

ST. BRIDGET'S PROJECT REPORT



‘Brigham and Greysouthen: Our Victorian ancestors who shaped the parish’

A socio-economic investigation, into the lives of subscribers of the 1865 Butterfield renovation of St Bridget's church in Brigham, West Cumberland.



James Perry
History Department
Lancaster University
Supervisor: Angus Winchester

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1 A. PRESENTATION REPORT

This report is a summary of all the work I have completed in the fulfillment of the HIST 497 consultancy module, which involved working with the Brigham Parochial Church Council (PCC) in the northwest Lake District. Having been tasked with researching the 1865 renovation of St. Bridget’s church, I spent significant amount of time working in archives to uncover and discover information regarding the original project and to explore the socio-economic conditions of those who subscribed to the project. Working with present-day descendants, and the Church Council, in conjunction with my own research, I have been able to piece together an insight into what life was like in the Brigham parish area in the late nineteenth century. The PCC wanted me to deliver a presentation that would

enable contemporary inhabitants of the area to understand what life was like for their Victorian ancestors.

The research for this project began in two ways. Firstly I began to research the Brigham parish area, and to discover what life was like in the area during the period. Secondly I began visiting the Record Archives in Whitehaven and Carlisle to pore through the church records and others items that had been deposited. Using the CASCAT online catalogue I was able to identify items that related specifically to the project.

After identifying, locating, and transcribing the subscriber list, I began to research the people who had subscribed. I managed to identify the majority of the subscribers, although I had to ultimately rely on cross-examination and in some cases educated suppositions, in order to put the list together. Using community support, I was also able to further identify other subscribers and in conversation with members of the local community, I was able to gain a better picture of what was 'going on' in Brigham during the time of the restoration.

The success of the project was ensured through the kind and supportive actions of the PCC and of Professor Angus Winchester, whose combined knowledge, expertise, and understanding of the area and its people assisted me in discovering more than I could have hoped to by myself. Although requiring significant work and effort, the project has yielded useful information regarding the types of people who supported the restoration. But more importantly it answers certain questions, such as; who were the individuals who held power in the local community? How did members of the local community interact with one another? What socio or economic connections did members of society share? Who were the individuals who held positions of wealth? How did someone acquire wealth during this period? These questions were answered through the investigation of this project and further investigations would prove to yield greater questions about wider aspects of West Cumberland's rural and industrial communities.

Summing up, this was a project I was glad to be a part of, was educating, and hopefully proves useful for future historians seeking to understand that beautiful part of the country.

James Perry

1 B. PRESENTATION PREPARATION

In order to prepare for the presentation, I created a blog, www.researchbrigham.wordpress.com as a place to collate information relating to the project. After identifying the subscribers, using websites such as www.ancestry.co.uk, I was able to access census information regarding the subscribers, from which I began to piece together their lives. I turned to gazetteers, poll books, other archived material, newspapers, photographs, family histories, and other sources to add further details and insights into my findings. Due to the scale of the project, I was required to take a sensible and realistic approach; consequently I began focusing on just a few people who I hoped would provide quality insights and answers. However, due to the nature of the period, there was a limited amount of material available for the working classes. Although I visited members of the local community, I was unable to find much information about specific working class subscribers, albeit there were not many. Therefore, I was led to choosing a number of middle class or upper class subscribers who I could investigate and find significant material about. I settled upon six individuals, three of whom could be described as upper class, two who could be argued were middle class, and one from a working class background.

In the process of exploring the lives of these six men, I was able to uncover fascinating insights into the elements of society from where they came, thereby enabling me to paint a picture of wider society.

After identifying the subscribers, I was able to classify them into an occupation category. Using this information along with the amounts to which they subscribed, I was able to get an idea as to how much each area of society contributed to the renovation. Breaking it down further, I was able to work out for instance how much was donated on average, and how much the donations would be worth today, thereby helping contemporary inhabitants to understand how big the project actually was.

As the work of investigating the renovation involved the further focus of my dissertation, I also began to decide upon the direction I was going to take for the 25,000-word piece of work. I settled upon investigating the socio-economic connection to religious bodies from 1850-1900, using the 1851 religious census to establish the strength and spread of religious bodies around a transect of West Cumberland parishes. Using this information I would explore what attracted types, and groups of people to a particular denomination, such information would be extrapolated from a mixture of quantitative and qualitative sources, and would help understand why contemporary religious organisations exist where they do. Accompanied with detailed amounts of reading, I was able to understand more regarding the conditions of life in these rural areas of Cumberland and was therefore able to provide a clearer, more direct explanation as to what life was like in the parish area in the nineteenth century.

Finally, I met with the PCC to establish and clarify exactly what they wanted from the presentation and to agree on the exact material that would be delivered, and the method by which it would be delivered.

1 C. PRESENTATION

Attached are the slides used in the presentation, as well as the presentation notes.

‘BRIGHAM AND GREYSOUTHEN: OUR VICTORIAN

‘BRIGHAM AND GREYSOUTHEN: OUR VICTORIAN
ANCESTORS WHO SHAPED THE PARISH’



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1

Introduction



- 1** ST. BRIDGET'S RESTORATION
- 2** THE LIVES OF THE SUBSCRIBERS
- 3** WHAT VICTORIAN SOCIETY WAS LIKE

2

St. Bridget's: Background

MEDIEVAL CHURCH
PRE-CONQUEST ORIGIN
RESTORED TWICE BY
BUTTERFIELD, 1864, 1875



3

St. Bridget's: Background



3

Restoration Funding



Invoice for the restoration work by James Hawks, clerk of works, on behalf of William Gutterfield

Amounting to £1,410
Today worth around £60,700,000
As Fletcher wrote that the cost for both restorations
came to about £4,000
which would have equated to around £170,000

PALMER ROBINSON
1839-1909 from Cockermouth
"Joiner employing other men"

Nov 14th 1864



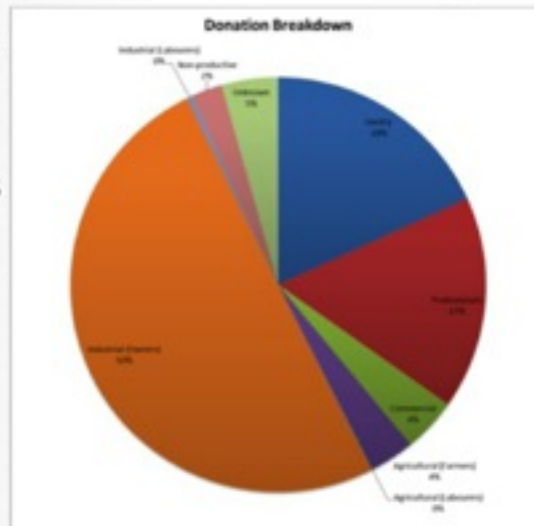
To Rev. J Taylor
Dear Sir,
I will engage to complete the doors, gate, inner porch,
pulpit, according to the plan & specifications and also
to your satisfaction.

Porch gate of old oak £24 5s
Porch doors do £15
Inner porch of best Ripe oak £75
Pulpit do £35
£147 5s
Palmer Robinson
Joiner

4

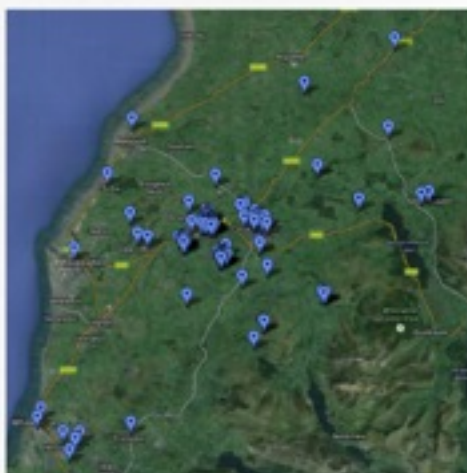
Restoration Funding

Gentry/Aristocracy | £272 | £22,690
 Professionals | £248 12s | £20,740
 Commercial | £63 13s 6d | £5,312
 (i) Agricultural | £51 14s 6d | £4,315
 (ii) Agricultural | £1 | £83
 (i) Industrial | £752 5s 6d | £62,760
 (ii) Industrial | £6 14s 6d | £561
 Non-productive | £36 9s | £3,041
 Unknown | £65 15s 6d | £5,487
 Total | £1,498 4s 6d = £125,000



6

Restoration Funding

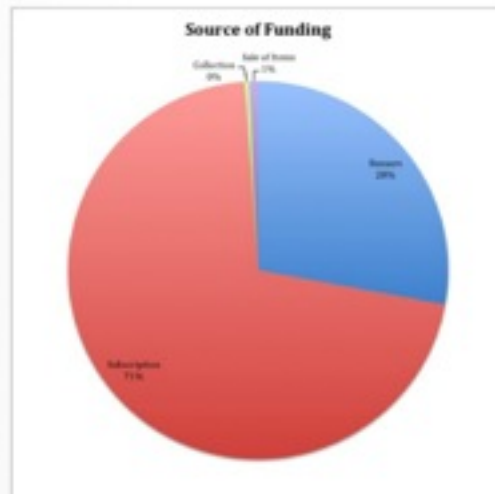


THIS MAP PROVIDES A SNAPSHOT OF WHERE THE SUBSCRIBERS LIVED IN WEST CUMBERLAND. A NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS LIVED IN OTHER PARTS OF ENGLAND, INCLUDING LONDON, NEWCASTLE, AND BIRMINGHAM.

BRIGHAM, COCKERMOUTH, EAGLESFIELD, AND GREYSOUTHEN WERE THE MAIN LOCATIONS WHERE SUBSCRIBERS LIVED.

7

Restoration Funding



8

John Harris

Born: 1827
Baptism: 9th June 1827, St Bridget's
Religion: Anglican
Died: 25th January 1863
Marriage: Ann Mary Jefferson, 1857
A colliery owner.
Donated £200 to the renovation.



HOUSING

What kind of housing did people live in?



9

The Fletcher Brothers



Isaac Fletcher

Born 22nd February 1827

Died: 3rd April 1879

Religion: Quaker then Anglican.

Marriage: Esther King, 13th December 1861

Employment: Colliery owner & Railroad

deputy chairman

Donated £225 to the restoration.



William Fletcher

Born: 31st January 1831, Greysouthen

Died: 6th August 1900, Brigham

Religion: Quaker then Anglican.

Marriage: Caroline Ashby, 18th June 1863, Surrey

Employment: Colliery owner & Railroad Director

Donated £200 to the restoration.

10

Septimus Hodgson



Birth: 25th October 1829.

Death: 30th January 1888.

Religion: Anglican.

Married: Mary Jane Foster, 11th May 1856, Brigham church.

A Veterinary Surgeon.

Donated £1 to the restoration.

EDUCATION

Brigham had a parochial school for boys and girls. William Black was the school master, as well as a 'home missionary' for St. Bridget's.

11

Peter Robinson

Born: 1832
Baptism: 14th April 1832, Brigham
Religion: Anglican
Died: 1906
Marriage: Francis Shepherd
Donated half crown (2s 6d)

QUARRIES/MINES

What were conditions like for mine and quarry workers?

Brigham Lime Stone Quarry

KIRK CROSS



1 2

Conclusion

WHY WAS THERE A RESTORATION?

WHO WERE SOME OF THE VICTORIAN
ANCESTORS WHO SHAPED THE PARISH?

WHAT WOULD LIFE IN VICTORIAN SOCIETY
HAVE BEEN LIKE?

1 3

‘BRIGHAM AND GREYSOUTHEN: OUR VICTORIAN ANCESTORS WHO SHAPED THE PARISH’

BRIGHAM PRESENTATION

1. Introduction

- a. Welcome
 - i. Explain why doing this project, personal interest.
 - ii. Thanks and support from Angus Winchester, Derek Bainbridge, Thomson, James Hickson, Jack Robinson, and others.

2. Introduction

- a. Tonight broken down into three sections;
 - i. St Bridget’s Restoration.
 - ii. A look at the lives of some of the subscribers.
 - iii. Examine what Victorian society was like in the Brigham parish.

3. St. Bridget’s: Background

- a. Origins of dedication
 - i. St Bridget’s church, was, and is, dedicated to Saint Bridget of Sweden who lived in the 14th century, who devoted her life to caring for the poor and needy.
- b. History
 - i. It has been claimed that parts of the church date from the 11th century, with additions being added over the following centuries.

4. St. Bridget’s: Background

- a. The church has undergone a number of repairs and renovations over the years; the two notable renovations of the 19th century took place from 1864-1865 (nave, tower, and aisle) and again in 1875-1876 (chancel) by William Butterfield.
 - i. In 1896 the organ was installed.
 - ii. The stained glass windows of the South Aisle and baptistery were installed in either 1864/65.

- iii. In 1875 additional land was added to the churchyard making it around 1.9 acres.
 - iv. Large parts of the church were altered during the Butterfield renovations. However, considerable changes were also made in the 18th century, including the re-pewing of the church in 1790.
- b. Why did it need restoring?
- i. According to many accounts, the repair and maintenance of the church fell into poor keeping. A number of letters to the editor were sent regarding the state of the church;
 - 1. 'Any changes from this state of things could hardly be for the worse.'
 - 2. '£22 have been annually levied on the rate payers for doing twenty-two times worse than nothing towards keeping the church in repair.'
 - 3. '...the seats are something like the third class carriages on the Cocker mouth and Workington Railway.'
 - 4. 'Brigham Church will soon become an interesting ruin, if somebody doesn't repair it shortly.'
 - ii. In January 1864, a meeting was held to discuss the necessary restoration of the church. Following the death of a local landowner £200 had been secured for the restoration. During the heated debate it was decided that it needed to happen and a plan was put into action. After permission was received and a guarantee provided, fund raising began in earnest.

