The situation of this village (Orton) is so remarkably pleasant, that from a small inclosure, a little to the west, called Parson's Thorn, 15 churches may be seen in Cumberland, besides several in Scotland. The entrances to this village were formerly defended by gates fastened with an iron chain, and a double ditch; that to the north being still very distinct; this defence was rendered necessary from the predatory excursions of the moss-troopers; and several of the villages in this part of Cumberland exhibit similar traces of defence.

"Returning to our road, at the distance of about five miles from Woodhouses, is the town of Wigton, situated 306 miles from London, in the forest of Allendale. The streets are spacious, and many of the buildings are handsome and modern. The Church, which was erected in the year 1788...is a new structure. Here is a Hospital for six poor clergymen's widows, and a Free Grammar-school. It has a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on the 25th of March; and contains, according to the late returns, 566 houses, and 2,744 inhabitants."

Wigton is of interest because of its connection with the Bewleys. John Bewley (1788-1869) was a guardian of Wigton as well as being a member of the district council of Carlisle and a director of two Carlisle banks. He often used to walk or drive to Wigton from Causa Grange in the 1850's and 1860's and get his mail at the Crown & Mitre Inn. He frequently attended the fairs there. It was not until 1862 that mail was delivered twice or thrice a week.

In the course of time John Bewley's second son, Edward (1830-1919) assumed some of the offices held by his father. He served for many years as a member of the Wigton Board of Guardians, the Wigton Rural District Council, and other public bodies.

Hutchinson gives the following description of this parish:

"The parish lies high, and the lands are tolerably level; it has a good prospect to the north. The buildings are chiefly of clay, and though the owners are many of them people of good circumstances, they have no taste for the improvement of their houses. Here is very little wood; a tree is seen here and there in the hedge-rows: towards the south-west limits, there are some small plantations of fir-trees. The hedges are in general good, and the appearance of the country is far from disagreeable." (Quoted by Hutchinson in 1794 from Housman's Notes written much earlier.)

"In 1732, this parish consisted of 81 families, 8 Quakers, 3 Presbyterians; in 1750, there were 82 houses in this parish; in 1781, there were 83; in 1791, there were 372 inhabitants, all of the church of England, except 10 Quakers."

Among the clergymen of the church was Rev. John Pearson, about the 1680's, presented by John Brisco, the wealthiest landowner of the parish. The parish contains about six square miles.

"A great part of this parish, not many years ago, consisted of common or waste land; at present a part of the common land, though divided, is uncultivated, and even unfenced. The new improvements are very poor and barren in general. The soil is various; a sort of gravelly clay predominates, and is mostly heavy, cold, and wet. It produces corn tolerably. Wheat and oats are much sown.

"Here are no rivers, and few springs. -- The road from Carlisle to Wigton leads through this parish.

"This parish is not very unlevel; part of it inclines to the south, and a little to the east. -- The buildings are mostly of clay. These houses are generally made up in a day or two; for, when a person wants a house, barn, &c. built, he acquaints his neighbours, who all appear at the time appointed; some lay on clay, some tread it, whilst others are preparing straw to mix it with. By this means, building comes low and expeditious:-- and indeed it must be owned, that they have brought the art of clay-building to some perfection. They generally ground with stone about a yard high: and a house thus built will stand (it is said) 150 or 200 years. The parish abounds with wood, particularly upon the hedges: mostly oak and birch, but not large. -- Housman's Notes.

"Such is the situation of Orton, that, from a small inclosure a little west of the village, called Parson's Thorn, fifteen parish churches may be distinctly seen, besides several in Scotland, with a beautiful view of Gretna: in short, few places, if any, in the county can boast of so noble a prospect. Several towns may be viewed from the above station of ground, viz. the city of Carlisle, the market-towns of Brampton, Wigton, and Longtown; likewise Penrith beacon...the Scotch mountains, a distinct view of Solway Frith...to Workington...with most of the gentlemen's seats in that part of the country....

"This village is supposed formerly to have been a market-town. -- It has evidently been a place of note, from the many Roman causeways, and other foundations dug up near it. -- There is a lane leading from the north end of this village, about 300 yards in length,

at the end of which is a large fosse, or double ditch, where an iron chain went across the road, and was locked every night, called Barrass Gate, made as a defence against the frequent incursions of the Scots, or Moss-Troopers.... The entrance into the village to the east had the same defence, and the whole parish was inclosed with a strong earth fence and ditch, called the Ring Fence. This parish is bounded by the parish of St. Mary on the east, by... Thursby and a small part of Dalston on the south. It has an easy ascent from all quarters. -- There is no hill or rock in the parish; nor rivulet, brook, or burn...yet the inhabitants are sufficiently supplied with water at all seasons of the year, from a variety of springs and standing lakes, the former of which are conveyed in some places by conduits.

"Property in this parish in general is very equally divided; and, except some detached pieces, the lands have been in the possession of the present occupiers and their ancestors time immemorial. The estates are on an average worth between 30 l. and 70 l. (about \$150 to \$350) per annum.... The church stands nearly in the centre of the parish.... The parsonage-house, church, and school-house adjoining, are all in excellent repair.... The present school-master and parish-clerk, Richard Dixon, has taught in the said school near forty years and consequently has been the instructor of most of the present inhabitants; he calls himself Happy Dick, and is generally so styled by the parishioners.

"The inhabitants are sober, regular, industrious, and chearful people, and all chiefly occupied in cultivating their own estates, except a few farmers, and thirty-three weavers, employed to work for the flourishing manufactory now at Dalston, lately under the conduct of Mr. Hodson.

"It cannot be said that they have imported every luxury into this parish; yet they do enjoy, in a reasonable degree, all the conveniences and comforts of society, and are in general more contented in their situation than most people. With respect to the morals of the people, it may be observed, that no native of the parish was ever convicted and banished for theft. -- No contention has at any time happened which rendered it necessary to call in the authority of the magistrate; nor ever any litigation relating to property, except one suit with the lord of the manor above fifty years ago, -- at which time their right was fully confirmed: in short, the inhabitants may be said to be as one family, friendly and unanimous amongst themselves, and hospitable to strangers. In their vacant hours, young and old mix together: they possess all kinds of rural amusements, and to which in general they are much attached. Thus, by temperance and moderate exercise, they are healthy, robust, and chearful, and many of them live to a remarkable old age. -- There is only one public-house in this parish, at Woodhouses, half way between Carlisle and Wigton."

Having left Great Orton Parish in the winter of 1853-1854, the Bewleys took up their residence at Causa Grange, Westward Parish.



THE BRITISH ISLES
Showing places of
family residence
and of interest.

FARMING CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND

Our Bewley and Pearson ancestors of a century and a half ago were known as country gentlemen. They were members of that class of society known as the gentry, and the term 'country squire' was commonly applied to them. It seems probable, however, that they had but recently risen out of the class next below, known as the yeomanry. To understand the significance of these terms it is necessary to give a brief account of the fairly well-defined social classes which existed in England up to about the year 1800.

The class which loomed largest in the world of fashion was composed of gentlemen, so called. The gulf between this class and those below it was wide and not easily crossed. The gentlemen were of various degrees and gradations. At the top were the various ranks of the nobility, and below them were the more numerous gentry. Both the gentry and the nobility received reasonably large incomes from landed estates. In the thinking of the time it was necessary to receive an income from land rather than from other sources. The city merchant with ever so large an income and ever so good manners was not a gentleman. On the other hand, many gentlemen had slender incomes. As Lunt's History of England very tersely points out:

"To maintain the income of landed estates it was necessary to observe the rule of primogeniture (inheritance by the eldest son); otherwise the basis for the proper distinction of a gentleman would soon have disappeared. But the younger sons, though they inherited no estates, were received into the society of gentlemen as long as they did not demean themselves by working for a living. The clergy, the army, and the navy were open to them, and so long as they remained within one of these professions, they could drink themselves to death at the best clubs in town. In the lower ranks were many who were in a transitional stage between the middle class and the ranks of the gentlemen. A wealthy merchant, for example, might retire and buy estates. If he asserted his right to the title of gentleman with sufficient persistency, his grandson might win an acknowledged place in the ranks. The class of gentlemen was by no means a closed corporation, and wealth now opened fairly easily back doors into the august assemblage."

It seems probable that the Bewleys had made the transition from the yeomanry to the gentry at a little later period than the Pearsons and their relatives, the Atkinsons. Whereas the Bewleys in 1700 were probably known as yeomen, by 1825 they were known as country gentlemen. The fact that Rev. John Bewley (1718-1773) had been curate of the Raughtonhead church and schoolmaster of Dalston indicates that he had climbed several rungs on the social ladder. When his son, John Bewley (1752-1822) married into the 'ancient family' of Relphs in 1785 and proceeded to amass comparative wealth out of the new industries which developed at Dalston and Buckabank, the Bewleys had achieved, or almost so, a place in the gentry. When John Bewley (1787-1869) became a director and stockholder of

two Carlisle banks and a member of the Wigton Board of Guardians, his place as a country squire was well recognized. His granddaughter, Maria Atkinson Bell, proudly said of him: "John never did any work in his life but bring in the cows." True to his class, he intended to leave his landed estates to his son, John Pearson Bewley (1826-1880), and was disappointed when the latter married 'beneath his class'.

The four John Bewleys whose lives spanned the years from 1718 to 1880 saw profound changes take place in the farming conditions in England. While these four saw the fortunes of their family gradually rising in the social and economic scale, the condition of the yeoman class out of which they sprang grew steadily worse.

Up until the late eighteenth century the term 'yeoman' was used to designate the free peasant farmer, irrespective of whether his land were freehold or held on lease. A landless laborer was not a yeoman. The yeomanry had long been regarded as the backbone of the English people and from about 1700 to 1750 they formed, according to Lunt, a significant social class.

"Though they generally travelled little and were often ignorant of affairs falling outside the narrow orbit of their own experience, they displayed a high degree of practical intelligence and they gave to rural society a wholesome spirit of sturdy independence. During the course of the (eighteenth) century their numbers suffered a marked decline. By the end of the century they had largely given place to farmers who worked their lands as the tenants of great landowners.

"The remainder of the population, which constituted the largest part, consisted mainly of the artisans in the towns and the rural wage-earners. Until late in the eighteenth century, when the industrial revolution affected their modes of life profoundly, their economic and social position in the community did not change notably from what it had been in the closing years of the seventeenth century. They impressed a foreign observer as efficient and generally prosperous in comparison with the same classes across the Channel (in the rest of Europe)."

Between 1700 and 1760 there was little agricultural improvement in England. The system that prevailed up to this period is explained in the following quotation from the New Standard Encyclopedia:

"At the beginning of the eighteenth century the agriculture of Great Britain was still of the rudest kind. With the exception of certain parts of England, the land was for the most part unenclosed, the live stock of each township grazing together, and the arable land being occupied in common field or 'runrig'. The practice of fallowing annually a portion of the arable land, and of interposing a crop of peas between the cereal crops, was becoming common. This was a great improvement upon the usage of growing successive crops of white-corn until the land was utterly exhausted, when it was left to recruit itself by resting in a state of nature, while other

portions were undergoing the same process. Clover and turnips had been introduced before this date and were coming gradually into use as field-crops in more advanced parts of England. Potatoes were commonly grown in gardens...."

"The agricultural methods generally followed in the early years of the eighteenth century," states Lunt, "differed little from those of the Middle Ages. The open-field system still prevailed, agricultural technique had improved only slightly, and the lack of easy communication tended to prevent the spread to one part of the country of the improvements discovered in another."

"The open fields were ended by a notable acceleration of enclosures. During the first half of the century enclosure progressed fairly steadily, but between 1750 and 1760 there was a marked increase in the rate. Thereafter the process continued rapidly until about the middle of the nineteenth century, when practically no open fields were left."

Before the open fields, or commons, were enclosed, a landowner might own a number of strips of land separated at a considerable distance from one another. As a result of the enclosures a man's land was grouped together. Of the land in Sebergham Parish, Hutchinson wrote in 1794, "In general, the buildings are pretty equally scattered around the parish, in a manner particularly convenient; the land of each estate, lying more compact than is usually met with elsewhere...." Elsewhere he wrote: "It appears, that nearly 7000 acres of land are worked by a very few more than 300 persons; this leaves more than ten acres to be cultivated by one person."

The enclosure movement was due largely to the necessity of more efficient means of raising food to care for the recent very rapid increase in population. It is estimated that England and Wales in 1400 had a population of 2,750,000 only - about a third the size of present-day Greater London. This increased to about 3,500,000 in 1500, to 5,000,000 in 1600, to 5,500,000 in 1700, and to 6,500,000 in 1750. Thereafter, the population grew rapidly, to 9,187,176 in 1800, and to 22,712,266 in 1870.

As a result of the enclosure movement, great tracts of England were converted from a country-side of unfenced small holdings into one of large farms. Some of the latter were created by prosperous agriculturists who had so thriven as to be able to buy up other land in the neighborhood of their original holdings. It is estimated that in 1700 there were about 180,000 yeomen, or freeholders, in England - the famous backbone of the country through so much of its history. Partly due to the enclosures, these yeomen rapidly disappeared and had almost ceased to exist by 1825. Even as early as 1794, Hutchinson wrote of Sebergham Parish: "An age or two ago, our villages were in general occupied, not by men of large overgrown estates, or great and wealthy farmers; but by owners of small landed estates, from whence they were called statesmen; a term once used.... The number of such petty landholders is supposed to be greatly diminished of late years: we believe, however, that they

are still more numerous in Cumberland than in any other county. Such a statesman was the father of Relph." Sebergham Parish had recently enclosed its commons, deriving great benefit therefrom in Hutchinson's opinion.

At this time, 1794, Dalston Parish had "A large quantity of waste land; a great part of which, in the opinion of many, would amply repay the trouble and expence of cultivating." The neighboring parish of Great Orton was undergoing a change. Hutchinson wrote: "A great part of this parish, not many years ago, consisted of common or waste land; at present a part of the common land, though divided, is uncultivated, and even unfenced. The new improvements are very poor and barren in general." Of the Raughton-head district, Hutchinson wrote; "There are no common lands within the chapelry, and the estates are not large...."

Throughout these changes the fortunes of the Bewleys, Pearsons, and Atkinsons seem to have risen, though the lot of the rural population as a whole steadily declined. Lunt points out that "the enclosures, combined with the new methods of farming, required large investments of capital to produce profits, and such of the yeomen and small leaseholders as were left were generally unable to meet the competition of their wealthier neighbors. To the poorer classes in the country enclosures were a disaster. The cottager, who had a right to pasture his cow on the common and gather fuel from the underbrush in the wood, received in return either a holding too small to maintain a cow or merely a sum of money. The cost of enclosures was so heavy that the poorer members of the community often had a large part of their small claims swallowed up by the fees. A large class which had previously been dependent on wages only in part lost their homes and became solely dependent on their earnings.

Turberville wrote: "The most deplorable feature of the social situation was not the privations of the rural laborers, but the disappearance of a class, that of the yeoman farmer.... Many migrated to the towns; others, remaining, submitted to the loss of their holdings and of their independence, to a drop in the social scale. Such acquiescence too often meant a moral reverse, the loss of something more valuable than land - hope, courage, initiative, even self-respect."

The Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson Letters present ample evidence of the interest of the Bewleys in the newer methods of agriculture. Numerous references are made to stock, crops, better methods of cultivation, and machinery. John Bewley (1787-1869) was a country gentleman in the best sense of the word, for he was a progressive farmer. He bought the first threshing-machine in the country-side as well as the first trap, a light two-wheeled one-horse carriage, in the neighborhood. His sons, John Pearson and Edward, followed in his footsteps as indicated by numerous references in their letters written between 1852 and 1876.

FARMING IN THE DALSTON NEIGHBORHOOD

The celebrated Arthur Young, who did much to revolutionize agriculture in the British Isles, journeyed through the Parish of Hesket, a few miles from Dalston, on the great road from London to Scotland. What he observed was probably typical of the whole area. Notes on the trip are included in Hutchinson's history of 1794. Doubtless very little change had come in the farming methods during the several preceding centuries.

"For wheat they plough three or four times; sow three bushels, and reap about twenty. For barley they plough twice; sow three bushels, and reckon the average produce, the same as of wheat. They stir but once for oats, sow seven bushels and a half, and gain fifty in return. For pease they likewise plough but once, sow three bushels, and gain, at a medium, fifteen. They stir twice or thrice for rye; sow three bushels, generally in February and March, (a very remarkable time) and reap twenty. They cultivate some few turnips, plough three or four times for them, a few farmers hoe them; the medium value, they reckon at 50 s. an acre; and use them for cattle and sheep. Clover, they sow with barley or oats, generally mow it for hay, and get about a ton at a mowing.

"For potatoes, they plough thrice, give the land a good coating of dung; choose the dryest soils for them, and lay the slices in every other furrow, one foot from plant to plant. On coming up, they plough between the rows to destroy the weeds.... They get 300 bushels per acre, and sow rye after them.

"Good grass lets at 20 s. an acre; they apply it chiefly to dairying, and reckon that an acre and a half will feed a cow through the summer; and an acre carry four sheep; very few manure their grass. Their breed of cattle is the long horned, which they account much the best. Their beasts they fatten to about forty stone.

"The product of a cow, they reckon at 50 s. or 3 l. that a mid-dling one will give from two to four gallons of milk a-day, and make from four to seven pounds of butter a-week. They have no notion of keeping hogs in consequence of cows; a dairy of twenty, not maintaining above one or two. The winter food of their cows, is straw or hay.... They reckon ten cows the business of a dairy-maid....

"In the management of their arable lands, they reckon six horses necessary for 100 acres of arable; they use two in a plough, and do an acre a-day. The annual expence of keeping horses, they reckon at 5 l. 10 s. or 6 l. (about \$30). The joist in winter, 40 s. They break up their stubbles, for a fallow, in February; plough six inches deep; the price of plowing, 5 s. an acre; and of a cart and horse, and driver, 2 s. or 3 s. a-day (about 50¢ or 75¢). They know nothing of cutting straw for chaff.

"Three hundred pounds they reckon necessary for a man to stock a farm of 100 l. (about \$500) a-year.

"Tithes are generally gathered. Poor rates 6 d. in the pound. The employment of women and children, spinning and knitting.

"The farmers carry their corn nine miles."

Cost of labor was as follows: In harvest, 4 shillings (\$1) a week, and board; in hay-time, 1 shilling (24¢) a day, and board; in winter, 8 pennies (16¢) a day, and board; women in harvest, 4 shillings a week, and board. Masons received 1 shilling per day, and board; carpenters received the same.

In describing farming conditions in 1794, Hutchinson wrote:

"The soil in general is loamy: near the town of Dalston there is dry and gravelly land; and, in general, the arable land cannot be called wet. Every kind of grain and roots thrive very well here. The methods of cultivating the ground are various, according to the humour or circumstances of the farmer; but, in general, the farmers are industrious, the land kept in good order, rendered fertile, and produces good crops, particularly of wheat, on which the farmer principally depends. Buckabank is a very remarkable place for growing wheat, instances have been known of 18 or 20 bushels returned for one of feed. About the town of Dalston, since the great increase of inhabitants, the land has been much laid down to grass for pasturage and meadow.

"A great part of the arable land in this parish is situated rather low, inclining gently to the river Caldew, which has its course through the parish northwards. In general the land is neither remarkably level in any parts, or very hilly in other parts. Near the rivers the banks are woody, and many trees are in the hedge-rows. Along the west side of the river Caldew, is a long stripe of fine level and fertile land, situated low, and well sheltered with wood; in this pleasant vale there are a number of good houses. -- Dalston-Hall stands to the northward, on a rising ground; near Dalston is a good house, built by Mr. Hodson, the proprietor of the cotton manufactory there; a little farther up the river is Hawksdale-Hall...about two furlongs to the south is Holme-Hill...a little further to the south is Rose Castle. -- An extensive common lies in the west part of the parish, a part of which is of a wet, black, barren soil, intermixed with white stones, and covered with heath: no part is mountainous. According to the tithing-man's book, the number of sheep shorn last year was 1196, lambs 699, calves 251. The number of lambs seem so disproportionate to the number of sheep shorn, that I doubt the truth of the account. 8 fleeces go to a stone (16 lbs.), which sells for about 8 s. 6 d. Horses are about 15 hands high, and fat cattle bred there weigh about 8 stone a quarter. -- Rents about 22 s. (\$5.28) per acre...."

Other notes on farming conditions in the Dalston neighborhood from 1852 to 1876 are occasionally to be found in the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson Letters.

THE BEWLEYS OF CUMBERLAND

Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley, M.A., LL.D., made an exhaustive study of the earliest Bewleys of Cumberland County, England. To him we are indebted for all we know of the early history of the family. His book, "The Bewleys of Cumberland and their Irish and other descendants, with full pedigrees of the family from 1332 to the present day", was published in 1902 by Wm. McGee, 18 Nassau St., Dublin.

In the preparation of his book, Sir Edmund carried on a correspondence with Edward Bewley of Causa Grange, brother of John Pearson Bewley. Sir Edmund lived in Dublin, Ireland, having descended from a branch of the family which migrated there early in the eighteenth century. Two decades ago there were Bewleys in Dublin who were proprietors of cafes. Descendants of the branch of the Bewley family to which Sir Edmund belongs are said to have spread to New Zealand, British India, and the United States.

"No trace has been found of any Bewley or de Beaulieu in Cumberland prior to Edward III," (1327-1377) Sir Edmund states, "and there are strong reasons for believing that the Bewleys or de Beaulieus of Cumberland were descended from the Beaulieus of Hainault, and made their appearance for the first time in England shortly after Edward III came to the throne.

"In ancient time there was a chateau - and subsequently a village - called Beaulieu, near Havre, in the province of Hainault. It was in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes, and in that part of Hainault now included in the Department du Nord in France. In 1212 the abbot and monks of St. Denis en Broquerie authorized Badouin de Lobbes, who was senechal of Valenciennes, to establish a chapel at Havre in the place called Bellus Locus (Beaulieu), and provisions for its endowment were subsequently made...

"From this chateau of Beaulieu, and the lands and villages attached to it, there naturally arose a family called "de Beaulieu", and many references to members of the family are found in ancient documents relating to Hainault and the allied provinces of Flanders and Namur.

"That the Beaulieus of Hainault ranked in France as a noble family appears from the "Armorial General de la France" - Paris, 1738.

"The localities in Cumberland with which the name of Bewley, or rather de Beaulieu, is first associated are Thistlethwaite, Blencarn, and Ulnesby. A Cumberland subsidy roll of 6 Ed. III (1332)...contains the names of Thomas de Beaulieu under the heading of Thistlethwaite (Thistelthwait), and of Roger de Beaulieu under Blencarn and Kirkeland, and also under Ulnesby. These places were all in Leath ward, and can be easily identified.

"In ancient times the Royal Forest of Inglewood occupied many thousands of acres in the east of Cumberland. Portions of the forest were from time to time cleared and converted into pasture or arable land by licence from the king, and other portions were encroached on by some of the neighbouring proprietors. These last

mentioned clearings were known in the law as purprestures, and amongst them were lands called Thistlethwaite, and Kirkthwaite, which appear to have belonged to the Dacre family so far back as the reign of Edward I.... Thistlethwaite was situated on the eastern boundary of the parish of Castle Sowerby, not far from Highhead Castle, and is now called Thistlewood... Kirkthwaite adjoined it on the east and southeast and was within what is now the parish of Hesketh-in-the-Forest.

"The lands of Thistlethwaite were no doubt acquired by Thomas de Beaulieu from one of the Dacre family, for we find that about half a century afterwards his grandson Richard de Beaulieu obtained a further portion of the same lands from Sir Hugh de Dacre.

"The same Richard de Beaulieu, who had succeeded to the lands of Thistlethwaite held by his grandfather Thomas, obtained a grant in fee from Ranulp de Dacre of a part of the neighbourhood lands of Kirkthwaite which was still partly uncleared. Some years afterwards he applied to the Crown for liberty to assart these lands, that is to clear them of underwood and reduce them to cultivation.

"These lands appear to have continued in the possession of the descendants of Thomas de Beaulieu until the death of William de Beaulieu in 1434, or a short time before it. He was described as of Thistlethwaite in an action brought in 1423 (2 Henry VI), but by the inquisition post mortem taken on his death it was found that on the day of his death he held no lands or tenements of the king or any other person. He seems to have had at one time lands at Langrigg in the parish of Bromfield, and at Petrelwray in the parish of Hesketh-in-the-Forest; but he probably disposed of all his lands in favour of his daughters shortly before his death.

"Richard de Beaulieu, the grandson of Thomas de Beaulieu of Thistlethwaite, obtained about 1371 a grant in fee from William Briswood of a messuage and fifteen acres of land in Raughton in the parish of Dalston. At a later period these lands seem to have been transferred to one of the junior members of the Bewley family, and a branch of the family has continued at Raughton and in its neighbourhood to the present day." In making the last statement, Sir Edmund may have been referring to the Bewleys of Causa Grange and of Buckabank. The latter is but two miles from Raughton while the former is about five. Since three (AA, AB, and AC) of the five Bewley ancestral lines trace their descent through Bewleys living at Raughton early in the 1500's, it seems reasonably certain that Richard de Beaulieu, Knight of the Shire of Cumberland in 1385, was their common ancestor.

Having briefly given the descendants of Thomas de Beaulieu of Thistlethwaite, Sir Edmund returns to Thomas' brother, Roger:

"The descendants of Roger de Beaulieu of Blencarn and Ulnesby remained in the locality until the middle of the eighteenth century, if not later, and the Bewleys found in the neighbouring parish of Langwathby belong no doubt to this branch. The Bewleys now at Penrith, or some of them, are of Langwathby stock. It is not however within the scope of the present work to attempt to trace the pedigrees or early history of the Bewleys of Raughton, Dalston, or Langwathby. Their connection...has not been deduced at present from any public records or other sources. A careful examination of the early Court Rolls of the several manors in these localities might give

valuable information as to the early histories of these Bewleys."

Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley gives the following pedigree of the earliest Bewleys of Cumberland County, England:

- B Thomas de Beaulieu, of Thistlethwaite, parish of Castle Sowerby, Cumberland, named in Subsidy Rolls (1332-1340).
- BA Richard de Beaulieu, or Richard Beaulieu, of Thistlethwaite, named in Letters Patent of 1355, 1358, and 1359. His wife, Margaret, is named in Letters Patent of 1355. Two children:
- BAA Robert de Beaulieu, of Sowerby; plaintiff in an action of 1386.
- BAB Richard de Beaulieu, or Richard Beaulieu, of Thistlethwaite, named in Letters Patent of 1371, 1381, 1385, and 1386; a Knight of the Shire of Cumberland in 1385. Three children:
- BABA Thomas Beaulieu, of Snayth, Yorks; on a commission as to Yorkshire Rivers in 1427. One child:
- BABAA Sir Ralph Bewley, of Yorkshire. One child:
- BABAAA Ellinor Bewley, first wife of Sir Robert Percy of Scotton, Yorks, Comptroller of Richard III and, like his king, slain at the Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.
- BABB William de Beaulieu, or William Beaulieu, of Thistlethwaite, a Knight of the Shire for Cumberland in 1404 and 1413; described as of Thistlethwaite in an action of 1423; on a Commission to Scotland on Border Affairs in 1429; Escheator for Cumberland and Westmoreland, 1418-9; died in 1434. Inquisition post mortem, August 21, 1434.
- BABBA Margaret Beaulieu, married Robert Skelton.
- BABBB Mary Beaulieu, married - - Denton.
- BABBC Daughter Bewley, married Robert Wylstrobe.
- BABC Richard Beaulieu, or Richard Bewley, of Carlisle, Cumberland, a Burgess for Carlisle in the Parliament of 1433.

Richard Beaulieu, just mentioned (BABC), had one son of the same name - Richard Beaulieu, or Richard Bewley, who was of Carlisle and perhaps of Hesketh. Like his father, he was a Burgess in the Parliament of November, 1459. He was in the Commission of Peace for Cumberland in 1463, 1466, and 1471. He died about 1472. There were two known children, Thomas and William, both of whom were on an Inquisition post mortem in Northumberland in 1505. Nothing more is known of Thomas, but the following is known of William:

- BABCAB William Bewley, or William Beaulieu, of Hesketh Hall; in the Commission of Peace for Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, at various times from 1473 to 1520; he was also member of a number of Commissions of Array and Muster and other Commissions and Inquisitions post mortem during the same period; he was on the Sheriff Roll for Cumberland in 1520, 1521, and 1522, and was recommended by Thomas Lord Dacre to Cardinal Wolsey in 1521 for appointment as Custos Rotulorum for Cumberland. He died about 1529-1532 and was buried in Greystoke Church. He was the father of six children, seven grandchildren, and about eighteen great grandchildren.

- BABCABA Richard Bewley, or Richard Beauley, of Heskett Hall and Brayton, recommended by Thomas Lord Dacre to Cardinal Wolsey in 1521 as an alternative to his father for appointment as Custos Rotulorum for Cumberland; in the Commission of Peace for Cumberland in 1538, and on various other commissions from 1522 to 1535; named in Book of Knight's Fees in 1542 as holding land under the Crown in Heskett and Brayton; in the list of Gentlemen of Cumberland for Border Service; and nominated in 1552 as Overseer of the Watchers from Dalston to Caldbeck; died about 1552. He had two sons, Thomas and Matthew.
- BABCABAA Thomas Bewley, of Heskett Hall and Brayton, named in the Survey of Wharton Manors of January 15, 1560; sold a portion of Brayton in 1572, and was a party to a fine of Trin. 14 Elizabeth (1572), levied for the purpose of the sale; in the list of Gentlemen of Cumberland for Border Service and appointed, in October 1552, Overseer of the Watchers from Dalston to Caldbeck. He married Marion - -, named in a Fine of 1572. One son, William.
- BABCABAAA William Bewley, of Heskett Hall and Brayton, named as son and heir of his father, Thomas, in Fine of Trin. 14 Elizabeth (1572), levied for the purpose of the sale; in the list of Gentlemen of Cumberland for Border Service, and appointed in October 1552, like his father, Overseer of the Watchers from Dalston to Caldbeck. He and his wife, Joan, had four children: Richard who married Frances - -; John who married Jane - -; Judith who married William Lawson; and Thomas who married.
- BABCABAB Matthew Bewley, of Woodhall; named in Muster Roll in the reign of Henry VIII; named in Survey of Wharton Manors in 1560, as holding one-fourth of demesne lands of Woodhall. He had a son, Thomas.
- BABCABABA Thomas Bewley, of Woodhall, admitted tenant of one-fourth part of demesne lands of Woodhall in 1588; a witness to the will of George Bewley, of Woodhall, in 1598. He had one son, George.
- BABCABABAA George Bewley, of Woodhall, named as the son of Thomas Bewley in a license contained in Court Rolls of 16 October, 1595, and as tenant of one of the divisions of Woodhall in Survey of Wharton Manors of May 1633; named in Subsidy Rolls of 1624, and 1626; a party to a deed of September 2, 1613, commuting arbitrary fines in the Manor of Caldbeck; described as of Woodhall in will dated July 8, 1643, which was proved at Carlisle. He married and had a son, Thomas, who was a zealous follower of George Fox, the Quaker. Some of his descendants emigrated to Ireland about 1694. He had four sons, one girl.
- BABCABB Ralph Bewley, or Ralph Beauley, brother of Richard (see top line), named in Court Rolls of Manor of Caldbeck from 1505 to 1525. He had two sons, John and Christopher.
- BABCABBA John Bewley, of Caldbeck, named in a Muster Roll in the reign of King Henry VIII (1509-1547).

BABCABBB Christopher Bewley, of Woodhall; described as of Woodhall in Court Rolls of October 23, 1523; named in Muster Roll in Henry VIII's reign. He had two sons.

BABCABBBA George Bewley, of Woodhall; named in Survey of Whar-ton Manors of January 15, 1560, as holding one-fourth of demesne lands of Woodhall. Will undated; proved at Carlisle in June 1578. He married Janet - -.

BABCABBBA William Bewley, of Woodhall, admitted tenant of his father's tenement, April 25, 1580; named in his father's will. Will dated January 23, 1584; proved at Carlisle, February 10, 1584. He married Sybil - -, named in father's will, and named as widow of William in Court Rolls of November 25, 1585.

BABCABBBAB Leonard Bewley, named in his father's will.

BABCABBBAC John Bewley, named in his father's will; admitted to land in Cayponbuske on November 21, 1584.

BABCABBBAD Mungo Bewley, of Hesket, named in his father's will; admitted tenant of tenement in Hesket, Oct. 16, 1595.

BABCABBBAE Jane Bewley, named in her father's will.

BABCABBBAF Barbara Bewley, named in her father's will.

BABCABBBB Ralph Bewley, of Caldbeck, named as one of the supervisors of the will of his brother George Bewley; a legatee in the will of William Bewley, of Woodhall, who described him as uncle. He had one son, Ralph.

BABCABBBBA Ralph Bewley, of Caldbeck, named as legatee in will of William Bewley, of Woodhall, in 1584. Will dated February 21, 1607; proved at Carlisle, April 28, 1608. He married Marian - -, named in her husband's will, and appointed an executor.

BABCABC Isabel Bewley, married - - Whittlay; died February 5, 1543 and was buried in Greystoke Church, M. I.

BABCABD Mary Bewley, married John Denton; named in Court Rolls.

BABCABE Gerard Bewley, married - -.

BABCABF Edward Bewley, married - -; named in Court Rolls; 3 sons.

BABCABFA Nicholas Bewley, of Caldbeck, died 1577. Will dated December 3, 1577; proved at Carlisle. He married Jane - -, named in her husband's will. Three children.

BABCABFAA Thomas Bewley, of Caldbeck, admitted tenant of his father's tenement on September 20, 1578; named as eldest son in his father's will of 1577. Two sons.

BABCABFAAA Thomas Bewley, of Caldbeck, admitted tenant of tenement in Caldbeck Upton on October 13, 1596, and described as son of Thomas Bewley. Had son, George.

BABCABFAAAA George Bewley, of Upton, named in Survey of Whar-ton Manors of May 1633; was a party to deed, September 2, 1613. He had a daughter, Mabel, "daughter of George Bewley of Huttonskeugh."

BABCABFAB George Bewley, named in his father's will. Had:

BABCABFABA Richard Bewley, described as son of George Bewley in inventory; died 1615 intestate. Letters of administration granted September 5, 1615.

BABCABFABB Jane Bewley, named as a sister of Richard Bewley.

BABCABFAC Marian Bewley, named in her father's will of 1577.

- BABCABFB Edward Bewley, named as one of the survivors of the will of Nicholas Bewley, his brother. He had one son.
- BABCABFBA Anthony Bewley, of Huttonskeugh, named as a supervisor of the will of Nicholas Bewley, his uncle; a surety for Thomas Bewley, son of Nicholas, on his admission as tenant; admitted tenant of holdings in Caldbeck Underfell on June 20, 1587. He married a daughter of Alexander Stamper and had one son, George.
- BABCABFBAA George Bewley, of Huttonskeugh, admitted as tenant of father's tenement on October 16, 1595, his grandfather, Alexander Stamper, to have the occupation during George's minority; died July 1, 1613.
- BABCABFC Robert Bewley, of Caldbeck, died 1574. Will dated March 25, 1574; proved at Carlisle, June 4, 1574. He married Katherine - -, named in husband's will and in inventory of son, John. Also had a son, Christopher.
- BABCABFCA John Bewley, of Caldbeck, named in his father's will; died intestate, 1578; letters of administration granted to Sibyl - -, his widow, at Carlisle, November 26, 1578. Had a son, Robert.
- BABCABFCAA Robert Bewley, of Caldbeck, admitted as tenant of his father's tenement on April 25, 1580. Was a party to a deed of September 2, 1613.
- BABCABFCB Christopher Bewley, named in his father's will, 1574.

Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley's book carries the various branches of the Bewley family along much farther than is done above. The purpose here has been to carry the line of descent from the early fourteenth century down to the late sixteenth century in the hope that one or more points could be discovered where the ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley (1826-1880) joined on to that so painstakingly compiled by Sir Edmund. Most of the places mentioned as residences of the early Bewleys of Cumberland County are only four to eight miles south, southeast, and southwest of Raughton and Buckabank, the early homes of the ancestors of the surname Bewley in the ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley.

Any attempt to connect the ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley with that compiled by Sir Edmund can only result in speculation. Thus, AA-12 may be the same as Sir Edmund's BABCABBA; AA-11 might be BABCABFCA; AC-11 might be BABCABFCA; and AE-11 might also be BABCABFCA. The following Christian names are common to both ancestral lines: John, Robert, Isabel, Mary, George, Mungo, Jane, and Margaret.

Sir Edmund, as mentioned earlier, believes that the Bewleys of Raughton and its neighborhood are descended from BAB, Richard de Beaulieu, Knight of the Shire of Cumberland in 1385.

The Ancestor, Vol. IV, pages 176-182, for January 1903, contains an article entitled "The Beginnings of the Bewleys", a review of Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley's book. The author of the article, who signs himself "O.B.", states "The book is a good example of modern genealogical work. With its 158 pages of text, its six chart pedigrees, and its efficient indices, it goes to make one more brick in the building up of the history of the old English people." O.B.'s review of Sir Edmund's book follows:

"The Beginnings of the Bewleys"

"Turning to Cumberland, we find that in 1332 we have already two landowners named Beaulieu, Thomas of Thistlethwaite and Roger of Blencarne, who are brothers according to Sir Edmund Bewley.... These two men, settled and landed in 1332...probable sons for a Gilbert de Beaulieu, of whom all we know is that he is a follower of Queen Philippe (of Hainault, France), a grantee of a bailiwick in Yorkshire in 1339.... Sir Edmund is of opinion that Bewley, or Beaulieu Castle and manor, being held by the Bishops of Carlisle, had their name bestowed upon them by Hugh, Bishop of Carlisle, who had been Abbot of Beaulieu in Hampshire.

"Now we dare hazard that in a single page of Sir Edmund's own book lies the key to the pedigree of Bewley. Here we have a mention of Roger Bewley (of Blencarne), which, Sir Edmund assures us, is the earliest finding of the name in Cumberland. And in what company do we find him? He is a defendent against the prior of Carlisle, who pleads that his goods and chattels at Dalston have been carried away, to the value of £100, by the said Roger, with Richard le Wayte and others, together with John, Bishop of Carlisle, and others. Roger, then, we see first as the man of the bishop, who was the lord of Beaulieu Castle and manor. Let Roger but be his bailiff or tenant at the castle, and his name is accounted for more easily than by supposing that a Hainaulter who may have come to London in 1328 had within three or four years settled two sons as heads of north country households.

"The mere mention of Dalston in this plea provides Roger, thus associated with that place, with a possible ancestry, for the earliest versions of the arms of Beaulieu give us naught but the well known arms of Dalston of Dalston, the black cheveron between three daws' heads playing upon the name of that house, which Beaulieu differences in the case of a fourteenth century William de Beaulieu by dancing the cheveron....

"In Sir Edmund's carefully arranged pedigrees, which bear upon their faces the stamp of accuracy and clear arrangement, we follow the fortune of an ancient and interesting family of northern gentry and their descendants.... Beginning with Thomas of Thistlethwaite, who pays a subsidy in 1332, and Richard, presumably his son, who succeeds him at Thistlethwaite, we come in the third generation to another Richard, who is a knight of the shire in 1385. The next generation shows William, the son and heir, as a man of growing importance, a knight of the shire as his father was, a commissioner to Scotland in 1429, and the king's escheator for Cumberland and Westmoreland. He dies in 1434, leaving daughters only, so the Bewleys never come to the rank of a knightly house, and the line is carried on from William's brother, a burgess of Carlisle, whose son is probably the first Bewley of Hesket, a manor which his descendant, Thomas Bewley of Hesket, sold in 1630 to William Lawson of Isell....

"From Matthew Bewley, a younger son living at Woodhall in the earlier half of the sixteenth century, comes our author Sir Edmund Bewley. The descendants of Matthew would seem to be of the class of yeomen and husbandmen and are found at Woodhall until the nineteenth century, when the children and grandchildren of George Bew-

ley of Woodhall, headmaster of Kendal school, begin to take the old name of Bewley far afield to Canada, Philadelphia and South Australia. In the time of Thomas Bewley of Haltcliffe Hall and Woodhall, great-grandson of Matthew Bewley, a new element is brought into the family history. The descendants of the hard-riding border gentry are taken with the fantastic creed of George Fox, and go meekly one by one to Carlisle jail for non-payment of tithes. Mungo Bewley, a younger son of Woodhall, and a Quaker minister, settles at Edenderry in King's County (Ireland), where he dies in 1747. Through him a clan of Bewleys in Ireland and New Zealand, in the United States and in British India, are able to trace their clear descent from Thomas de Beaulieu of 1332...."

The Genealogical Magazine for November 1902, pages 283-292, contains an article entitled "The Bewleys of Cumberland", a review of Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley's book which was published in that year.

Visitation of Ireland, edited by Frederick Arthur Crisp, Vol. IV, pages 56-64, gives the genealogy of the Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley family. The Bewley crest and arms there shown are apparently the same as those of the Bewleys of Causa Grange and of the Bewleys of Lochinvar and Berwyn. A description of the crest and arms is given elsewhere.

Rose Castle, the Residential Seat of the Bishop of Carlisle, by James Wilson, gives the following note on the possible origin of the surname Bewley:

"The manor (castle) of Bewley near Appleby also came to the see from the priory in the great partition. The place was originally known as Fithnenin, a considerable tract of land in dispute between the townships of Bolton and Colby, and was bestowed under that name on the church of Carlisle by Uctred of Bolton, with the consent of Adam his heir, in the middle of the 12th century, while the bishopric was vacant. The name of Bewley, Beaulieu, or Bellus Lobus was probably given it, after the fashion then prevailing, by Bishop Hugh of Beaulieu, on taking possession...."

The Spelling of Bewley.

The name Bewley is derived from the French "beau lieu" which, in turn, is derived from the Latin "bellus locus." These terms mean a beautiful, or fair, place. In olden time the surname has been spelled in numerous ways; for example: de Beaulieu, de Beulew, de Beaulew, Beaulieu, Beauloue, de Beuleu, de Bewliew, Bealieu, de Beaulieux, Beulieu, Beaulie, Beawlewe, Bewley, Bawelewe, Bewle, Beweley, Beaulie, Beaulie, Beulewe, Bewlewe, Bewleye, Bewly, Beulay, Bewlay, Beuley, Bewlye, Bewleugh, Beawlye, Bawnley, Bulye, Beaulie, Buyllye, Bewlie, Buly, Bewlaie, Bewely, Bowlie, Bowlye, Beulewe, Beaulyeu, Builly, Buley, Builli, Bulie, Buley, Buelie, Bullie, Beulie, and Bewlaye. Of these fifty spellings, Bewley and Bewly were the most prevalent by 1700. As recent as 1853 and 1854, John Pearson Bewley occasionally spelled his surname "Bewly". (See the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson Letters, Nos. 5 and 7.)

BEWLEY CASTLE

About twenty-five miles southeast of Dalston and Buckabank, and thirty from Carlisle, is what remains of Bewley Castle. From time to time, writers have tried to establish some connection between Bewley Castle and the several branches of the Bewley family which have lived at various places between the castle and Carlisle.

Though a connection has never been definitely established, the castle was built before the Bewley surname began to appear in extant public records of the district. A knowledge of the castle is interesting for its own sake. Numerous references are made to the castle in historical works dealing with northern England.

The author had the good fortune to visit the Bewley Castle ruins on a memorable day in the fall of 1925. The most complete account of the history of the castle is given in the following article, "Bewley Castle" by W.T.M., appearing in the Cumberland News, April 15, 1933.

"Not far from the interesting Westmoreland village of Bolton, on the bank of a small beck which joins the Eden some half-a-mile away, stand the grey ruins of Bewley Castle. Time's ravages and the depredations of generations of builders and repairers of farm houses and walls have stripped the ancient mansion not only of its architectural adornments but even of most of the ashlar work of its walls. Its site is a secluded one, and its history devoid of stirring events, nor is it surprising that its claims upon the interest of the visitor are but little known by the general public. At a time like this...it may not be an uninteresting pilgrimage to visit a place where once resided several successive Bishops of Carlisle.

"There has been considerable misapprehension with regard to the origin of the name of Bewley, a misapprehension for which... Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal, is primarily responsible. A passage in his "Description of the County of Westmoreland," written in 1671, runs:-

"'Buly-castle, so called from it's being built by or belonging to John Buly (Builly or Buisli), whose daughter, Idonea, was married to Robert de Veteriponte, 1st Baron of Westmoreland. It doth now belong to the Bishop of Carlisle, enjoyed by Sr. Chr. Musgrave as a lessee.'

"This statement was copied by Nicolson and Burn and other local historians, but it has no foundation in fact. It is true, indeed, that Robert de Veteripont married the heiress of the powerful baron John de Buisli, who died in 1212, but this nobleman's lands were in Yorkshire and in the South, nor is it likely that Bewley Castle was so named by Robert de Veteripont in honour of his wife's family....

"We must look elsewhere for the origin of the name of Bewley Castle.... Thanks to the suggestion of that eminent historian, the late Dr. Wilson of Dalston, it is now possible to identify the site of Bewley with a place named in several charters Fithnenin... and it is evident that Bewley Castle was built on the Fithnenin property.

"The builder of the original mansion was probably Hugh, third Bishop of Carlisle, whose previous history affords some explanation of the choice of Bewley for its name. Hugh was elected Bishop by the Pope's mandate and with the consent of King Henry III in 1218. The canons of Carlisle assented to his election only under pressure, for they had quarrelled with Gualo, the papal legate, who had excommunicated them.... Finally, however, they were forced to give way, and Gualo took advantage of their mood of compliance to effect a much needed division of the property of the see between the Bishop and the Chapter of the priory.

"The land about Fithnenin fell to the Bishop's share, and its remoteness from the danger and distraction of Border warfare probably induced him to take up his residence there. Bishop Hugh.... had been Abbot of Beaulieu in Hampshire, and thus would not be unlikely to give his new mansion the name of the religious house over which he had formerly presided. The name of Bellus Locus, or Beaulieu, was, moreover frequently employed by the Benedictines and afterwards by the Cistercians in naming places which came into their possession. It originated in the famous abbey, founded in 855, at Vellinus in Limousin by Rudolfe, Archbishop of Bourges, and named Bellus Locus or 'the fair place' from the natural beauty of its site. This name became popular and was subsequently given to many religious houses, such as the places bearing that name at Billingham in Durham, in Lincoln, in Inverness, at Bewdley in Worcestershire and, lastly, at Beaulieu in Hampshire, founded by King John in 1204....

"We can thus easily understand the readiness of Bishop Hugh to give this name to his home, and Bellus Locus or Beaulieu, the first official residence of the Bishops of Carlisle, eventually became the Bewley we know now.

"Mentions of the place are frequent. Bishop Sylvester de Everdon executed two deeds there in 1250....

"In the 14th century the name of 'Fithnenin' disappears from ecclesiastical documents and 'Bellus Locus' takes its place.... During this century the troubled state of the Border induced the bishops frequently to reside at Bewley in preference to Linstock and Rose, and ordinations were sometimes held there.

"At the end of this century the mansion - the word 'castle' can hardly be considered strictly applicable to Bewley - was evidently in a ruinous condition, and Bishop Strickland, the great builder of the Cathedral tower, the restorer of Rose Castle... repaired the building in 1402, reroofing the chapel and the lord's chamber. Traces of his work may be noticed in the remaining fragments of the mansion.

"In the 15th century the manor was held by the Machell family In the seventeenth century...the Musgraves of Edenhall were in possession of the manor, but during the troubles of the Civil War it was confiscated and sold by the Parliamentary Commissioners to Robert Braithwaite for £321 10s, but subsequently restored.... The Commissioners sold the castle ruins with some 219 acres of adjoining land in 1857.

"Such is the long and somewhat uneventful history of Bewley Castle. Unlike Rose, it has no sieges, burnings or partial destructions to relate, but for all that Bewley has perished while

Rose has survived. Possibly the remoteness of this little Westmoreland castle from centres of activity led to its neglect in times when it was no longer required as a place of refuge.

"The existing remains may be briefly described. The buildings are constructed upon an L-shaped plan, the re-entrant angle between the longer and shorter arms facing due North. The longer range of buildings...may be traced for a distance of some 80 feet, and are 28 feet wide. They are in a very ruinous condition and little now remains to be seen but the remains of two vaulted basement chambers, one leading into the other, and a garderobe. The upper storeys have now disappeared, but a little more than a hundred years ago much more was to be seen.

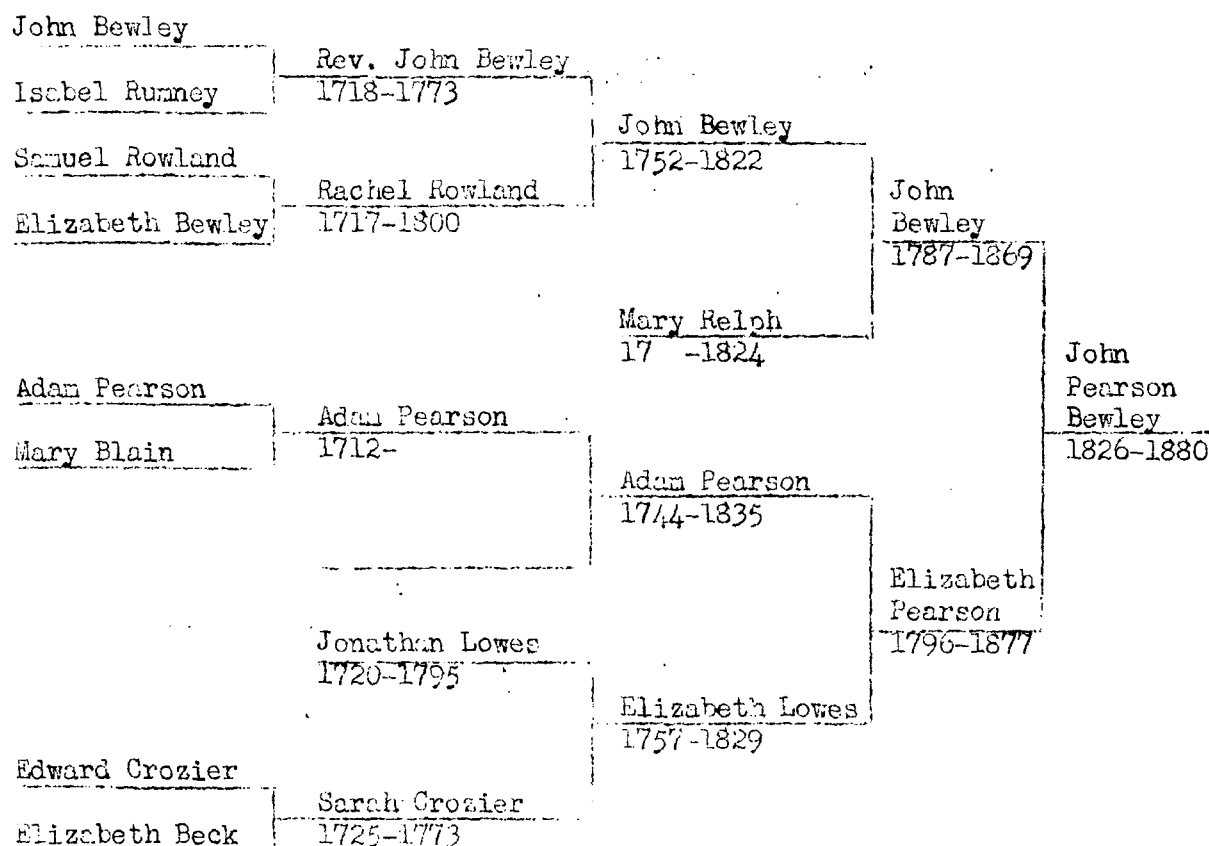
"There are fortunately surviving two sketches, made in 1789 ...reproduced in the eighth volume of the old series of the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological Society ... One of these sketches...shows the existence of an upper storey, even then sorely decayed and now entirely gone. The windows of this upper storey are of the pointed style of architecture of the late 14th century.

"There are evidences of a fine entrance doorway, likewise with a pointed arch. This doorway can now be traced only by the existence of a huge gap in the low crumbling wall near the point where the main block of buildings joins the tower to the South-East. There are remains of other pointed arch doorways, and the building was evidently to a large extent reconstructed...at the close of the 14th century. It is impossible now to trace the arrangement of rooms in this portion of the castle, but it would naturally contain the great hall with the usual lord's chamber and retiring rooms at one end and the kitchen and offices at the other.

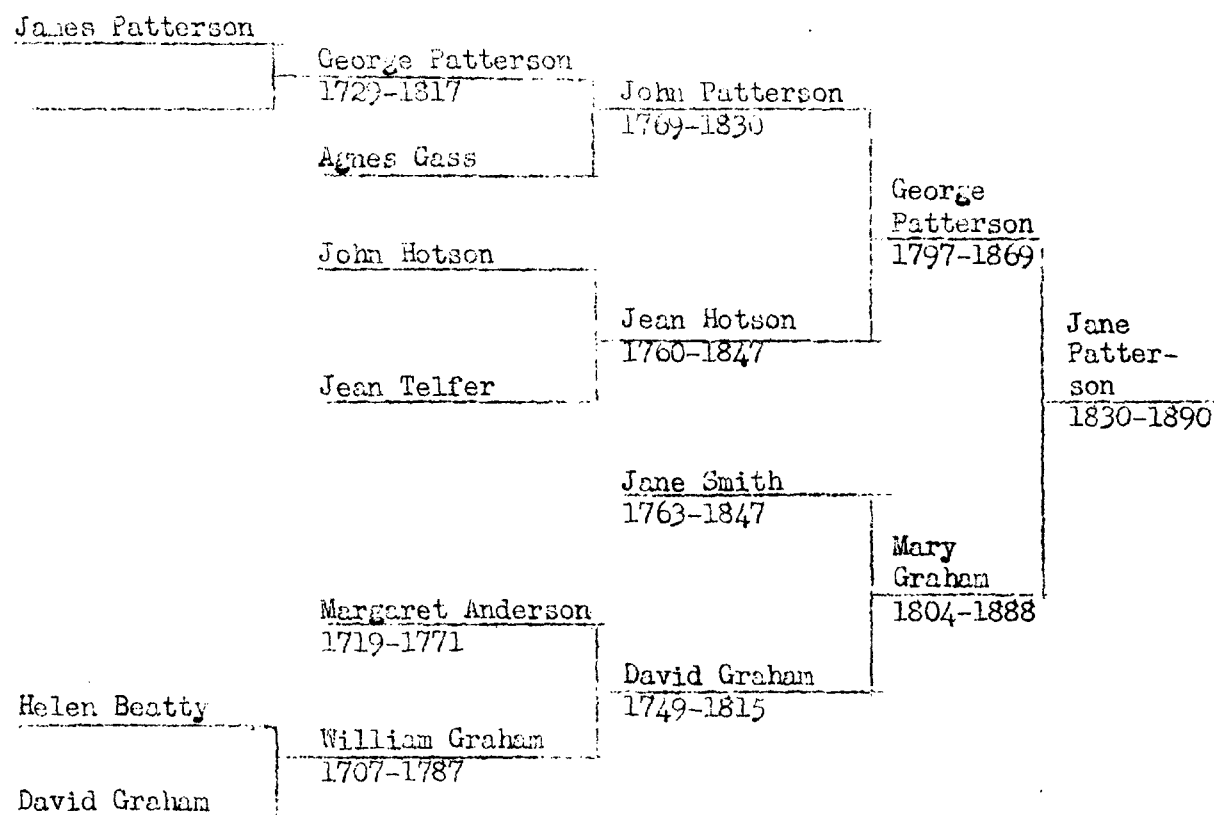
"The remains of the portion of the mansion extending from the South-West to the North-East are in a somewhat better state of preservation. This block or tower has a length of about 45 feet It has two storeys - a vaulted basement and an upper storey. The interior of the tower, one side of which is gone, is in such a state of ruin that it is difficult to trace the relative positions of the rooms it contained. There are, however, remains of garderobes and indications of a mural staircase. The walls are of considerable thickness.... Evidently Bewley Castle was built as a mansion rather than as a stronghold....

"Certainly the place was one of considerable importance up to the later part of the 17th century, for in the records of the assessments for payment of the unpopular Hearth Tax, or 'Chimney Money' of 1669-1672, we find Bewley Castle possessed seven hearths a larger number than that possessed by any other house in the neighbourhood....

"Such is Bewley Castle; it is a place destitute of the stirring stories or deeds of arms which cast a glamour over the history of so many of our Border fortresses.... Its ruins, however, possess a peaceful charm of their own, and one can well imagine that this 'fair place' was a welcome haven of rest to the early Bishops... whose lot it was to live in the tempestuous days of bitter Border warfare, whose hands sometimes had to wield the battle axe instead of the crozier and who of necessity had to take a leading part in the stormy politics of the Marchland." - W.T.M.



----- PEDIGREE CHART OF THE BEWLEY-PATTERSON ANCESTRY -----



7th generation

6th generation

5th generation

4th gen.

KEY TO THE BEWLEY ANCESTRY IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

Young		Q11	Q10							Young
Ladyman			IB10	IB9						Ladyman
Bewley	AD12	AD11	AD10							Bewley
Bewley		AC11	AC10	AC9	AC8	AC7				Bewley
Ladyman		IA11	IA10	IA9						Ladyman
Tomlinson		JA11	JA10							Tomlinson
Lowther	H12	H11								Lowther
Sewell			FA10	FA9	FA8					Sewell
Tomlinson		JB11	JB10							Tomlinson
Rowland			D10	D9	D8	D7	D6			Rowland
Bone		PA11	PA10	PA9						Bone
Lowther	H12	H11								Lowther
Bewley	AA12	AA11	AA10	AA9	AA8	AA7	AA6	AA5	AA4	AA3
Bewley		AB11	AB10							Bewley
Allinson				G9						Allinson
Harrison		K11	K10							Harrison
Rumney		E11	E10	E9	E8	E7				Rumney
Kirkebride				L9						Kirkebride
Relph								C5		Relph
Shepherd		M11	M10	M9	M8					Shepherd
Peat		N11								Peat
Hetherington		O11	O10	O9						Hetherington
Blain					SB8	SB7				Blain
Pearson			B10	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	
Rickerby		R11	R10							Rickerby
Lowes							T6	T5		Lowes
Browne		Z11								Browne
Crozier		U11	U10	U9	U8	U7	U6			Crozier
Sewell				FB9						Sewell
Beck		V11	V10	V9	V8	V7				Beck
Blain	SA12	SA11	SA10	SA9	SA8	SA7				Blain
Bone		PB11								Bone
Stubb		W11	W10	W9						Stubb
Kitchin	Y12									Kitchin
Gate	X12	X11	X10							Gate
Bewley		AE11	AE10							Bewley

KEY TO THE BEWLEY ANCESTRY IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

THE BEWLEY ANCESTRY IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

The pedigrees contained in the following pages give the ancestry in its various branches of John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880.

Each family is designated by a capital letter, or two capitals in case there are two ancestral lines of the same surname. Thus, AA is the direct paternal ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley, but AB, AC, AD, and AE represent other families with the surname Bewley which married into the direct paternal ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley. There are two separate Sewall ancestral lines, two Ladyman, two Tomlinson, two Bone, and two Blain. Doubtless these separate families bearing the same surname had a common ancestor of that surname, but the Dalston Parish Register does not carry the record back far enough. Only one progenitor (or maybe three) is a double ancestor; Thomas Lowther was the father of Judith and Sibel, ancestresses of the eleventh generation back.

Following each capital letter, or double capitals, is a number indicating the generation of that particular ancestor. Thus, AA-6 is Rev. John Bewley, 1718-1773, the 6 indicating that he is in the sixth generation back from the present generation, that is, the grandchildren of John Pearson Bewley and his wife, Jane Patterson.

Thus, the present generation is considered the first generation; the children of John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880, AA-3, and Jane Patterson, 1830-1890, are the second generation back; John Pearson Bewley, AA-3, is the Bewley ancestor of the third generation back; his parents, John Bewley, 1788-1869, AA-4, and Elizabeth Pearson, 1796-1877, B-4, are the fourth; John Bewley, 1752-1822, AA-5, and his wife, Mary Relph, C-5, together with Adam Pearson, 1744-1835, B-5, and his wife, Elizabeth Lowes, 1757-1829, T-5, are the fifth generation back. The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth generations back are too numerous to list here, but can easily be ascertained by consulting the following pedigrees and the chart entitled "Key to the Bewley Ancestry in Its Various Branches." All information given was obtained from the Dalston Parish Register unless otherwise noted.

AA - BEWLEY PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is the direct paternal ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880, AA-3, and of his children, AA-2, and of his grandchildren of the present generation, AA-1.

AA-12 John Bewley of Raughton, Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1520's, married - probably by Rev. George Bewley, and was buried in 1580, "Julij 31 Jhon Bewly senior de Raughton." His wife, of unknown name, was buried in 1578, "Octobris 22 uxor Bewly de Raughton."

AA-11 John Bewley, born about the 1540's.

AA-11 John Bewley of Raughton, born about the 1540's, married in 1581, "Decemb: 10 Jhon Bewly et Judith Lowther." He was buried, supposedly, in 1627, "March 28 John Bewlye..." She, H-11, was buried in 1620, "februarye 12 Judith Bewly uxor Johis: de Raughton."

AA-10 John Bewley, baptized March 3, 1583.

AA-10 John Bewley, baptized "1583 Marcij 3 Jhon Bewly filius Jo: de Raughton." Married: "1614 June 26 Jhon Bewly et Jane Bewly." He was buried in 1639 or 1640: "1639 August John bulie buryed the 26th day," or 1640 "May John the sone of John bulie buryed the 30th day." His wife Jane, AB-10, was buried in 1641 "Jaine bulie widdow buryed the 24th day" of September or October. They had two children:

AA-9 John Bewley, baptized April 12, 1618.

Maragret Bewley, baptized December 17, 1620 and buried May 28, 1621.