5. Restoration Funding

- a. Isaac Fletcher wrote a paper, which he delivered at Brigham on 23rd August 1878.
 - i. Within his presentation he recounts the history of the church, touching upon the recent Butterfield renovations. He puts the cost of the two renovations at around £4,000; I was able to uncover an invoice by James Hawes, clerk of works on the project, on behalf of William Butterfield, detailing the breakdown of costs.
- b. Use of local labour
 - i. Whilst Butterfield was from London, the renovation project also made use of local day labourers, Palmer Robinson was a local joiner who also employed a number of men and boys from the local area, himself being from Cocker mouth. He was tasked with the woodwork in the porch area, and also with the pulpit. Parishioners also donated their time and helped with the restoration work to keep costs down.

6. Restoration Funding

- a. Bazaars

- i. In an attempt to raise funds for the renovation, bazaars were held by members of the local congregation and friends, including Sister Fletcher, Sister Waugh, and Sister Harris. These women were the wives of notable men in the local community. Collectively, these bazaars were able to raise the remainder of the funds, which was about a quarter of the total.

7. Restoration Funding

a. Subscribers

- i. Donation totals for the 1865 restoration came to £2,045 0s 8d which today would total around £170,000. From the renovation subscriber list and through my research, I was able to identify 125 out of the 151 subscribers. After identifying the individuals, I was able; using census records, poll books, gazetteers, parish records, and archival material, to identify what type of employment each of them was engaged in.
- ii. Using a similar pattern as what was used in the 1861 census, I broke the subscribers down into 9 categories;
 - 1. Gentry 18% - £272 - £22,690
 - 2. Professionals 17% - £248 12s - £20,740
 - 3. Commercial 4% - £62 12s 6d - £5,224
 - 4. Agricultural (farmers) 4% - £51 14 6d - £4,315
 - 5. Agricultural (labourers) 0-1% - £1 - £83
 - 6. Industrial (owners) 50% - £752 5s 6d - £62,760
 - 7. Industrial (labourers) 0-1% - £6 14s 6d - £561
 - 8. Non-productive 2% - £36 9s - £3,041
 - 9. Unknown 5% - £91.5s.6= £7,614

This classification enabled me to explore the lives and circumstances of the subscribers and to work out where the money came from.

b. Funding

- i. Following the subscription, interest was added to the account each year, on average coming to around £30.

c. Non payment

- i. There were a number of subscriptions that were irrecoverable or went unpaid. For instance, the Bishop of Carlisle couldn't pay because he had agreed to pay on the day of the dedication ceremony, sadly however, he died before the renovation was completed.

8. Subscriber Map

a. Subscriber map

- i. This map provides an idea of where the different subscribers lived in west Cumberland. A small number of donors lived around the country, however the vast majority of subscribers came from within the parish boundaries. This is to be expected, in many cases, I have been able to identify how, and why individuals from around the country have contributed towards the restoration, typically due to family connections. Usually a family member will have been born, married, or raised within the parish or church area.

9. Total funding for the restoration

- a. So where did it come from?
 - i. Bazaars: 28% - £589 7d
 - ii. Subscriptions: 71% - £1,497 3s 6d
 - iii. Collection in School and Church: 0% - £8 7s 6d
 - iv. Sale of old church items: 1% - £16 19s 6d

10. John Harris

- a. Background
 - i. Born in 1827 to Joseph and Mary Harris, John had a privileged upbringing, his father was a magistrate and landed proprietor and had managed to build a successful enterprise. He would later go on to follow in his father's footsteps and property management, going on to own numerous properties, including coalmines, and other industrial premises. Although his father had been born a Quaker, John was baptised as infant in St. Bridget's. His family were well known in the community, when Joseph Harris was buried, there were around 2,000 people at his funeral. He was made a JP in 1862 along with his father in law. He also served as the captain of the Cumberland Militia.
- b. Employment
 - i. The Harris family were a successful and hardworking family who gave back to the community generously. At a time when the dangerous working conditions of mines were subject to debate and controversy, the Harris family were well known for the care of their workers. In one particular event, an employee of his gave him some recommendations regarding how to make it a safer place to work, and John was recorded as having carried the recommendations into effect.
- c. Legacy
 - i. Although only married in 1857, John sadly lost his wife Ann-Mary when she died from complications as a result of giving birth to their daughter, Ann-Mary Harris in 1861. John would only live for a few more years until he died in 1863. Their two young children, Joseph and Ann-Mary, were taken into the care of their Grandfather, Henry Jefferson, and a trust was established to take care of their financial interests until they came of age. Some of their uncles were trustees, however, there was a family dispute after the trustees were not paying for a pew that was to be purchased for their family in Brigham

church. Ultimately Henry Jefferson, the grandfather took the trustees to the High Court/Chancel to force them to pay the fee. IN memory of the Harris family, his workers funded a stained glass window in the South Aisle of St. Bridget's, which would have come at a great cost. For the restoration, John Harris left £200 in his will, which today would be worth around £19,000.

d. Victorian housing

- i. What kind of housing did Victorians live in?
- ii. For men like John Harris, housing would have been comfortable, grand, and costly to maintain. Brigham Hill where he lived would have had 10 fires to start in the morning, to warm the massive house, which meant a significant number of servants would be needed to effectively run the household. However, the majority of the local population of Brigham parish would have lived in much smaller houses, many of which were small cottages, often only having a few rooms, with no room to space. Later as the population of the area increased, there was a greater need to build new housing, men such as John Harris invested money in building houses for his workers. Many of these new houses would be two up and two down, and in some cases older houses were extended to provide additional room for families. The Lowhouses area of Brigham contained a wide variety of small housing with many quarries and workers living there. Some mine owners had resulted in building homes for their workers in order to recruit more labour which during the 1850s/1860s they were in desperate need of. Many Victorians would make as much use of the space as they could, and few Victorian children would ever get a room of their own! Often depending on the family situation, family members of different generations would have to share a home as well. You could say this might have resulted in the strong family values that Victorians have been viewed as having.

11. Isaac Fletcher & William Fletcher

a. Background

- i. Two brothers born to John Wilson and Mary Fletcher, Isaac in 1827, and William in 1831. After completing his education in London, Isaac was to return to West Cumberland to work in the family business of mining. William however finished his education early to help with the family business. Both brothers ultimately left the Quaker faith at some point in the early 1860s. Isaac went on to become a churchwarden at St. Bridget's whilst William refused to be baptised until many years later. Isaac became a Liberal M.P representing Cockermouth in 1868 and remained so until his death. William also became MP for Cockermouth in 1879 and served for one year following the sudden death of his brother. The Fletcher family lived in Tarn Bank just north of Greysouthen where Isaac had an observatory built, due to his fascination with astronomy. Whilst William later moved and lived in Brigham.

b. Employment

- i. Isaac and William were to form the Fletcher, Miller and Company mining corporation. This partnership also involved other notable people from the area, including the Harris family. They owned a number of mines in the area, as well as limestone quarries just across from St. Bridget's. They would go on to own and operate many mines throughout West Cumberland.
- c. Legacy
 - i. Due to personal issues, poor health, and financial burdens, Isaac Fletcher took his own life in 1879. His family was shocked by the suicide and put a great strain on the relations of the remaining family members. A trust was established to manage his remaining assets, although he owed an extraordinary amount of money to the Carlisle and District Bank (worth around £500,000 today). The reports following his death however sang his praises as a dedicated community leader always willing to support those in need. With regards to his faith he described himself as 'A non-conformist by birth, and a Churchmen by choice', but he was always willing to preside over a body of non-conformists as readily as he would at the church. William survived his brother by a number of years, he would live until 1900 and became the Chairman of the new County Council whilst remaining involved in the coal industry until his death. For the restoration, Isaac donated £225 pounds, which today would be worth around £19,000, and William donated £200, which would be worth around £17,000.
- d. So what was life like in rural Cumberland?
 - i. Some extracts from diaries, and letters, provide some insights into what might typically happen in the day of a wealthy industrialist;
 - ii. 'Meals were a central part of family life in which the elder children joined. William would depart for his various offices after a large breakfast at 8am, have a sandwich lunch, and walk the half-mile back home from Brigham station in the evening smoking a cigar. Dinner was served at 6pm followed at 8.30pm by tea with buttered toast and cake; afternoon tea did not feature and if callers came they were offered a glass of wine and biscuit.'
 - iii. During this period it became increasingly popular for dinner parties to be held;
 - iv. 'During the 70s the Fletchers held large dinner parties for 20-24 people quite often. For those occasions, extra staffs were engaged, another cook would arrive 2 days in advance to deal with the entrees and sweet elegancies; some guests would be staying for the night, and might bring a coachman and perhaps a butler would help to serve at table. They would then have their own beef and beer in the servant's hall. Coffee would be served after the meal, and tea would be brought at 10am after which the local guests would depart.'
 - v. We can learn that for wealthy industrialists, it was a comfortable lifestyle; food was plentiful and with the advent of the railroad, enabled families to travel around the county and to other parts of the country with relative ease. William Fletcher was a director on the local railroad company and so consequently had a carriage that he and his family could use for their own

travels. Life would also appear to be very structured for the well to do families; journals were kept meticulous recording the daily activities of the family.

12. Septimus Hodgson

a. Background

- i. Born on October 25th, 1829, died in January 30th 1888. His father, William, was a farmer of 95 acres. He came from a big family,

b. Employment

- i. Septimus was a trained veterinarian and had trained at Edinburgh University, as one of his sons would later go on to do the same. It would appear he worked as a veterinarian his whole life, although he also owned some land that he either rented out or farmed himself. He and another veterinarian were appointed inspectors of cattle in the Cockermouth area as a result of a plague affecting the cattle.¹ He was admitted to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1879.²

c. Legacy

- i. Septimus left his family in comfortable means; his probate was valued at £1,126, which today is worth around £110,000. Importantly, he left them with good educations and many of his children went on to be successful in life.
- ii. When Septimus' probate was proved on 14th April 1888, at Carlisle by his widow, 'Mary Jane Hodgson of Brigham'. His personal effects amounted to £1,126 19s. 5d which today is worth around £110,000. He donated £1 which today is worth around

d. Victorian Education

- i. *Who would have been educated in Victorian society?*
- ii. Whilst some of his children went to university, others also went on to become farmers. Skilled workers, including veterinarians, lawyers, and doctors would require a university education, however for a lot of Victorian society, this was an incredibly expensive luxury. There were a few people who went on to be incredibly successful in Victorian society without much formal education, but for most, from around 1833 education involved attending local national schools. It was later in 1880 when all children aged 5-10 by law, had to attend school. During the 1860s though, farmers might pay around 6d a week for each child to attend school. So school was really for those who could afford for their children not to be working and earning money, and for those who could afford to pay for them to attend school.

¹ The London Gazette, January 19th 1866, Number 23056, p. 314-315.

² Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, *The Register and Directory of Veterinary Surgeons* (Oxford, 1884), p. 140.

13. Peter Robinson

- a. Background
 - i. Born in 1832 and died in 1906, Peter Robinson lived and died in Brigham, spending all of his working life, as far as we can tell, here in the village and in the surrounding area.
- b. Employment
 - i. Peter Robinson worked a number of different jobs. Different census' show that his work changed frequently, likely a result of Peter relying on getting work where he could. He worked as a quarrier, a roadman, and other manual labour jobs in order to earn money. Interestingly, he worked well into his 70s, working on the roads even then. Later his descendants would go into the joinery and woodworking business; no doubt he was also involved in this field at some point during his life as well.
- c. Legacy
 - i. Peter can be described as a member of the working class who worked tirelessly for his family. Although he died without any great wealth, he lived a long and productive life. For many of the working class, we know so little, whatever we do learn tends to come from the wealthy members of society who could afford to keep records, and were in a position for them to be kept safe. He donated half a crown 2s 6p to the restoration, which today would be worth around £10.
- d. Victorian Mining and Quarrying
 - i. What were conditions like for miners and quarry workers?
 - ii. Mining and quarrying became a major source of employment for Victorian workingmen. These photographs show a number of men and boys posing whilst these pictures of Kirk Cross Limestone Quarry were taken. For many miners, they could expect wages of 4s a day in 1865, which equates today to being £16.68. The wages were relatively low compared to other parts of the country due to an influx of Irish workers into the area. Many miners became members of trade unions in an effort to avoid exploitation. Due to the nature of the work, there were regular accidents, with many being fatal. To reduce the risk of fatalities government inspectors were appointed to reduce the risk of accidents, although both the colliery owners and the men themselves continued to ignore guidelines. Long days, dangerous work, and low wages meant mining work was not the luxurious work that men aspired to, but provided work nonetheless which would allow their families to get by.

14. Conclusion

- a. Why was there a restoration?
 - i. Needed to return it to its original condition, parishioners were being put off by the poor condition it had fallen into.
- b. Who were some of the Victorian Ancestors who helped shape the parish?

- i. Local landowners, labourers, coal mine owners, the gentry and aristocracy, and more played a part in the restoration of the Church and in the leadership of the parish.
- c. What would life have been like in Victorian society?
 - i. We have looked at the types of housing in the area, what life would have been like, the types of education people might receive, and finally at the conditions miners and quarry workers might expect to be working in. We have learnt that life would have been quite difficult; with conditions hard for those living on the subsistence line, and only those with wealth could expect many of the luxuries of a good education, and being able to travel the country.

15. William Parkin

- a. Background
 - i. Born in 1822, died in 1889. His father had also been a miller at Southwaite mill.
- b. Employment
 - i. William was a miller at Southwaite Mill and employed a number of men to help him.
- c. Legacy
 - i. When William Parkin died, his personal estate was valued at £217 17s. 10d., two of his sons, William and John Richardson proved the probate on 12th May 1890. William donated £1, which today is worth around £84.
- d. Farming in Victorian society
 - i. What role did farming play in the community?
 - ii. For many it was their livelihood, others worked on farms as labourers, some moving from farm to farm for work. The produce of larger farms would be taken to markets, small farms might grow enough for their family and then what is left would be sold. Large landowners would rent land to tenant farmers, sometimes for long periods of time.

16. Questions?

Thank you very much.

1 D. SYNOPSIS

As a result of this project, I have come to a number of conclusions that define and shape my arguments and viewpoints. For the purposes of clarity and full disclosure I have decided to state these viewpoints clearly to assist anyone who might go on to do further research in this area.

1. Twice William Butterfield renovated St. Bridget's, once in 1864-1865 and again in 1874-1875.
2. In 1864-1865 the nave, tower, and aisle were completely restored, and renovated. In 1874-1875 the chancel was restored at the expense of Lord Lonsdale, when a vestry and organ chamber was also added.
3. William Butterfield used Alexander Gibbs because he could be 'controlled' and 'directed' in his work by Butterfield.
4. The funding for the renovation came primarily from subscriptions, and bazaars, but also from the sale of items, monetary collections in the church and school, card sales, and the donation of building materials.
5. The majority of the subscription funding (50%) came from industrialists who owned and operated mines, iron works, and other industrial businesses.
6. Isaac Fletcher was the chief churchwarden and organizer of the church renovation and restoration.
7. The majority of subscriptions came from within the parish boundaries; others came from Newcastle, London, Liverpool, and Birmingham.
8. A significant proportion of the subscribers had a vested interest in the church, having been christened or married in the church.
9. Many of the subscribers knew each other, with local landowners, and industrialists spending time together socialising.
10. At least 6 past, present, and future M.Ps for Cockermouth subscribed to the restoration.
11. Dissenters subscribed to the renovation of the church.
12. Some of the skilled workers came from far away, although local workers, and parishioners were primarily used.
13. Some of the workers on the renovation (and subsequent restorations) etched their names into the woodwork of the ceiling.
14. The painted ceiling was directly painted onto the plaster instead of wood panels.
15. A Sunday school building was built and subsequently demolished near the entrance of the churchyard.
16. Donations came from a variety of donors, from quarrymen up to Lords of the Manor.
17. Since the 1850s, local parishioners had been complaining about the poor condition of the church.
18. The restoration began in earnest because the church council did not want to lose the £200 John Harris had left for the restoration of church as it had a time restriction on it.

2 A. SUBSCRIBER LIST

Key

- 1 = Gentry/Aristocracy
- 2 = Professionals
- 3 = Commercial
- 4i = Agricultural Farmers
- 4ii = Agricultural Labourers
- 5i = Industrial Owners
- 5ii = Industrial Labourers
- 6 = Independent/Non-productive/Annuitants
- 7 = Unknown

Note

Each entry begins with the subscribers name, birth-death date, subscription amount, occupation, area where they lived, and their occupation classification.

John Harris, Esq

1827-1863

£200

Colliery owner

Brigham³

5i

Soldier and conservative politician

1

Isaac Fletcher, Esq

1827-1879

£225

Colliery owner

Greysouthen⁵

5i

Rev. John Wordsworth

1803-1875

£75

Reverend Vicar of Brigham

Brigham⁴

2

Fletcher Norman

1806-1875

£5

Farmer

High Dyke, Blindbothel⁶

4i

Lord George Wyndham Leconfield

1781-1869

£100

Soldier and peer in the House of Lords

1

Ballantine White

1791-1871

£20

Farmer

Brigham⁷

4i

Honourable Percy Scawen Wyndham

1835-1911

£50

³ 1851 England Census: Class: HO107; Piece: 2435; Folio: 41; Page: 3; GSU roll: 87115-87116.

⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 31; Page: 20; GSU roll: 543208.

⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3937; Folio: 51; Page: 27; GSU roll: 543209.

⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3936; Folio: 71; Page: 1; GSU roll: 543209.

⁷ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 31; Page: 19; GSU roll: 543208.

William Stamper, Jun

1806-1881

£20

Land proprietor

Brigham⁸

5i

Farmer of 67 acres

Brigham¹²

4i

John Norman

1823-1900

2 guineas (£2 2s)

A farmer/Master Waller

Brigham⁹

4ii

Reverend James Taylor

1830-1897

£5

Parish Curate of Brigham

Brigham¹³

2

Wilson Gibson

1839-1899

£1

Farmer

Brigham¹⁰

4i

Rebecca Cort

1793-1880

£10

Landowner

Greysouthen¹⁴

5i

John Henry Lowther

1793-1868

£5

Conservative M.P. who represented

Cockermouth, Wigtown, and York.

Swillington¹¹

1

Joseph Brown

1814-1904

£5

Grocer/general merchant

Cockermouth¹⁵

3

John Thompson

1817-1877

£2

Joseph Wren

1817-1882

£5

Tanner journeyman

Cockermouth¹⁶

5i

⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 29; Page: 16; GSU roll: 543208.

⁹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 28; Page: 13; GSU roll: 543208.

¹⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 26; Page: 9; GSU roll: 543208.

¹¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3916; Folio: 79; Page: 34; GSU roll: 543206.

¹² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 30; Page: 18; GSU roll: 543208.

¹³ 1871 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5238; Folio: 72; Page: 16; GSU roll: 847445.

¹⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5241; Folio: 67; Page: 24; GSU roll: 847445.

¹⁵ 1871 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5238; Folio: 54; Page: 6; GSU roll: 847445.

¹⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 24; Page: 21; GSU roll: 543208.

Reverend Christopher H. Wybergh

1800-1876

£5

Church of England Vicar

Isel (Incumbent from 1826-1876)¹⁷

2

John Steel, Esq

1786-1868

£25

M.P.

Cockermouth (Lived in Derwent Bank)¹⁸

2

William Fletcher

1831-1900

£200

Coal owner, land owner, etc.

Greysouthen/Brigham¹⁹

5i

Edward Waugh

1816-1891

19 guineas+1 shilling

Solicitor and Liberal politician

Papcastle²⁰

2

George Moore, Esq

1806-1876

5 guineas

Land proprietor

Whitehall²¹

5i

Thomas A. Hoskins, Esq

1800-1886

£10

JP and landed proprietor

The Higham, Bassenthwaite²²

5i

Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, Esq

1804-1874

£5

High Sheriff/living by own means

Netherhall, Cumberland²³

6

Henry Jefferson, Esq

1830-1892

£20

A West Indies Wine Merchant

Springfield, Whitehaven²⁴

3

William Cooke, Esq

1823-1883

£5

Gentleman and coalmine proprietor

Camerton Hall, Camerton²⁵

5i

John Harrison

¹⁷ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 54; Page: 4; GSU roll: 543208.

¹⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 102; Page: 28; GSU roll: 543208.

¹⁹ 1871 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5238; Folio: 74; Page: 20; GSU roll: 847445.

²⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 93; Page: 10; GSU roll: 543208.

²¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 55; Folio: 115; Page: 12; GSU roll: 542565.

²² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3936; Folio: 4; Page: 3; GSU roll: 543209.

²³ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3942; Folio: 62; Page: 49; GSU roll: 543210.

²⁴ 1871 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5262; Folio: 66; Page: 7; GSU roll: 847452.

²⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3937; Folio: 30; Page: 1; GSU roll: 543209.

1801-1882

£10

Landowner

Brigham, Cockermouth²⁶

5i

Richard Ferguson

1796-1878

£1

Farmer of 68 acres

Eaglesfield²⁷

4i

Mary Blackstock

1780-1869

£1

Widowed farmer

Brigham²⁸

4i

Joseph Fletcher, Esq

1819-1898

5 guineas

Proprietor of Iron ore mines

Whitehaven (1 Dawson place)²⁹

5i

Joseph Robinson

1795-1881

£1

Farmer of 60 acres.

Eaglesfield (near the Hollins)³⁰

4i

Margaret Calvert

1793-1867

5s

Widowed farmer of 60 acres.

Eaglesfield³¹

4i

Mary Phillips

1832-????

5s

Lived with her mother who was a farmer of 60 acres.

Eaglesfield³²

6

John Todhunter

1794-1867

1 shilling

Innkeeper of the Black Cock

Eaglesfield³³

3

Amelia Johnstone

1811-1888

1 shilling

Wife of a John Johnstone, farmer in Brigham

Brigham³⁴

6

William Walker

²⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5238; Folio: 68; Page: 7; GSU roll: 847445.

²⁷ 1871 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5239; Folio: 11; Page: 4; GSU roll: 847445.

²⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 23; Page: 4; GSU roll: 543208.

²⁹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3947; Folio: 46; Page: 9; GSU roll: 543211.

³⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 44; Page: 4; GSU roll: 543208.

³¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 47; Page: 10; GSU roll: 543208.

³² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 47; Page: 10; GSU roll: 543208.

³³ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 45; Page: 5; GSU roll: 543208.

³⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 27; Page: 11; GSU roll: 543208.

1827-1872

1 shilling

Servant living with and working for William
Parkin as a carter.

Eaglesfield³⁵

4ii

Thomas Graham

1843-1897

1 shilling

Ploughman, worked at Joseph Robinson's farm
as a servant.

Eaglesfield³⁶

4ii

Andrew Stephenson

1812-1884

1 shilling

Farmer of 12 acres

Eaglesfield³⁷

4ii

John Asbridge

1798-1866

£2

Master stone mason, retired from duty.

Brigham Low Houses

Married in 1847 at Brigham church.³⁸

5i

William Shaw

1805-1887

Half a crown

Farmer of 99 acres

Eaglesfield³⁹

4i

Thomas Norman

1816-1900

£1

Tailor

Eaglesfield⁴⁰

5i

John Fox

1820-1893

Half a crown

Cart wright/joiner

Eaglesfield⁴¹

5ii

Joseph Newton

1824-1898

10 shillings

Master shoemaker

Eaglesfield⁴²

5ii

Jonathon Watson

1789-1874

1 shilling

Master shoemaker

Eaglesfield⁴³

5ii

³⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 48; Page: 12; GSU roll: 543208.

³⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 47; Page: 10; GSU roll: 543208.

³⁷ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 45; Page: 6; GSU roll: 543208.

³⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 22; Page: 2; GSU roll: 543208.

³⁹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 43; Page: 2; GSU roll: 543208.

⁴⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 44; Page: 4; GSU roll: 543208.

⁴¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 46; Page: 7; GSU roll: 543208.

⁴² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 46; Page: 7; GSU roll: 543208.

⁴³ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 46; Page: 8; GSU roll: 543208.

Edmund Wood

1827-1890
5 shillings
Butcher
Eaglesfield⁴⁴
3

Venerable Archdeacon Robert Wilson

Evans

1789-1866
£10
Archdeacon of Westmoreland, Vicar of
Heversham.
Heversham⁴⁵
2

Miss Margareta Skelton

1819-1892
1 guinea
Landed proprietor
Loweswater (Foulsike house)⁴⁶
5i

William Walker

1792-1864
2 guineas
Farmer of 20 acres, also owned the Lime Kiln
Inn.
Brigham, Low Houses⁴⁷
3

Richard Cass

1820-1897
10 shillings
Tailor
Brigham, Low Houses⁴⁸
5ii

Isaac Todhunter

1796-1867
£1
Innkeeper and farmer of 30 acres (Appletree
Inn)
Brigham⁴⁹
3

John Johnstone

1808-1889
5 shillings
Farmer of 37 acres
Brigham⁵⁰
4ii

Adam Thompson

1805-1891
5 shillings
Coach door labourer, stonemason
Brigham⁵¹
4ii

John Graham

1813-1876
£2

⁴⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 47; Page: 9; GSU roll: 543208.

⁴⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3972; Folio: 6; Page: 5; GSU roll: 543215.

⁴⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 79; Page: 16; GSU roll: 543208.

⁴⁷ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 31; Page: 20; GSU roll: 543208.

⁴⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 25; Page: 7; GSU roll: 543208.

⁴⁹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 30; Page: 18; GSU roll: 543208.

⁵⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 27; Page: 11; GSU roll: 543208.

⁵¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 30; Page: 18; GSU roll: 543208.

Farmer of 200 acres
Brigham, Low Houses⁵²
4i

William Black

1807-1867
18 shillings
Limestone quarrier
Brigham⁵³
5ii

Samuel Renney

1841-1935
5 shillings
Son of a farmer/Railway signalman
Brigham (Old Parsonage)⁵⁴
4ii

John Harding

1824-1893
Half a crown
Threadmaker at Derwent Mill
Cockermouth⁵⁵
5ii

John Satterthwaite

1813-1878
1 shilling
Agricultural labourer
Brigham⁵⁶
4ii

William Black

1812-1877
5 shillings
Teacher of mathematics and schoolmaster at
National School in Brigham
Brigham⁵⁷
2

Henry Willis

1797-1875
1 shilling
Farmer
Brigham⁵⁸
4ii

Joshua Gibson

1800-1871
5 shillings
Farmer of 270 acres
Eaglesfield⁵⁹
4i

Miss Coulthwaite

5 shillings
Unknown
7

Jonathon Watson

1818-1891
Half a crown
Freestone quarrier
Brigham⁶⁰

⁵² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 26; Page: 9; GSU roll: 543208.