AA-9 John Bewley, baptized "1618 Aprill 12 John Bewly fils: Johis: jun: de Raughton." "1643 Januarie John bewlie and Jaine Allinson maryed the 20th day." The burial date of neither can be determined. For Allinsons, see G. They had three children:

Thomas Bewley, baptized November 3, 1645, who presumably stayed at Raughton on his father's place while his brother Rowland went to Buckabank.

AA-8 Rowland Bewley, baptized May 25, 1648; the same day Jane Bewley was baptized, a twin.

AA-8 Rowland Bewley, baptized "1648 Maij 25 Rowlandus et Jana gemell: Johannis Bewly baptizati." Married: "1681 July 28 Rowland Bewley and Frances Sewell," FA-8. Rowland apparently lived at Raughton for a time after his marriage and then moved to Buckabank, which thereafter was the home of this branch of the Bewley family for a century and a half. Though many of the Bewley surname are mentioned as being of other places in Dalston Parish, the first notice of the Bewleys of Buckabank appears in 1681, and references are continuous thereafter. "1704 Sept: 7 Rowland Bewley of Buckabank buried." The AA pedigree earlier than this generation may contain flaws of descent, so difficult it is to determine parentage with accuracy. The Bewleys of Causa Grange reckoned descent from this Rowland Bewley and Frances Sewall as the first ancestors named with certainty on their Pedigree G - "Pedigree of the Bewley's of Buckabank and Causa Grange." Rowland's children:

Mary Bewley, baptized "1682 June 4 Mary the daughter of Rowland Bewly de Raughton." (Doubtful.)

AA-7 John Bewley, baptized February 13, 1687.

Elizabeth Bewley, baptized June 9, 1689 and buried May 26, 1690, daughter of "Rowland Bewley de Buckabank."

Samuel Bewley, baptized January 29, 1693 and buried August 10, 1719.

Rowland Bewley, baptized "1695 Mar: 26 Rowland of Rowland Bewley de Buccabank." Buried July 3, 1695.

Mary Bewley, baptized August 9, 1696; married

George Feddon, the son of Robert Feddon of Dalston, 1716. After her death nine months later he remarried, Mary Hind being his second wife.
George Bewley, baptized October 21, 1698 and buried November 6, 1699.

AA-7 John Bewley, baptized "1687 ffeby: 13 John son of Rowland Bewley de Buccabank." Married: "1715 June 23 John Bewly and Isabel Rumney," E-7. "1756 July 27 John Bewley of Buckhowbank buried." "1757 Feby: 14 Isabel Bewley of Buckhowbank buried." They had three children, two dying as infants:

George Bewley, buried "1717 April 17 Geo: a child of John Bewley of Buckabank." John (AA-7) was a "smith" probably.

AA-6 John Bewley, baptized July 14, 1718.

Jeremiah Bewley, baptized April 28 and buried September 7, 1724.

AA-6 John Bewley (Reverend), baptized "1718 July 14 John Bewly son of John of Buckabank." "1749 June 25 John Bewly & Rachael Rowland married." "1773 Novr: 2 The Revd. John Bewley of Buckhowbank curate at Raughton head & school-master of Dalston aged 55 buried." "1800 Decemb: 30 Rachel Bewley, relict of the Rev. John Bewley of Buckabank aged 83." See D-6. A separate account of Rev. John Bewley is given elsewhere. His will was dated October 29, 1773 at Carlisle and was proved there on November 13, 1773. His tombstone reads: "In Memory of the/ Rev^d John Bewley of/ Buckhowbank, who/ died the 30th of Oct^r/ 1773, aged 55 years." It is in the Dalston churchyard. Two children:

Rachel Bewley, baptized July 16, 1750; married: "1771 Novemb: 14 Thomas Young husbandman 28 and Rachel Bewley 21 licence T. T. curate." Soon after marriage they lived at Cumdivock and later at Greensyke where the Young ancestors had been yeomen for generations. She was named in her father's will. The Young headstone in the Dalston churchyard reads: "In Memory of/ Thomas Young of Greensike,/ who died August 17th 1829,/ aged 86 years./ Also of Rachel his wife,/ who died/ May 19th 1820, aged 69 years./ Also of Sarah their daughter,/ who died an infant, Sept^r 6th 1785./ Also of Robert their son, who died/ May 2nd 1826, aged 44 years. Also of Robert, son of the above/ Robert, who was unfortunately/ drowned July 14th 1827, aged 14 years./ Also of John their son, who died/ January 14th 1837, aged 63 years./ Also of Edward their son, who died at Cunning/ Garth on the 21st of August 1852, aged 65 years./ Also of Mary Young, Relict of the first above/ named Robert Young, who died December/ 17th 1878, aged 87 years." Three other children are not mentioned on the headstone. William Young was baptized January 5, 1790. Isabella Young was baptized December 26, 1776 and on August 4, 1801 she married Joseph Barnes of Westward Parish. Thomas Young, Jr., (Reverend), was baptized December 29, 1772. He married Mary Blamire of the Oaks and had a son Robert Young who was in Australia in 1859 as a receiving clerk at Melbourne. John Bewley, AA-4, mentions him in letter No. 25. Mrs. Maria Atkinson Bell stated in 1925:

"There were three Misses Young who lived at Greensyke. They were all unmarried and were very precise and exact."
 AA-5 John Bewley, baptized May 4, 1752.

AA-5 John Bewley, baptized "1752 May 4 John son of John Bewly of Buckhowbank." He married, according to the Sebergham Parish Register, Mary Relph of Sebergham, C-5, on July 3, 1785. He was the owner of a carpenter and building shop and had a number of employees at Buckabank or nearby Dalston. He also had a partnership in the cotton mills opened at Dalston in 1780. He apparently was fairly prosperous and built the home at Buckabank, shown elsewhere, the lintel over the door bearing his initials and the year 1793. On the occasion of the christening of his son John, he gave a great feast to his friends, an account of which appears elsewhere. According to Pedigree G, he was named in his father's will. He died about 10 P.M., March 20, 1822 and his wife at 3:30 A.M., Wednesday, April 28, 1824, being buried on the 30th. Her son recorded in his day book on November 22, 1824: "Paid M. Robson 12/6 for a 1/4 Cask Rack Ale, Mother Funeral." This may have been for celebration of the wake. These were the last Bewley ancestors to spend their lives at Buckabank, for their only son left almost immediately to live at Woodhouses, four miles from Buckabank, in Great Orton Parish. The Buckabank property, however, remained in the hands of the Bewleys for a half century or more longer. There were only two children born to John Bewley and his wife:

AA-4 John Bewley, baptized January 3, 1788.

Mary Bewley, baptized "1792 Jany: 2 Mary daughter of John Bewley of Buckhowbank carpenter, and of Mary his wife (late Relph)." She married John Davis on February 11, 1829. He is described as a fine looking man and was apparently well to do. They lived at Penrith where Davis was interested in the operation of a brewery. By 1860 they were living at Newton, two miles from Penrith, and were in poor circumstances with "not more than £40 a year to live upon." In 1864 he sold the brewery for £1600 and left with his family for Ulverstone or Barrow in Furness. At Barrow Mary had a fall, laming herself, and causing her death on February 11, 1865 from heart disease. Their affairs are mentioned in the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters. There were four Davis children though the exact order of birth is not known. Only two lived to adulthood.

Mary Davis who wrote to her cousin, John Pearson Bewley in 1840 and 1842, her letters appearing elsewhere. John Davis who died about 1841.

Margaret Davis. Her sister tutored the children of John Pearson Bewley at Llansannor Court in 1870's. Elizabeth Davis who with Margaret seem to have been the only two living in 1860.

AA-4 John Bewley, baptized "1788 Jany: 3 John son of John Bewly of Buckhowbank carpenter, and of Mary his wife late Relph." After the death of his parents in 1824 and 1822, he married Elizabeth Pearson, B-4, and went then to live at Woodhouses, 1½ miles



1890 Albert George Parker



1890 Jessie Bewley Parker



1904

Lochinvar



1915

Peoria



1919

Gardner



1908

Olney

south of Great Orton in the Parish of Great Orton adjoining Dalston Parish. There their three children were born and reared. About 1854 they moved to Causa Grange, about five miles straight south, in Westward Parish. His son Edward and his children continued to live at Causa Grange until the present. John was a well-to-do country squire. A separate account of him appears elsewhere. He died December 14, 1869 and his wife, October 28, 1877, both being 81 years of age. Both were buried in the Carlisle Cemetery, Ward 3, Section K. Their children:

AA-3 John Pearson Bewley, born July 1, 1826 and baptized in the church of his ancestors at Dalston, August 5, 1826. He attended school at Dalston and Carlisle. He farmed in Ireland, 1853-1857. On April 8, 1858 he married Jane Patterson in St. Gabriel's Church, London, and in the following July they left for Australia. They lived in Australia from 1858 to 1860, in the South Island of New Zealand until 1863, in the North Island until 1870, in England and Wales until 1875, and in the United States of America thereafter until their deaths in 1880 and 1890. Other accounts of John Pearson Bewley and Jane Patterson appear elsewhere.

Elizabeth Bewley, baptized January 11, 1829 in Dalston Parish. On May 20, 1851 she married James Atkinson in the Great Orton Parish church. They lived in Carlisle until 1854 when they moved into their new home, Harraby House, in the suburbs. James Atkinson was owner of a large dry goods and clothing store in Carlisle and became quite prosperous. Following a paralytic stroke in the late 1880's the business went bankrupt and nearly all their holdings were lost. Following this, the five children scattered to southeastern England, Australia, and the United States. A separate account of the Atkinson family appears elsewhere. Many of the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters mention Atkinson affairs.

Edward Bewley, born July 19, 1830 and baptized October 10, 1830 at Dalston. He married Hannah Jefferson on May 20, 1862 in the Westward Parish church. He lived all his life with his parents and took over Causa Grange after their deaths in 1869 and 1877. Hannah died and was buried on January 29, 1893 at Rosley with Woodside Parish church. Edward lived on with his three bachelor sons until 1916 when two married. The third died at Alexandria, Egypt, August 19, 1918, in World War I. Edward himself died on September 11, 1919 and was buried at Rosley. A separate account of the Edward Bewley family appears elsewhere. He wrote a number of the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters. His children were:

John Pearson Bewley, born March 10, 1863 and baptized June 7, 1863 in Westward Parish church. In 1916 he married Margaret Shaw. They live at Causa Grange. Joseph Bewley, born October 5, 1866 and baptized on November 25, 1866 in Westward Parish church. In 1916 he married Ellen Matthews. He died November, 1925. Edward Bewley, born May 20, 1876 and baptized July 30, 1876. He died of dysentery on August 19, 1918.

AB - BEWLEY PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Jane Bewley who in 1614 married John Bewley, AA-10, of the direct paternal ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880, AA-3, and of his children, AA-2, and of his grandchildren of the present generation, AA-1.

AB-11 Michel Bewley of Raughton, Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1550's and may have been a brother of John Bewley, slater of Raughton, AC-11, or of John Bewley of Raughton, AA-11. He was known as "Long Michel." Buried: "1621 July 19: Michael Bewly de Raughton." His wife was buried: "1623 Novemb: 13 vidua Bewly quonda' uxor longi Michaelis." They had one child, or perhaps three:

Elizabeth Bewley, baptized "1587 Aprilis 26 Elizabeth Bewly filia Michaelis."

AB-10 Jane Bewley, baptized September 29, 1588.

Margaret Bewley, baptized "1594 Augusti 11 Margreta Bewly filia Michaelis."

AB-10 Jane Bewley, baptized "1588 Septemb: 29 Jane Bewly filia Michael." Married: "1614 June 26 Jhon Bewly et Jane Bewly." She died in the fall of 1641. See AA-10 for her descendants.

AC - BEWLEY PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Elizabeth Bewley who in 1667 married Samuel Rowland of Buckabank, D-7, the parents-in-law of Rev. John Bewley of Buckabank, AA-6.

AC-11 John Bewley, slater of Raughton, Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1540's and may have been a brother of Michel Bewley of Raughton, AB-11. Buried: "1616 februarye 20 Jhon Bewly slater." His wife Anna was buried: "1612 Decemb: 29 Annas uxor Johis: Bewly slater de Raughton." Presumably they were the parents of Robert Bewley.

AC-10 Robert Bewley, baptized July 2, 1571.

AC-10 Robert Bewley, slater of Raughton, baptized "1571 Julij 2 Robertus Bewly filius Johannis." Married: "1609 October 22 Robert Bewly et Isabell Bewly." See AD-10. "1636 Robert Buley slater buried the 23 of March." The occupation of slater was followed in this family for several generations. Perhaps his son John is mentioned in the following: "1651 ffebruarij 5 Johannes Bewly slater duxit Dorothean Rayson" in marriage. There were not many slaters in Dalston Parish at this time. A few Bones and Harrisons are mentioned as such also. Of the children given below, those with a ? after their names are mentioned as being the son or daughter of Robert Bewley or of Robert Bewley of Raughton. Others add "of Robert Bewley of Raughton, slater."

AC-9 George Bewley, baptized August 19, 1610.

Agnes Bewley, baptized March 3, 1612. (?)

John Bewley, baptized March 6, 1614. (?)

Margaret Bewley, baptized January 7, 1616. (?)
 Robert Bewley, baptized January 11, 1618. (?) (A Robert, son of Robert Bewley, slater, was buried May 17, 1618.) "Robert Bewly fils: Robti: slater."
 Jane Bewley, baptized August 8, 1619.

- AC-9 George Bewley of Raughton, baptized "1610 August 19 George Bewly filius Robti: filij Johis: alias slater." "1632 George Bulley and Jane Ladyman weare married the 29 of November." Their burial entries cannot be determined. Two children: Elizabeth Bewley, "the daughter of George Bewlie baptiz- ed the 10 of November" 1633.
- AC-8 John Bewley, baptized April 10, 1636.
- AC-8 John Bewley. "1636 John the sonne of George Bulcy baptized the 10 of Aprill." His marriage and burial entries cannot be determined. He had two children:
 John Bewley, baptized "1667 October 20 John filius John Bewly de Raughton."
- AC-7 Elizabeth Bewley, baptized March 26, 1671.
- AC-7 Elizabeth Bewley, baptized "1671 March 26 Elizabeth filia John Bewly de Raughton." Married: "1701 Oct: 24 Samuel Rowland and Elizabeth Bewley." See D-7. "1762 Nov: 16 Elizabeth widow of Samuel Rowland of Buckhowbank buried." "1745 Feby: 21 Samuel Rowland of Buckhowbank buried." See D-7 for her descendants.

AD - BEWLEY PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Isabel Bewley who in 1609 married Robert Bewley of Raughton, AC-10, slater.

- AD-12 Mungo Bewley of Gatesgill, Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1520's. Buried: "1611 Septemb: 22 Mungo Bewly senex de gatsgill." He presumably married and had a son of the same name:
 AD-11 Mungo Bewley, born about the 1540's.
- AD-11 Mungo Bewley, born about the 1540's and married about the 1560's. Buried: "1587 Januar: 23 Mungo Bewly." Presumably his wife was buried: "1600 Aprill 1 Elizabeth Bewly vidua de gatskull." Four children "of Mungo" are given:
 AD-10 Isabel Bewley, baptized January 14, 1574.
 Janet Bewley, baptized "1576 Aprilis 1 Janeta Bewly filia Mungonis."
 Anna Bewley, baptized "1581 februar: 12 Anna Bewley filia Mung:"
 George Bewley, baptized "1583 Novemb: 1 georgius Bewly filius Mungonis."
- AD-10 Isabel Bewley, baptized "1574 Januar: 14 Isabella Bewly filia Mungonis." Married: "1609 October 22 Robert Bewly et Isabell Bewly." Her burial entry cannot be determined. See AC-10 for her children and descendants.

AE - BEWLEY PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Anna Bewley who in 1628 married Edward Stubb, W-10, of the remote Pearson ancestral line.

- AE-11 John Bewley of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England, was born about the 1550's. Eight men, each named John Bewley, married about the time this ancestor would be marrying, so it is impossible to determine which woman was his wife. Between 1581 and 1625 there were eleven men bearing the name Bewley who married women bearing the name Bewley. Six of these eleven men bore the name John Bewley and three of those who bore the name John Bewley married women who bore the name Jane Bewley. Between 1570 and 1655 there are recorded the burials of twenty-six men who bore the name John Bewley. Needless to say, it is extremely difficult to determine with accuracy which individual is referred to when so many names are the same.
- AE-10 Anna Bewley, born about the 1590's.

- AE-10 Anna Bewley, born about the 1590's. She married Edward Stubb, W-10, in 1628. See W-10 for her children and descendants.

B - PEARSON PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Elizabeth Pearson who in 1825 married John Bewley, 1788-1869, AA-4, the father of John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880, AA-3.

- B-10 Adam Pearson of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England, was born about the 1550's. Married: "1579 Septemb: 6 Adam Pearson et Anna Rickerby." Their burial entries cannot be determined. The following children appear to be his:
 John Pearson, "filius A:" baptized December 18, 1579.
 Thomas Pearson, "filius Ade:" baptized December 17, 1581.
 Buried: "1585 Decemb: 5 Thomas Pearson infans."
 Edward Pearson, "filius Ade:" baptized February 21, 1586.
- B-9 Presumably through one of the above, or others not given above, Adam Pearson, B-10, was the grandfather of
- B-8 Adam Pearson
- B-8 Adam Pearson. He may have been living in a neighboring parish to the west. An entry states: "1696 Jany: 2 Adam Pearson of Cardewlees buried." Cardewlees thereafter for two centuries remained the Pearson habitat. Presumably he had the following:
 B-7 Adam Pearson, born about the 1670's.
- B-7 Adam Pearson, born about the 1670's, was of Cardewlees, Dalston Parish. Married: "1710 Novemb: 19 Adam Pearson and Mary Blain." Buried: "1738 Octr: 3 Adam Pearson of Cardewlees buried." "1746 April 19 Mary Pearson widow of Cardewlees buried." Had:
 B-6 Adam Pearson, baptized December 21, 1712.
- B-6 Adam Pearson, baptized "1712 Dec: 21 Adam of Adam Peirson of Cardewleese." Cardewlees is on the border of Dalston and

Great Orton Parish. This fact may account for the absence of a number of entries of baptisms, marriages, and deaths of this and previous Pearson generations. Such entries may be recorded in the latter parish register. Adam Pearson married about 1741 and his wife may have been from outside Dalston Parish. Their burial entries are not in the Dalston Parish Register, but the following baptisms of children "of Adam Pearson of Cardewleese" are found there:

Adam Pearson, baptized January 11, 1742. Buried: "1742 Feby: 10 Adam a child of Adam Pearson."

B-5 Adam Pearson, baptized April 16, 1744.

Mary Pearson, baptized January 12, 1746.

Ann Pearson, baptized November 5, 1747.

John Pearson, baptized February 27, 1749.

Jane Pearson, baptized December 3, 1750.

Elizabeth Pearson, baptized May 4, 1752.

Frances Pearson, baptized December 13, 1753.

Robert Pearson, baptized June 6, 1756 (of Dalston).

B-5 Adam Pearson, baptized "1744 April 16 Adam of Adam Pearson of Cardewleese." "1781 Dec: 25 Adam Pearson bac: yeoman 37 and Elizabeth Lowes spin: 25 banns." A tombstone erected in the Dalston churchyard reads: "Erected/to the Memory of/ Adam Pearson, of Cardewlees,/ who departed this life/ De^c 26th 1835, aged 92 years./ Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life,/ August 10th 1829, aged 72 years." They had five children, but baptism entries are not to be found in the Dalston register.

Sarah Pearson, born in 1782, married John Moore, and lived at Great Orton. He died and from 1846 to 1860 she lived at Buckabank; thereafter, with the John Bewley family, AA-4, at Causa Grange, except for short periods with the Atkinsons. John Pearson Bewley was her favorite nephew. She is frequently mentioned in the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters. John Moore was a country gentleman. Little is known of him but the following tombstone in the Dalston churchyard probably refers to him or his family: "In/ Memory/ of/ Jeremiah Moore of Cardewlees,/ who died May 24th 1803, aged 76 years./ Also of Martha Moore, his wife,/ who died August 6th 1798, aged 62 years./ Also of John Moore, their son,/ who died January 22nd 1838,/ aged 74 years./ Also of Joseph Moore, their son,/ who died August 7th 1843,/ aged 77 years." Sarah died December 30, 1868, aged 86 years. She was buried in the Carlisle Cemetery, Ward 3, Section K, along with the Bewleys, AA-4. She had no children and left Lammonby farm to John Pearson Bewley, AA-3. See Letter No. 84 particularly and 88.

Mary Pearson, 1786-1806. She married John Turnbull and had a son, William, who died April 8, 1806, aged six months. She died, aged 20, June 11, 1806.

John Pearson, 1788-1865. He lived at Cardewlees on the old Pearson property and later at Blackell Park, a mile straight south of the center of Carlisle. At Blackell Park he operated a stone quarry from December 1847 until his death there, April 10, 1865. See the

Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters, several of which he wrote. He sold Cardewlees in October, 1860. The unexpected death of his daughter Elizabeth, followed by her two small sons, left him the question of deciding what to do with his property upon his death. This occasioned many of the letters which passed back and forth between the three Cumberland families and John Pearson Bewley, AA-3, in Australia and New Zealand. John Pearson married Ann Harrison who, following his death, lived in Carlisle where she could often visit his grave in the cemetery nearby. They had one child, Elizabeth. Ann had a son and John had a natural daughter of unknown name. See Letters No. 65, 77.

Elizabeth Pearson who married a well-to-do country gentleman, Joseph Scott of Blackell Wood. She had a son, Joseph Scott, born about 1858 and another son, John, born June 1, 1859. The second son, John Pearson Scott, died when seven weeks old. Elizabeth died August 9, 1859. Joseph, the first son died in November, 1861, leaving John Pearson without lawful heirs. Joseph Scott then married Miss Monkhouse, his cousin, and had a daughter in 1865 and a second in March 1866, born posthumously, as he died late in 1865. See Letter No. 66.

- Robert Pearson, 1790-1808, who was to have been ordained.
 B-4 Elizabeth Pearson, 1796-1877. She grew up at Cardewlees and lived in the neighbourhood after she married John Bewley, AA-4, in 1825. About 1854 they moved to Causa Grange where they lived the remainder of their lives. See a separate account of them and see the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters, some of which she wrote. Also see an account of other close Pearson relatives.

C - RELPH PEDIGREE

The pedigree of Mary Relph who in 1785 married John Bewley, AA-5, is in doubt. The Relphs came from Sebergham, five miles south of Dalston and Buckabank. Mary Relph's marriage is recorded in the Sebergham Parish Register. It seems quite likely that she was closely related to Rev. Josiah Relph, 1712-1743, who was the schoolmaster and pastor at Sebergham. It is known that Rev. John Bewley occasionally preached in the Sebergham church where Rev. Josiah Relph's successor, Rev. Samuel Relph, was his uncle. In this way the Bewley and Relph families could have become well acquainted, paving the way for the marriage of John Bewley, AA-5, and Mary Relph, July 3, 1785. Their children are to be found under AA-5. A separate account of Rev. Josiah Relph, renowned poet of Cumberland County, together with speculations regarding the relationship between Mary Relph and other Relphs, will be found elsewhere. "From many entries we gather that the Relphs were an ancient family, and that at one time they were mercers.... The Relphs lived at Church Town, Lime Kiln Nook, Warnel, and elsewhere." So states one account of the family, Volume 9, pp. 45-46 of a review of the Sebergham Parish Register.

D - ROWLAND PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Rachel Rowland who in 1749 married Rev. John Bowley, AA-6, of the direct paternal ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1830, AA-3.

- D-10 Edward Rowland of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England, was born about the 1560's. Married: "1592 Decemb: 3 Edward Rowland et Mariona Tomlinson." See JB-10. Their children:
- D-9 Edward Rowland, bptd. 1597.
 Jane Rowland, bptd. "1600 April 6 Jane Rowland filia Edwardi. Elizabeth, bptd. "1601 Septembr: 20 Elizabetha Rowland filia Edwardi."
 William, bptd. "1604 Septemb: 9 willimus Rowland filius Edwardi."
 Katharine, bptd. "1606 December 28 Katharina Rowland filia Edwardi."
 Mabel, bptd. "1610 february 4 Mabella Rowland filia Edwardi."
- D-9 Edward Rowland, baptized "1597 Marcij 20 Edwardus Rowland filius Ed:" "1634 Edward Rowland and Jane Bone married the 27 of November." See PA-9. Their children:
- D-8 "1635 Edward Rowland the son of Edward baptized 13 of Sep."
 "Margret the daughter of Edward Rowland was baptized the 25 of february 1637."
 Agnes, bptd. "the daughter of Edward Rowland," August 18, 1636
- D-8 Edward Rowland, baptized September 13, 1635. Apparently he was of Buckabank, at least in his old age, at which time many Rowlands lived there. Buried: "1722 May 2 Isabel the wife of Edward Rowland of Buckhowbank." This entry may refer to him or to a son of the same name, born about 1659 when baptismal entries are entirely lacking. He may have been married in 1658 when marriage entries are incomplete. His children:
 "Janne Rowland filia Edward," bpt. January 1, 1662.
 "Mary fillia Edward Rowland," bptd. August 2, 1663.
 "Joseph filius Edward Rowland baptized," May 7, 1665.
- D-7 Samuel Rowland, baptized February 10, 1667.
 "Hannah filia Edward Rowland junr." bptd. February 14, 1668.
 "Emanuall fillius Edward Rowland bap." May 24, 1671.
- D-7 Samuel Rowland. "1666 februari 10 Samuelli fillius Edward Rowland junior baptized." Married: "1694 Nov: 28 Samuel Rowland and Isabel Porter." Buried: "1696 April 20 Isabel Rowland of Buckabank buried." Married: "1701 Oct: 24 Samuel Rowland and Elizabeth Bewley." See AC-7. "1746 Feby: 21 Samuel Rowland of Buckhowbank buried." "1762 Nov: 16 Elizabeth widow of Samuel Rowland of Buckhowbank buried." His children were:
 "Isabel of Samuel Rowland of Buckabank," bptd. Feb. 3, 1701.
 "Elisabeth of Samuel Rowland of Buckabank," June 4, 1704.
 Married: "1738 June 5 Edward Rickerby and Elisabeth Rowland."
 "Edward of Samuel Rowland of Buckabank," bptd. Dec. 15, 1706.
 A tombstone in the Dalston churchyard reads as follows:

"To the Memory/ of Edward Rowland/ of Buckhowbank,/ who died Feb. 1st 1766,/ aged 59 years./ Also of Mary his wife,/ who died April 10th 1803,/ aged 87 years./ Likewise of John their son,/who died Feb. 20th 1802,/ aged 62 years."

"Bridget of Samuel Rowland of Buckabank bap: born on Easter day," baptized May 22, 1709. Married: "1739 Apl: 29 John Stub and Bridget Rowland."

"Anne of Samuel Rowland of Buckabank," bptd. June 24, 1711.

"Joseph of Samuel Rowland of Buckabank," bptd. Jan. 12, 1714.

D-6 Rachel Rowland, born 1717, supposedly of Samuel Rowland.

- D-6 Rachel Rowland, born in 1717, supposedly of Samuel Rowland of Buckabank. "1749 June 25 John Bewley & Rachael Rowland married." "1773 Novr: 2 The Revd. John Bewley of Buckhowbank curate at Raughton head & school-master of Dalston aged 55 buried." "1800 Decemb: 30 Rachel Bewley, relict of the Rev. John Bewley of Buckabank aged 83." See AA-6 for her husband and descendants. Rachel Rowland's ancestry is in doubt. The Dalston Parish Register does not record Rachel's baptism, and the last child of Samuel Rowland recorded was Joseph in 1714. It is possible that Rachel may have been the daughter of Joseph, Cardewlees, who had a son, Jonathan, baptized in 1716, a daughter, Barbara, born in 1713, another daughter, Anne, in 1710, another daughter, Ann, baptized in 1708. Joseph's marriage is not recorded, nor his burial, indicating that he may have been married and buried in Great Orton Parish, Cardewlees being on the border of the two parishes. His son Jonathan "of Cardewleese householder" was buried February 15, 1774, aged 58. Rachel's relationship to another Jonathan Rowland may have had something to do with her marriage to John Bewley and his succession to the school-mastership of Dalston. A headstone in the Dalston churchyard reads: "Here lies the Body of/ Jonathan Rowland, School/ Master of Dalston for 50 years,/ who died August 28th 1742, aged 70." Bishop Nicolson wrote of him: "The present Schoolmaster is Jonathan Rowland, born in ye parish and educated at Carlisle, a young man of good industry and success in his calling." Rev. John Bewley and many of his contemporaries must certainly have received their education at the hands of Jonathan Rowland.

E - RUMNEY PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Isabel Rumney who in 1715 married John Bewley, AA-7, of the direct paternal ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880, AA-3.

- E-11 George Rumney of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England, was born about the 1540's. He married probably before the Dalston Parish Register began in 1570. Several possibilities exist as to his wife and his burial: "1612 October 28 uxor Georg: Rumney de gatsgill vidua et anus." "1615 March 26 Elias Rumney uxor Georg: de hauxdall." "1620 Januarye 8 George Rumney de flatbank." "1622 februarye 16 George Rumney de hauxdall." The following are given as children of George:

- "Thomas Rumney filius georgij," baptized January 28, 1573.
 "Margreta Rumney filia georgij," baptized January 1, 1576.
 "Janeta Rumney filia georgij," baptized May 18, 1578.
 "Margreta Rumney filia georgij," baptized Dec. 18, 1580.
 E-10 "Robertus Rumney filius georgij," baptized Feb. 2, 1584.
- E-10 Robert Rumney, baptized February 2, 1584. Married: "1607 June 14 Robert Rumney et Isabell harryson." See K-10. Burials may be one or more of these entries: "1626 June 12 uxor Roberti Rumney de Raughton." "1643 february 18 Isabella Rumney sepulta." "1663 April 22 Robert Rumney de Thrangholme sepultus." The last entry seems very probable. Children are the following:
 "Agnes Rumney filia Robti: de gatsegill," August 19, 1610.
 "Mabella Rumney filia Robti: de gatsgill," Oct. 28, 1613.
- E-9 "Johes: Rumney fils: Roberti," November 30, 1616.
- E-9 John Rumney, baptized November 30, 1616. Married: 1643 Julij 9no Johannes Rumney duxit Katheri'am Kirkebride." See L. The following burial entries may refer to them. "1684 January 20 Katherine Rumney of Raughton buried in woollen Affidit brought in." "1695 October 25 Jo: Rumney de Hauxdale buried." "1709 Novr: 16 John Rumney of Raughton buried." Children:
 E-8 "Georgius filius Johannis Rumney baptizatus," Jan. 28, 1647.
 "Robertus filius Johannis Rumney baptizatus," 1649
 Perhaps others between 1650-1658 when baptisms are lacking.
 "Thomas Rumney filius John," baptized March 17, 1661.
 "John fillius John Rumney baptizatus," April 14, 1667. "John fillius John Rumney sepultus," May 11, 1668.
- E-8 George Rumney, baptized January 28, 1647. "1675 July 9 george Rumley married Ann shepherd." See M-8. Several burial entries of persons of these names are given, but the following seem the most probable: "1715 Sept: 30 George Rumney of Buckabank buried." "1724 April 11 Anne Rumney of Hawksdale buried." They seem to have lived at Hawksdale and later Greenhead. Children:
 E-7 "Isabell of Geo: Rumney de Hauxdale," baptized Oct. 24, 1680.
 "Mary of George Rumney de Hauxdale," bptd. April 15, 1683.
 "John of George Rumney de Greenhead," bptd. Sept. 26, 1686.
 "Mabill of George Rumney de Greenhead," February 24, 1688.
- E-7 Isabel Rumney, baptized October 24, 1680. Married: "1715 June 23 John Bewly and Isabel Rumney." See AA-7 for her descendants. "1756 July 27 John Bewley of Buckhowbank buried." "1757 Feby: 14 Isabel Bewley of Buckhowbank buried."

FA - SEWELL PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Frances Sewell who in 1681 married Rowland Bewley, AA-8, of the direct paternal ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880, AA-3.

- FA-10 Hugh Sewell of Shauke, Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England, was born about the 1560's. "1643 March 4 Hughe Sewell of Shawke was buried the 11th day." The children "of Hugo" are:

- FA-9 "Johannes Sewell filius hugonis," baptized January 13, 1600.
 "Mabella Sewell filia heugonis de shauke," March 13, 1608.
 "Thomas Sewell filius hugonis de shauke," Sept. 17, 1609.
 Hugh Sewell, born at unknown date, for "1614 March 29 hugo
 Sewell filius hugonis in puteo submersus."
 "Jane Sewell filia hugonis de shauke," bptd. Jan. 2, 1614.
 "Hugo Sewell fils hugonis," baptized May 5, 1616.
- FA-9 John Sewell of Shauke, baptized January 13, 1600. Married: "1632
 July 5 John Sewell et Isabell Ladyman." See IA-9. "1658 Johan-
 nes Sewell de Pow sepultus." Buried: "1668 March 12 Issabell
 Sewell vidua de Pow." They moved to Powbank before their sec-
 ond child was born. Children:
 "Thomas Suell the sonne of John baptized the 6 of October,"
 1633. "Thomas the sonne of John (Sowrby erased) Suell
 buried the 18 of November," 1633. Probably a son.
 "John the sonne of John Sewell was baptized ye 21 of Aug-
 ust," 1637.
- FA-8 Frances "the daughter of John Sewell of pawbanke baptised
 the vth day," of January, 1640.
 "Katherine the daughter of John Sewell bapt: the same day,"
 that is "the twenty fyft day" of September 1642. She
 married William Sanderson in 1679 and was "of Buckabank".
 Edward Sewell born, for "1657 Novemb: 21 Edwardus filius
 Johannis Sewell sepultus."
 "Isabella filia Johannis Sewell baptizata," Sept. 27, 1648.
 "Isabella filia Johannis Sewell de Pow sepulta," 1657.
- FA-8 Frances Sewell of Pawbanke, baptized January 5, 1640. Married:
 "1681 July 28 Rowland Bewley and Frances Sewell." See AA-8 for
 her descendants. See U for another ancestress of the same name
 and generation in the Pearson ancestral line. See also FB-8.

FB - SEWELL PEDIGREE

The following note is of Frances Sewell who in 1673 married Ed-
 ward Crozier, U-9, of the direct maternal ancestral line of John
 Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880, AA-3.

- FB-9 Frances Sewell, born about the 1640's, perhaps in a neighboring
 parish to Dalston, Cumberland County, England. It is possible
 that the ancestry of Frances Sewell, FA-8, is that of Frances
 Sewell, FB-9, but it seems less likely to be so since very few
 Croziers are given in the Dalston Parish Register prior to 1700
 indicating that they, too, must have been living outside the
 bounds of Dalston Parish. The Sewell and Crozier families seem
 to have been of Cardew, near the western boundary of the parish.
 "1673 June 21 Edward Croser married ffrancis Sewell." Pedigree
 G "of the Bewley's of Buckabank and Causa Grange" does not give
 the parentage nor the baptismal date of Frances Sewell, FA-8,
 though it does give the baptismal date but not the parentage
 of Rowland Bewley, AA-8, whom she married. These two are the
 earliest in the direct paternal ancestral line of John Pearson
 Bewley, 1826-1880, AA-3. See U-9 for descendants of FB-9.

G - ALLINSON PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Jane Allinson who in 1643 married John Bewley, AA-9, of the direct paternal ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880, AA-3.

- G-9 Jane Allinson, or Allison, was born about the 1620's, in Cumberland County, England. "1643 Januarie John bewlie and Jaine Allinson maryed the 20th day." This is the only entry that can be found of Jane Allinson. Other Allinson entries are few. The earliest in the Dalston Parish Register is the burial in 1623 of "willia' Allyson de Ivegill." The second is Jane's marriage in 1643. The third: "Thomas Allison servus" buried in 1658. The fourth: "Thomas Allison and Elisabeth Topping" married in 1703; followed by the birth of a son, Robert, in 1704, a son, Ambrose, in 1705, and a daughter, Anne, in 1706, all three children of Robert Allison of Dalston. From the foregoing it seems likely that the Allisons of the 17th century came from nearby parishes, perhaps toward the southeast. See AA-9 for descendants of Jane Allinson.

H - LOWTHER PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of two ancestresses, Judith and Sibel, sisters, who married into two branches of the Bewley family. Judith in 1581 married John Bewley, AA-11, of the direct paternal ancestral line of John Pearson Bewley, 1826-1880, AA-3. Sibel in 1574 married John Tomlinson, JA-11, of the Frances Sewell line, FA-8.

- H-12 Thomas Lowther of Dalston, Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1530's and married about the 1550's. Buried: "1589 Junij 29 Thomas Lowther senior de Dals-ton." And 67 days earlier: "1589 April: 23 Sibell Lowther uxor Tho: de Dalston. They, supposedly, were the parents of these: Thomas Lowther. See note below.
- H-11 Judith Lowther who in 1581 married John Bewley, AA-11.
- H-11 Sibel Lowther who in 1574 married John Tomlinson, JA-11. And others. It is possible that six Thomas Lowthers were having children between 1573 and 1609. Again there may have been only two or three. Children were born to a Thomas Lowther in 1573, 1575, 1578, 1583, 1596, and 1600. One to Thomas Lowther of Dalston in 1581. One to Thomas Lowther of Hauxdall, also in 1581. One to Thomas Lowther, Jr., in 1585. One to Thomas Lowther, Jr., of Dalston in 1588. One to Thomas Dalston of Dalston in 1603 and another in 1609. Moreover, one was born to Thomas Lowther, Sr., in 1589, the year he died, supposedly an old man. Children were also born to Robert Lowther in 1575, 1582, 1590, 1593, and 1598. Lowthers married from 1570 to 1600 were Robert in 1575, Isabel in 1577, Judith in 1581, Elizabeth in 1585, Barbary in 1587, Mabel in 1588, and Jane in 1597. Undoubtedly some of these were sisters of Judith and Sibel. The exact Lowther pedigree will remain a mystery.

IA - LADYMAN PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Isabel Ladyman who in 1632 married John Sewell, FA-9, of Shauke and Powbank.

- IA-11 John Ladyman of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1540's. Buried: "1592 Aprilis 7 Jhon Ladiman senex." He may have been the father of Edward Ladyman, or Ladiman, IB-10, as well as the following:
 IA-10 John Ladyman, supposedly born of John Ladyman.
- IA-10 John Ladyman, born about the 1560's. He seems to have married twice. "1587 Maij 30 Jhon Ladiman et Jane Reyson." Anne in 1588, William in 1590, and Robert in 1592 were born to his wife. Buried: "1594 Julij 6 Jane ladiman uxor Jo:" Married: "1596 Decemb: 10 Jhon Ladiman et Isbell Tomlinson." Buried: "1613 March 28 Jhon ladyma' de Unthank." Children by Isabel: John Ladyman, baptized January 15, 1598. Robert Ladyman, baptized February 24, 1600. "Georgius Ladyman filius Johannis de unthanke," Aug. 9, 1601. Twins: "1604 June 6 Sam: et Jane Ladyman gemini filij Johannis."
- IA-9 Isabel Ladyman, supposedly born of these parents in 1600's "1610 Decemb: 16 will: ladyman fils: Johis:" These children and those of Edward Ladyman, IB-10, are the only ones baptized between 1577 and 1634.
- IA-9 Isabel Ladyman, born about the 1600's, supposedly to John Ladyman and Isabel Tomlinson. Married: "1632 July 5 John Sewell et Isabell Ladyman." Buried: "1668 March 12 Issabell Sewell vidua de Pow." See FA-9 for her husband and her descendants.

IB - LADYMAN PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Jane Ladyman who in 1632 married George Bewley, AC-9, of Raughton.

- IB-10 Edward Ladyman of Shaukefoote, Dalston Parish, Cumberland. He was born about the 1560's and may have been a brother of John Ladyman, IA-10. Like the latter, Edward seems to have married twice. "1589 Decemb: 6 Edward Ladiman et Margret Porter." Buried: "1590 Octob: 27 Margret Ladiman." Married: "1592 Januar: 14 Edward Ladiman et Jane yonge." See Q-10. Buried: "1622 August 27 Edward Ladyman de shaukefoote." "1629 March 11 Jane ladyman vidua nup: uxor Ed:" The first five children below were baptized as children of Edward, the sixth as a child of Edward Ladyman "of Shauke", the next as a child of Edward Ladyman "of Hauxdall", and the last, "of Shauke."
 Nicholas Ladyman, baptized September 29, 1592.
 Margaret Ladyman, baptized May 30, 1594.
 John Ladyman, baptized January 5, 1595.
 Edward Ladyman, baptized April 9, 1599.
 William Ladyman, baptized June 21, 1601. Buried: "1601 July 22 infans Edwardi Ladyman de shauke."

Robert Ladyman, baptized June 20, 1602, "of Shauke."
 Robert Ladyman, baptized "of Hauxdall" December 30, 1604.
 IB-9 "Jane ladyma' filia Edwardi de shauke" July 10, 1608.

IB-9 Jane Ladyman of Shauke, baptized July 10, 1608. "1632 George Buley and Jane Ladyman weare married the 29 of November." See AC-9 for her husband and descendants. Burial entry is lacking.

JA - TOMLINSON PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Isabel Tomlinson who in 1596 married John Ladyman, IA-10.

JA-11 John Tomlinson of Hollinbush, Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1550's. His marriage is one of the following: "1573 Novemb: 8 Jhon Thomlinson et Margret harrinson," or "1574 februar: 4 Jhon Thomason et Sibel Lowther." See H-11. Buried: "1611 August 22 Jhon Thomlinson de hollinbush ultimus Thomlinson istius domus: alter Achates mihi."

The following children are given for one or another John:

JA-10 "Sibella Tomlinson filia Jo: de hollin," June 24, 1574.
 "Jane Thomlinson filia Johan:" bptd. August 27, 1574.
 "Johannes Tomlinson filius Jo: de brekinhow," 2-12-1576.
 "Dorathia Tomlinson filia Jo:" bptd. November 10, 1577.
 "Margret Tomlinson filia Jo: de breckenhow," 10-22-1581.
 "John Tomlinson filius Jo: de gatskall," June 17, 1582.
 "Johannes Tomlinson filius Jo:" baptized Nov. 17, 1583
 "Helena Tomlinson filia Jo: de brekinhow," 1-12-1584.
 "Richardus Tomlinson filius Jo:" bptd. March 14, 1585.
 "Isabella Tomlinson notha filia Jo:" bptd. Oct. 30, 1586.
 "Mabell Tomlinson filia Jo:" baptized April 28, 1588.
 "Edward Tomlinson filius Jo: de brekinhow," Nov. 3, 1588.
 "Jhon Tomlinson filius Jo:" baptized January 5, 1589.
 "Margret Tomlinson filia Jo: de Cardew" February 9, 1589.
 "Anna Tomlinson filia Jo:" baptized February 15, 1590.
 And numerous others also.

JA-10 Sibel, or Isabel, Tomlinson, baptized June 24, 1574. Married: "1596 Decemb: 10 Jhon Ladiman et Isbell Tomlinson." See IA-10 for husband and descendants.

JB - TOMLINSON PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Mariana Tomlinson who in 1592 married Edward Rowland, D-10.

JB-11 Nicholas Tomlinson of Stonehall in Hawksdale, Dalston Parish, Cumberland Parish, England. He was born about the 1540's and married about the 1560's. "1590 Januar: 26 Mabella Tomlinson uxor Nicholai sepulta fuit vigesimo sexto die Januarij mater clerici - erat non est estis not eritis." "1616 februarye 21 Nicholas Thomlinson de Stonehall in hauxdall obiit vicesimo primo die februaryi:" The two burial entries indicate that the Tomlinsons were important members of the Dalston Parish

community. Several entries of Tomlinsons appear in heavy type about this time, indicating their importance. Children:

- JB-10 Mariana Tomlinson, born about the 1560's.
 John Tomlinson baptized November 30, 1571; buried, 1578.
 Edward Tomlinson baptized January 25, 1573.
 Ann, baptized April 27, 1574; buried, January 27, 1575.
 Ann, baptized November 3, 1577.
 A daughter of Nicholas Tomlinson buried June 6, 1579.
 A son of Nicholas Tomlinson buried July 19, 1582.
 Magdalena Tomlinson "filia Nicholai" buried April 21, 1589.
 George Tomlinson "filius Nicholai" buried Dec. 30, 1593.

JB-10 Mariana Tomlinson, born about the 1560's. Married: "1592 Decemb: 3 Edward Rowland et Mariona Tomlinson." See D-10.

K - HARRISON PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Isabel Harrison who in 1607 married Robert Rumney, E-10.

- K-11 Robert Harrison of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1540's. The following may be his burial entry: "1578 Maij 20 Robert harrinson." Children of Robert: "Isabella harrinson notha filia Rob." Bptd. Jan. 14, 1571.
 K-10 "Isabella harrinson filia Roberti," bptd. July 26, 1573. No other children "of Robert" are given. Presumably, the first Isabella died before the second was born, though no burial entry can be found for her.
 K-10 Isabella Harrison, or Harrinson, was baptized July 26, 1573. Married: "1607 June 14 Robert Rumney et Isabell harryson." See E-10 for her husband, her descendants, and burial entries.

L - KIRKEBRIDE PEDIGREE

The Kirkebride pedigree cannot be found. The only entry of any sort in the Dalston Parish Register, from 1570 to 1812 which even mentions the surname is the following marriage: "1643 Julij 9no Johannes Rumney duxit Katheri'am Kirkebride." See E-9 for children.

M - SHEPHERD PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Ann Shepherd who in 1675 married George Rumney, E-8.

- M-11 Thomas Shepherd of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1550's. Married: "1576 Decemb: 6 Thomas shepherd et Margret Peat." Buried: "1596 Decemb: 19 Thomas shepherd." The following are his children:
 Alicia Shepherd "filia Thomae", baptized Sept. 10, 1577.
 M-10 John Shepherd, baptized December 6, 1579.
 Cicely Shepherd "filia Tho:" baptized February 16, 1584.
 Buried: "1584 februar: 18 Cicely Shepherd infans."
 George Shepherd "filius Tho:" baptized March 2, 1585.

- M-10 John Shepherd, baptized "1579 Decemb: 6 Johannes shepherd fili-
us Thomae." His marriage entry is not given. Supposedly he
was the father of the following:
M-9 Thomas Shepherd, born about the 1600's.
- M-9 Thomas Shepherd, baptized about the 1600's. Married: "1645
Novembris 29 Thomas Sheapheard duxit Janam Hetherington." The
following may be his wife's burial entry: "1695 February 5
Janet Sheapherde de Comdivock buried." See O-9. All entries
in the Dalston Parish Register are lacking from 1649 to 1658,
but the following are presumed to be their children:
"Robertus filius Thomae Shepheard baptizatus," 9-7-1648.
- M-8 Ann Shepherd, born about the 1650's.
- M-8 Ann Shepherd, born about the 1650's. "1675 July 9 george Rum-
ley married Ann shepherd." See E-8. for her descendants.

N - PEAT PEDIGREE

The Peat pedigree cannot be determined, as Margaret Peat, who
married Thomas Shepherd, in 1576, was born about the 1550's, before
the Dalston Parish Register entries begin. There are, however, num-
erous Peat entries to be found in the register, and the surname was
still to be found in the vicinity early in the nineteenth century.

O - HETHERINGTON PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Janet, or Jane, Hetherington
who in 1645 married Thomas Shepherd, M-9, directly above, this page.

- O-11 Thomas Hetherington of Wiggonby, G. Orton Parish, Cumberland
County, England. He was born about the 1540's or 1550's. The
following entry is the basis for this pedigree: "1625 Decemb:
25 Elizabeth hedrington uxor Tho: de Wiggonby" buried. There
are no Hetherington burials before 1623. The entry above in-
dicates that Thomas was still living on Christmas Day, 1625.
A Thomas Hetherington was buried September 30, 1668, but he
could hardly be O-11. He may have been a son. Children:
O-10 Walter Hetherington born, supposedly, of Thomas and wife.
Several others Hetheringtons are mentioned in the entries
and may have been Thomas' children: John, Christopher,
Thomas, all of whom had children.
- O-10 Walter Hetherington, born about the 1560's or 1570's. "Water
Hedrington buried the 30 of Julie," 1635. The following may
refer to his wife: "1667 Januari 11 grace Hederington vidua
sepulta." Walter's children are the following:
"Margreta hedrington filia Gaulteri," bptd. May 18, 1602.
"Johannes hedrington filius Gualteri," bptd. July 3, 1606.
He married Madlen Blaylock on June 2, 1635.
"Agnes hedrington filia Walteri," bptd. Dec. 21, 1610.
She married John Wilson in 1629.
- O-9 "Janet filia Gualteri hedrington," bptd. Apr. 16, 1615.
She married Thomas Shepherd, M-9. See top, this page.

PA - BONE PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Jane Bone who in 1634 married Edward Rowland, D-9.

- PA-11 John Bone of Unthank or Buckabank, Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1550's. The following burial entry may be his: "1623 Aprill 25 Jhon Bone." His wife is probably one of the following: "1590 februarij 12 Jane Bone uxor Jo:" or "1624 March 8 vidua Bone de unthank." Or, again, John may have married a second time just a year to the day after his first wife's death, thus: "1591 februar; 12 John Bone et Janet holme." No children are baptized "of John" after the following, one of which indicates he may have been a slater:
- PA-10 "Thomas Bone filius Jo:" baptized March 25, 1582.
 "Johannes Bone filius Jo:" baptized January 24, 1585.
 "Elyenor Bone filia Jo:" baptized March 17, 1588.
 "Margreta Bone filia Jo: slater," bptd. May 19, 1589.
- PA-10 Thomas Bone, baptized March 25, 1582. Neither his wife's name nor their burial entries can be determined. They had:
- PA-9 "Jane Bone filia Thomae," baptized October 25, 1607.
 "Jhon Bone filius Tho: de buckobank," baptized March 18, 1610. He had an uncle of the same name, John Bone, who lived at Buckabank and had six children, 1614-29.
 "Jhon Bone fils: Thomae," was buried July 5, 1622.
 "Margreta Bone filia Thomae," baptized September 6, 1612.
 "dorothea Bone filia Thomae fratr: dict: Johis:" baptized May 11, 1614. This referred to the entry preceding it recording a John, son of John Bone, baptized.
 "Thomas Bone fils: Thomae," baptized January 5, 1617.
 "Janeta Bone filia Thomae," baptized February 21, 1619.
 "Robertus Bone filius Thomae," baptized May 1622.
 "Scicely Bone filia Thomae," baptized June 21, 1624.
 "Isabella Bone filia Thomae," baptized September 25, 1625.
- PA-9 Jane Bone, baptized October 25, 1607. "1634 Edward Rowland and Jane Bone married the 27 of November." See D-9, children.

PB - BONE PEDIGREE

The Bone pedigree cannot be determined, as Cicely Bone, who married Richard Stubb, W-11, in 1571, was born about the 1550's, before the Dalston Parish Register entries begin. Probably she was closely related to the other Bone family and she may have been a sister of John Bone, PA-11. John's son, Thomas, named one of his daughters Scicely, perhaps after this relative.

Q - YOUNG PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Jane Young who in 1592 married Edward Ladyman, IB-10, of Shaukefoote, Dalston Parish.

- Q-11 John Young, of Shauke or Shaukefoote, Dalston Parish, Cumber-

land County, England. He was born about the 1540's. Buried: "1625 february 22 Jhon yonge de shauke senex." "1614 Junij 13 uxor Johis: yonge de shauke." No baptisms for Youngs or Yongs are given before 1591 when Henry and John, perhaps sons of John Young, began to have children baptized. In addition, he was probably the father of the following child:

Q-10 Jane Young, born about the 1560's.

Q-10 Jane Young, born about the 1560's. Married: "1592 Januar: 14 Edward Ladyman et Jane yonge." See IB-10 for her descendants.

R - RICKERBY PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Anna Rickerby who in 1579 married Adam Pearson, B-10.

R-11 Richard Rickerby of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1510's. The following are burial entries: "1576 Decemb: 27 uxor Rich: Rickerby." "1582 Novemb: 26 Richard Rickerby senex." Presumably they were the parents of R-10 Anna Rickerby, born about the 1550's.

R-10 Anna Rickerby, born about the 1550's. Married: "1579 Septemb: 6 Adam Pearson et Anna Rickerby." See B-10 for her descendants.

SA - BLAIN PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Ann Blain who in 1684 married George Beck, V-8.

SA-12 Thomas Blain of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. He was born about the 1540's. The following may be his marriage entry: "1579 Maij 2 Thomas Blain et Janet woode." If the following refers to his wife, he may later have remarried: "uxor Tho: Blaine" buried April 28, 1581. One of the following is his burial entry: "1590 Julij 29 Thomas Blaine." "1639 Thomas Blaine was buried the 8 of Aprill." Though no Blain baptisms are given before 1601, presumably he was the father of SA-11 William Blain, born about the late 1570's.

SA-11 William Blain, born about the late 1570's. He apparently married about 1600 and he may have remarried: "1608 June 4 willia' Blayne et Marian Nixon." One of the following entries refers to him: "1634 william Blaine buried the 14 of Januarie." "1656 Octobris 3 Gulielmus Blaine de Cardewlees sepultus." "1662 Aprill 16 william Blaine de mosend sepultus." Children:

"Elizabeth Blayne filia willimi" baptized Sept. 13, 1601.

"Edwardus et Isabella Blaine gemelli:" July 29, 1608.

SA-10 "Thomas Blayne fils: will:" baptized December 20, 1612.

"Agnes Blayne filia willimi de Cardewleas" Nov. 27, 1615.

"Jhon Blayne fils: willimi de Cardewleas" Dec. 22, 1616.

"Annas Blayne filia willimi" baptized June 6, 1620.

"Robert the son of William Blaine baptized the 16 of Dec-ember" 1634. (Perhaps son of another William Blain.)

SA-10 Thomas Blain, baptized December 20, 1612. "Thomas Blane et Margret gate weare married the 26 of May," 1635. He may have died 1649-1658, when there is a gap in the records. "1665 Nov-emb: 16 margrate Blaine vidua sepulta." Their children were:
SA-9 "John the sonne of Thomas Baline baptized the 12 of Januarie," 1636.

"Magdalena filia Thomae Blaine baptisata," June 1644.
"Elizabetha filia Thomae Blain," baptized Nov. 21, 1646.
"Johannes filius Thomae Blane baptizatus" April 1649.

SA-9 John Blain, baptized January 12, 1636. He may have married during the period 1649-1658, when a gap exists in the records. The following appear to be his and his wife's burial entries:
"1691 Septem: 26 John Blaine de Cardewlees buried." "1689 March 19 Ann Blaine of Cardewlees buried in woollen."
SA-8 Ann Blain, born supposedly of these parents about 1658.
SB-8 "John Blaine filius John" baptized March 17, 1661.
"Elizabeth Blaine fillia John de Card'" October 11, 1663.

SA-8 Ann Blain, born supposedly about 1658. Married: "1684 Nov: 29 George Beck and Ann Blain. If the following is her burial entry, she was very old at her death: "1756 Sept: 4 Anne Beck of Gatesgill buried." The following may refer to her husband: "1713 July 1 George Beck of Gatesgill buried." See V-8.

SB - BLAIN PEDIGREE

The following pedigree, and most of that immediately preceding, is that of Mary Blain who in 1710 married Adam Pearson, B-7. The Blain ancestors are, therefore, double ancestors.

SB-8 John Blain, brother of SA-8, was baptized March 17, 1661. His marriage entry is not given, nor is his burial or that of his wife. He supposedly was the father of Mary, and the following children are all of John Blain of Cardewlees.

SB-7 Mary Blain, born about 1687, supposedly of these parents.
"Jane of John Blain de Cardewlees," baptized Mar. 24, 1689.
"Joseph de John Blaine de Cardewlees," August 9, 1691.
"Elizabeth of John Blaine de Cardewlees," Sept. 18, 1692.
"William of Jo: Blain de Cardewlees," March 3, 1695.
"Joseph of John Blain of Cardewleese," March 28, 1697.

SB-7 Mary Blain, born about 1687, supposedly of John Blain of Cardewlees. She married a man of Cardewlees: "1710 Novemb: 19 Adam Pearson and Mary Blain." Buried: "1738 Octr: 3 Adam Pearson of Cardewlees buried." "1746 April 19 Mary Pearson widow of Cardewlees buried." See B-7 for their children.

T - LOWES PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Elizabeth Lowes who in 1781 married Adam Pearson of Cardewlees, B-5.

T-6 Jonathan Lowes of Cardewlees, Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England, was born in 1720. At the time of his marriage in 1755,

he was of St. Cuthbert's Parish, one of the two parishes in Carlisle. He later removed to Cardewlees. He may have been a son of "John Lowse of Raughton" who was buried March 14, 1724. The latter may have been a son of "John Lowes filius Thomas de Kirkethwte," baptized October 11, 1663. There were very few Lowes entries in the Dalston Parish Register; this is the earliest. Married: "1755 Novemb: 20 Jonathan Lows St. Cuthbert's and Sarah Crozier banns." "1773 Novr: 27 Sarah wife of Jonathan Lowes of Cardewleese aged 49 buried." "1795 Mar: 26 Jonathan Lowes, formerly of Cardewleese, aged 75." Children:

- T-5 Elizabeth Lowes, baptized February 21, 1757
 "John son of Jonathan Lowes of Cardewleese," July 5, 1762.
 "John son of Jonathan Lowes of Cardewleese buried,"
 February 24, 1763
 "Edward son of Jonathan Lowes of Cardewleese" baptized
 May 7, 1764. Unless there were other sons, this was
 the son, according to Mrs. Maria Atkinson Bell, who
 "was Admiral Lowe & was Governor-General of Calcutta.
 My Mother had a lovely miniature painted of him in his
 regimentals & medals. My Father gave it after my
 Mother's death to his daughter-in-law." (Excerpt from
 a letter of October 26, 1924 to Mrs. Jessie Bewley
 Parker.) Nothing further is known of this admiral.
 The biographical encyclopedias do not mention him and
 it is quite probable that Maria was mistaken regarding
 his title and position. He married in Calcutta, India.

- T-5 Elizabeth Lowes. Baptized: "1757 Feby:21 Betty daughter of Jonathan Lows of Cardewlies." "1781 Dec: 25 Adam Pearson bac: yeoman 37 and Elizabeth Lowes spin: 25 banns." A tombstone erected in the Dalston churchyard reads: "Erected/ to the Memory of/ Adam Pearson, of Cardewlees,/ who departed this life/ Dec^r 26th 1835, aged 92 years./ Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life,/ August 10th 1829, aged 72 years." For her children and descendants, see B-5.

U - CROZIER PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Sarah Crozier who in 1755 married Jonathan Lowes of Cardewlees, T-6.

- U-11 Christopher Crozier of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England, was born about the 1550's. Married: "1582 Julij 10 Christ: Croser et Mariana Browne." This and the marriage entry below of Edward Crozier's marriage are the only entries of any sort in the Dalston Parish Register prior to 1695. Christopher was probably the grandfather of Edward Crozier, U-9.
- U-9 Edward Crozier was born about the 1640's. "1673 June 21 Edward Croser married ffrancis Sewell." They were the probable parents of Robert Crozier, U-8.
- U-8 Robert Crozier of Cardew and Buckebank was born about the 1670's. His marriage is not given. "1721 Mar: 5 Robert Crozier of Buck-

howbank buried." His child:

U-7 "Edward of Robert Crozier de Cardew," baptized Mar. 31, 1693.

- U-7 Edward Crozier, baptized March 31, 1695. Married: "1718 July 3 Edward Crozier and Elizabeth Beck." Buried: "1772 Sept: 20 Edward Crosier from Heverby aged 77 buried." This burial may be that of another Edward Crozier, for there were several of the name about this time. The following entries are a little confusing: "1730 Feb: 11 Elizab: Crozer of Buckhowbank buried." "1758 Mar: 23 Eliz: Crosier of Gatesgill widow buried." He had:
 "Mary of Edward Crozer of Buckhowbank," Nov. 28, 1720.
 "Hannah of Edward Crosier of Buckhowbank," Aug. 26, 1722.
- U-6 "Sarah of Edward Crozier of Buckhowbank," Jan. 13, 1725.
 "Jane of Edward Crozer of Buckhowbank," Nov. 3, 1728.
 "A child of Edward Crozer of Buckhowbank," buried April 14, 1729. This seems to refer to Jane.
 "John of Edward Crozer of Buckhowbank," Feb. 10, 1730.
 "John a child of Ed: Crozer of Buckhowbank buried," February 13, 1730, two days after Elizabeth Crosier was buried. See above.
 "Edward of Edward Crozier of Buckhowbank," Aug. 13, 1732.
 "Anne of Edward Crozier of Buckhowbank," Nov. 4, 1733.

- U-6 Sarah Crozier, baptized January 13, 1725. Married: "1755 Nov-emb: 20 Jonathan Lows St. Cuthbert's and Sarah Crozier banns." "1773 Novr: 27 Sarah wife of Jonathan Lowes of Cardewleese aged 49 buried." See T-6 for her husband and her children.

V - BECK PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Elizabeth Beck who in 1718 married Edward Crozier, U-7.

- V-11 Thomas Beck of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England, was born about the 1550's. His wife's name is unknown. Buried: "1592 Septemb: 29 Thomas Beck." He had at least two children:
 V-10 "Robertus Beck filius Thomae," baptized Dec. 16, 1576.
 "Janeta Beck filia Tho:" baptized March 13, 1580.
- V-10 Robert Beck, baptized December 16, 1576. His wife's name is unknown. Buried: "1650 January 8 Robertus Becke de mossend sepultus." The following are children of Robert:
 V-9 "Percyvell Beck fils: Roberti," baptized December 20, 1620.
 "Robertus Beck filius Robti:" baptized March 25, 1623.
 "Robt: Beck infans fils: Robti:" buried July 17, 1623.
 "Robertus Beck filius Roberti," baptized June 29, 1628.
 "Elizabeth Becke filia Roberti," baptized Scpt. 26, 1630.
 "John the sonne of Robert Becke was baptized the 1 of June," 1634. "Jhon the sonne of Robert Becke buried the 29 of October," 1634.
 "John the sonne of Robert Becke baptized the 11 of Januarie," 1635.
 "Barbary the daughter of Robt: Beck," baptized February 12, 1639.