⁵³ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 23; Page: 4; GSU roll: 543208.

⁵⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 29; Page: 15; GSU roll: 543208.

⁵⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 92; Page: 29; GSU roll: 543208.

⁵⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 32; Page: 22; GSU roll: 543208.

⁵⁷ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 23; Page: 4; GSU roll: 543208.

⁵⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 31; Page: 19; GSU roll: 543208.

⁵⁹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 26; Page: 9; GSU roll: 543208.

⁶⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 31; Page: 19; GSU roll: 543208.

5ii

John Robinson

1811-1866

Half a crown

Farmer of 40 acres

Brigham⁶¹

4i

Peter Robinson

1832-1906

Half a crown

Quarryman, roadman, etc

Brigham⁶²

5ii

Septimus Hodgson

1829-1888

£1

Veterinarian

Greysouthen⁶³

2

Henry Allison

1795-1867

10 shillings

Shoemaker and farmer of 20 acres

Greysouthen⁶⁴

5ii

John Thompson

1817-1877

Half a crown

Farmer of 67 acres

Brigham⁶⁵

4i

Thomas Bennett

1809-1882

Half a crown

County carpenter and cartwright

Broughton Cross⁶⁶

5i

William Mackreth

1825-1884

5 shillings

Innkeeper & farmer

Brigham⁶⁷

3

A friend

£1

7

George Head

1795-1876

£20

Banker and local magistrate

Rickerby House, Rickerby⁶⁸

2

Frechville Dykes

1802-1866

£10

Justice of the Peace/Landed proprietor

Dovenby Hall, Dovenby⁶⁹

1

⁶¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 29; Page: 15; GSU roll: 543208.

⁶² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 29; Page: 15; GSU roll: 543208.

⁶³ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 27; Page: 11; GSU roll: 543208.

⁶⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 22; Page: 2; GSU roll: 543208.

⁶⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 30; Page: 18; GSU roll: 543208.

⁶⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 24; Page: 5; GSU roll: 543208.

⁶⁷ 1871 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5238; Folio: 78; Page: 27; GSU roll: 847445.

⁶⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3922; Folio: 68; Page: 11; GSU roll: 543207.

⁶⁹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3940; Folio: 4; Page: 1; GSU roll: 543210.

Reverend Shepley Watson Watson

1827-1899

£5

Reverend Church of England

Plumbland⁷⁰

2

Elizabeth Bridge

1807-1882

£5

Land proprietor

Lorton (Lorton Hall)⁷¹

5i

George Stockdale

1803-1875

2 guineas

Stockbroker

London

7

William Sim, Esq

1795-1864

£25

Retired tailor

Millom (Prospect Hill)⁷²

5i

William Renney

1796-1886

£1

Farmer of 34 acres

Brigham (Old Parsonage)⁷³

A friend for Mr Thompson

2 shillings

7

William Stamper, Snr.

1772-1865

£5

Landed proprietor

Brigham⁷⁴

5i

William Faulder

1814-1889

£5

Veterinary surgeon

Brigham⁷⁵

2

Robinson Mitchell

1821-1888

2 guineas

Land agent and auctioneer

Cockermouth⁷⁶

3

John Fleming

1809-1893

5 shillings

Master cooper and wood joiner

Cockermouth⁷⁷

5i

⁷⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3940; Folio: 45; Page: 14; GSU roll: 543210.

⁷¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 63B; Page: 10; GSU roll: 543208.

⁷² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3954; Folio: 62; Page: 4; GSU roll: 543212.

⁷³ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 29; Page: 15; GSU roll: 543208.

⁷⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 29; Page: 16; GSU roll: 543208.

⁷⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 24; Page: 22; GSU roll: 543208.

⁷⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 11; Page: 24; GSU roll: 543208.

⁷⁷ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 71; Page: 37; GSU roll: 543208.

Reverend Albert Marriot Wilson

1825-1870

3 guineas

Reverend of Ainstable, Penrith

Ainstable⁷⁸

2

Mrs. Eleanor Kelly (nee Steel)

1824-1880

£5

Father was farmer of 120 acres

Mine End, Dean⁷⁹

6

Mrs. Jane Fawcett

1786-1872

£2

Farmers wife

Brigham⁸⁰

6

W. Miller, Esq

£5

Oak Bank,

7

Unknown

Half a crown

7

Lord Bourke (Richard Bourke) Naas

1822-1872

£25

Politician, represented Cockermouth between

1857-1868

Cockermouth

1

Henry Jefferson, Esq

1800-1877

20 guineas

Wine merchant

Whitehaven⁸¹

3

William Todhunter

1796-1866

5 shillings

House proprietor

Cockermouth⁸²

5i

John Wybergh

1790-1873

£5

Retired Treasurer of the Corporation of

Liverpool

Papcastle⁸³

2

John Richardson

1817-1875

Clerk

1 guinea

Newcastle⁸⁴

2

William Parkin

1822-1889

£1

⁷⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3905; Folio: 11; Page: 22; GSU roll: 543204.

⁷⁹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3937; Folio: 87; Page: 4; GSU roll: 543209.

⁸⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 25; Page: 8; GSU roll: 543208.

⁸¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3924; Folio: 67; Page: 17; GSU roll: 543207.

⁸² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 69; Page: 34; GSU roll: 543208.

⁸³ 1871 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5239; Folio: 63; Page: 20; GSU roll: 847445.

⁸⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3818; Folio: 26; Page: 1; GSU roll: 543191.

Miller

Eaglesfield⁸⁵

4i

G. Sharpe, Esq

1 guinea

Deanscales

7

John Thwaite

1802-1869

Half a crown

Auctioneer and Innkeeper

Cockermouth (Cornmarket)⁸⁶

3

J B Wilson, Esq

£5

Toxteth Park, Liverpool

7

Robert Jefferson, Esq

1827-1902

5 guineas

Wine merchant

Whitehaven⁸⁷

3

John Nicholson, Esq

1817-1868

£6

Farmer of 200 acres

Blindbothel (The Hill)⁸⁸

4i

Mary-Anne Walker

1831-1908

£5

Innkeeper of Lime Kiln Inn

Brigham⁸⁹

3

Robert Parker

1816-1868

10 shillings 6 pennies

Coal miner

Flimby⁹⁰

5ii

William Park

1827-1886

5 shillings

Blacksmith

Cockermouth⁹¹

5ii

Miss Hodgson

£5

7

Robert Twentyman

1797-1868

£5

Land and ship owner

Harrington/Papcastle⁹²

5i

A dissenter

⁸⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 48; Page: 12; GSU roll: 543208.

⁸⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 46; Page: 25; GSU roll: 543208.

⁸⁷ 1871 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5259; Folio: 21; Page: 9; GSU roll: 847451.

⁸⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3936; Folio: 71; Page: 2; GSU roll: 543209.

⁸⁹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 31; Page: 20; GSU roll: 543208.

⁹⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3941; Folio: 20; Page: 35; GSU roll: 543210.

⁹¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 88; Page: 22; GSU roll: 543208.

⁹² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3944; Folio: 42; Page: 20; GSU roll: 543211.

Half a crown

7

Jane/Sophia/Caroline Graves

£5

Land proprietors

Eaglesfield⁹³

5i

William Bell

Half a crown

7

Elizabeth/Ann Nicholson

£1

Not employed, living with brother, John

Nicholson

Blindbothel⁹⁴

6

Richard Harbord

1803-1878

£5

Gentleman, Justice of the Peace

Lorton (Lorton Park)⁹⁵

1

Mr. Crosthwaite

2 guineas

Whitehaven

7

William Douglas

1817-1892

20 shillings

Innkeeper

Eaglesfield⁹⁶

3

Henry Braithwaite

1833-????

£1

Corn miller, farmer of 20 acres

Lorton (Low Mill)⁹⁷

4i

Humphrey Senhouse, Esq

1812-1875

Solicitor

£2

Papcastle/Loweswater⁹⁸

2

Joseph Railton

1780-1863

2 guineas

Magistrate

Snittlegarth⁹⁹

2

Mrs. Lowe

10 shillings

Liverpool

7

Mrs. Mary Watts

1792-1868

£5

Lives in Clifton house with her husband

Richard Watts who was a J.P. and D.L

⁹³ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 44; Page: 4; GSU roll: 543208.

⁹⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3936; Folio: 71; Page: 2; GSU roll: 543209.

⁹⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 2708; Folio: 3; Page: 1; GSU roll: 543016.

⁹⁶ 1881 England Census: Class: RG11; Piece: 5173; Folio: 47; Page: 11; GSU roll: 1342248.

⁹⁷ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3936; Folio: 11; Page: 1; GSU roll: 543209.

⁹⁸ 1871 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5258; Folio: 62; Page: 9; GSU roll: 847450.

⁹⁹ 1851 England Census: Class: HO107; Piece: 2434; Folio: 7; Page: 6; GSU roll: 87114.

Clifton (Clifton House)¹⁰⁰

6

Reverend Joseph Wood

1813-1868

£10

Rector of Clifton

Clifton¹⁰¹

2

Miss Wood

£10

7

Humphrey Pocklington Senhouse, Esq

1843-1903

£5

Living on own means

Hensingham¹⁰²

6

William Wordsworth, Esq

1811-1883

£5

Magistrate

Carlisle¹⁰³

2

John Akett

1844-1887

10 shillings

Joiners/wheelwrights

Greysouthen¹⁰⁴

5ii

Wilson Jenkinson

1820-1889

£1

Farmer of 170 acres

Greysouthen¹⁰⁵

4i

Miss Cort

£5

7

Kirby, Prescott

Mr. Whitelock

1 guinea

Birmingham

7

William Wood, Esq

1800-1881

£10

Solicitor, JP & Landowner

Cockermouth¹⁰⁶

2

Anthony Dalzell

1811-1877

£2

Farmer of 100 acres

Workington¹⁰⁷

4i

Elizabeth Ostle

1787-1863

¹⁰⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3937; Folio: 68; Page: 23; GSU roll: 543209.

¹⁰¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3962; Folio: 10; Page: 1; GSU roll: 543213.

¹⁰² 1871 England Census: Class: RG10; Piece: 5258; Folio: 62; Page: 9; GSU roll: 847450.

¹⁰³ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3922; Folio: 28; Page: 6; GSU roll: 543207.

¹⁰⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3937; Folio: 47; Page: 19; GSU roll: 543209.

¹⁰⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3937; Folio: 40; Page: 6; GSU roll: 543209.

¹⁰⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 15; Page: 32; GSU roll: 543208.

¹⁰⁷ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3938; Folio: 18; Page: 11; GSU roll: 543209.

2 shillings
Wife of Henry Ostle, shoemaker
Greysouthen¹⁰⁸
6

Henry Hayton Fawcett, Esq
1808-1881
£10
Member of Lloyds Bank
London¹⁰⁹
3

Sir Henry Fletcher
1783-1873
1 guinea
Victualler and farmer of 15 acres
Lorton¹¹⁰
3

Mr J N
2 guineas 13 shillings
7

William Spedding
1815-1881
£5
Master Mariner
Whitehaven¹¹¹
2

Col Clay
£5
7

John Armstrong
1787-1867
2 guineas

County carpenter
Brigham¹¹²
5i

Mrs. Hannah Harris
1779-1861
7 guineas 4 shillings
Yeomans widow
Greysouthen¹¹³
6

John Dawson
1798-1884
10 shillings
Shoemaker
Broughton¹¹⁴
5ii

Miss Mabel Collis
5 shillings
7

Mrs. Harvey
Rossal
10 shillings
7

Mrs. Sharp
£1
7

Miss Hemmingway
£1
7

Miss Skinner
£1

¹⁰⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3937; Folio: 38; Page: 2; GSU roll: 543209.

¹⁰⁹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 363; Folio: 140; Page: 3; GSU roll: 542623.

¹¹⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 63B; Page: 9; GSU roll: 543208.

¹¹¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3946; Folio: 21; Page: 35; GSU roll: 543211.

¹¹² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 22; Page: 2; GSU roll: 543208.

¹¹³ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 26; Page: 9; GSU roll: 543208.

¹¹⁴ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3936; Folio: 33; Page: 2; GSU roll: 543209.

7

£2

1

Miss Brown

10 shillings

7

Thomas Fawcett

1826-1907

£1

Farmer, employing 2 labourers

Bassenthwaite¹¹⁸

4i

Miss Senhouse

£5

7

Dr. Richard Bell

1807-1887

£3

Doctor of Medicine

Brigham¹¹⁵

2

Thomas Graves

1817-???

£1

Farmer of 90 acres

Bassenthwaite¹¹⁹

4i

Annie Paisley

1832-1907

£5

Wife of Thomas Paisley, farmer of 270 acres

Overend House, Greysouthen¹¹⁶

6

Mrs. Harris

£8 10 guineas

Greysouthen

7

Mr Leathes

Liverpool

7

Mrs. Harris

1 guinea 9 shillings

Greysouthen

7

Sarah Rapley

1829-1877

10 shillings

Wife of Frederick Rapley, Victualler at the

Globe Inn

Cockermouth¹¹⁷

6

Joseph Mark

1819-1890

£2

Cotton weaver

Cockermouth¹²⁰

5ii

Lady Naas, Blanche Wyndham (daughter of George Wyndham)

1827-1918

Mrs Fletcher

5 guineas 5 shillings

7

Earl of Lonsdale, Henry Lowther

¹¹⁵ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3934; Folio: 24; Page: 5; GSU roll: 543208.