- V-9 Percival Beck, baptized December 20, 1620. Married: "1643 Novembris 30^{mo} Percivellus Becke duxit Annam Stubb." Buried: "1691 March 7 Percivill Beck de Raughton buried." "1698 July 19 Ann Beck of Raughton buried in woolen. Affidit brought in." Some of their children were born between 1649 and 1658 when a gap exists in the baptismal entries. Their children:
 "Anna filia Percivelli Becke baptizata," Dec. 10, 1646.
- V-8 George Beck, born early in the 1650's, supposedly.
 John Beck, born before 1657. "1657 Januarij 19 Johannes filius persivelly Beck de Raughton sepultus."
 "Jannet filia Parcevell Beck," baptized Dec. 25, 1662.
- V-8 George Beck, born supposedly in the 1650's. Married: "1683 Nov: 29 George Beck and Ann Blain." See SA-8. The following may be their burial entries: "1713 July 1 George Beck of Gatsgill buried." "1756 Sept: 4 Anne Beck of Gatsgill buried." Their children were the following:
 "John of George Beck de Gatsgill," November 28, 1686.
- V-7 "Elizabeth of George Beck de Gatsgill," April 21, 1689.
 "Mary of George Beck de Gatsgill," June 5, 1692.
 "George of Geo: Beck de Gatsgill," Oct. 20, 1695.
 "Philip of George Beck de Gatsgill," Sept. 17, 1699.
 "Magdalen of George Beck de Gatsgill," baptized August 10, 1701.
- V-7 Elizabeth Beck, baptized April 21, 1689. Married: "1718 July 3 Edward Crozier and Elizabeth Beck. See U-7 for her children.

W - STUBB PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Anna Stubb who in 1643 married Percival Beck of Raughton, V-9.

- W-11 Richard Stubb of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England, was born about the 1540's. Married: "1571 septemb: 14 Richard stub et Cicely bone." See PB. Buried: "1597 Junij 9 Richard stub." "1593 Decemb: 15 uxor Rich: stub drowned herself in Ca'dew." Their children are the following:
 "Margreta Stub filia Richardi," baptized May 4, 1572.
 "Mabella stub filia Rich:" baptized September 2, 1576.
 "Jane stub filia Rich:" baptized November 29, 1579.
 "Johannes stub filius Rich:" baptized February 21, 1585.
- W-10 "Edward stub filius Richardi," baptized January 5, 1589.
- W-10 Edward Stubb, baptized January 5, 1589. He seems to have married twice: "1619 Aprill 18 Edward Stubb et Jane Pattinson." "1627 Decemb: 31 Jana uxor Eduardi Stubb," buried. Married: "1628 Novemb: 25 Edward Stubb et Annas Bewly." See AE-10. There seems to have been one child, Margaret, by the first wife, baptized May 18, 1626. Only one child is given thereafter:
 W-9 "Annas Stubb filia Eduardi de Raughton," April 6, 1629.
- W-9 Anna Stubb, baptized April 6, 1629. Married: "1643 Novembris 30^{mo} Percivellus Becke duxit Annam Stubb." For her burial, her husband, and her children, see V-9, above.

X - GATE PEDIGREE

The following pedigree is that of Margaret Gate who in 1635 married Thomas Blain., SA-10.

X-12 William Gate of Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England, was born about the 1550's. Married: "1572 Octob: 26 will'm gait et Catharin Kitchin." Buried: "1620 Junij 8 wilya' Gate senex." His wife's burial entry is probably the second of the following: "1589 Aprilis 9 uxor gait." "1615 Decemb: 22 uxor will: Gate de Cardewleas." Their children are the following:

"Catharina gait filia gulielmi," baptized October 3, 1575.

Buried on October 24, 1575: "Catharin gait infans."

"Richardus gait filius gulieli:" baptized Sept. 16, 1576.

"Jane gait filia gul:" baptized July 26, 1579.

"Catharin gait filia gul:" baptized December 6, 1584.

X-11 "willm gait filius gul:" baptized January 25, 1589.

X-11 William Gate, baptized "1589 Januari 25 willm gait filius gul:" His marriage record is not given. He may have married a wife from the parish toward the west adjoining Cardewleas, as the Gates were of Cardewleas. Buried: "1641 Novemb: 21 Gulielmus Gate sepultus." He had the following children:

X-10 "Margrcta Gate filia willimi de Cardewleas," Aug. 1, 1619.

"Willimus Gate fil: Willimi," baptized Sept. 18, 1620. He apparently died before the next child was born.

"willimus Gate filius willimi " baptized Aug. 18, 1622.

"Johannes Gate fils: willimi," baptized February 3, 1628.

"firances the daughter of William Gate baptized the 19 of May," 1633.

"Ellin the daughter of William Gate baptized the 14 of August," 1636.

X-10 Margaret Gate, baptized August 1, 1619. "Thomas Blane et Margret gate weare married the 26 of May," 1635. "1665 Novemb: 16 margrcta Blaine vidua sepulta." See SA-10 for her children.

Y - KITCHIN PEDIGREE

The Kitchin pedigree cannot be determined, as Catharine Kitchin, who married William Gate in 1572, was born about the 1550's, before the Dalston Parish Register entries begin. Moreover, her surname is the only one given in the entire register, 1570-1812. See X-12.

Z - BROWNE PEDIGREE

The Browne pedigree cannot be determined, as Marianna Browne, who married Christopher Crozier in 1582, was born about the 1550's, before the Dalston Parish Register entries begin. There were many in the parish with the surname Browne, several of whom died in unusual ways: "1575 Januar: 24 vidua Browne de Cardew drowned her selfe." "1588 Novemb: 24 Robert Browne died suddenly in the mill elders." "1601 februarij 12 Thomas Browne de buckhowbank caccus." "1612 februarye 3 Robt: Browne fils: Johis: de Unthank se submergibat in Cardew."

REV. JOSIAH RELPH, 'THE POET OF THE NORTH'

Josiah Relph was undoubtedly related to Mary Relph who, on July 3, 1785, married John Bewley, AA-5, the grandfather of John Pearson Bewley (1826-1880). Both Josiah and Mary Relph were born at Sebergham and both lived there. It is possible that Josiah was an uncle, or even a great uncle, of Mary. The Sebergham Parish Register has been published and a reviewer of the register has written: "From many entries we gather that the Relphs were an ancient family, and that at one time they were mercers.... The Relphs lived at Church Town, Lime Kiln Nook, Warnel, and elsewhere."

Sebergham, sometimes called Church Town, is the chief village of Sebergham Parish and lies about five miles south of Dalston.

The following account of Josiah Relph appears in William Hutchinson's "The History of the County of Cumberland...", printed in 1794 at Carlisle by F. Jollie, Vol. II, pages 415-419:

"This charming village (Sebergham), which is generally allowed to be one of the pleasantest in our county, had the honour, on the 3d of December, 1712, to give birth to the Rev. Josiah Relph; who has emphatically been called The Poet of the North. -- His parentage was low, but not mean. An age or two ago, our villages were in general occupied, not by men of large overgrown estates, or great and wealthy farmers; but by owners of small landed estates, from whence they were called statesmen... The number of such petty landholders is supposed to be greatly diminished of late years: we believe, however, that they are still more numerous in Cumberland, than in any other county. Such a statesman was the father of Relph. On a small paternal inheritance, which could not exceed, if it even amounted to, thirty pounds a year, with a kind of patriarchal simplicity, he brought up a family of three sons and a daughter; one of whom he set out for a learned profession.

"Our poet received his school education under...the learned and venerable Mr. Yates of Appleby.... At fifteen, Relph went to the University of Glasgow; where, we are told, he gave some distinguished proofs of a remarkable genius. At this seat of the muses, it should seem he remained not long: for we find him early engaged in a small grammar school at this his native village. In due time, he succeeded to the minister's place; which is a perpetual curacy, and then hardly worth 30 l. a year. We find no reason to induce us to believe, that his income ever exceeded 50 l. per annum.

"Mr. Relph, in his early years took up that good custom of noting the more memorable occurrences of his life, in the way of a diary. One of these his memorandum-books we have been fortunate enough to procure: and from it we have been enabled to gather sundry interesting particulars of his private life. And it appears from them all, that he was a good and amiable man.

"He had a step-mother; who seems to have been harsh and unkind to him, and to a beloved sister: all which he submitted to, and bore, with pious resignation. With her, as perhaps was natural, the father seems to have sided against the son: an injury which

he felt the more poignantly, from his having 'either entirely, or very near, made up to him all the expence he had been at in his education'. -- From his pupils too, and their parents, he seems sometimes to have met with unkind returns. His reflexions on these occasions present him to us in a singularly endearing point of view. 'January 21st, 1737. When any of the boys under my care do not make such improvement in learning and goodness as, from my endeavours, I might be justified in expecting: and when also they leave the school without expressing that gratitude, which I think I might have looked for: or when the parents disapprove of my methods, or discipline -- let me be particularly on my guard not to abate of my care of those still left in my charge: and regarding the censures I am exposed to, so far only as that I may amend what, on a partial self-examination, I find to be really wrong, let it be my consolation to recollect, that, if I do my duty in the station of life to which the good providence of God has called me, though I miss my reward here, I shall not finally go unrewarded.' -- Less fortunate than the Prophet Elisha, the bard of Sebergham found no great woman of Shunem, to provide a little chamber on the wall: but in a lonely dell, by a murmuring stream, under the canopy of heaven, he had provided himself 'a table and a stool' and a little raised seat, or altar, of sods. Hither, in all his little difficulties and distresses, in imitation of his Saviour, he retired and prayed ... Rising from his knees, he generally committed to paper the meditation on which he had been employed, or the resolves he had formed. One of these, as a specimen of the rest we will here transcribe

"Give me grace, O God, always to have charity for the bad, and civility to all; whilst yet I resolve to have intimacies but with few. May I hate nothing but vice, and love nothing but virtue. And whilst I continue, as I ought, to consider the glory of God, and the salvation of my own soul, as the main end which I propose to myself in life, teach me to consider present suffering as an earnest of future enjoyment; and even sickness and sorrow as sent in mercy to prepare me for that better state, which cannot now, I trust, be very distant."

".... Relph was an early, as well as a constant, votary of the muses. His father's estate, though small, was not without that sort of scenery, which is peculiarly pleasing to the eye of a poet. It had flowery meadows, silver streams, hanging groves, and many commanding views of the circumjacent country. His favourite walk was to a fountain that poured, in soft meanders, down a gentle declivity, till it gained the Caldew, whose waters here lave the borders of a beautiful valley....

"To his solitary contemplations and night thoughts in the churchyard, without any light, or with a light only sufficient to render darkness visible, his sundry audiences were indebted for those sermons, which the editor of his poems refers to, as testimonies of his piety and industry. The awe, excited by the footsteps of Relph at this unusual hour, is not yet effaced from the memory of the aged villager.

"In his school he was a strict disciplinarian. That he sent out of it many good scholars, is well known... He himself was certainly a man of very considerable attainments in literature. This is proved not only by the general esteem of many contemporary men

of learning, with whom he lived on terms of friendship, but also by those of his translations from the classics, which have been published.

"As a poet his merit has long been felt and acknowledged. We do not indeed to presume to recommend him to those high-soaring critics, who affect to be pleased with nothing but the...energy, and majestic grandeur of poetry. Relph's verses aspire only to the character of being natural, terse, and easy: and that character they certainly merit, in an extraordinary degree. His Fables may vie with Gay's for smoothness of diction; and are superior to Gay's, by having their moral always obvious and apt. But it is on his Pastorals in the Cumberland dialect that, if we might presume to seat ourselves in the chair of criticism, we would found his pretensions to poetical fame.... In short, these Cumberland eclogues are, in English, what we suppose those of Theocritus to have been in Greek. The ideas, as well as the language, are perfectly rural.... Relph drew his portraits from real life: and so faithful were his transcripts, that there was hardly a person in the village, who could not point out those who had sate for his Cursty and his Peggy. The Amorous Maiden was well known; and a few years ago, was still living.

"The character of Relph's muse was a natural elegant ease and simplicity. He loved indeed to survey, though at a distance, the sublimities of Carrock and Skiddaw and Saddleback: but was contented to cull a few simple flowers that bloomed spontaneously in some neglected dells on the banks of the Caldew...

"In delineating the passions and customs operative on low life, he is inimitable....

"Relph's assiduity in the discharge of his ministerial duties appeared in the effects it produced. The inhabitants of his parish had, till then, been rude and unpolished: ignorant and illiberal; abjectedly superstitious in the belief of exploded stories of witches, ghosts, and apparitions, with but little morality, and less religion. They considered the sabbath as grateful, only for the relaxation it afforded them from their labours; as a day of recreation, rather than a day devoted to religious exercises: of course, it was generally spent in tumultuous meetings at ale-houses, or in the rude diversions of foot-ball. -- Kenneir...a Scotchman, and episcopalian, who, in the fury of Presbyterian reformation, had been driven from his rectory at Annan, and received at Sebergham, was Relph's predecessor in the church (1689-1733); and, being really a religious man, he set himself, with great earnestness, to reform them: but his success bore no proportion to his zeal. He was an austere man, and his religion gloomy and unsocial; his conversation distant and reserved; and his manners ungracious. Attacking, and roundly condemning, all amusements, even those the most innocent, he lost by his moroseness, what else he might have gained by the blameless tenor of his life. His parishioners pitied, despised, and neglected their pastor; whilst he gave them up as desperately abandoned, profligate, and irreclaimable....

"The happiness of effecting a reformation was reserved for the Rev. Josiah Relph, a native of the parish; a man, considering his years, of extensive learning, of great natural abilities, yet modest and unassuming; social and cheerful in his disposition, amiable in

his manners, and warm in the cause of virtue and religion. To him in a great measure must be attributed that elegance of conversation, esteem for learning, and reverence for religion, which travellers even of the present day observe in a people whose ancestors were tutored by Mr. Relph. The well-known Mr. Walker long gave a lecture at Sebergham: and we have often heard him observe with pleasure, that, in no part of the world, not even in the metropolis, did he ever address an audience, by whom he appeared so well understood, as at Sebergham.

"Whatever be our opinion of the merit of Relph's Pastorals, they have been so often reprinted, that we dare not risque the palling the public taste by a repetition of them....

"In his stature, Relph was tall, and of a thin habit; had a commanding aspect, on which a certain dignity was imprinted.... His death happened at a comparatively early period, his ascetic manner of living with regard to diet, had been, perhaps too hastily, blamed for accelerating it. His constitution was naturally weak, and with a tendency to consumption: this considered, the regimen he prescribed for himself was perhaps more friendly to it, than a more liberal indulgence.

"Contrary to the entreaties of his friends, he continued his school, when his constitution was visibly giving way to that disorder, which at length laid him in his grave. A few days before his death, he sent for all his pupils, one by one, into his chamber, to be witnesses of his dying moments. A more affecting interview it is not possible to conceive. One of his pupils, still living, acknowledges, he never thinks of it but with awe: it reminds him, he says, of the last judgment. The dying saint was perfectly composed, collected, and serene. His valedictory admonitions were not long, but they were earnest and pathetic. He addressed each of them in terms somewhat different, adapted to their different tempers and circumstances: but in one charge he was uniform: lead a good life, that your death may be easy, and you everlastingly happy

....
 "This excellent man closed his short life on the 26th day of June, 1743, in the thirty-second year of his age. He died unmarried, of an hectic complaint, at Church-Town (Sebergham), the place of his nativity; and was buried in the family burying-ground in Sebergham church-yard. But not a stone has yet been raised to tell where he lies. At length...an individual...caused a plain mural monument to be erected within the church, with the following inscription (in Latin, which translated reads as follows):

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Josiah Relph; / Whose Genius and Learning, / Whose Candour of Mind, and Purity of Morals, / Would have adorned and properly supported the Dignity / Of the highest Station in the Church. / But Heaven ordered it otherwise: / It was his lot to move in the humbler, / Though not less useful Sphere / Of a Schoolmaster and Minister of this Parish; / He undertook their Duties Chearfully, / And discharged them faithfully. / He was a Poet: / Of the simple Manners of rural Life / His Pastorals, / Like those of Theocritus are happily descriptive. / Reader / Complain not of the Brevity of Life: / The Man, whose loss we lament, died prematurely, / If we reckon up his Years.... June 26, 1743, / Before he had completed the 32nd Year of his Age."

From the preface of "A Miscellany of Poems, consisting of Original Poems, Translations, Pastorals in the Cumberland Dialect, Familiar Epistles, Fables, Songs, and Epigrams" by the late Reverend Josiah Relph of Sebergham, Cumberland...(Glasgow, Printed by Robert Foulis for Mr. Thomlinson in Wigton, 1747), the following additional statements are quoted:

"Josiah Relph, the Author of the...Poems, was born at Sebergham on the third day of December, 1712. He was educated at Appleby in Westmorland, 'til he was...removed to the University of Glasgow.... At his return he was content to teach a Grammar-School at Sebergham...'till he succeeded to the Minister's place....

"His Philosophy and virtue he did not exhibit, as most people do...but he made them subservient to the common uses and ordinary occurrences of life. His modesty may perhaps appear to have been too excessive; for he always avoided company: and when any of his pieces that had got abroad, or any action of his that was truly praise-worthy, was made the subject of a compliment to him, he always blushed to find himself so well known. - He never endeavoured to court the favour of the Great, or recommend himself to their patronage at the expence of truth and probity: he had no over-weening opinion of his own defects: he never broke out in violent exclamations against his superiors as regardless of merit; but was entirely easy in his circumstances, nor was ever known either to endeavour or to wish to better them. - He had a passionate fellow-feeling for all the distresses of mankind; and was never wanting to relieve them, as far as his abilities extended. When his health was declining, he sent for his poor parishioners singly to his chamber, but particularly those whom he knew to be diligent and industrious, and made them very bountiful presents; but at the same time strictly enjoined their secrecy. Thus he took more care in concealing his virtues, than other people do their vices; for these to too many are matter of boast and triumph. He was abstemious to a very great degree; for he lived entirely upon milk and vegetables for several years. It were to be wished indeed that this temperance should have...prolonged a life so very valuable...."

Another biographer, after telling of Josiah Relph's education, goes on to say: "He continued at the Seminary but a short time, being obliged from the lowness of his finances to return to his native part; where, as something was to be done to gain a livelihood, he undertook the humble though useful employment of a Schoolmaster, and taught the elements of reading and the classics with such success, that his native parish is indebted to him for that pre-eminence in literature that it at present enjoys. At Sebergham, it is not uncommon to see the husbandman amusing himself, in the intervals of his toil, with a Virgil or a Horace."

Relph's will is found in "Cumberland and Westmoreland Papers and Pedigrees" by William Jackson, 1892, the second chapter of which is given over to Josiah Relph.

"The original written on the first page of a sheet of foolscap, is entirely in the handwriting of the poet, which, as all who know it are aware, is remarkable for its neatness."

The will follows:

"In the name of God Amen I, Josiah Relph of Sebergham, Clerk, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following: I give and bequeath to Mr. Joseph Nicholson of Hawksdale all my Rarities as Shells, Pebbles and the like (of which a List will be found in my Long Green Pocket Book) as an acknowledgment of my obligation to Him for his many FAVOURS: I give to Mrs. Nicholson his Consort two stitch'd MSS. Books consisting of Poems, and hope the Reading of them may help to pass away a Leisure Hour of her's, as the writeing of them has done many of mine. I leave to my Half-Sister Jane Relph Twenty Pounds. I leave to my Father John Relph Twenty Pounds. I leave to my Brother Joseph Relph Forty Pounds. I leave to my Brother Jacob Relph Fifty Pounds. I leave to my Father John Relph Burkit on the New Testament. All the rest of my Goods, Chattels and Credits and Personall Estate whatsoever I give and bequeath to my Sister Margaret Relph, whom I do constitute and appoint my sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I hereunto sett my Hand and Seal this twelfth day of March 1742/3.

Josiah Relph. L.S.

Sign'd Seal'd and Delivered as the last Will and Testament of the above Testator in the Presence of us

Henry Denton, Sworn
Isaac Denton, Sworn"

"A True and Just Inventory of the Goods and Chattles of Mr. Josiah Relph deceased as they were apprizd by Henry Relph and Henry Denton the 27th day of June 1743.

Horse, Purse and Apparel	41:05:00
Library	20:00:00
Plate	01:04:00
Scrutore	05:00:00
Tables, Chests and Chairs	03:14:00
Gun	00:14:00
Grate and Five Irons	00:16:00
Oats	02:15:00
Bonds and Notes	151:03:00
Total	227:03:00

Apps Henry Relph. Sworn
Henry Denton. Sworn

"This Inventory was Exhibited at Carlisle on the Second day of July 1743 by Margaret Watson Sole Executrix. Sworn"

Bond given for due Administration of the effects of Josiah Relph.

"Know All Men by these presents That We Robert Watson of Leavy Holm in the County of Cumberland yeom. John Relph of Sebergham in the County aforesd yeom. and Henry Relph of Castle Sowerby in the County aforesd are held and firmly bound to.....in Five Hundred Pounds.....

"Dated the Second day of July in the 17th year of....George 2d1743."

Josiah Relph's father, John Relph, had the following children: Joseph, Jacob, Josiah, Margaret, and, by his second wife, Jane, who married a Mr. Watson by July 1743. Some of these may be the same

individuals as the churchwardens of Sebergham Parish. Records indicate that in 1745 Joseph Relph was a churchwarden; in 1749, John Relph; in 1753, Jacob Relph; in 1757, Abram Relph; in 1762, John Relph; in 1765, Jacob Relph; in 1766, Jacob Relph; in 1767, Simon Relph. Usually there were two churchwardens each year, but no others of the Relph surname appear after 1767 as late as 1814.

The Rev. Samuel Relph succeeded his nephew, Josiah, as minister of the Sebergham church. He died in 1768 at the age of 82. It is interesting to speculate whether his incumbency had any influence upon the choice of men of the Relph surname to serve as churchwardens. Rev. Samuel Relph was evidently a friend of the Rev. John Bewley (1718-1773), whose son, John, married Mary Relph in 1785. One wonders whether the friendship between these two ministers of the Church of England may not have paved the way for the marriage which followed.

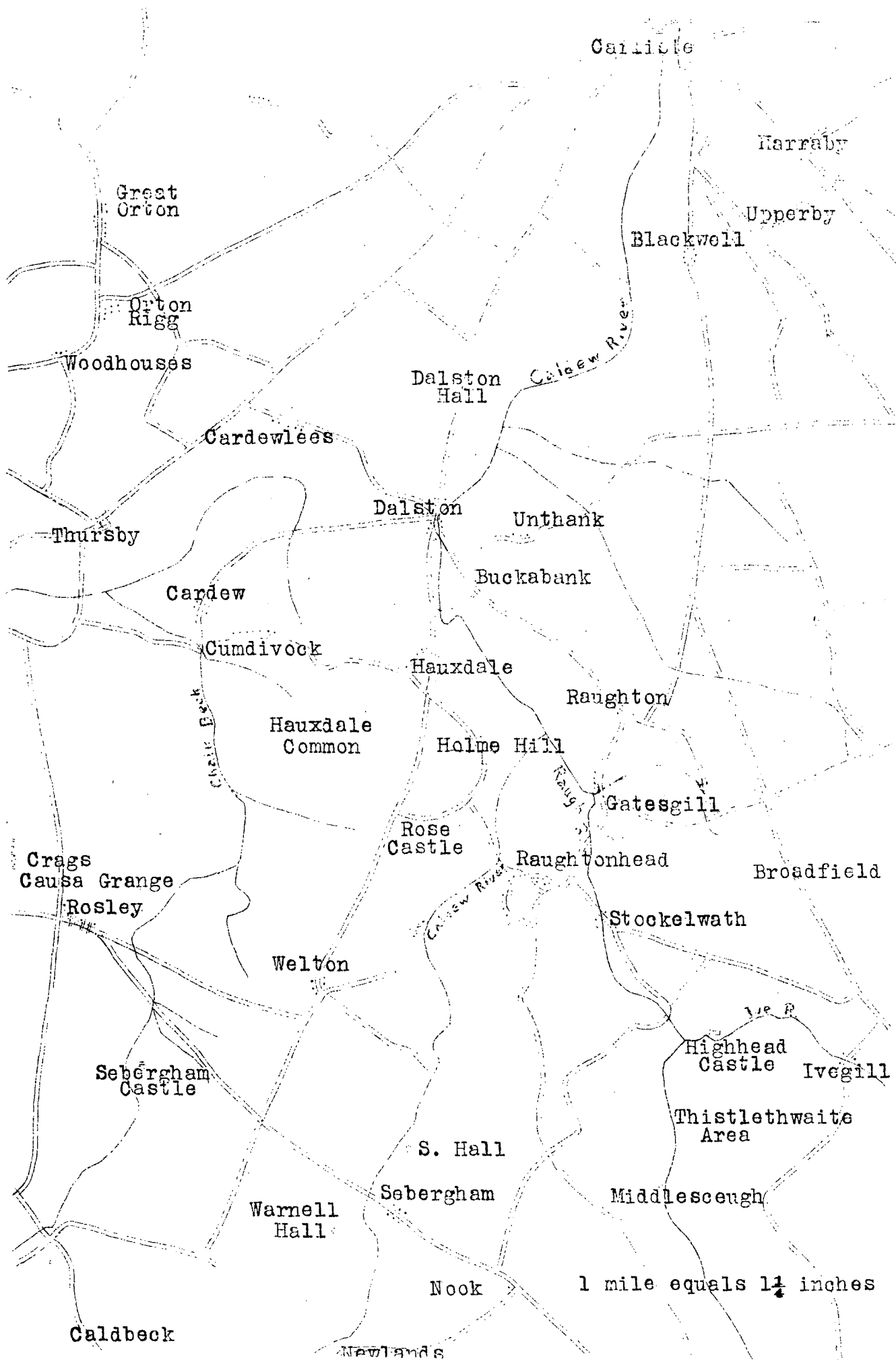
Rev. Samuel Relph noted on September 29, 1765: "Strange Preachers in our Chh since May 1st 1765: Aug. 18, Mr. Bewley and Mr. Richardson; Sept. 29, Mr. Bewley, Keep innocency, &c." This indicates that Rev. John Bewley, curate of Raughton Head church, had preached on a text from Psalm 37:38. Seven other 'strange preachers' also came to the Sebergham church during this period. For 1767 also appeared the note: "July 19th Mr. Bewley I at Ch."

The Rev. Thomas Denton, a former pupil of Josiah Relph, had a handsome leather-bound edition of his poems published, as was the custom, by subscription. A copy of this is in the library of the University of Chicago.

As noted earlier, Mary Relph may have been a niece or great niece of Josiah Relph; she may have been a daughter or granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Relph. A note in the Sebergham Parish Register may give the key to Mary Relph's parentage, though not to her grand-parentage: "1794 Jan. 10. Jane Relph Relict of the late John Relph of Church Town, yeoman & householder aged 85 yrs, from Dalston, bur." Jane may have been visiting her married daughter at her home at Buckabank, near Dalston, Dalston Parish, at the time of her death in 1794. Her body was evidently returned to Sebergham for burial.

Other register entries which may throw light on the Relph connections are: "1778 Jan. 4 Jane, wife of Daniel Relph, late of Lime Kiln Nook, yeoman, aged 90 yrs. Bur. at Sowerby." 1791 Nov. 22 Joseph Relph of Castle Sowerby died "formerly possessed of great property at that place and of a very ancient family aged 38 years." 1791, Nov. 26, Abraham Relph from Wigton, 77 yrs. 1794, May 5, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Relph of Hazzle Gill upon War-nel Fell, Labourer, and of Margaret his Wife late Lowes; Buried. 1746, Sarah, daughter of John Relph of Chhtown, Mercer; Bap.

A certain Thos. Relph, middle-aged, was living in 1775 at Ling. On June 2, 1715 Isaac Relf married Margaret Nicholson. In 1642 in Caldbeck, Cumberland County, two men named Richard Relph, two named William Relph, one Rowland Relph, one George Relph, and one John Relph took the Protestant Oath. In 1794 Thomas Relph, Esq., owned Sebergham-Hall, one of the few important gentleman's seats of the parish. Only eleven entries of Relphs appear in the Dalston Parish Register, several of which refer to Mary Relph and her spouse, John Bewley.



THE PEARSON FAMILY

The Pearson and Bewley families were united, February 15, 1825, when John Bewley and Elizabeth Pearson were married in the Dalston Parish Church. Both families belonged to the gentry though as explained elsewhere, the Pearsons probably had a little higher standing in the community than did the Bewleys. Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Atkinson Bell once wrote to her cousin, Mrs. Jessie Bewley Parker: "Your children have a fine heredity in John Bewley of Buckabank and a finer in Grandmother Bewley."

Just as the Bewley ancestry in the paternal line goes back through an almost continuous sequence of John Bewleys, so the Pearson ancestry goes back through a continuous line of Adam Pearsons. When the first Adam Pearson, B-10, appears in the Dalston Parish Register at the time of his marriage in 1579, no place in the parish is given as their home. Two generations later, following 1696, Cardewlees is almost invariably given as the family residence. This was a small hamlet about two miles northwest of Dalston and Buckabank. Property known as Cardewlees remained in the possession of the Pearson family until 1860.

The Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters frequently mention various members of the Pearson family. These references and entries in the Dalston Parish Register give a clue to the Pearson relationships of the nineteenth century.

Elizabeth Pearson Bewley's brothers and sisters were: Sarah, 1782-1868, who married John Moore, a country gentleman, by whom she had no children; 2. Mary, 1786-1806, who married John Turnbull, by whom she had a son who died in 1806 at the age of six months; 3. John, 1788-1865, of whom more will be related below; and 4. Robert Pearson, 1790-1808, who was to have been ordained at the time of his early death. These are all listed as children of B-5.

John Pearson, 1788-1865, according to Letter #59, herded with his sister Mary when a boy near the "Quarry Holes on the ground on the Geld Fair." For many years he apparently lived on the old Pearson property at Cardewlees. In 1859 he was living at Benthwaite, or Burthwaite. In that year, when W. Atkinson gave up Blackell Park, a mile straight south of the center of Carlisle, John Pearson took it and remained there till his death, April 10, 1865 (#72). For five years he worked the stone quarries there. Some of the stone was used to build the asylum at Garlands. The Bewleys did not approve of the quarrying, but this seemed to make no difference to John Pearson who was employing 15 men there in 1859, 6 in 1863, and 2 or 3 in 1864. Much to the disappointment of John Bewley, his brother-in-law, John Pearson sold the Pearson property known as Cardewlees in October 1860 (#37 and #40). Later, apparently, John Pearson himself regretted the sale. He was less stout in 1861 than he had previously been (#40 and #42).

John Pearson married Ann Harrison, known to the Bewleys as Nanny. Their only child, Elizabeth, married Joseph Scott, of whom more will be said later. When Elizabeth and her two sons died in 1859 and 1861, John Pearson remained without legal heirs and began to think of his namesake, John Pearson Bewley, as the one to whom he could leave Blackell Park. Many of the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters between 1862 and 1865 are concerned with the possibility of John Pearson Bewley's returning from New Zealand to take over Blackell Park. This place was variously spelled: Blackell, Blackwell, Blackhall, Blackel, Blackhill, and Blackchell. It comprised 261 acres of land, freehold and tithe free. Later, other nearby land was bought, and John Pearson made a number of improvements on the buildings (#50 and #51). About 1860 he rented it to a Mr. Johnston from whom he had difficulty in collecting the rent.

During the late winter of 1864-5 John Pearson became bedridden and he died April 10, 1865 (#61). Shortly before his death he had heard that his namesake nephew was buying Brandon Hall, Rangitikei, New Zealand, so he was not as favorable to John Pearson Bewley in his will as he had been previously. Many of the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters after his death deal with the division of the John Pearson property. He had a natural daughter to whom he left £30 (#77). He was buried in the Carlisle Cemetery where, eventually, Nanny joined him. After her husband's death, Nanny rented her house for £11 a year and took a house in Carlisle. She was in her middle sixties at this time, and presumably she lived for many years afterward, for her mother lived to be over ninety. In 1867 she had a stroke which disfigured her face very much. Her nephew Edward Bewley was rather surprised when he learned about 1865 that she could not write, apparently having had little or no schooling.

John Pearson's daughter, Elizabeth, married about 1856 (#91) Joseph Scott of Blackhallwood, probably very close to Blackell Park. In fact, this may have been the reason John Pearson moved to Blackell Park in 1859. If the move was made to be near his daughter, he was doomed to disappointment, for Elizabeth Pearson Scott died August 9, 1859, following the birth of her second son. This son, John Pearson Scott, was born June 1, 1859 and lived only seven weeks, dying shortly before his mother. The elder son, Joseph, was kept by his Pearson grandparents following his mother's death. Just as he was getting to be good company for them (#44), he died in November 1861 after being two days ill with scarletina. As noted above, his death left John Pearson without legal heirs. Had the young boy lived he would eventually have inherited both Pearson and Scott property and would have been quite well-to-do.

The widower, Joseph Scott of Blackhallwood, was a country gentleman who followed "the fox hounds about two days every week" in 1859 (#31). Following the death of his wife, he was a very dutiful father to his only living son and namesake, going several times a week to visit it until the son died in November 1861. The loss of his wife caused him to drink more than was his custom and by 1860 he was growing very stout. In mid 1861 he began to make improvements on his property, buying a new steam engine and a new

threshing machine (#43). About this time he "turned teatotal." By December 1861 he was reported "verry wild (#44)." By June 1864 he had married his cousin, one of the Monkhouses of Dalston (#56).

Joseph Scott was a guardian of the poor "and had been down at Carlisle on that account, and got over much to drink at Upperby in going home." This condition brought about his death in some way about October 1865. At that time he had a daughter nearly a year old and another daughter was born about mid-March of 1866. Due to his untimely death John Pearson Bewley inherited a small amount of money that he otherwise would not have inherited (#68, 76, and 82).

The Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters occasionally mention other relatives named Pearson. Some of these, probably the most noted, were first cousins of John Pearson and his sister Elizabeth Pearson Bewley. Their father, Adam, had a younger brother, Robert Pearson, born in 1755 or soon thereafter, for he was baptized "1756 June 6 Robert son of Adam Pearson of Dalston." His older brothers and sisters were born while the family lived at Cardewlees. In due time he married: "1783 Decr: 24 Robert Pearson husbandman 28 and Sarah Fleming spin: 24 banns." She was baptized: "1759 Octr: 24 Sarah daughter of Dan: Fleming of Buckhowbank." Their children consisted of three sons and two daughters, though others may have died young. Mary was baptized in 1798; Joseph in the same year but he died in 1799, aged eight months; another Joseph was baptized in 1803. There was another daughter and another son, or possibly two, one of whom was named Robert. It is possible that Henry Pearson, solicitor, of Carlisle, who did much to establish wrestling as a sport in northern England, was one of the three sons.

Two of the sons, Joseph and Robert, became noted physicians. The family was living at Maryport when mentioned in 1868. Joseph and his sisters were living together in 1863 (#52) and were still unmarried. "Dr. Pearson of Maryport on his way to Edinburgh... called and had his tea with" Mrs. Elizabeth Bewley Atkinson in 1857 (#92). Early in 1859 Dr. Robert Pearson had "been to Cork Ireland in getting married to his Relation Miss Hartness (#20)." Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Atkinson Bell once stated that one or both the doctor brothers were known all over Cumberland for their medical skill. One or both had a professional income of £40 per year which was supposed to be a very good income at that time.

It is possible that one, or another, brother is referred to in the following entry (#52): "Mrs. Pearson Rev'd R. Widow about Candlemas and was buried at Orton," in 1863. This indicates that R. Pearson was a priest of the Church of England. The entry could hardly refer to Robert Pearson (1790-1808), brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson Bewley, who was about to be ordained at the time of his death.

Another entry (#35) may refer to one or another of these Robert Pearsons: In 1860 "The late Robert Pearsons Family advertised a Public Sale of the Welton and the property up beside Goose Green but they could not be sold."

Still another Robert Pearson, evidently a relative, by February 1868 was "not doing much at Penrith (#80)" and by August 1868 he had died (#81). He had a brother, Rev. Wil Pearson, who in 1859 was "convassing the good Will of his old Neighbours in hopes of getting the Living of Orton (#20)." In October 1867 he was lying "on his Death Bed...from Phthisis" (#78), i.e. tuberculosis. By February 1868 he had "become useless from a disordered Brain (#80)" and was living with his family at Maryport. By August 1868 he was still living but "quite in a helpless state." He died early in 1869. It is possible that these brothers were the Dr. Robert Pearson and a brother not previously mentioned.

There are several references in the Bowley Atkinson-Pearson letters to Adam Pearsons who were relatives of the Bowleys. Of one Adam Pearson it is stated: "Addam Pearson came on to fair he the only one of there family left young Addam had sales and farm been to lett that he was on...(#59):" An old and a young Adam Pearson are mentioned. Young Adam in 1868 lived about three miles from Causa Grange, burned a good deal of lime for different persons and was "not over well off (#82)." An Adam Pearson is also mentioned as the father of a natural son born to a Miss Lowry while he lived as a servant in the house at the time (#58).

One of the Adam Pearsons mentioned above may have been the Adam Pearson of Chalkside who died January 1, 1867 (#73 and #80). He had two children, John and Esther. By October 1859 Esther had married Joseph Routledge who took a 200-acre farm near Bromfield, paying 21 shillings (\$5.11) an acre for its rental. By July 1861 they had quarrelled and separated (#43) and at that time had no children. By December 1861 they were living together again (#44), and they were still "living together and doing a good deal better" by October 1868. He and his brother-in-law, John Pearson, got in a dispute at the fair in 1860 (#34), both being tipsy. About mid-1862 John married a Miss Coulthard of Clea Hall (#47). After his father's death, 1867, John was to leave the farm at Chalkside about 1869.

A Miss Mary Pearson of Longrigg is mentioned as marrying in 1861 Robert Watson of Bolton Park (#42). "Stoddard Pearson the manufacturer" is also mentioned and was evidently a relative (#19). In 1858 he "failed in twelve thousand pounds (\$58,000) debt, the fine house and everything...sold it is thought he will pay about four Shillings in the pound."

The Dalston Parish Monumental Inscriptions quote the headstone of a Robert Pearson, "2nd officer of the ship Mahratta of Liverpool, who died at Calcutta, March 20th 1860, aged 24 years." One stone reads: "Sacred to the Memory of John Pearson of Hawksdale, Esq., who departed this life Feb. 1st 1807, aged 42 years. He was formerly a Lieut. in the 52nd Reg. of Foot, and served many campaigns with that Reg. in India His affability of manners and social qualities procured him the respect of many friends who often bore testimony of the amiable qualities which distinguished him...."

MRS. ELIZABETH PEARSON BEWLEY, 1796-1877.

Elizabeth Pearson was born at Cardewlets in 1796 and she was, therefore, about eight years younger than her husband, John Bewley. Her parents, Adam Pearson and Elizabeth Lowes, had four other children, all older than Elizabeth. These may have gone to the Dalston Grammar School, though it is possible that the girls were taught at home. The Pearsons were in good financial circumstances and the children, therefore, received a good upbringing. Since Cardewlees was just within the border of Dalston Parish, the Pearsons probably attended the church at Dalston. Further accounts of the Pearsons are given under the heading "The Pearson Family" and the "B - Pearson Pedigree."

Nothing is known of Elizabeth's early years. February 15, 1825, when about 29, she married John Bewley of Buckabank. Apparently they went at once to live at Woodhouses, about a mile northwest of Cardewlees. There they had three children, all born and reared at Woodhouses: John Pearson (1826-1880), Elizabeth (1828-1879), and Edward (1830-1919). Elizabeth was married about 1851 and John Pearson left home in 1853, so that only Edward was living with his parents when they left Woodhouses early in the year 1854 and went to live at Craggs, later known as Causa Grange. There a fine new brick home was built which must have been Elizabeth's great pride and joy. She was about 58 at the time and Craggs was to be her home henceforth - for 23 years longer.

What we know of her as an individual is obtained from her granddaughter, Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Atkinson Bell. Maria used to say that she never knew three ladies of a finer type than Mrs. Bewley, Mrs. Atkinson (her mother), and Mrs. Bell (her mother-in-law). The Bewleys were always noted for their hospitality and Causa Grange was always open to their friends.

Elizabeth was a very pleasant old lady and everyone loved her and respected her. She was a great needle worker and used to do fine and beautiful work. She was tall, being about five feet and eight inches in height. Her eyes were dark gray. During her later years she wore glasses for reading, but she did not always use them. She had black hair which did not early become gray, if at all. She had a good memory and like her husband she was in possession of all her faculties at the time of her death from old age, October 28, 1877, aged 81 years. Though she did not consider herself strong, she was seldom ill. A doctor once examined her for an imaginary ill and then turned to her husband and said: "Well, Mr. Bewley, you'll never have to marry a second wife!" Elizabeth was quite shocked and indignant that the doctor should have said such a thing, but after the doctor left she went over and sat on John's knee. A few days before her death, her daughter Elizabeth living near Carlisle said, "I think Mother isn't well this morning and I'll go over and see her." She did so; her mother had not gotten up that morning and she died the same week. She was buried beside her husband in the Carlisle Cemetery, Ward 3, Section K.

JOHN BEWLEY OF BUCKABANK, WOODHOUSES, AND CAUSA GRANGE

John Bewley was born late in 1787 at Buckabank, Dalston Parish, Cumberland County, England. On January 3, 1788, his parents, John Bewley and Mary Relph, gave a great baptismal feast for their first-born, the like of which was seldom heard of in Dalston or its neighborhood (see page 31, supra). John Bewley, Sr. (AA-5) was fairly prosperous, a partner in the cotton mills at Dalston, and was the owner of a carpenter and building shop. One of young John's earliest memories, probably, was the building of a new home at Buckabank over the lintel of which to this day may be seen carved the initials J.B. and the year 1793. John, therefore spent his youth and young manhood in one of the best and newest houses in the area.

Along with the only other child, Mary, who was four years younger, John attended the Dalston Grammar School held doubtless in the very building his father had received his schooling in and in which his grandfather, "curate at Raughton head & school-master of Dalston," had taught. Dalston at this time was a village of about 57 houses and 700 inhabitants lying a half mile from Buckabank. Adjoining the school was the churchyard in which doubtless John sometimes sought the tombstones of his ancestors. Beyond it was the Episcopal Church which the Bewleys attended. A short distance behind all was the Caldew River over which John and Mary had to pass going to and coming from school. Doubtless they often paused at the eastern end of the village on their way home to gaze on the ancient cross, raised on a flight of steps, and bearing various coats of arms. Probably John was initiated into the mysteries of cockfighting, the favorite sport of the people of Dalston.

John had much to interest him as he grew to adulthood. The population of Buckabank and Dalston was slowly increasing due to the presence of several cotton mills and other mills, an iron forge, and other improvements. The area was prospering and doubtless the Bewleys prospered with it. Probably John learned to handle the tools in his father's shop, though he seems to have decided to follow the life of a farmer, perhaps a country gentleman.

John Bewley, Sr., died in 1822 at the age of 70, followed in 1824 by his wife. John, Jr., recorded in his day book on November 22, 1824: "Paid M. Robson 12/6 for a 1/4 Cask Rack Ale, Mother funeral." Doubtless this was for the celebration of his mother's wake. These were the last Bewleys to spend their lives at Buckabank. John and his sister Mary were still single, 37 and 32 years of age.

The year after his mother's death, John married Elizabeth Pearson, eight years his junior, and went to live at Woodhouses, Great Orton Parish adjoining Dalston Parish. The Pearsons were a prominent family belonging to the country gentry and had lived at Cardewlees, on the border of the two parishes for generations. They were perhaps a little more prosperous than the Bewleys. John doubtless inherited the bulk of his father's estate and was considered a good match by the Pearsons and others of their class.

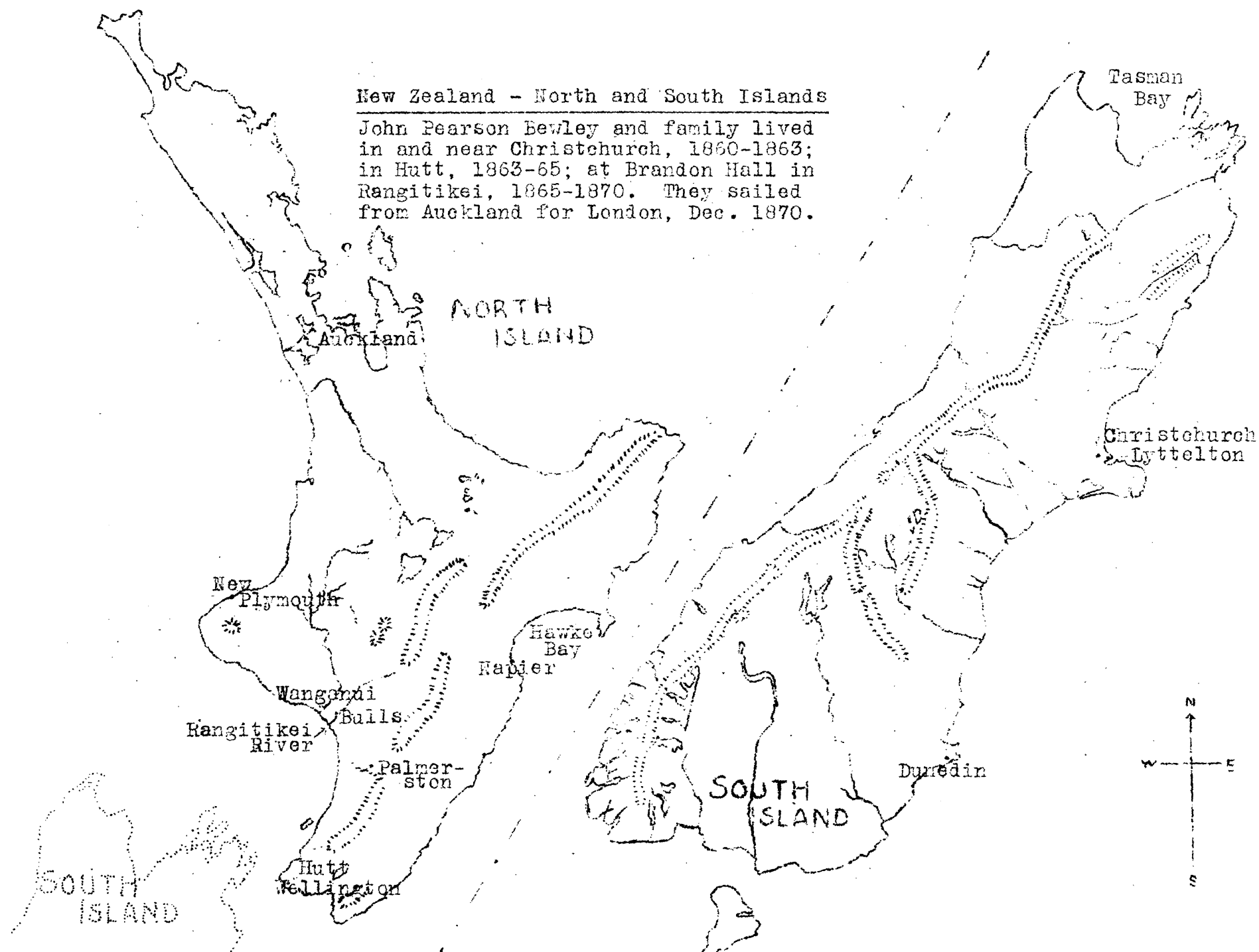


Bewley Homes
and Places
of Interest
in Cumber-
land County
and Wales.



New Zealand - North and South Islands

John Pearson Bewley and family lived
in and near Christchurch, 1860-1863;
in Hutt, 1863-65; at Brandon Hall in
Rangitikei, 1865-1870. They sailed
from Auckland for London, Dec. 1870.



Woodhouses was three miles from Dalston and a half mile farther to Buckabank, close enough for John to keep up a lively interest in his home community. It is quite possible that he continued to attend the church at Dalston and in the course of time he sent his three children there to attend the grammar school of their ancestors. His letters to his son in New Zealand in the 1860's evince a lively interest in Dalston and Buckabank affairs.

It seems likely that John Bewley did not buy or own land at Woodhouses. Instead he probably leased a farm there, perhaps from the Pearson family. The Bewleys had three children, all born and reared at Woodhouses: John Pearson (1826-1880), Elizabeth (1828-1879), and Edward (1830-1919). Until the early spring of 1854 mail was addressed to the Bewleys at Woodhouses, Thursby, Carlisle, Cumberland. After that time mail was addressed to them at Craggs, Rosley, Wigton, Cumberland. These were the addresses used by John Pearson Bewley when writing from Ireland in the 1850's.

Craggs, apparently, was the name first used for Causa Grange. The latter term was never used in any of the letters of the family until 1862. John apparently bought the land at Craggs and had a fine brick house built upon it, a house used after him by his son and his grandsons. The surrounding farm land is rolling and even hilly in places and some beautiful views can be obtained from the hilltops. One or more small lakes are found on the place.

Mary was the first of the three children to marry. About 1851 she was married to James Atkinson, an ambitious young man of the country gentry class related in some way to the Pearsons. Edward moved with his parents to Craggs and eventually took over the place and married there in 1862, spending the remainder of his life there. John Pearson, perhaps aware of the change which a removal to Craggs might mean in his fortunes, went to Ireland in 1852 in search of a farm to lease. In the autumn of 1853 he rented Kilmanock in south-eastern Ireland. John, Sr., went there to visit his son for a few weeks in July and August of 1854. This may have represented the farthest - perhaps 300 miles - that he had ever been away from home.

John Bewley was a fine type of a country gentleman or country squire. By the time he was married, he perhaps had become a little set in his ways. He was an autocratic old gentleman but a fine one. He was determined to have his own way, and his wife always had to give in to him. He was a proud man but a kind one, a man of great authority and highly respected in his neighborhood. He was a director of two banks in Carlisle and had large sums in each. He was a guardian of Wigton and was on the District Council of Carlisle. He was a progressive man and bought the first threshing machine in the country-side. He also got the first "trap" in the district, and used to drive on Sundays and on special occasions as proudly as any, in his top silk hat. These same hats, when they became a little worn or old, he wore when threshing with a green veil over his eyes. He was always careful about his manner of dress. His wife used to say of him, always speaking of him as John Bewley after his death, "John Bewley never did any work in his life but

John Bewley
1787-1869



Elizabeth Pearson
Bewley, 1796-1877



John Pearson Bewley
1826-1880



Jane Patterson
Bewley, 1830-1890



John Pearson Bewley
John and Jessie, 1870



Bewley Children and
Albert G. Parker, 1889



bring in the cows." Strictly speaking, however, he is known to have built a brick oven, and he insisted on feeding the threshing machine himself. Doubtless there were other tasks he reserved for himself. Maria Atkinson Bell remembers him, perhaps in his old age, as having soft, white hands and well kept nails.

John had learned how to play the violin in his younger days and he used to accompany his granddaughter Maria, who played the piano. He was fond of playing "Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doone." He liked to sit in his upstairs room and look out the window over his land, or he would "rame and read," as his wife called it, sitting in his chair overlooking the front lawn. He possessed a very good memory and was a great reader of current literature. He regularly took the Carlisle newspaper and often sent it to his son. He could add pounds, shillings, and pence all at the same time and with ease.

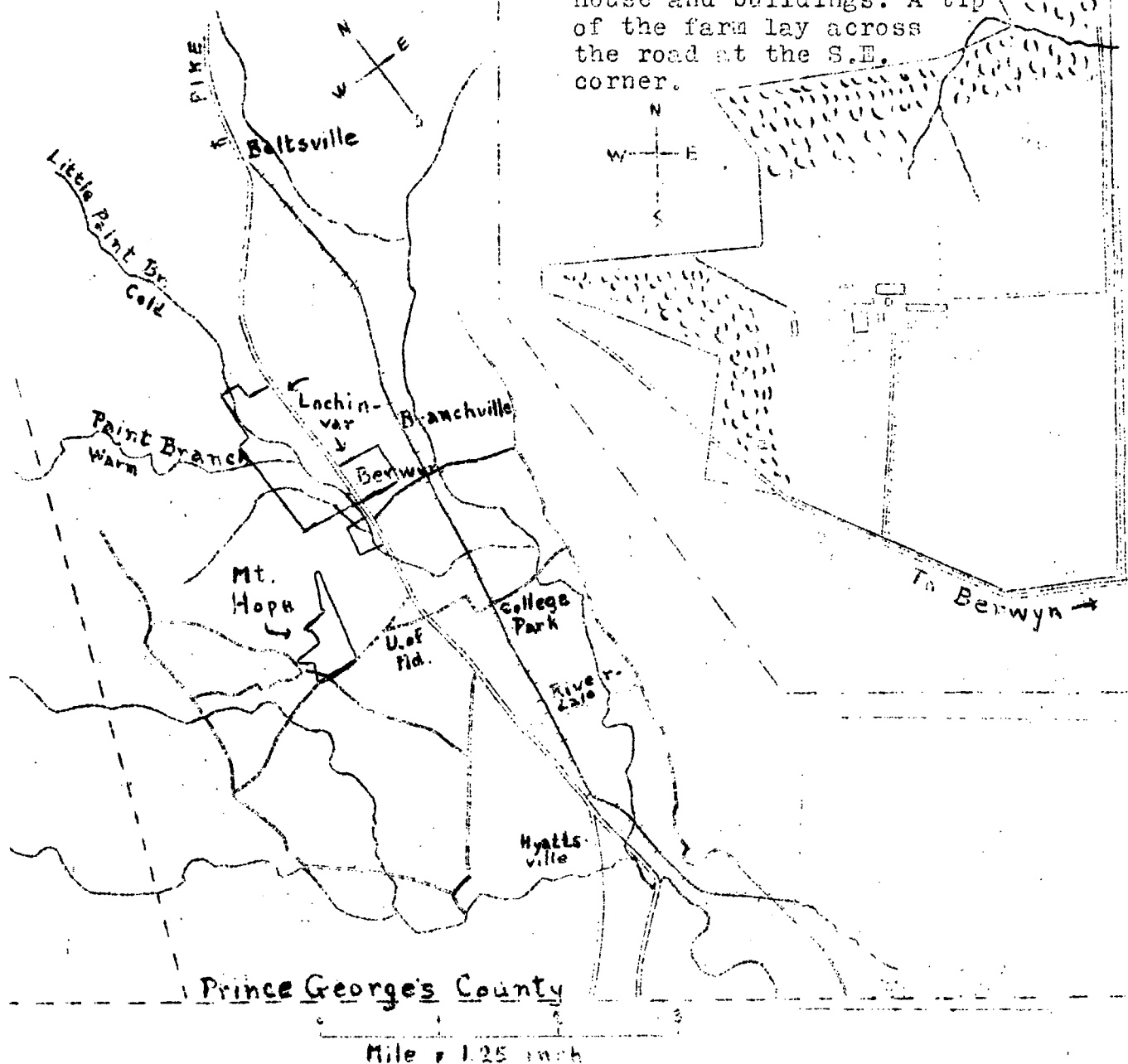
He was very particular about what he ate, and always used to ask for food to be no more than "blood heat." "Just blood heat, please," was often heard from his lips. He always drank his tea from his saucer, probably in order to have it "just blood heat." If the meal did not suit him he would get up from the table without a word and walk stiffly up to his room, perhaps to "rame and read." He kept his carpet slippers above the cupboard in the hall and no grandchild dared to touch "grandfather's slippers." If he drank intoxicating liquors - and doubtless he did, for most English men did at the time - he did so in strict moderation. His letters to his son in New Zealand advised great moderation and he condemned excessive drinking in others. He was a great walker and used to think nothing of walking the ten miles from Craggs to Carlisle and back. In fact, the last time he was at Carlisle he walked there. He was never seriously sick a day in his life.

John used to meet his daughter Elizabeth coming from school and carry her on his back or shoulders. He had learned his alphabet from the Bible, and he taught his children and some of their children who were fortunate enough to know their country squire's grandfather, in the same way. Locked between his knees his children could not escape learning their "letters." One Atkinson grandson remembered being taken to school with his grandfather holding firmly to his ear.

John had dark brown hair which began to turn gray in his late seventies. His cheeks had a touch of red in them. He was a stern-looking man, tall, stout, and well-built. He died at Causa Grange on December 14, 1869, at the age of almost 82 from heart failure. His wife died in 1877 at the age of 81. Both were buried in the Carlisle Cemetery, Ward 3, Section K, where Elizabeth's sister and brother-in-law, Sarah and John Moore, were also buried. Within three years after their mother's death, the daughter, Elizabeth, and elder son, John Pearson Bowley, also died. Only Edward remained. The burial lot was still being well cared for when the compiler of this biographical sketch visited the Carlisle Cemetery in 1925.

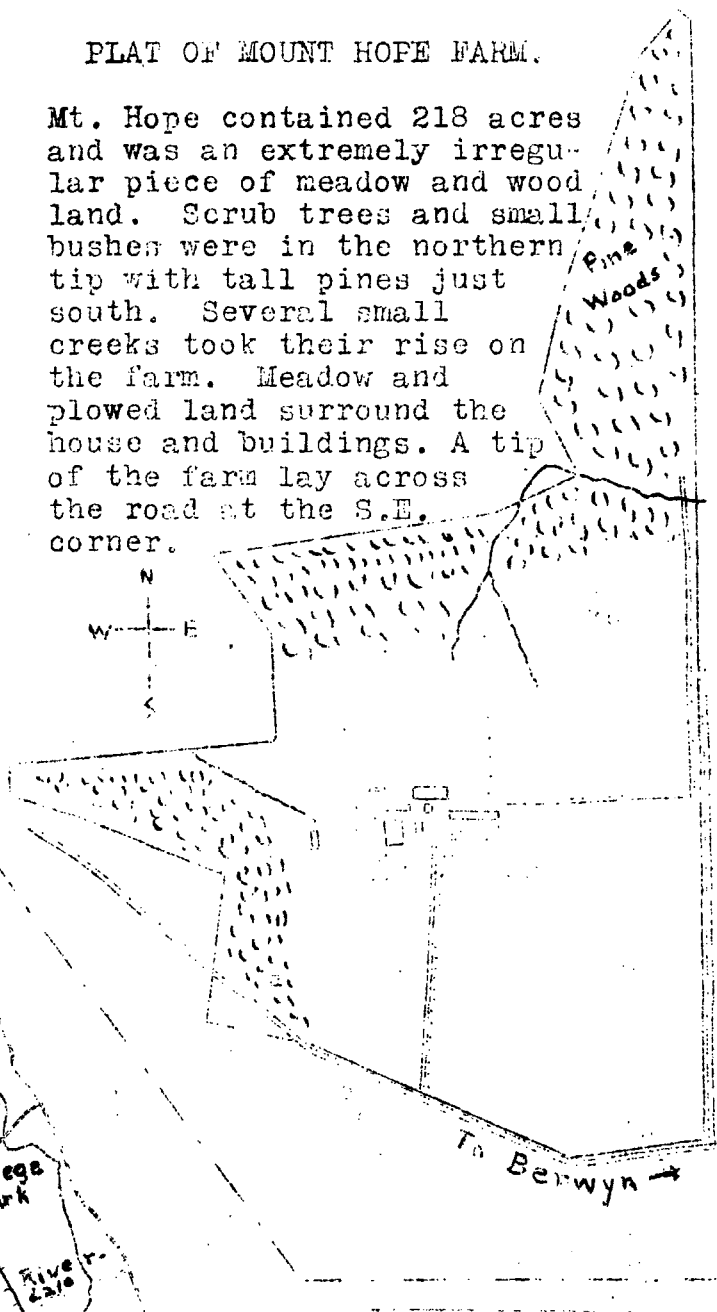
MAP SHOWING THE
LOCATION OF
LOCHINVAR & MT. HOPE.

Both were located in Prince George's County, Maryland, about 6 or 7 miles northeast of the Capitol in Washington. The land bought in 1876 by John Pearson Bewley is roughly sketched.



PLAT OF MOUNT HOPE FARM.

Mt. Hope contained 218 acres and was an extremely irregular piece of meadow and woodland. Scrub trees and small bushes were in the northern tip with tall pines just south. Several small creeks took their rise on the farm. Meadow and plowed land surround the house and buildings. A tip of the farm lay across the road at the S.E. corner.