¹¹⁶ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3937; Folio: 50; Page: 25; GSU roll: 543209.

¹¹⁷ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 58; Page: 9; GSU roll: 543208.

¹¹⁸ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3933; Folio: 63; Page: 1; GSU roll: 543208.

¹¹⁹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3933; Folio: 75; Page: 4; GSU roll: 543208.

¹²⁰ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3935; Folio: 85; Page: 15; GSU roll: 543208.

Brigham Project Report

1790-1867

£75

Conservative politician, cricketer, DL and JP

1

James Lumb, Esq

1826-1901

£15

Agent of the Earl of Lonsdale

Hensingham¹²¹

2

Thomas Dixon, Esq

1808-1870

£5

Owner and occupier of 127 acres.

Rheda, Frizington ¹²²

5i

¹²¹ 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3950; Folio: 100; Page: 1; GSU roll: 543212.

¹²² 1861 England Census: Class: RG 9; Piece: 3944; Folio: 81; Page: 3; GSU roll: 543211.

2 B. OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATION

Using the classification system used in the 1861 Census General Report, it has been possible to classify each subscriber according to his or her occupation type. This helps explain and identify where the source of funding came from. The only slight amendment is to the 'Domestic' class, whereby daughters, wives, and widows are now included as they certainly would have fulfilled these responsibilities, irrespective of pay.

1. Gentry/Aristocracy

Lord Naas (£25), Lady Naas (£2), Lord George Wyndham (£100), Honourable Percy Scawen Wyndham (£50), Frechville Dykes (£10), John Henry Lowther (£5), Earl of Lonsdale Henry Lowther (£75), Richard Harbord (£5),

£272= £22,690

2. Professionals

Rev. John Wordsworth (£50), Rev. James Taylor (£5), Rev. C. H. Wybergh (£5), John Steel (£25), Edward Waugh (£20), Archdeacon Robert Wilson Evans (£10), William Black (5s), Septimus Hodgson (£1), George Head (£20), Rev. S. W. Watson (£5), William Faulder (£1 1s), Rev. Albert Marriott Wilson (£3 3s), John Wybergh (£5), John Richardson (£1 1s), Humphrey Senhouse (£2), Joseph Railton (£2 2s), Rev. Joseph Wood (£10), William Wordsworth (£5), William Wood (£10), William Spedding (£5), Dr. Richard Bell (£3), James Lumb (£15),

£248.12s= £20,740

3. Commercial

Joseph Brown (£5), Henry Jefferson (£20), John Todhunter (1s), Edmund Wood (5s), William Walker (£2 2s), William Mackreth (5s), Robinson Mitchell (£2 2s), Henry Jefferson (£10 10s), John Thwaite (2s 6d), Robert Jefferson (£5 5s), Mary-Anne Walker (£5), William Douglas (20s), Henry Hayton Fawcett (£10), Henry Fletcher (£1 1s), Isaac Todhunter (£1).

£63.13s.6d= £5,358

4. Agricultural

i. Farmers

Fletcher Norman (£5), Ballantine White (£20), Wilson Gibson (£1), John Thompson (£2), Richard Ferguson (£1), Mary Blackstock (£1), Joseph Robinson (£1), Margaret Calvert (£1), William Shaw (2s 6d), John Graham (£2), Joshua Gibson (5s), John Norman (£2.2s), John Robinson (2s 6d), John Thompson (2s 6d), William Renney (£1), William Parkin (£1), John Nicholson (£6), Henry Braithwaite (£1), Wilson Jenkinson (£1), Anthony Dalzell (£2), Thomas Fawcett (£1), Thomas Graves (£1).

£51.14s.6d= £4,315

ii. Labourers

William Walker (1s), Thomas Graham (1s), Andrew Stephenson (1s), John Johnstone (5s), Adam Thompson (5s), Samuel Renney (5s), John Satterthwaite (1s), Henry Willis (1s),

£1= £83.42

5. Industrial

i. Owners

John Harris (£200), Isaac Fletcher (£225), William Stamper (£20), Rebecca Cort (£10), Joseph Wren (£5), William Fletcher (£200), George Moore (£5 5s), Thomas Hoskins (£10), William Cooke (£5), John Harrison (£10), Joseph Fletcher (£5 5s), John Asbridge (£2), Thomas Norman (£1), Margareta Skelton (£1 1s), Thomas Bennet (2s 6d), Elizabeth (Robert) Bridge (£5), William Sim (£25), William Stamper (£5), John Fleming (5s), William Todhunter (5s), Robert Twentyman (£5), Miss Graves *(£5), John Armstrong (£2 2s), Thomas Dixon (£5),

£752.5s.6d= £62,760

ii. Labourers

John Fox (2s 6d), Joseph Newton (10s), Jonathon Watson (1s), Richard Cass (10s), William Black (18s), John Harding (2s 6d), Jonathon Watson (2s 6d), Peter Robinson (2s 6d), Henry Allison (10s), Robert Parker (10s 6d), William Park (5s), John Akett (10s), John Dawson (10s), Joseph Mark (£2).

£6.14s.6d=£561

6. Independent/Non-productive/Annuitants

Joseph Senhouse (£5), Mary Phillips (5s), Amelia Johnstone (1s), Eleanor Steel (£5), Jane Fawcett (£2), Ann Nicholson (£1), Mary Watts (£5), Humphrey Senhouse (£5), Elizabeth Ostle (2s), Hannah Harris (£7 11s), Annie Paisley (£5), Sarah Rapley (10s).

£36.9s= £3,041

7. Unknown

Miss Coulthwaite (5s), A friend (£1), a friend for Mr Thompson (2s), George Stockdale (£2 2s), W. Miller (£5), anonymous (2s 6d), G Sharpe (£1 1s), J. B. Wilson (£5), Miss Hodgson (£5), a dissenter (2s 6d), William Bell (2s 6d), Mr Crosthwaite (£2 2s), Mrs Lowe (£10), Miss Wood (£10), Cort Kirby (£5), Mr Whitelock (£1 1s), Mr J N (£2 10s), Col Clay (£5), Mabel Collis (5s), Harvey Rossal (10s), Mrs Sharp (£1), Miss Hemmingway (£1), Miss Skinner (£1), Miss Senhouse (£5), Miss Brown (10s), Mr Leathes (£1), Mrs Harris (£8 10 guineas), Mrs Harris (1 guinea and 9 shillings), Mrs Fletcher (5 guineas and 5 shillings).

£91.5s.6= £7,614

*Either Jane, Sophia, or Caroline.

Total: £1523.72s.6d=£127,000

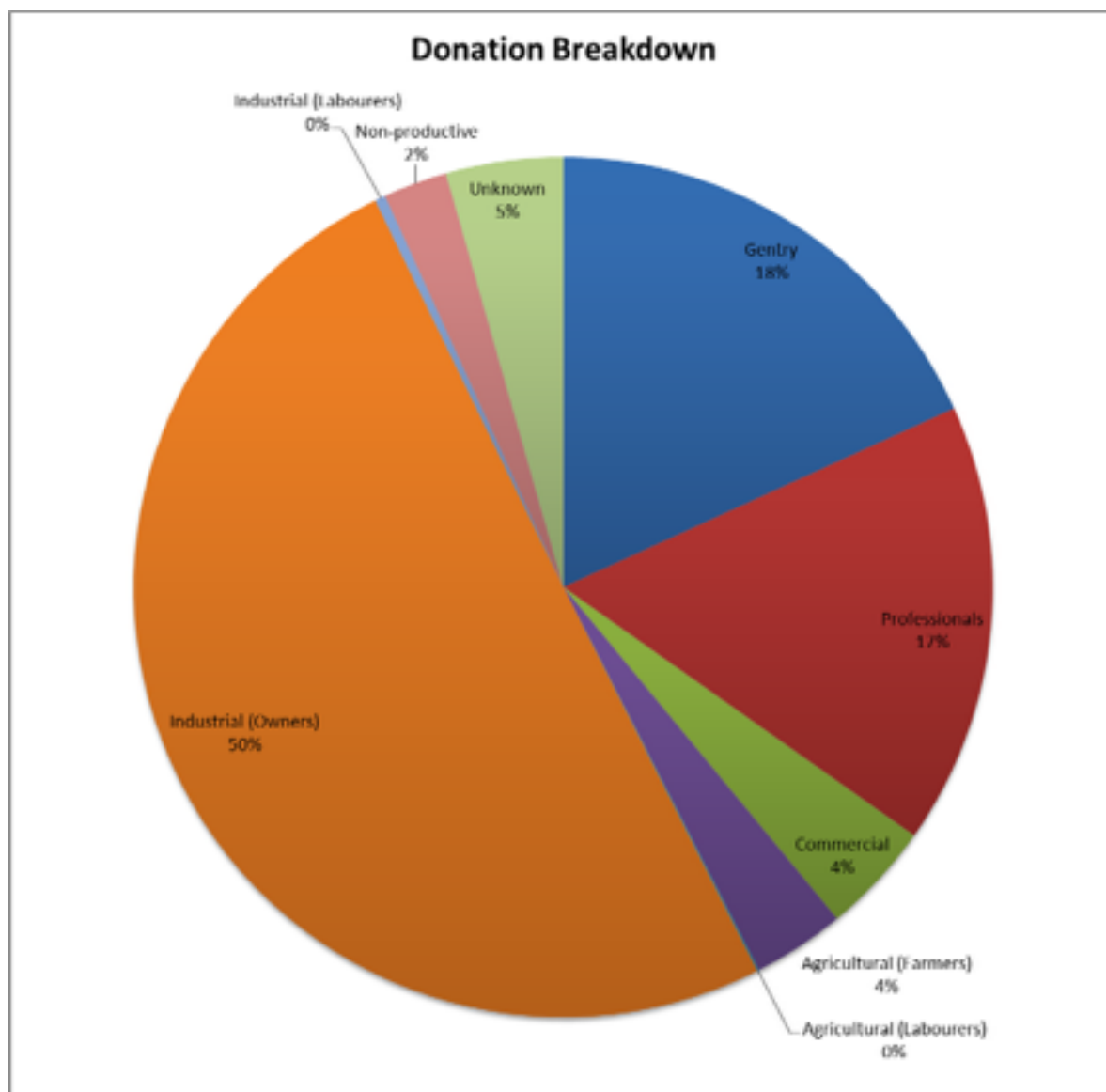
Average Donation Size Per Occupation Classification

1. Gentry/Aristocracy: £30 5s
2. Professionals: £11 8s
3. Commercial: £4 5s
- 4.

Brigham Project Report

- i. Agricultural Farmers £2 8s
- ii. Agricultural Labourers 2s 6d
- 5.
 - i. Industrial Owners £31 8s
 - ii. Industrial Labourers 10s
- 6. Independents/Non-productive/Annuitants: £3
- 7. Unknown: £3 8s

Overall average donation amount: £10 5s



Notes

The occupation classification sorts out the various occupations that subscribers had into one of 9 categories;

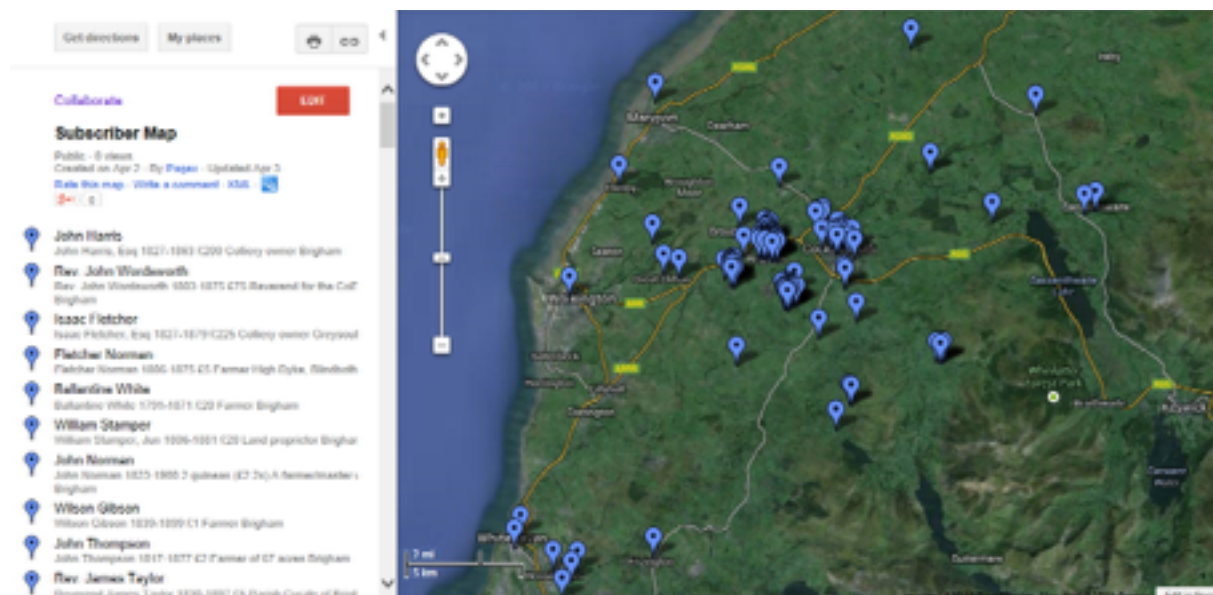
1. Gentry/Aristocracy
2. Professionals
3. Commercial
4.
 - a. Agricultural Farmers
 - b. Agricultural Labourers
5.
 - a. Industrial Owners

- b. Industrial Labourers
- 6. Independent/Non-productive/Annuitants
- 7. Unknown

2 C. WEBSITE MATERIALS

In accordance with the request by the PCC, I began to create a number of pieces of work that could be used on their newly created website. I put together some short biographies of some of the people who contributed to the renovation and also wrote a number of pieces about certain locations within the parish area. It was designed to help those who might research their family history or want to know more about the restoration of the church, including the installation of the beautifully painted ceiling panels.