THE WILL OF JOHN BEWLEY, 1787-1869

"Revoking all other Wills made by me, I, John Bewley late of Buckabank but now living with my son Edward Bewley, do this 1st day of September 1868 make this as my last Will, viz. I give, devise and bequeath unto my son, Edward Bewley all that my freehold messuage and tenement situate at Causeway Grange near to the village of Rosley in the parish of Westward in the County of Cumberland, now in his occupation. I give and devise the same unto my said son Edward Bewley for and during the term of his natural life and then unto the heirs of his Body during natural life in Tail-ad-infinitum. And in default of heirs then unto my son, John Pearson Bewley, if living, and unto the heirs of his Body in manner aforesaid, and in default of issue then unto my daughter Elizabeth, the wife of James Atkinson and the heirs of her Body in manner aforesaid, and in default of heirs, then unto the heir at Law of me the Testator, John Bewley, forever. And if so that at any future time hereafter in default of male issue and that there be a daughter and if more than one, each daughter to share equally the rents and profits thereof during natural life and then All the whole and entire Estate is to descend to the lawful son and heir of the eldest daughter and in like manner as at first aforesaid, and in default of male issue then unto her daughter or daughters and in manner aforesaid, and in default of issue of the eldest daughter then unto the second and other daughters issue. And I give, devise and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth the wife of James Atkinson and the heirs of her Body all that my freehold and copyhold messuage and tenement at Buckabank in the parish of Dalston, in the County of Cumberland. But subject and reserving unto my dear wife Elizabeth her interest during the term of her natural life and also with this proviso to my daughter Elizabeth to and for her own sole and separate use and benefit. And further I empower my said daughter Elizabeth to give, grant and devise the aforesaid messuages and tenements and to portion join or divide the same unto any one or more than one of the heirs of the Body by any Will or Deed duly executed notwithstanding her Coverture if it seems good and that it be her wish mind and Will to do so and in default of such heirs then unto my own right heirs forever. And I further give and bequeath unto my said daughter Elizabeth Fifty shares in the Carlisle and Cumberland Joint Stock Banking Company Carlisle. And also I give and bequeath unto my son, John Pearson Bewley, Sixty shares in the said Carlisle and Cumberland Bank the said shares respectively to be taken and transferred out of and from the number of shares now standing in my name in the said Bank, and to be vested to them respectively four months after my decease. And as to all the rest residue and remainder of my real and personal Estate whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situate, lying or being and of what nature kind and quality soever, the same may be and not hereinbefore given and disposed of after payment of my legal debts, legacies funeral expenses, the expense of proving this my Will, I do hereby give, devise and bequeath the same unto my said son Edward Bewley, his heirs and assigns forever and whom I do also appoint Trustee and Executor of this my Will.

"In Witness whereof I the said John Bewley have hereunto set and subscribed my hand and signature this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and sixty nine.

John Bewley

"Signed and declared by the said Testator John Bewley as and for his last Will in the presence of us who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set and subscribed our names as Witnesses, thereunto.

Jacob P. Book

John Wood"

John Bewley m Elizabeth Pearson.
1787-1869 1796-1877

1	2	3
John Pearson Bewley 1826-1880 mar. 1858 Jane Patterson 1830-1890 <u>children:</u>	Elizabeth Bewley 1828-1879 mar. 1851 James Atkinson 1822-1898 <u>children:</u>	Edward Bewley 1830-1919 mar. 1862 Hannah Jefferson 18 -1893 <u>children:</u>
John Pearson, 1859-1859 Mary Jane, 1860-1926 Elizabeth, 1862-19 Annie, 1863-19 married 1898 Edward Daniels 4 children living John Edward, 1865-19 married 1904 Cornelia Hazard; has John David Pearson who married in 1940 Margaret G. Brown and has 3 sons Jessie, 1867-1944 married 1890 Albert George Parker 9 children living George Patterson, 1869- married 1897 Katinka B. Bonnet 7 children living Sarah Moore, 1869-1940 married 1905 William Behrens 3 living children Emma Mabel, 1872-1876 Alice Margaret, 1875-1940 married 1897 George Edward Stonnell 6 children living	Maria Eliz., 1852-1931 married 1877 Joseph Bell no children John Bewley, 1854-1886 married 18 Georgina Heginbottom and had 3 children and 7 grand-children James, Jr., 1858-19 married 188 Sarah Jane Milburn and had 5 children Edward, 1862-1938 married 1903 Mary Grace Holdsworth and had 3 children and 2 grand-children Sarah Ann, 1864-19 married 189 Joseph K. Smith and had 1 child, Irene	John Pearson 1863-1945 married 1916 Margaret Shaw no children Joseph Bewley 1866-1925 married 1916 Ellen Matthews no children Edward Bewley, Jr. 1876-1918 never married no children
By 1945 John Bewley had had 3 children, 18 grandchildren, 47 great-grandchildren, 71 great-great-grandchildren, and about 11 of the 5th generation. Total: 150 descendants.		

BEWLEY COAT OF ARMS

"Virtutis Gloria Merces" - - - - - "Glory is the Reward of Valor."

"To All and Singular to whom these Presents shall come, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms and William Henry Weldon, Esq., commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Norroy, King of Arms of the North Parts of England from the River Trent, Northwards, Send Greetings. Whereas Edward Bewley of Causa Grange in the Parish of Westward and county of Cumberland, Gentleman, son of John Bewley of Buckabank in the Parish of Dalston in the said county, and of Causa Grange, aforesaid, Gentleman, Deceased, hath represented unto the Most Noble Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, and one of His Majesties Most Honorable Privy Council, that on an examination of the Records of the College of Arms, he is informed that the Arms hitherto used by his family do not appear to have been duly registered as of right pertaining to them and being unwilling to continue the use thereof without lawful authority, he therefore requested the favor of His Grace's Warrant for our granting and assigning the same with such variation as may be necessary to be borne by him and his descendants and by the other descendants of his father the said John Bewley deceased, according to the Laws of Arms, And Forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the 6th day of November last, authorize and direct us to grant and assign such Armorial Ensigns accordingly: Know Ye Therefore that We the said Garter of Norroy in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our Several Officers to each of us respectively granted do by these Presents grant and assign unto the said Edward Bewley the Arms following that is to say Argent a Chevron Sable between in Chief two Cornish Chough's heads erased proper and in base a Rose Gules, barbed Vert, seeded Or, And for the Crest on a Wreath of the Colours An Ibex's head erased Argent attired Or and gorged with a Chaplet of Roses Gules, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used forever hereafter by him the said Edward Bewley and his descendants and by the other descendants of his father the said John Bewley, deceased, with due and proper differences according to the Laws of Arms: In Witness whereof, We the said Garter and Norroy Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of Our Several Offices, this eleventh day of December, in the 5th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Edward, the 7th by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominion beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. in the year of our Lord 1905.

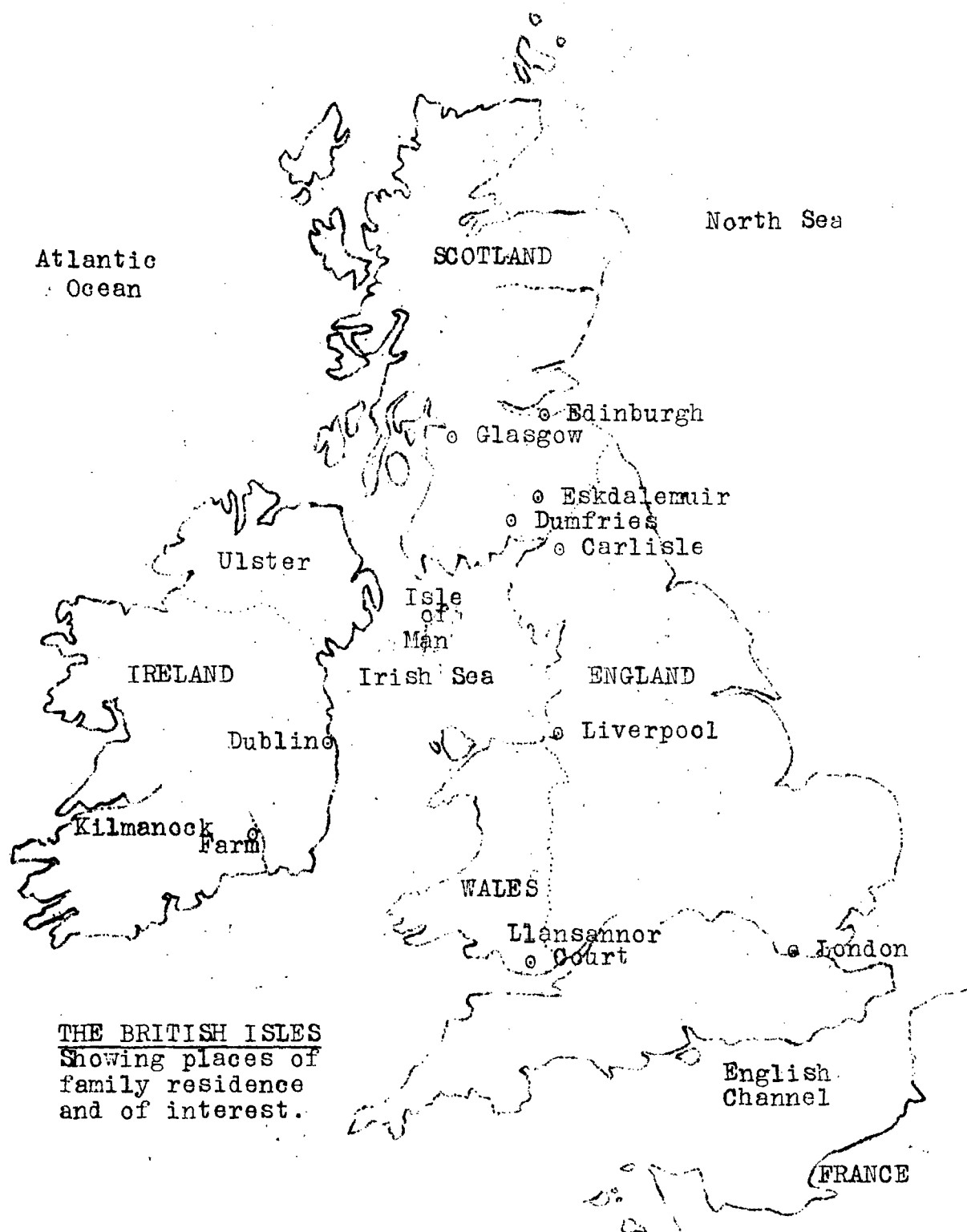
A. S. Scott Gatty Garter

William H. Weldon,
Norroy."

(A picture of the Bewley Coat of Arms appears elsewhere.)

0 50 100 150

Scale of miles



THE BRITISH ISLES
Showing places of
family residence
and of interest.

JOHN PEARSON BEWLEY AND JANE PATTERSON.

John Pearson Bewley was born at Cardewlees, Great Orton Parish, Cumberland County, England, on July 1, 1826. He was baptized at the church in which for generations the Bewley family had been christened, Dalston Parish Episcopal Church, August 5, 1826. In 1828 his only sister, Elizabeth, was born; in 1830, his only brother, Edward. As they grew older the children must have had much in common.

Cardewlees was the old home of the Pearson family. It was to be the Bewley home until the winter of 1853-4 when the Bewleys moved to Causa Grange, five miles southwest of Cardewlees. The Bewley children attended school in nearby Dalston which at that time had a population of 800 and was two miles east of Cardewlees.

Later John attended Joseph Hannah's private school in Carlisle for several years and boarded at the school for part or all the time. John's letters indicate that he was well educated and, like his father, could add pounds, shillings, and pence at one and the same time. To his habit of carefulness we are indebted for the many letters which remain and which tell many of the facts of his life.

As late as his sixteenth year he was still in school. Later, as a young man he traveled all up through Scotland, perhaps visiting stock and agricultural shows. In 1848 he wrote to his mother from Edinburgh that it was "The prettiest town I ever saw in my life." When twenty-five he visited the first international exhibition (1851) held in London. He wrote home of visiting Hampton Court, the Crystal Palace, of seeing Queen Victoria "Riding out in her Carriage in Hyde Park" and he ended with: "P.S. Tell Father to send me a 5 £ Note for I am afraid of Running short or getting my Pocket Picked."

In the following summer, 1852, he took a trip to Ireland. This was shortly after the terrible Irish Potato Famine and John wrote of the low wages, of lawlessness, of newly-arrived Scotch and English farmers, and "of Hundreds of Houses all gone to ruins were the inhabitants have all left & gone abroad." A young and enterprising man with money could make a small fortune, John thought, so in the autumn of 1853 he rented for about \$550 per year the farm of G. P. Houghton. This was known as Kilmanock, in the parish of Kilmokea, in the County of Wexford, at the junction of the Barrow and Suir rivers in south-east Ireland. About the same time Jane Patterson arrived from the Bewley home in England where for some time she had been the personal maid of John's mother. She was now to be the housekeeper at Kilmanock. His letters of 1853-57 tell of stocking his farm, his hired men, the great size of Irish sheep, his good soil, the farm work, going to England several times a year, attending stock fairs, taking butter, etc., to Liverpool to sell. Excerpts of 1854 are: "I have had between Twenty & Thirty men at work all last week.... My Horses are all as Fat as Bacon.... The Houghtons are all off. Report says to France, others to Italy.... Ireland as undergone rapid changes these last Few Years." It seems that his parents and brother went to visit Kilmanock in the summer of 1854.

About this time John began to have trouble with Houghton who would not fulfill certain terms of the contract. Matters became worse and a lawsuit followed, the case going from one court to another, three in all, until it reached the highest court in Ireland. Then, in 1857, the decision was rendered in John's favor and with part of the money he received he bought a gold watch and long chain in London. In March, 1857, John gave notice of his intention to

give up Kilmanock, and he wrote home that the news "flew like wild-fire. They all had it down at the Chaple on the Sunday morning." Houghton was asking about \$142,000 for Kilmanock. On Sept. 14, 1857 John had a sale at Kilmanock when he offered at public auction 200 acres of wheat, barley, and oats; 61 head of horned cattle, 160 sheep, 9 pigs, 6 horses, including Merryman, a stallion; 65 tons of hay, besides many agricultural implements, a jaunting cart, and some household furniture. John had had Kilmanock exactly four years.

The servants and others were sorry to see John and his housekeeper, Jane, leave Ireland. Some of the women tore their hair, asking, "What shall we do now with you gone? Who'll protect and take care of us against Houghton?" In fact, when the lawsuit was rendered against Houghton, John's Irish servants and neighbors burned an effigy of Houghton with joy and celebration, for they did not like him. As John and Jane left Kilmanock their former servants followed them along their way. John probably went to visit his parents, Jane perhaps did the same.

In the early spring of 1858, having satisfied the London residence requirements, John and Jane were married on April 8 in St. Gabriel's Church, Fimlico, London. Probably the Davidsons were their only witnesses, for Jane had been staying at her aunt's home during the preceding weeks. Mr. William Davidson was an official in the Treasury at London who in 1866 went to the mint as paymaster general. Their marriage was a disappointment to John's parents who did not like the idea of their oldest son, who would naturally take over the family property, marrying outside his social class. The Bewleys belonged to the country squire class and were well off, while the Pattersons were small farmers who did not own their own land. Most of the Patterson daughters went into "service" as housemaids, and Jane herself had worked as a personal maid for Mrs. Bewley before going to Ireland. Social classes and lines were drawn very closely in England then as now. While the Bewleys could not feel that Jane was on the same social level with themselves, they held her in high regard as a housekeeper, wife, and mother.

This was doubtless one of the reasons why John and Jane decided to leave England for Australia, though for three months the newlyweds visited among relatives. Her father was so loathe to see Jane go that he said he would rather see her in her grave than to go away to Australia. Mrs. Bewley knitted socks for John and admonished the bride: "Jane, take good care of John and I know he'll take good care of you." Jane was twenty-eight, the belle of her local countryside, and John was thirty-two. Since John was not to succeed to his father's property, he was given enough money to get started in Australia.

Brother Edward went to Liverpool to see them off on the ship "Morning Light" on July 3, 1858. A record has come down of the first seventeen days aboard ship. Items include: "Sunday. We had Church Service twice today, towards night a great many of the passengers became Sick, myself for one.... Six boys turned out today having been stoews away in the Ship. The Captain threatened to put them on a plank and set them adrift, he however set them all to work.... The Sea very quiet.... Passengers enjoying themselves as well as they can.... Spoke with Ship Rajamahan bound for Calcutta.... there is scarcely any twilight...distance run 185.... I saw flying fish today they are scarcely as big as a herring and they fly something like a swallow." They daily sailed from 185 to 241 nautical miles.

The trip ended on Sept. 20, 1858, after being about two and a half months on the sea. They landed at Melbourne, Australia, and this became their headquarters for the following year and a half, during which time John traveled about a great deal, usually on horseback, looking for a farm to buy. Finally, he bought one, "Lochinvar," but he found it far from any good road or town. Soon after a good road was built by it, which greatly raised its value. By this time, however, John was in New Zealand. On April 5, 1862 he sold "Lochinvar" to Richard M. Morton for £3575 (\$17,100). John wrote home some glowing descriptions of his trips in Australia, of the hunting he did and conditions in general.

While living at Melbourne their first child was born, John Pearson Jr., on Jan. 3, 1859. However, on the following Dec. 19th the baby died and was buried in Grave No. 32, Compartment J, Melbourne. The extreme heat seems to have caused the death. Apparently for the same reason, the bereaved parents decided to go to New Zealand. In late March, 1860, they sailed aboard the Brig Active, Captain Smith, for Lyttleton, N.Z., arriving at Christ Church, N.Z., on April 30. They lived in two different houses there, and it was in Christ Church that Mary Jane was born, August 20, 1860. On July 2, 1861, they moved to St. Albans. There, at the "Willows" Elizabeth was born, March 2, 1862. A year and a week later they moved to Lyttleton. During the three years in which they lived in the southern of the two large islands, John was hunting for a suitable farm. He traveled about much on horseback, being gone sometimes for two or three weeks. Not being satisfied, John decided to go to the northern island. His account book states: "Mrs. B., myself and two children sailed from Lyttleton on 7th of May, 1863, and arrived in Wellington 8th May." The same month he bought a Maori vocabulary, for there were many natives in the northern island.

About this time the Bewleys in England began to write that John Pearson, the uncle after whom John was named, was desirous of leaving his farm and property to John if he would return to England. The Bewleys, too, urged him to return. For some reason John did not wish to return, perhaps thinking he would do better to remain in New Zealand. Usually, John wrote home at intervals of a month or two, but on June 15, 1862, his brother Edward wrote: "It is upwards of 30 weeks since we received any letter from you.... Mother thinks you have quite forgot us.... I was Married on the 20 may.... We stayed one week at Moffat and then went to Edinburgh....when there I called and payed your insurance money." This, and the letters for the next few years urged John to return to England. John's mother had written on March 18, 1862: "you only thought of staying a bout 10 years you must be sharpe and make your fortunes God knows how many of us will be a live when you come back.... i hope Jane makes you a a good wife and when you come back be shoure to come in Sommer may God prosper all your undertakings so no more from your a Fectnate Mother Elizabeth Bewley." About the same time, James Atkinson wrote to his brother-in-law, John, urging him to return, stating he had sent a box of dry goods requested by John, and adding "I am now doing £125000 (\$600,000) a year."

On April 9, 1864, John wrote from Hutt that he had bought some land. This seems to be Brandon Hall, Rangitikei, near Bulls, N.Z. It was probably not until 1865 that the Bewleys moved to their new home from Hutt, near Wellington. They went in a horsecart as there

were no roads at that time. Leaving Wellington, they drove for sixty miles up the sea coast and then forty miles over bad roads. One of the children fell out of the cart when they were at Port Manto.

When they arrived at Brandon Hall, there were no people at Rangitikei. A wood, or brush, a mile long bordered Brandon Hall with its 6500 acres. Neighbors were few. Fergusons lived nearest, a quarter mile away. Polands had four children and often visited the Bewleys. Fraziers, Triggers, Doutys and Hollinsworth all lived within three or four miles. Mr. Bull kept a store and post office at Bulls, a mile away, where there were several houses. There was a poor school there, too, but the Bewley children had a home education. Brandon Hall had eight rooms when the Bewleys moved to it, but John added five more. It was not a log house but was of wood and the walls were very thin as the climate was mild. The nearest church was a Church of England place of worship thirteen miles away and John often rode there on horseback to attend the services.

Most of John's 6500 acres had a stab fence around it, the sixteen miles of fence being built by John and his servants. He gradually built up a flock of 7000 sheep. Sheep-scab broke out in the neighborhood and a nearby rancher brought a lawsuit against John, accusing him of allowing his sheep to spread the scab. The trial was held at Wanganui, thirteen miles away. Though it was difficult to know how the scab was spread, the decision went against John.

All John's land was used for pasture. He continually kept two men busy fencing and others were busy nearer the house, the wool shed and cow shed. At shearing time eight or ten men were needed. The shepherds kept dogs and there were also three horses, Bess, Charlie, and Nebuchednezar, and a dozen oxen and several hogs. Charlie was John's favorite saddle horse and he lost his life, and John barely saved his, when the two tried to cross the Rangitikei River near Brandon Hall. John, and occasionally Jane, would sometimes go boar hunting and they had several narrow escapes.

In the late 1860's the Maori tribes began to cause trouble because of land claims. One night they killed a nearby family and they continually were a cause of danger. Because of this danger and for other reasons, John and Jane decided to return to England. All the neighbors, too, wanted to sell out and nobody wanted to buy. Prices were very low and the 7000 sheep had to be killed and boiled down for the tallow for which there was a market. They packed some choice meat in large boxes to take with them to England. In doing this they were pioneers, for New Zealand now sends immense quantities of meat to foreign countries.

It is believed that John Edward Bewley was born at Hutt, Mar. 11, 1865, before the family went to Brandon Hall. After their arrival, three others were born: Jessie on Nov. 6, 1867 and twins, George Patterson and Sarah Moore, two years later. When the family had lived at Brandon Hall about five years, and after all their affairs had been settled, John wrote in his account book: "Oct. 31, 1870. Coach from Rangitikei to Wellington for family, £10-0-0." They took a steamboat to Manakau and later went to Auckland in the far north, where they stayed for three weeks. John now planned to take a ship to San Francisco, travel across the States, and go to England. Undoubtedly, if he had done so he would have decided later to settle farther west than Maryland. The trip to Auckland had made the children seasick, so John decided to go as directly to Eng-



The Bewleys of Lochinvar, 1890

Seated, left to right: Jessie Bewley Parker, Elizabeth Bewley, Jane Patterson (the widow of John Pearson Bewley), Mary Jane Bewley, Annie Bewley Daniels. Standing, left to right: Sarah Moore Bewley Behrens, George Patterson Bewley, John Edward Bewley, Alice Bewley Stonnell.



Lochinvar - The Bewley home after 1888

land as possible. On Dec. 10, 1870 he entered in his book: "Passage to London for Family, £120-0-0," securing two cabins in the *Aboukii* for his family of nine. The Suez Canal had just been opened but the *Aboukii* went around the tip of South America. Thus, John and Jane were the first two of the Bewleys to circumnavigate the globe. Several incidents occurred on the voyage. Some got seasick, John was almost swept overboard, rough seas were encountered, water two feet deep swept into their cabin, and Jessie fell from an upper bunk into her father's arms. The trip lasted nearly four months.

Great was the joy of all when on March 27, 1871 they reached London. Two days later they were in Carlisle, met by their relatives who parcelled the children out among themselves for a time. Jane took most of the children to Kennedy's Corner, John went home to Causa Grange, and Jessie stayed with the Atkinsons at Harraby House. Jane hardly knew her own younger brothers and sisters, and her own mother hardly knew her. There were nephews and nieces to become acquainted with, and for the children there were many cousins.

A house, Binnacle, was secured at Port Carlisle and on May 31, 1871, John and his family went there to live until the following February. Their new home was on the body of water called Solway Firth. There, too, Mary and Elizabeth went to school for a half year. In the meantime John had located an estate, Llansannor Court, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, Wales. He leased it in January, 1872, and moved there with his family in February. They left Binnacle, an inn with ten or twelve rooms and several sheds, and went to Llansannor with its eight hundred acres and its palatial-looking residence. The home had great thick stone walls, many rooms, two stories and an attic, surrounded with a beautiful lawn and grounds and vine covered walls. The children had as a governess, Miss Mary Davis, their father's cousin. She taught them and took care of them, but later they went to school. The climate was damp and some of the children suffered from poor health. They often played in the nearby cemetery beside the church where the family regularly attended. The last two children were born at Llansannor Court, Emma Mabel in 1872 and Alice Margaret on February 14, 1874.

Continuous wet weather at harvest time made it impossible to gather the crops for several successive years. This caused John to give up his lease at the end of three years instead of the agreed five. John asked Jane if she didn't want to go to the backwoods of America and start all over again. Jane agreed and they made ready to leave Llansannor Court. Last visits were paid to relatives and friends, never to be seen again, and passage was booked on the S.S. *Illinois* of the United States Line. When the *Illinois* left England in September, 1875, it carried eleven Bewleys. John was 49, Jane 45, Mary 15, Elizabeth 13, Annie 12, John 10, Jessie almost 8, George and Sarah almost 6, Mabel 3, and Alice $1\frac{1}{2}$ years of age.

October 4, 1875 should be a red letter day among Bewley descendants for on that day the *Illinois* landed the Bewley immigrants at Philadelphia, Penn., where they remained until the 12th getting their baggage ashore. The following three weeks they lived in Pittsburg where the children were introduced to the American schools. They left Pittsburg because of the smoke, dirt, and dust. November found them at Alexandria, an old Southern town in Virginia, just across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. During the four months they lived in Alexandria, John was traveling about looking

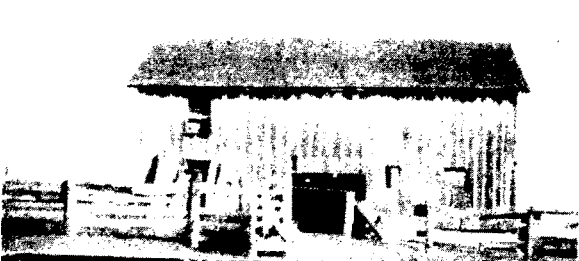
for a farm. On Feb. 24, 1876 the Bewleys moved the few miles to Berwyn (then Branchville), Md., where John had bought a farm from Mr. Shanabrooks, paying about \$9400 for it. Later he bought a smaller tract, so that he owned about 250 acres. Sixty acres were on the Berwyn side, the rest across the Pike. The farm contained much wood and water, for John was a lover of nature and used to like to walk in the woods with his hands clasped behind his back. It was his intention to build a sawmill and saw up the fine big trees, mostly oak, and sell the lumber. For this purpose where the cold and warm branches met, he dug a small ditch through which to float the large logs and to provide water power. His death prevented the fulfillment of this plan, but about 1892 his two sons bought an engine for about \$1400, set it up there, and sawed lumber until the supply was exhausted. Later the mill burned. A strip of land along the pike was leased for a time to a clay company.

In 1888 the present "Lochinvar" home was finished and the family moved into the new and spacious residence. Previously they had lived in an old tobacco barn which had been converted into a home.

After almost five years in America, John died at the age of fifty-four, August 29, 1880. His death was unexpected. He had had a cold which developed into diphtheria. Doctors were called and it was in their presence that he died. They gave him some medicine to relieve the congestion in his chest, but in taking it he began to choke and was soon gone. He died in the corner of the front room of the little house used as their home after coming to Berwyn. He lies buried in the Beltsville Cemetery, three miles up the Pike from Lochinvar. His death was the second in the family in America, for Emma Mabel had died in the summer of 1876. She, too, lies buried in the Beltsville Cemetery. Of his immediate family, two others are also buried there, his wife Jane and his daughter Mary.

For ten years after John's death, Jane kept the family together. She supervised the running of the farm, directed all the work, and often mounted her horse to ride about the farm, even when she was well up in her fifties. Once she fell from her horse while opening a gate, causing her to light on the end of her spine. This brought on cancer of the rectum, causing her great suffering. Finally, she died December 6, 1890, sixty years of age. Jessie was the only one of her children whom she saw married. The remaining family of seven continued to live at Lochinvar for seven years before any of them were married. Mary, the oldest, was thirty and Alice, the youngest, was but sixteen when their mother died. Between 1897 and 1906, John, George, Annie, Alice, and Sarah all married, leaving Mary and Elizabeth alone at Lochinvar. These all continued to live in Berwyn or in Washington or the immediate vicinity.

John and Jane were faithful Christians, regularly attending the local churches when possible. Both learned to read from the Bible. John habitually would kneel at his bedside to say his prayers before retiring at night. Jane learned the Shorter Catechism and in her fifties could still answer the questions. John had a quiet, gentle and amiable disposition and was a lover of children, animals, and nature. He left the disciplining of the children to Jane who was quite capable of doing it. John was systematic and Jane was resourceful. Both had lived life richly and fully during their years in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Wales, and America.



DESCENDANTS OF JOHN PEARSON BEWLEY AND JANE PATTERSON

John Pearson Bewley, Jr., Jan. 3, 1859 - Dec. 19, 1859, Australia
 Mary Jane Bewley, July 20, 1860 - June 12, 1926.
 Elizabeth Bewley, March 2, 1862.-
 Annie Bewley, July 17, 1863, mar. Edward Daniels, b. Nov. 6, 1870.
 Grace Elizabeth Daniels, July 31, 1900, mar. Clifford R. Allen
 Maud Mary Daniels, Dec. 19, 1901 - Dec. 30, 1918.
 Sydney Lylburn Daniels, August 1, 1903, mar. Dorothy Taylor (d)
 Sydney Lylburn Daniels, Jr., April 14, 1924.
 Betty Jane Daniels, Nov. 28, 1927.
 Mabel Isabella Daniels, Mar. 10, 1905, mar. Harold L. Gingell
 Harold Lee Gingell, May 21, 1927.
 Kenneth Lawrence Gingell, June 5, 1928.
 Edna Jean Daniels, May 13, 1906, mar. William Thomas Casey, Jr.
 William Thomas Casey, III, Mar. 3, 1928.
 Gloria Marie Casey, May 10, 1930.
 Richard Frank Casey, Jan. 5, 1932.
 Archibald Theodore Daniels, Mar. 6, 1909 - July 1909.
 John Edward Bewley, Mar. 11, 1865, mar. Cornelia Hazard, Marg. Betts.
 Eva Elizabeth Bewley, Feb. 12, 1905 - bur. Sept. 3, 1905.
 John David Pearson Bewley, Jan. 8, 1907.
 Jessie Bewley, Nov. 6, 1867, mar. Albert George Parker, b. 1863.
 John Bewley Parker, Apr. 4, 1891, mar. Fern Kirkpatrick, b. '08.
 John Dixon Parker, Aug. 15, 1935.
 Albert George Parker, Jr., Sept. 6, 1892, mar. Kath. A. McAfee.
 Albert George Parker, III, Feb. 19, 1922.
 Harriet Anne Parker, Dec. 24, 1923.
 Jane McAfee Parker, Oct. 24, 1926.
 Susan Linnette Parker, Feb. 7, 1931.
 Edwin Graham Parker, Apr. 29, 1894, mar. Ruth P. Rubin, b. '95.
 Robert Graham Parker, April 25, 1930.
 Ruth Elizabeth Parker, 1939,
 Malcolm Bruce Parker, July 4, 1896, mar. Ruth Evans, b. 1899.
 Malcolm Bruce Parker, Jr., Sept. 17, 1924.
 Esther Jean Parker, Jan. 24, 1927.
 James Evans Parker, July 9, 1928.
 David Merrill Parker, Oct. 25, 1933.
 Thomas Reeves Parker, Feb. 16, 1931 - Feb. 17, 1931.
 Kenneth Lawrence Parker, Feb. 8, 1898, mar. Virginia R. McKenzie
 Kenneth McKenzie Parker, Nov. 21, 1928.
 Robert Monroe Parker, Oct. 22, 1930.
 Winifred Hopple Parker, Oct. 11, 1932.
 Richard Bewley Parker, Aug. 25, 1936.
 Donald Dean Parker, Oct. 3, 1899, mar. Florence M. Patterson.
 Mary Frances Parker, July 14, 1930.
 Bonnie Jean Parker, Sept. 3, 1932.
 Florence Patricia Parker, Nov. 14, 1934.
 Jessie Bewley Parker, April 28, 1938.
 Elliott Francis Parker, July 17, 1901, mar. Helen V. Jones.
 Joyce Aryl Parker, Dec. 24, 1934.
 Norman Neil Parker, Jan. 31, 1904.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN PEARSON BEWLEY AND JANE PATTERSON - cont.