To further help with the research of individuals involved in the renovation, I used Google Maps to create a map to illustrate where the subscribers came from. It quickly became apparent that the vast majority came from Brigham, Eaglesfield, Cockermouth, and Greysouthen, with others being spread around the country and scattered across the country. The map was created to be embedded in the website, allowing members of the public to click on various pins, thereby being provided with information about that subscriber. Creating the map was no easy job, and each subscriber, unless their exact house location was known, was put in the general area that they lived in. Subsequently, although it is not the most accurate map ever created, it does successfully illustrate and provide information regarding the spread of subscribers over the area.



Other Internet materials provided included transcribed letters, many relating to the church, including the installation of electricity in the church. Ultimately, items not relating directly to the renovation were also included, thereby not wasting the items I had researched but saving people from unnecessary tangents during the presentation.

The Internet materials were to be used to provide greater explanation and context to Brigham parish and the people who lived there.

2 D. SUBSCRIBER BIOS

(See 3 C. *Subscriber List*)

EDWARD WAUGH



Edward L. Waugh

Edward Waugh was born around 1817 in Irthington near Brampton and died on 26 March 1891 at the age of 74, in Papcastle. A prominent citizen and working as a solicitor in the county of Cumberland, after being admitted in 1840, Edward also served as an officer of the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Railway Company, in the capacity of solicitor.¹²³

In Cockermouth there is a plaque to Edward Waugh as he was the last representative of the 'Ancient Borough' of Cockermouth, it was erected by subscription in 1893. Waugh served as MP for Cockermouth from 31st March 1880 until he left parliament on 18 November 1885 when the Redistribution of Seats Act resulted in Cockermouth losing its ability to have a MP as it then became a part of the Workington constituency. It is recorded that in 1886, Edward bought a field in Cockermouth, which was later where the Drill Hall was built (St Helen's street, Cockermouth).¹²⁴



"Edward Waugh, son of the late John Lamb Waugh, of Seat Hill, Irthington, Cumberland, by Catherine, d. of Richard Mills, Esq., of Pates Hill, Irthington. He was born 1816, and m., 1843, Mary Jane, d. of Thomas Liddell, Esq., of Boustead Hill, Carlisle. Admitted a Solicitor 1840. Formerly Registrar of the County Court, Clerk to the Magistrates, and head of the legal firm of E. and E. L. Waugh and Musgrave, of Cockermouth. A moderate Liberal. Elected for Cockermouth April 1880. Residence – The Burroughs, near Cockermouth."¹²⁵

Edward Waugh donated 19 guineas and a shilling to the restoration of the church, and his wife was also involved in the bazaar fund raising along with the wives of other local gentlemen. Waugh lived a philanthropic lifestyle and gave generously for the benefit of the local community. As a result of his occupation as a solicitor, Edward rubbed shoulders with the notable individuals throughout West Cumberland, working for many families and individuals.

way Manual, Shareholders' guide and Directory, 1867, (Manchester, 1867), p. 53.

¹²⁴ Wikipedia, Edward Waugh available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Waugh, accessed 6th November 2013.

¹²⁵ Robert Henry Mair, *Debrett's Illustrated House of Commons and the Judicial Bench*, 1881, (London, 1881), p. 231.

JOHN HARRIS

John Harris was born in the summer of 1827 in Greysouthen, and died on 25th January 1863. The son of a local landowner and gentleman, John was raised and educated on how to be successful in business. Harris went on to own a number of mines, buildings, and farmland throughout the West Cumberland area. Although his grandfather had been a Quaker, the Harris family under his father rejoined the Anglican Church and subsequently became heavily involved in it. Records indicate that whilst he was a good and highly regarded employer, there were a number of tragic accidents in their mines, something that was not uncommon in West Cumberland's mining industry. John was a prominent and notable inhabitant of the county and his family originally inhabited a mansion in Greysouthen and later lived in Brigham Hill, Brigham, until his family moved to the Brackenburgh.

John married Ann Mary Jefferson at Brigham Church in 1857, sadly however, Ann Mary died in 1861 as a result of the birth of their daughter Ann Mary. In addition to Ann Mary's birth, they had a baby son, Joseph, who had been born in 1859. Sadly for their two young children, John Harris also died not long after in 1863, leaving the two young children in the care of their maternal grandfather, Henry Jefferson of Whitehaven. A number of trustees were established to monitor and take care of the Harris estate and to provide for the needs of the two young children, most of who were uncles of the Harris's children.

There are a number of stained glass windows in the church for both John Harris and his father Joseph Harris. One of the windows was paid for and donated by the workers of the Harris family, again illustrating how they were viewed as good employers. The Harris family legacies left £200 to the restoration, although surviving family members made other donations, and were involved in the raising of funds at bazaars. Subsequently with the death of John Harris, the family sold the majority of their assets in the area and instead focused on their new estate in Brackenburgh.

Below is the floor plan of the Harris family mansion in Greysouthen.



HARRIS FAMILY TREE

The Harris family tree was compiled using material available via www.ancestry.co.uk and www.familysearch.org, which provides access to Quaker records which were necessary for the early members of the family tree.

William Harris

Born:

Marriage: Jane Harris

Died: 8th August 1694, Pardshaw

William Harris

Born: 23rd May 1670, Pardshaw

Marriage: Susannah Rodger, 15th June 1701, Pardshaw

Died: 14th July 1742, Greysouthen

John Harris

Born: 31st October 1702, Greysouthen

Marriage: Hannah Featherston

Died: 8th June 1785, Greysouthen

Joseph Harris

Born: 1780, Brigham

Marriage: Mary Cowperthwaite, 3rd April 1823

Died: 1860

Children:

1. Mary Harris

Born: 1823

Marriage:

Died:

2. Isabella Harris

Born: 1825, Brigham

Marriage: 11th May 1852, Brigham

Died: 1875, London

Children:

i. Mary Harris Miles (b.1853-d.1920)

ii. Frederick Harris Miles (b.1855-d.1946)

iii. George Herbert Miles (b.1856-d.1932)

iv. Katharine Hamilton Miles (b.1858-d.1943)

v. Constance Helen Miles (b. 1860-d.1941)

vi. Gertrude Hilda Miles (b.1862-d.1946)

vii. Blanche Henrietta Miles (b.1864-d.1921)

viii. Mabel Head Miles (b.1868-d.1952)

3. Sarah Harris

Born: 1835, Brigham

Marriage: 1860, Cockermouth

Died: 1863, London

Children:

- i. Mary Jefferson Saul (b.1862-d.1938)
- ii. George Frederick Saul (b.1863-d.1925)

4. John Harris

John Harris

Born: 1827, Brigham

Marriage: Ann Mary Jefferson, 1857 (died 1861)

Died: 25th January 1863

Children:

1. Joseph Harris
2. Ann Mary Harris

Joseph Harris

Born: 12th October 1859

Marriage: Hope Knowles, 17th October 1896

Died: 8th November 1946

Children:

1. Hope Mary Harris
Born: 22nd July 1899
Marriage: Richard Selby Chance, June 1927, Penrith
Died: January 1999
2. John Frederick Harris
Born: 19th April 1902
Marriage:
Died: July 1990
3. Hugh Joseph Harris
Born: December 1907
Marriage:
Died:

Ann Mary Harris

Born: 1861, Brigham

Marriage:

Death: 19th August 1933, Kirkcudbrightshire

REVEREND JOHN WORDSWORTH

John Wordsworth, the son of the Poet Laureate William Wordsworth, was born on 18th June 1803 in Cockermouth and died on 25th July 1875 in Moresby. After being educated in Cambridge he became the priest of Brigham.

John Ward provides some interesting insights into the life of John Wordsworth and of some of his family, ‘Three of his cousins, sons of William’s younger brother Christopher, earned Cambridge fellowships and prizes, and became headmasters and bishops. John was never more than a parish priest. Hartley Coleridge, who once called John “laborious as an ass,” for all his failings had charisma and talent, and his younger brother Derwent was once described by Dean Stanley as “the greatest master of language in England”. John was equally overshadowed by the girls; the “brilliant and breathtaking” Sara Coleridge, Hartley’s and Derwent’s younger sister; and John’s own younger sister Dora. Dora charmed the Cambridge cousins and Hartley alike, and wrote a much-praised Portuguese journal full of pathos, humour and descriptive power.’¹²⁶

John performed many ordinances in Brigham church, with a significant number of the subscribers having been either married, or christened by him. John was married three times and had seven children;

- Isabella Curwen (d. 1848) had six children: Jane, Henry, William, John, Charles and Edward.
- Helen Ross (d. 1854). No children
- Mary Ann Dolan (d. after 1858) had one daughter Dora (b. 1858).
- Mary Gamble. No children¹²⁷

John gave £75 to the restoration, which was significant considering both his yearly income and the total cost of the project.

LORD GEORGE WYNDHAM

George Wyndham, 1st Baron Leconfield (5 June 1787 – 18 March 1869), was a British soldier and peer. A direct descendant of Sir John Wyndham, he was the eldest natural son of George O’Brien Wyndham, 3rd Earl of Egremont, and Elizabeth Ilive. His parents were married in 1801 but had no sons after their marriage. George Wyndham entered the Royal Navy in 1799 as a midshipman in HMS *Amelia*. In 1802 he transferred to the Army as a Cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards, promoted in 1803 to Lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. In 1805 he was a Captain in the 72nd Highlanders and ADC

¹²⁶ John Powell Ward, ‘Wordsworth’s Eldest Son: John Wordsworth and the Intimations Ode’, *Wordsworth Circle*, Vol. 36, No. 2, p. 66.

¹²⁷ Wikipedia, *William Wordsworth*, available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wordsworth#Marriage_and_children, accessed: 2nd December 2013.

to Sir Eyre Coote who was Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica. In 1807 he was DAAG to Earl Cathcart at the Bombardment of Copenhagen; in 1809, as Captain in the 1st Foot Guards, he took part in the Walcheren Expedition; in 1811 he was a Major in the 78th Regiment and the 12th Light Dragoons; and in 1812 he was Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 20th Light Dragoons at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. The earldom of Egremont became extinct on the death of the 4th Earl of Egremont in 1845 and this George Wyndham was adopted as the heir to the substantial Egremont estates, including Petworth House in Sussex. In 1859 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Leconfield, of Leconfield in the East Riding of the County of York. George Wyndham married Mary Fanny Blunt, daughter of Reverend William Blunt, in 1815. He died in March 1869, aged 81, and was succeeded in the barony by his eldest surviving son Henry. His third son, the Hon. Percy Scawen Wyndham, was the father of the politician and man of letters George Wyndham.¹²⁸

HONORABLE PERCY SCAWEN WYNDHAM

“The Hon. Percy Scawen Wyndham (30 January 1835-13 March 1911) was a British soldier, Conservative politician, collector and intellectual. He was one of the original members of The Souls and the father of George Wyndham and grandfather of Stephen Tennant.

Wyndham was a younger son of George Wyndham, 1st Baron Leconfield, and his wife Mary Fanny, daughter of Reverend William Blunt, and was educated at Eton. He served in the Coldstream Guards and achieved the rank of Captain. In 1860 he was returned to Parliament as one of two representatives for Cumberland West (succeeding his uncle Sir Henry Wyndham), a seat he held until 1885. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Sussex and a member of the Wiltshire County Council and was High Sheriff of Wiltshire for 1896..

Wyndham married Madeline Caroline Frances Eden, daughter of Sir Guy Campbell, 1st Baronet, and his wife Pamela FitzGerald, daughter of Lord Edward FitzGerald. They were both prominent members of The Souls. They had two sons and three daughters who were also members of The Souls. George Wyndham was a politician and man of letters while Guy Wyndham was a soldier. Their eldest daughter Mary married the Earl of Wemyss and March. Their second daughter Madeline married Charles Adeane while their third daughter Pamela married firstly Lord Glenconner and was the mother of among others Stephen Tennant. Her second husband was Sir Edward Grey. The three sisters are the subjects of a well-known painting by John Singer Sargent. Percy Wyndham died in March 1911, aged 76. His wife survived him by nine years and died in March 1920. Wyndham was the builder of Clouds House at East Knoyle, Wiltshire.”¹²⁹

JOSEPH BROWN

Joseph Brown, a grocer from Cockermouth, was born on 15th March 1814 in Brigham, and died 21st June 1904 in Cockermouth. The 1851 religious census records Joseph Brown as being the leader of the Congregationalist church in Cockermouth and he submitted the census return. This makes his subscription to the Church restoration interesting but not unheard of. As a religious dissenter, his theological differences would not necessarily come at an expense of his social circles. There is evidence to suggest that religious dissenters in West Cumberland had pleasant and working relationships with those of other denominations.

¹²⁸ Wikipedia, *George Wyndham*, available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Wyndham,_1st_Baron_Leconfield, accessed: 25th October 2013.

¹²⁹ Family story submitted by Jane Gage, at: <http://trees.ancestry.co.uk/tree/1738918/person/2015126688/storyx/1?pg=32817&pgpl=pid>, accessed 25th October 2013.

Joseph served on the grand jury of a number of local court cases, one such example was the case of Thomas Garraway and David Garraway who were assaulted at a Whitehaven Colliery. He had seven children with his wife Anne (nee Hewetson). They were married on May 26th 1840 in Crosscanonby.

REVEREND CHRISTOPHER HILTON WYBERGH

Married a Mary Watson to a Thomas Bailey in the Brigham Church on 3rd July 1852. Reverend Wybergh was vicar of St Michael and All Angels Church in Isel, Cumbria from 1826-1876.

Below is a quotation from The Farmers Magazine, linking Reverend Wybergh to many other local gentlemen;

“After the show, a numerous party dined together at the Globe Inn. John Watson, Esq., of Clifton, in the Chair; and J. Benson, Esq., vice. Among the company were Sir F. F. Vane, Bart of Armathwaite Hall; Wm. Wybergh, Esq., of Isell; Jos. Harris, of Greysouthen; Rev. H. A. Hervey, of Bridekirk; the Rev. C. H. Wybergh, Isel Old Park; Richard Atkinson, Esq. of Bassenthwaite; Jno. Peile, Esq., of Whitehaven, &c., &c.”¹³⁰

ISAAC FLETCHER

Born in 1827 in Greysouthen to John Wilson Fletcher and Mary Fletcher. Isaac Fletcher became a Liberal MP for Cockermouth in November 1868 and proved himself a powerful servant of the people. Sadly however he shot himself in 1879, and although there were unclear motives, there is speculation that he had become heavily in debt. Isaac has been described as being an industrialist and intellectual. Isaac was very involved in astronomy and other scientific pursuits, including meteorology. Isaac also built an observatory at the family home of Tarn Bank in Greysouthen. He suffered from epilepsy and had other medical challenges as a young man but he pulled through and went on to become trained in his father's business as a mining engineer. He described himself as ‘A non-conformist by birth, and a Churchman by choice’. He assisted anyone who needed his help and he was a champion for the people of the borough and county. He would happily preside over a congregation of non-conformists as he would over a church. Isaac donated £225 to the restoration project. Following his death his body was taken to Cockermouth then paraded through to Brigham where it was buried, being the first of the Fletcher family to not be buried in the Quaker burial ground.

WILLIAM FLETCHER

William would go on in later years to become the President of the Mining Association of Great Britain. He was heavily involved in the family business of mining and the family had created a partnership and in 1859 the Fletcher, Miller, and Company was established. Joseph Harris and Edward Waugh, along with Isaac Fletcher were all involved and were partners in the company, showing again another way in which associations existed in the area. William was very involved in local affairs, assisting in the promotion of education, serving as a JP from 1862 and ultimately became the new Chairman of the County Council in 1888. Although William had held onto many of the Quaker theological beliefs, he and his family were attending St. Bridget's although he wrote a letter to the vicar of Brigham explaining why he had not been baptised;

‘What I said to you once about my ancestors applied chiefly to my immediate parents, and especially to my mother, whose deathbed was soothed and brightened by the hope of reunion with her children in the life to come. I feel no hesitation in saying again that if I thought she had been excluded from heaven because of being unbaptised, I would rather share her fate elsewhere than purchase Heaven for myself at the price of baptism.’

¹³⁰ The Farmers Magazine, Vol. 2. Jan-Jun 1835. (London), p. 367.

Ultimately however, he was baptised and later buried in the churchyard next to his brother.

JOSEPH NEWTON

‘Joseph Newton, master shoemaker, born and living in Eaglesfield, just a few doors down from the Fox family. Joseph was baptised in Brigham Church on February 8th 1824. In the 1851 census he is recorded as a master shoemaker employing 42 men. His wife, Hannah Watson, was the daughter of the family he stayed with whilst he was an apprentice.’

RICHARD CASS

‘Richard was a tailor, baptised on 8th October 1820 at Brigham Church, he married Catherine Walker in March 1851 at Brigham Church at the age of 40. In 1861 Richard and his family were living in Lowhouses, Brigham working as a tailor and draper. However, in 1871, he had taken on 50 acres of farmland. As well as working as a farmer, he also volunteered as the parish clerk. In 1891, Richard and his family were living in Ashley house in the village of Brigham. After being buried on May 25th 1897, he was recorded as having been a Parish Clerk for 30 years, Chorister for 66 years and a Bell Ringer for 40 years. His probate was awarded to his widow, Catherine Cass, to the value of £613 6s 6d.’

LORD NAAS, RICHARD BOURKE

‘Richard Southwell Bourke, the 6th Earl of Mayo, styled himself as Lord Naas between 1842 and 1867. A statesman and politician who was from Dublin, Ireland. He represented Cockermouth as conservative MP between 1857 and 1868. A statue of Lord Naas was erected on 19th August 1875.’



ROBINSON MITCHELL



Land agent and auctioneer in Cockermouth. Pioneered and established the auctioneering system we have today. Married Mary Leathes (1821-1899).¹³¹ Robinson donated 2 guineas to the restoration, which is worth around £170.

JOSEPH POCKLINGTON SENHOUSE



Born in 1804, Joseph Pocklington Senhouse lived in Netherhall outside of Maryport. Joseph was a high sheriff of the county, and lived on the income of the rents of tenant farmers and coal lease royalties. He donated £5 to the restoration.



HUMPHREY POCKLINGTON SENHOUSE

Humphrey was born in 1843, and was living on his own means, again similarly to Joseph, it was likely he lived off the vast income his family gained through leases and tenant farmers. He died in 1903. Humphrey lived in Hensingham, outside of Whitehaven. He donated £5 to the restoration.

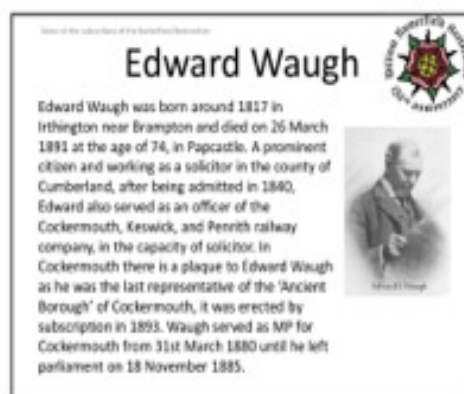
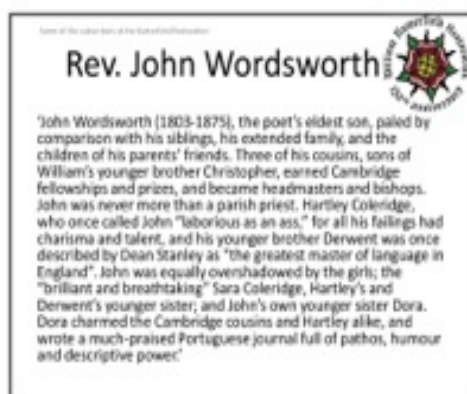
3 A. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

¹³¹ Cockermouth Town, *Robinson Mitchell*, available at: <http://www.cockermouth.org.uk/history/mitchells.htm>, accessed: 6th May 2014.

See the following PowerPoint slides for the presentation that was delivered within Brigham Church on the 10th May 2014, and various articles about life in Brigham.

Some of the subscribers of the Butterfield Restoration

09/05/2014



Some of the subscribers of the Butterfield Restoration

09/05/2014


Isaac Fletcher

Born in 1827 in Greysouthen to John Wilson Fletcher and Mary Fletcher. Isaac Fletcher became a Liberal MP for Cockermouth in November 1868. Sadly however he shot himself in 1879, and although there were unclear motives, there is speculation that he had become heavily in debt. Isaac was very involved in astronomy and other scientific pursuits, including meteorology. Isaac also built an observatory at the family home of Tarn Bank in Greysouthen. He described himself as 'A non-conformist by birth, and a Churchmen by choice'. He assisted anyone who needed his help and he was a champion for the people of the borough and county. He would happily preside over a congregation of non-conformists as he would over a church. Isaac donated £225 to the restoration project.




Joseph Brown

Joseph Brown, b. 15th March 1814 in Brigham, d. 21st June 1904, Cumberland. A grocer in Cockermouth. Served on the grand jury of a court case regarding the assault of Thomas Garraway and David Garraway at a Whitehaven colliery. He and his wife Anne Hewetson had 7 children; Isaac, Margaret, John, Amy, Mary Ann, Dora Eliza, and Elizabeth. He and Anne were married on May 26th 1840 in Crosscanonby. He and his family spent many years living in Holmewood, next to the present day Harris Park. He was also a clerk in the Congregationalist chapel in Cockermouth.




Joseph Newton

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Richard Cass

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Restoration

09/05/2014

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Richard Harbord



'Also financed the renovation of the Lorton Church. Richard Harbord was a warehouse owner in Liverpool. Married Eleanor on 17th November 1825, and then established themselves at 98 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool. Below is a picture of Lorton Park, where he and his family lived. In the 1861 census he was described as being a gentleman. He was also a Justice of the peace.'



Some of the subscribers of the Butterfield Restoration

Lord Naas, Richard Bourke

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Some of the subscribers of the Butterfield Restoration

Brigham Village & St. Bridget's

Some additional information about
life in Brigham

Some of the subscribers of the Butterfield Restoration

09/05/2014

Electricity Installation



- Installed in the Church in March 1923
- Costs came to £139
- Work completed by T. S. Bell & Co.

Harris Family Pew



"Wickhampton Castle 9th October 1825
To the Trustees of the estate of the late John Harris Esquire,
Gentlemen,
As agent of and for this purpose authorised on behalf of the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Londonderry and Clarendon of the Rectory of Brigham in the County of Cumberland and in 1811 those of your said Rectory out of the money belonging to your said Rectory the sum of three thousand pounds towards the restoration of the parish Church of Brigham and of your agreeing to the payment of the yearly rent or acknowledgment hereafter mentioned I hereby undertake and agree that a new pew shall be forever hereafter appropriated and set apart for the use of the owners and occupiers for the time being of the said Rectory and your mansion house after belonging to your said Rectory estate situated at Oxeas in the said parish and town by the name of Oxeas House in place and stead of the pew but hereto by agreement with the said Earl and his predecessors in title as set forth as directed for many years used by the owners and occupiers of the said Rectory PROVIDED ALWAYS that the yearly rent or acknowledgment of five shillings as herebefore in the said Earl as his Rectory as allowed in respect of the said pew hereto used as aforesaid shall for ever hereafter continue to be paid and payable by the owners and occupiers for the time being of the said Rectory to the said Earl his heirs and assigns hereafter for the time being of the said Rectory in respect of the new pew as and appropriated and set apart, the said new pew to be placed as nearly as may be of the same dimension as the said pew hereto used and occupied as aforesaid.
I am gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Rufus Robinson"

The Railway in Brigham



- Originally operated by the Cockermouth and Workington Railway company
- Opened on 28th April 1847
- Closed on 18th April 1966

1867 Boundary Commission



"The Borough of Cockermouth consists of:-
The several Townships of Cockermouth, Egglefield, Brigham, Papcastle, and Brinkley, that detached Portion of Township of Oscaul which lies between the respective Townships of Papcastle, Brinkley, and Cockermouth.
The population in 1861 was 7,257, showing an increase of 1,835 since 1851.
The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 1,543.
The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was:-
£10 occupiers 356
Double entries 30
Actual number 386
The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,571, of whom 1,163 were at a rental below £10.
This borough, being included in Schedule A, of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867" will return only one Member after the end of the present Parliament.
The area included in the borough is very considerable, comprising no less than 6,447 acres. The Town of Cockermouth is situate nearly in the centre of this area. It has no Municipality, but the Township of Cockermouth is under the Local Government Act. The population has been decreasing since 1861. There are no houses with a town population adjoining the present borough on any side.
The commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present boundaries."

Some of the subscribers of the Butterfield
Restoration

09/05/2014

Church Choir



'Brigham – On Thursday last, Mrs. J. Fawcett, sen., of Brigham, entertained the Church Choir of that place with a tea and supper. Mrs. Scurr (the village nightingale) choir leader, Miss E. A. Scurr, and Miss D. Shepherd, were all in excellent voice, and several beautiful pieces of sacred and other music were sung with thrilling effect. Among the vocalists and listeners were Mr. Jonathan Faulder, parish clerk, Miss Elizabeth Relph of Parton, Mr. Alexander Shepherd, sen., and J. Askew, Brigham. The lasses were all blithe, and the lads "nae blate," and a very pleasant evening was spent.'

Carlisle Journal – Friday 5th April 1861

Low Brigham



High Brigham



Life in the Village



See the hand out next to the projector for more information about what life was like in nineteenth century Brigham

THE LIVES AND STORIES OF SOME OF BRIGHAM'S INHABITANTS

THE WEST CUMBERLAND NEWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1930.

Vigorous Veteran of “Queen of Villages”

Mr. Adam Thompson, of the “Queen of Villages” as he styles Brigham, is a self-made man who, now nearly an octogenarian has been throughout his long working life one of West Cumberland’s hardest workers. Still full of vim and vigour, he gives the impression of having many years work still in him. Not only self-made but self-educated, Mr. Thompson says his education cost practically only a few shillings as compared with the averaged £12 per child nowadays. But through his schooldays may have been short the University of Life has fashioned an energetic personality, who believes in Carlyle’s Gospel of Work. During his lifetime he has seen many changes at Brigham. Built on rock the “Queen of Villages” has defied storm and deluges for generations. The church dates back to the 11th century and in Mr. Thompson’s young days had a large gallery opposite the door. In Mr. Thompson’s youth when Cockermouth began to develop Brigham quarries did an excellent trade. There was not a house beyond South Street and very few in it. There was no Station Street, no Auction Mart, no Tweed Mill. All the stones for these buildings were led by horse and cart and there were many carters on the road in those days. Mr. Thompson well remembers Mr. Robinson Mitchell, the first of the name engaged in livestock selling, having his first sheep penned and conducting the first auction sale near where the mayo monument now stands.