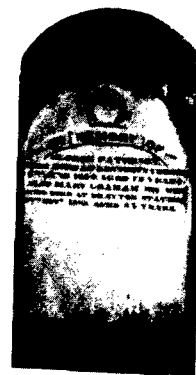
Jessie Bewley, Nov. 6, 1867, mar. Albert George Parker - continued.
 Beulah Jean Parker, Dec. 20, 1905, mar. James Watson McMillan.
 Baby McMillan, Sept. 12, 1933 - Sept. 12, 1933.
 James Donald McMillan, Oct. 15, 1934.
 Phyllis Joan McMillan, Dec. 13, 1938.
 George Patterson Bewley, Nov. 5, 1869, twin, mar. Katinka B. Bonnet
 Emily Mabel Bewley, Nov. 18, 1898, mar. Arthur H. Holland.
 Arthur Bewley Holland, Sept. 3, 1933.
 John Cleveland Holland, Nov. 18, 1935.
 Ethel Dorothea Bewley, Oct. 8, 1900, mar. Roger Francis Hale
 Helen Frances Hale, Mar. 30, 1935.
 Jessie Winifred Bewley, Aug. 4, 1902, mar. Charles C. Smith (d)
 Charles Clifford Smith, Jr. Mar. 15, 1926.
 William George Bewley, Sept. 28, 1904, mar. Freeda Ritter.
 John Patterson Bewley, Sept. 18, 1906, mar. Cleora Day.
 Sarah Marguerite Bewley, Oct. 22, 1908, mar. Dan.W. Willingmyre
 Helen Gertrude Bewley, Oct. 18, 1910.
 Sarah Moore Bewley, Nov. 5, 1869 (twin) mar. William Fred. Behrens.
 Gladys Behrens, Dec. 1, 1903 (by 1st m.) mar. Dewey Willis.
 William Frederick Behrens, Jr., July 13, 1906, mar.E.H.Graham.
 William Frederick Behrens, III, Oct. 5, 1929.
 Robert Donald Behrens, Mar. 14, 1931.
 Lois Jane Behrens, Dec. 8, 1933.
 Walter George Behrens, Oct. 22, 1908, mar. Ellen Ida Millard.
 Ada May Behrens, Sept. 6, 1915, mar. Louis Earl Brown, b.1912.
 Herbert Randolph Brown, Aug. 4, 1938.
 Emma Mabel Bewley, Sept. 23, 1871 - d. 1876, Summer
 Alice Margaret Bewley, Feb. 14, 1874, mar. George Edward Stonnell(d)
 Edward Bewley Stonnell, July 29, 1898, mar. Eliz. R. Creighton.
 Robert Pearson Stonnell, Apr. 8, 1900 - Feb. 11, 1920.
 Calvin Wallace Stonnell, Nov. 13, 1901.
 Mary Alice Stonnell, Aug. 24, 1904.
 Alice Margaret Stonnell, Mar. 1, 1906 - Mar. 11, 1906.
 May Belle Stonnell, Mar. 11, 1908.
 Charlotte Viola Stonnell, April 9, 1911.
 Allan Woodrow Stonnell, July 17, 1915, mar.

Blood Descendants of John Pearson Bewley and Jane Patterson

Children <u>1st Generation</u>	Desc. in <u>2nd. Gen.</u>	Desc. in <u>3rd. Gen.</u>	<u>Descendants</u>		<u>Totals by families</u> <u>of 1st Generation</u>
			<u>Dead</u>	<u>Living</u>	
John Pearson B.	0	0	1	0	1
Mary Jane B.	0	0	1	0	1
Elizabeth B.	0	0	0	1	1
Annie Daniels	6	7	2	12	14
John E. Bewley	2	0	1	2	3
Jessie B. Parker	9	22	2	30	32
George P. Bewley	7	4	0	12	12
Sarah Behrens	3	4	0	8	8
Emma Mabel B.	0	0	1	0	1
Alice Stonnell	8	0	2	7	9
<u>10</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>82</u>



George
Patterson
and his wife,
Mary Graham,
their grave-
stone, and
homes in
Dumfriesshire,
Scotland.



GEORGE PATTERSON AND MARY GRAHAM.

George Patterson was born in Scotland at Jamestown, near Glendinning, in the Parish of Westerkirk, about three miles east of the Cote Farm, in the Parish of Eskdalemuir, where Mary Graham, his wife, was born. Both parishes are in Dumfriesshire, and both George and Mary continued to live in the shire or county until their deaths.

George was born September 20, 1796 and was the oldest son of the living children, five or six in number. Two sisters were older. A son, also called George, had been born in 1795, but he had died. His parents were John Patterson (1769-1830) and Jean Hotson (1760-1847), both of Dumfriesshire. The country surrounding Jamestown was hilly, covered with heather and brack. It was no good for agriculture, so most of the population of the Esk valley raised sheep.

Jamestown itself was a small village set on the Meggot Water. It was built about 1790 to accomodate forty miners and their families and, therefore, was a very young, newly-built village at the time George was born. The village had been built because of the discovery of a mine of antimony a little to the eastward - the only mine of its kind in the British Isles. Jamestown was provided with grazing-grounds, a store, and other appliances of convenience and comfort, some of which the other tiny and older villages round about could not boast. A schoolhouse and library were built for the children. Yet for some cause not fully explained, mining operations were suspended about the close of the century (c.1800). Jamestown to-day hardly exists as a village, for there are only three or four cottages there, and some of the ruins of the once flourishing village. The importance of Jamestown was therefore already on the decline during the early boyhood of George.

John Patterson, his father, probably was not a miner, for he had moved into the district from the south in 1784 then a lad of fifteen. He was instead probably a farmer or a shoemaker. Son George became a shoemaker, and it is not improbable that he learned the trade from his father. George followed the trade until about 1840 when, due probably to the introduction of shoe manufacturing machinery, he became a farmer and remained one until his death in 1869.

During his youth George had probably become acquainted with his future wife, Mary Graham. Though they lived in different parishes, Jamestown was really nearer to the Eskdalemuir church than to the Westerkirk. The distance was little more than three miles across the hills, though there was no road. There was also a good grammar school at Eskdalemuir, taught by a distant cousin of Mary's, John Graham by name, and George possibly attended this school.

Mary Graham was born August 23, 1804 at the Cote Farm which had been tenanted by the Grahams for generations, and where Grahams live to this day. Like all nearby farms, it was a sheep farm, though a few small patches were given over to vegetables and small grain.

Mary was the seventh in a family of ten children, three girls and seven boys. Her parents were David Graham (1749-1815) and Jane Smith (1763-1847). When Mary was fourteen her oldest brother William married and lived at Cote. Cousins on her father's side and on her mother's side also lived at Cote. When Mary married in 1824 Cote probably had its largest number of inhabitants, 16 or 20 relatives.

Soon after their marriage George and Mary Patterson went to live at Craigs, in the Parish of Middlebie, twelve miles south of their old homes. There they lived from 1824 to 1836, during which time

Jane, who was later to marry John Pearson Bewley, two sisters and two brothers were born, the two latter dying when less than ten months old. The house in which they lived is still standing and was built by George Patterson. It contained two good-sized rooms and was of stone with a fireplace at each end. There were also one or two small buildings behind. John Patterson, his father, lived with them for a time before his death there in 1830, at the age of 61. When his sister came to live with them he built an extra room on one end.

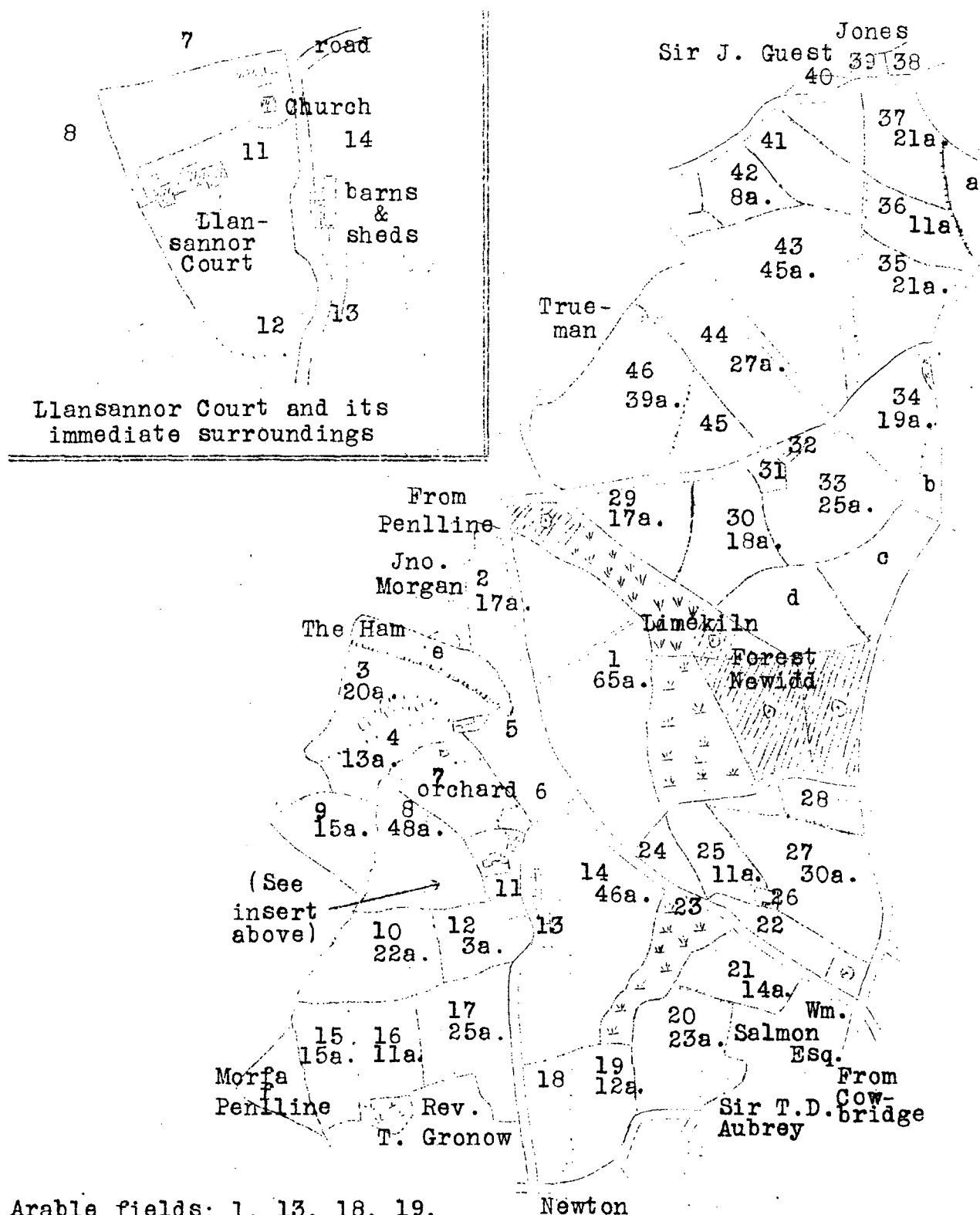
From 1835 to 1840 the family lived at Hotts, a small place half a mile from Craigs, where two daughters were born. While there the family kept a tame fox which was quite an attraction in the neighborhood. In 1841 the Pattersons moved to Kennedy's Corner, or The Corner. There were only two or three houses there, the nearest one being a hundred yards away. Their home is still occupied; it was of brick and was a very nice looking building. Five more children were born there, making a family of nine living children, two boys and seven girls, ranging from twenty-four to one year of age in 1849 when the last, David Graham, was born. By this time some of the older children, as was the local custom, were beginning to find employment on nearby farms and in homes as domestic servants.

In 1834 Thomas Telford, the great engineer, died in London without heirs. George Patterson, his cousin, made some efforts on the part of relatives to secure the property. At that time, however, it was not known that Telford had left a will in which he had disposed of his £16,000 (\$76,500) mostly for educational and charity purposes.

George died at The Corner June 6, 1869, aged 72; and was buried in Kirkconnel Churchyard where his two infant sons had been buried and where his wife was buried after her death at her daughter's home at Brayton Station, November 19, 1888, aged 84. The cemetery is a small one and has been recently closed. It will probably always remain in good preservation for it is noted as containing "the ashes of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee' and those of her lover Adam Fleming, whose pathetic tale has so often been told in prose and verse."

Mary continued to live at The Corner and at the homes of her nearby children. She was evidently more energetic than George. Her youngest son, David Graham, used to say that if his father had had as much "gumption" as his mother had, they would all have got along well financially. She had inherited a strong constitution, and her grandchildren in the same district say that she "walked the twenty miles from The Corner to Cote, Eskdalemuir to visit her family in her old home, with a child a fortnight old in her arms, and a three-year old son, John, by the hand. She also walked from The Corner to Silloth in one day, making forty miles. She often walked from Craigs to Annam, ten miles, with a basket of eggs and butter, get a tuppenny bun or so for lunch, and walk back and do her work when she got back home, milking, etc." The farthest she got from home was to London.

George died just seventy years ago, at which time he had seventeen grandchildren. When Mary died in 1888 she had 42 grandchildren and about 10 great grandchildren. In 1925, a century after their marriage, they had living one daughter, 29 grandchildren, 76 great grandchildren, 14 great great grandchildren, and 9 great great great grandchildren, making 129 living descendants. Of all her nine children who lived, it is believed that Jane Patterson Bewley to-day has the most descendants, living and dead - no fewer than 82. Aside from the Bewleys, most of George's and Mary's descendants live in Scotland and North England, though some have gone to British areas overseas.



Arable fields: 1, 13, 18, 19,
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 38, 39.
Pasturage: 2, 14, 15, 16, 17,
25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,
33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41,
42, 43, 44, 45, 46.
Meadows: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

SKETCH OF LLANSANNOR COURT
Glamorganshire, Wales

Each field is numbered and
the acreage of some is given.

JOHN PEARSON BEWLEY, GENEALOGIST

John Pearson Bewley (1826-1880, AA-3) showed some interest in his Bewley ancestors so that he made a number of entries of births, marriages, and deaths in two small notebooks as well as recording occasional items in his farm books. His first interest may have come as a boy attending the Dalston school he wandered into the adjoining churchyard where a number of his ancestors and relatives lay buried. His later interest may have been aroused about 1871 or 1872 when the following item appeared in a newspaper:

"Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause, Ernest Augustus Harding against Henry Tucker and Others, the Persons Claiming to be Next of Kin of John Bewley, late of Tyssen Villa, Kingsland Road, in the Parish of Saint Leonards, Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, who Died on or about the 23rd of April, 1869 (whose Ancestors are supposed to have been born at Ivegill, in the Parish of Dalston, in the County of Cumberland, some of whom came to London about the year 1719), who were living at the time of his Death, or the Legal Personal Representatives or Representative of such of them (if any) as have since Died, are by their Solicitors, on or before the 9th day of January, 1872, to come in and enter their, his, or her Claims or Claim, as such Next of Kin or Legal Personal Representative, at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, situated in Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

"Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1872, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for Hearing and Adjudicating upon the Claims.

"Dated this 16th day of December, 1871."

John appears to have been interested enough to try to find out if he could enter a claim to the deceased John Bewley's estate. Entries appear in his notebook just before some notes of January 1872 indicating that his research occurred in December. In the notebook appear two rough tables showing descent. From them it appears that he did not know his grandmother Mary Relph's first name. He called his great grandfather, the Rev. John Bewley (AA-6), "Priest Bewley". His tables showed correct descent back to Rowland Bewley (AA-8) who married Frances Sewell in 1681. He went back only one step farther, believing that Rowland's parents were Richard Bewley and Grace Bowbank who were married in the Castle Sowerby Church July 12, 1642. However, he was not certain of these two, Richard and Grace. He recorded that, according to the Raughtonhead Church Register, Grace Bewley "supposed to be Rowland Bewley's mother" was buried Jan. 12, 1705/6. He recorded, too, that the Dalston Parish Register had Rowland Bewley (AA-8) baptized in May, 1648, "son of supposed or something like Richard Bewley." Richard Bewley was buried in 1694, according to the Castle Sowerby Parish Register. John was never able to find the "missing link."

OTHER BEWLEY FAMILIES FROM CUMBERLAND COUNTY

All the Bewley and related families whose accounts have thus far been set forth have been from Cumberland County, England. Herein will be recorded information about other branches of the Bewley Family of Cumberland. Undoubtedly these families are descended from some branch of "The Bewleys of Cumberland" an account of whom was published by Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley in 1902. Excerpts from his book appear on pages 56-63 of this book. No close relationship of any Bewley family described hereinafter has been found to the Bewleys of Buckabank, Woodhouses, Causa Grange, nor to their descendants in the Berwyn, Maryland area. There apparently could be no connection earlier than about 1670. (See AA-9 and his son Thomas Bewley on page 70 above.)

In answer to a general letter sent out December 1, 1945 to persons bearing the Bewley surname, the following information has been received.

W. F. Bewley, C. B. E., D. Sc., V. M. H., Director of the Experimental and Research Station, Cheshunt, Herts., England, wrote on Dec. 22, 1945: "I am the son of William Bewley of Maryport whose name was included in one of the family trees in Sir Edmund Bewley's book. I am interested to see how the Bewleys have extended to other countries. The name Bewley is not common in this country. My family originated in Cumberland and presumably is the same as yours. Part migrated to Ireland as you know and has included a number of important people in that country. My own particular line seems to be dying out, because I have only one daughter and my sister has no children. I have encountered one or two other Bewleys from time to time but they appear to have no connection with the Cumberland family and I don't know where they have originated or how their name arose, but I think they must all have come from the Midlands somewhere about Nottingham."

C. Arthur Bowley, of 335 Florence Avenue, Norwalk, California wrote on Jan. 13, 1946: "I am pretty well acquainted with the Bewleys and their history. My father was born in Ireland at Mountmellick, southwest of Dublin. He was rather well posted on the Bewleys and he gave us a good account of the family. One of my brothers has one of the Bewleys of Cumberland books that gives a good history of the family since about the 14th century. He has been trying for some time to bring it up to date so far as our own branch is concerned, so that our young Americans could read it and understand it to better know what a wonderful family it was. My father's brother and daughter were well acquainted with Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley."

Mrs. Bella Neill (formerly Isabella Bewley), of Denair, California, wrote on Jan. 14, 1946: "I have Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley's book. The back of this book contains folded sheets of pedigrees, A, B, and so on up to F. Our pedigree is E and begins

this way: Pedigree of the descendants of Mungo Bewley, of Mountmellick, Ireland. My father's grandfather, Mungo Bewley, married Mary Gough, both of Mountmellick. His father George married Anne Goodbody, both of Mountmellick. My father Thomas Bewley married Anna Rebecca Thomas, he of Cincinnati, Ohio, and she of Elkton, Md. In 1892 I, Isabella Bewley, married Lester J. Neill, both of Butlerville, Indiana. I am one of fourteen children. There are five of us living, all in California, of which I am the eldest. I am 75. On Dec. 27, 1942, Lester and I celebrated our 50th anniversary. We are both in reasonably good health. Some of my brothers have good-sized families and I have three children, five grandchildren, and three great grandchildren, and all are in California and within a day's drive. One grandson is pilot on a B-29 and has just been home for the holidays."

Ernest Bewley, of Box 323, route 4, Modesto, California, wrote on Feb. 2, 1946: "My attention to your forthcoming book was called by Mrs. Neill of Denair, Cal. My grandparents were born in Cumberland, near Carlisle, England. My father, Edward Bewley, was born at Scotswood on the river Tyne in Northumberland. I was born in Blaydon-on-Tyne in the County of Durham. I came to this country in 1907. My son Edward Bewley is the last male survivor of my father's line after my brother and I pass on. However, they are expecting an heir in a few months, so we are living in hopes. His present child is a girl. I often used to sit and listen to my father and uncle talk about the Bewleys of Cumberland. My grandfather was Abraham Bewley and my great grandfather was James or James Abraham. I am not sure whether just James or both. My older brother was called James Abraham after both grandparents. I am evidently the link between this country and my father's line. I often used to hear dad say they were all weavers or masons in the past, and he would remember them weaving their bolt of cloth at home and then taking it to market in Carlisle. I remember a cousin of my dad's that used to come to the house, a Joe Bewley, who was a bare-kist fighter, and how he used to mortify my mother who was of a religious and refined disposition. So you see the Bewleys were not all angels. My mother was born at Maryport in Cumberland and I can remember my grandparents on the Turner side. They spoke with a distinct dialect, quite different from the Tyneside dialect."

While recording information in the Health Department, Kansas City, Missouri, the following death was found by Elliott Francis Parker, brother of the author: "William Bewley, born 1861; died of carcinoma of tongue, Oct. 15, 1932, aged 71 years. Birthplace, Carlisle, England. Father's name, William Bewley, of Carlisle. Mother's name, - Gardner, of Carlisle. Buried at Forest Hill Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo."

Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley's genealogy appears on pages 56-64 of "Visitation of Ireland", edited by Frederick Arthur Crisp, volume 4, privately printed, 1904. The crest and arms appearing in connection with the genealogy are apparently just like those of the Bewleys of Causa Grange.

Bewley Allen, of the Bewley Allen Company, 354 E. Main Street, Alhambra, California, wrote on Dec. 10, 1945: "My surname is Allen and I received my given name because Bewley was my mother's maiden name. I have been interested for a long time in my family genealogy. I have had one of Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley's books available to me and learned that my immediate line comes from one Mungo Bewley of Mountmellick, Queen's County, who was born Nov. 7, 1755 and died July 4, 1834, being buried at Rosenallis, Mountmellick. His son was George Bewley of Irishtown, Mountmellick who was born Feb. 28, 1789 and died Dec. 14, 1836. His son, Thomas Bewley, was my grandfather and lived in Butlerville, Indiana. My mother was one of 14 children, Susan Elizabeth Bewley by name. Of my mother's brothers and sisters there are five living: Isabella who married Lester J. Neill and lives in Denair, Cal.; Chas. Arthur Bewley who lives in Long Beach, Cal.; William E. Bewley who lives in Van Nuys, Cal.; Wilford George Bewley who lives in Long Beach, Cal.; and Francis Bewley who lives in Los Angeles, Cal. My mother was born on June 19, 1865 in Indiana and died at Whittier, California in February 1936." Letters were sent by the compiler to these Bewleys in Los Angeles and Long Beach but, lacking an exact address were returned unclaimed. One was also returned unclaimed from William E. Bewley of Van Nuys, Cal.

Other letters were sent, but returned unclaimed: R. Bewley, 1122 E. Nance, Los Angeles, Cal.; Isaac R. Bewley, 825 W. 11th, Los Angeles, Cal.; Oral A. Bewley, 823 E. 20th St., Long Beach, Cal. Probably all the foregoing are closely related. During the war years there was much moving from one place to another, which doubtless accounts for the non-delivery of the letters.

Letters were also sent to, but were returned unclaimed from: Phil. E. Bewley, Robert H. Bewley, 3843 S. Sherman, and Mary K. Bewley, 2554 Santa Fe, all of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Dorothy E. Bewley, 105th and Holmes Streets, Kansas City, Mo.; Geraldine Norma Bewley, Russellville, Arkansas; Melvin N. Bewley and Geneva Bewley, 933 S. 19th, Birmingham, Alabama; Frances L. Bewley, of Hamblen, Tennessee; Shelby Bewley, Hardin, Kentucky; Samuel B. Bewley, Clinton, Pennsylvania; John M. Bewley, Treasurer of I.R.S., Atlantic City, New Jersey; and Kenneth Bewley, c/o British Embassy, Washington, D.C., marked "deceased".

Others of the Bewley name are known to live at Bewley Mills, Texas; at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where they managed a ladies' shop; in Southern Indiana where one runs a bakery. W.C. Bewley is general manager of the Georgia Peach Growers' Exchange of Macon, Georgia. City directories about 1940 listed 5 Bewleys living in Kansas City, Missouri; 2 in Detroit, Michigan; 3 in Birmingham, Alabama; 16 in Los Angeles, Cal.; 2 in Long Beach, Cal.; 7 in Cleveland, Ohio; 6 in Buffalo, New York; 9 in Denver, Col.; 14 in Indianapolis, Indiana; 8 in Toronto, Canada. Doubtless anyone desiring to search further into Bewley relationships could consult recent editions of the leading city directories, commonly found in public libraries, and secure exact addresses of persons bearing the Bewley name.

VARIOUS BEWLEY ITEMS OF INTEREST

Surely the Bewley surname is not a common one, either in England or the United States. However, the name is occasionally seen. The author saw the name spelled Bowlay over a tobacco store in London in 1925. A Grace Bowlie arrived in New England from London in 1635. A Bewley female was an early Quaker adherent in the American colonies. Some of the 18th century Bewleys of southern Cumberland County, England, were also Quakers, thus, perhaps indicating a relationship.

Probably the most noted Bewley in the United States has been Anthony Bewley whose biographical sketch appears in several encyclopedias. He is the only Bewley in the Dictionary of American Biography and the New International Encyclopedia. Anthony Bewley was born May 22, 1804 in Tennessee, the son of a local Methodist preacher. Anthony himself began preaching in the Methodist churches of that state. For a time he was apparently in Arkansas. "When the church divided on the slavery question he adhered to neither side, but preached independently. In spite of the vigorous persecution of abolitionist preachers he was a vigorous assailant of slavery. In 1858 he went to Texas but was driven out. He returned and was again driven out. He was kidnapped in Missouri and hanged at Fort Worth, Texas," Sept. 13, 1860, by a mob.

Another Bewley whose name appears in some educational directories is Dr. Luther Boone Bewley, Director of Education for many years in the Philippine Islands. The author and his wife worked under Dr. Bewley from 1929 to 1931. In 1932 the author discussed their family history and learned that Dr. Bewley was born in Tennessee, was graduated from Maryville College in that state, and had spent many years in the Philippines. He knew little about his Bewley ancestry, but remarked that there were a number of that name in Tennessee. Dr. Bewley underwent internment by the Japanese after the fall of Manila.

Another from Tennessee is Miss Irene Bewley who has appeared in original mountain monologues depicting the people of the Southern Appalachians. She herself is a native of the foothills of these mountains. She has appeared on numerous programs in the South and East.

The Pathfinder of Jan. 27, 1934 reprinted the following "slip" which appeared in the Brownsville Era: "James Bowley had the misfortune to have a heifer break her leg in the pasture. Guy Henderson recently had the same bad luck. Both had to be butchered."

The Associated Press, under a London dateline, May 19, 1944, printed the following: "Cyril Bewley, 40, war correspondent for the Kemsley Newspapers in England, and....have been killed at the Italian front.... Mr. Bewley walked into a minefield after leaving his jeep to take cover."

Anthony Bewley mentioned above is referred to on page 22 of Charles Elliott's book entitled "South-western Methodism....1844-1864." The Missouri Historical Review of July 1945 on page 433 states: "Anthony Bewley maintained his anti-slavery convictions on his Greene county circuit in spite of the resolution adopted by the trustees of the Ebenezer high school that Bewley's children not be permitted to attend."

Only one Bewley is listed in Kelley's Directory of Scotland for 1928. When Bewleys left England they evidently did not go to Scotland but rather to the United States, Ireland, and other parts of the British Empire.

Beaulieu, from which Bewley is derived, is used as a place-name in England and in Georgia and is usually pronounced as though rhyming with 'muley'. In North Dakota some attempt has been made at the French, the name commonly rhyming with magnolia ('bolia'); yet there is a prevalent notion that the brakeman says 'Beulah'.

In Scotland there is a river named Beaully over which is a bridge built by the great engineer, Thomas Telford. "It must be remarked that the river Beaully Bridge and Kilmorack Church has somewhat altered its course, so that portions of the parish of Kiltarlity here lie on the left bank... The name Beaully seems, until lately only to have been given to it up to its junction with the Teanassie Burn."

Several Bewleys have been authors. Loyal Vivian Bewley wrote "Traveling Waves on Transmission Systems," published in 1933 by J. Wiley and Sons of New York, 334 pages. William Fleming Bewley wrote "Diseases of Glasshouse Plants," published in 1923 by E. Benn of London, 208 pages. Doubtless this is none other than W.F. Bewley of Cheshunt, Herts., England. With a co-author, John Patterson Bewley of Berwyn, Maryland, a first cousin of the compiler, wrote a "Soil Survey of Kent County, Maryland," in 1933, 24 pages. He is now a soil scientist for the United States Department of Agriculture, Winfield, Alabama.

The compiler, in addition to this present book, has written two others regarding the Bewley family. "Some English Country Gentlemen and Their Affairs" deals with three Cumberland County, England, families closely related - the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson families (see AA-4 and AA-3, pages 72-73). It is a book similar to this, with 135 pages not inclusive of the 90 or so Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson Letters written 1852-1876. It was published in 1946 in a limited edition of some 60 copies and may be consulted in as many leading university and historical society libraries in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, and New Zealand. A second book entitled "The Bewley Heritage" contains much of the same material but gives a full account of the lives and activities of the Bewleys mentioned on pages 31, 67, 72-73, 102-124. It also contains the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson Letters. Published in a limited edition of some 80 copies in 1947, copies may be consulted in widely scattered libraries. A 24-page "Calendar of Bewley Descendants" dealing with the same Bewley branch was published in July 1939.

The preface of "Some English Country Gentlemen..." is as follows:

DEDICATION

Dedicated to the memory of John Pearson Bewley (1826-1880), farmer in six countries. But for his care in preserving the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson family letters and his diligence in recording his daily activities, this account of some English country gentlemen and their affairs would not have been possible.

PATRONS

This edition has been limited to some sixty copies for the following institutions, libraries, and persons in the United States: (Arranged alphabetically:) State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama; Stanford University, Cal.; University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Los Angeles; University of Colorado, Boulder; Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; Emory University, Georgia; A.C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Newberry Library, Chicago; Northwestern University, Evanston; University of Illinois, Urbana; Indiana State Library, Indianapolis; Prof. R.C. Buley, Indiana University, Bloomington; Iowa State College, Ames; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Amherst College, Massachusetts; Harvard College, Cambridge; Wellesley College, Wellesley; Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Prof. Herbert Heaton; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire; Columbia University in the City of New York, N.Y.; New York Public Library; New York University, New York City; University of Rochester, N.Y.; St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.; Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey; Duke University, Durham, N.C.; State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, N.D.; Public Library of Cincinnati, Ohio; Reserve Book Store, Cleveland, Ohio; Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania; Swarthmore College, Penn.; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Brown University, Providence, R.I.; Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S.C.; Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tenn.; Methodist Publishing House, Dallas, Texas; Texas Technological College, Lubbock; University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.; Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; Seattle Public Library, Washington; State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Outside the United States: Universite Laval, Quebec, Canada; Toronto Public Libraries; University of Toronto, Canada; Provincial Library of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Public Library, City of Carlisle, Cumberland, England; University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland; Whitecombe & Tombs, Ltd., Christchurch, New Zealand.

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