In Mr. Thompson’s young days the lime industry flourished at Brigham. There were eight kilns and lime was sold at 2s 6d per load and there were no machines to check the weight. The kilns were difficult to reach with horse and cart and accidents were frequent. A tragic incident which happened 73 years ago stands outright in Mr. Thompson’s mind to this day.

On new year's Day, 1857, a boy wishing to warm some tea placed his tin on a little flare by the edge of a kiln. It fell and rolled on to the middle of the kiln on which there was a covering of small coal baked into a crust. The men were drawing out the lime and the kiln was, at the time, a hollow furnace. Taking hold of young Thompson's coat the boy placed one foot on the coal crust and immediately disappeared into the furnace.

In those days the plough speeded throughout rural Cumberland. The reaper had not been invented and all grain was cut by sickle. Women shearers worked from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. for an average of 2s per day. Drovers of men and boys from Ireland found work on the farms at harvest time and at night slept in the barns. Home grown wheat and barley was ground into flour in the country mills, and Brigham mill, driven by water, had the best reputation of producing the best flour in the county. Canada was then undeveloped.

Brigham Hill was, in those days, occupied by the Gibson family, consisting of seven sons and two daughters. All the sons stood over six feet, and Joshua, who died at Waterloo Farm in 1903, stood 6ft 7 ins, in his stockings. He handled a heavy plough as though it were a mere toy and when thrashing wheat stacks no terrier was needed to kill the rats, for as quick as lighting he would seize one and with a vice-like squeeze kill it. There was plenty of work on the farm and no eight hours a day – almost sixteen. Later Brigham Will was taken by Mr. Joseph Harris, who subsequently built one of the mansions at Papcastle. The succeeding tenant was Dr. Christie, who occupied the hall from 1859-1862. A very benevolent man, during his stay he helped and attended hundreds of the sick. He was a pious man and, every Sunday, preached in a large barn fitted with seats and a stove.

Brigham has won a reputation for the salubrity of its climate and the longevity of its inhabitants. In the year 1800 in the days of Mr. Thompsons's godfather-Brigham had 220 inhabitants, 30 of whom had reached 80 years of age and one, John Mirehouse by name, celebrated his 100th birthday by buying a new suit, an armchair, and a new churn.

As a boy Mr. Thompson was present among the vast concour who, in July, 1857, heard General Neil Dow speak on Pardshaw Crag. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, grandfather of the present baronet, was chairman for the famous American orator. A few years later the American Civil War broke out and the General fought in that destructive contest in which a million lives were lost. Soon afterwards Adam, together with two other Brigham lads, his school chums, Wm. Taylor and Wm. Cameron, went to serve their apprenticeships as joiners with Cooper Hodgson, with whom they worked from 1862 to 1865. Hodgson carried on a large business at this time, having 14 men and boys on his staff. William Taylor was 'out of his time; first and worked at his trade for John Hine, Fliby. Taylor became a Wesleyan local preacher and used first to deliver his sermons to Adam Thompson for criticism, a friendly proceeding that undoubtedly improved them when they came to be given from the pulpit. Later Taylor went to Didsbury College for three years and subsequently went on circuit work, being stationed in Durham, the Shetland islands, and Wales, so that geographically, he acquired a good knowledge of the British Isles. William Cameron went to Frizington, where he married and spent all his business life.

Mr. Thompson had a short but interesting school career. He first attended a school kept by a Mrs Vickers at the West end of the village where last winter, mr Jackson Hodgson, brother to Mr W Hodgson, veterinary surgeon, was washed out of bed and had to take his brother;s breakfast up a ladder. Mrs Vickers did not keep school long as she married a local farmer who

was a widower. Adam then taken to Mr Black's school at the other end of the village and well remembers his first visit. He was placed on a form just beside the door. Observing where his cap was placed, he waited his opportunity, jumped up, seized it and ran out. Mr. Black was an efficient teacher and boys attended the school from Eaglesfield, Broughton, Greysouthen, and Cockermouth. One of his school fellows, who still survives, Joseph Fearon, was a commercial traveller for the great London House with which George Moore, the famous Cumberland philanthropist, was associated. Mr. Thompson's schoolfellow the late Peter Weatherstone, used to delight to recount his experiences at Brigham School. Mr. Black had a sarcastic tongue and would address a scholar who had displeased him as a 'grinning puppy', or tell another 'I'll give thee a skinful of sore bones before 5 o'clock'. While 'I would rather break stones with John Neil than be humbugged with such rascals' was a familiar saying. A common punishment inflicted was standing on one leg in the middle of the room. Barring out the master at Christmas time created lots of fun. They had no clock in school and as the master's watch sometimes galloped into the next day or stood in the day before they were sent out to obtain the time. School hours were from 8 am to 5 pm.

Brigham had a well-deserved reputation for longevity and large families. Coming to the Hodgson family, with whom he served his apprenticeship as a joiner, William Hodgson, grandfather of the present veterinary surgeon, owned a lot of land in the village and a farm house standing at the top of Stang Lonning, now station road. He was said to have had a family of 21 twice. The 21st died, another was born, and so there was twice 21. Mrs Archibald, who had just died at Flimby at the age of 88, was the last survivor. There were no less than eight families living in Brigham in those days with nine children. It was said that the wind when from the north carries the kiln smoke and sulphur into the village accounted for these large families.

Although the frailest of the trio, Adam Thompson has survived his two school chums and friends, Wm. Taylor, and Wm. Cameron, and is now in his 79 year. Although in life's journey he was almost fallen over the precipice many times he is still to the front, still busy and energetic. Many hills have had to be climbed, many sunken rocks encountered, but his frail barque has steered a course in safety. All the greater blessings a room can be possessed of are his. Music may soften where language would fail us. Feelings long buried it will often restore, Tones that were breathed from the lips of departed, how we miss and mourn when they are no more.

DEATH OF MR ISAAC FOX, EAGLESFIELD JAN. 1897

We much regret to announce the death of Mr Isaac Fox, of Eaglesfield, which sad event took place on Saturday evening. Mr Fox has been in indifferent health for some time, but it is only recently that his illness assumed a serious phase. He was attended by Dr Graham, Cockermouth, and also had the advice of Dr Lediard, of Carlisle. Mr Fox was native of Eaglesfield, and succeeded his father in the business of joiner-which he carried on with enterprise and success. Mr Fox was widely known and held in high respect and esteem. He has filled various public offices with credit, and was in many respects an ideal resident. He will be a much missed man in his native village. His advice and assistance were always at the

disposal of his neighbour's and any project for the public good found in him a warm supporter. Mr. Fox was a member of the Wesleyan body, and took a very active interest in all that would tend to promote the prosperity of the cause of Wesleyan Methodism in the village. For a great many years and up to the time of his death he held the office of society steward and was also superintendent of the Sunday School, both his time and his money being most liberally given, and his death has caused a vacancy that will be difficult to fill. He was 52 years of age and leaves a widow four sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. Much sympathy is felt for them in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, the deceased being interred in Brigham Churchyard. There was a large number of people present from all parts of the district, many of the local preachers in this and other circuits being present to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of one who had frequently cheered and stimulated them in their arduous work. The coffin was covered with wreaths sent by the sympathising friends, among which was one forwarded by Col. Sewell Brandlingill. The last sad rites were conducted by the Rev J. T. Pollock and the Rev R. W. Butterworth.

INDECENT ASSAULT AT BRIGHAM

'James Gardner, 18, coalminer (on bail), was charged with unlawfully and indecently assaulting Rose Ann Mavin, at Brigham, on the 3rd of August. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr Lumb prosecuted, and Mr Sharp defended. Prosecutrix, in her evidence, stated that the prisoner was a cousin of her husband. She was in Cockermouth Station in company with her mother. She saw the prisoner sitting in the station, and asked him if he had seen her husband, as she had missed him. After a time the prisoner volunteered to accompany her home. Her mother was with them when they started for home, but left them about a quarter of a mile from her house. It was a very dark and wet night, but it was not stormy. Prisoner was carrying her child and basket. When they got to near the bridge he asked her to take hold of the child and the basket. He then assaulted her. She shouted and at last he left her. She went to the nearest house and told Mrs Reid of the assault. Cross examined by Mr Sharpe, she denied that prisoner had stumbled and fallen against her and knocked her down into the hedge. Prisoner had had some drink, but he was perfectly aware of what he was doing. Mary Reid stated that prosecutrix came to her house and complained of the prisoner having assaulted her. She was all covered with dirt and her hair was hanging down, and the baby was very wet. Dr Harrison Mitchell, Cockermouth, gave evidence as to the condition of prosecutrix after the occurrence. Prisoner, in answer to Mr Sharpe, stated that prosecutrix asked him to set her home. Prosecutrix's evidence all through was false. Cross examined by Mr Lumb, prisoner stated that reason why he left the prosecutrix on the dark portion of the road was because it was raining. After a lengthy consultation, one of the jurymen intimated that the jury were not all agreed. The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and on returning, after about twenty minutes' absence, the foreman said they had found the prisoner "Guilty of a common assault." The Chairman then said accused was only 18 years of age, and the Court thought three months imprisonment would be sufficient in his case.'

Carlisle Patriot – Friday 18th October 1895

THE LATE HANNAH HARRIS, OF BRIGHAM

'This aged friend whose death occurred on the 6th instant, in the 83rd year of her age, at Brigham, where she had resided over 50 years, was buried at Eaglesfield, on Tuesday last, beside her husband,

Isaac Harris, (who was a worthy minister of the Society of Friends during the greatest part of a long and peaceful life, spent in living as he preached, and in dying with a sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life), and three of her children, in that quiet, solemn, and beautiful “machpelah” of the early Quakers, with its plain rubble-wall-inclosure, its humble meeting-house, in which the great Dr. Dalton taught his little school when a boy – and its evergreen place of sepulchre, tree’d round with the pine, the yew, and the cyprus, where many generations of a peace-loving fraternity sleep – from whence the eye beholds a glimpse of the beautiful vale of Bassenthwaite and the capp’d Skiddaw on the east, with fruitful table-lands, between which, winding streams pour their clear waters through rich vallies, into the Solway on the west.

A goodly company of friends and neighbours followed her to the grave. The body was first lowered into the earth, a short silence then ensued, followed with a touching exhortation by Mary Miller of Whitehaven. After entering the Meeting House a long silence was followed by a solemn address, full of spiritual feeling, from Mary Nicholson, of Whitehaven. Another silence ensued, ending in a sublime prayer by the same minister; after which the chief mourners Thomas Walker, of Ullock, Mary, his wife (daughter of the deceased), Mary Mark (her niece), and other friends, one by one, with many tears, looked down for the last time upon the coffin lid, then silently departed to their several homes.

In early life Hannah Harris was an inmate of Holdgate, near York, in the household of Lindley Murray, and a picture of the once sweet and peaceful abode of that truly good man always hung over the mantle-piece of her sitting-room.

For Lindley Murray’s name and fame she cherished a deep and lasting reverence, and it was pleasant to sit beside her while she related some of those sunny memories of the happy time when she dwelt under his hospitable roof. She was remarkable for the cheerfulness of her disposition, though often afflicted with an acute and lingering disease. Her knowledge of medicine was very considerable, and in all household affairs of deep import, or domestic troubles, she was eagerly consulted by her neighbours. By the bedside of the sick, and near the pillow of the dying, her kindly face and soothing voice were ever welcome, and those who knew her best in life can truly join in uttering this benediction over her death – “Peace be to her ashes and rest to her shade.”

Carlisle Journal – Friday 12th April 1861

TREAT TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT BRIGHAM

‘On Tuesday, the 30th ult., Charles, fourth son of the Rev. John Wordsworth, vicar of Brigham, who is about to leave his native place for Melbourne, entertained the Sunday school children of that place, together with the church choir, numbering in all about 250, to an excellent tea on the green lawn west of Brigham vicarage. The Clifton brass band was in attendance, and played a number of feet-stirring airs, to which the ladies and gentlemen present kept time in graceful windings through the mazes of the merry dance. The children amused themselves with a variety of juvenile games, and were liberally supplied with oranges. Among the number of those who graced the entertainment with their presence were Mrs. Bridge, Lorton Hall; Mrs. Fletcher, Tarn Bank, Greysouthen; Mr. and Miss Westray, Workington; Mrs. And Miss Drane, and the Misses Harding, Cockermouth; the Rev. J. Schnibben, Bromfield; Mr. J. H. Lowther, the Rev. James Taylor, R. Cass, J. Black, W. Black, miss Whitelocke, Miss Scurr, Mrs. Thompson, and Miss Renney, Brigham. With “God save the Queen,” and hearty wishes for the prosperity and success of their gallant young entertainer, the delighted company

brought their merry banquet to a close, while there was yet enough of daylight to see them to their several homes.’

Carlisle Journal – Friday 10th July 1863

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR WAUGH

‘Yesterday afternoon, at a representative meeting, presided over by Mr Fletcher, of Brigham hill, held in the Court House, Cockermouth, it was decided “to take steps to honour and perpetuate the memory of the valuable public services of the late Mr Waugh by a suitable memorial.” A subscription list was opened, and £46 14s 6d subscribed in the room, the maximum subscription being limited to £5 5s. The form of the memorial will be determined by the subscribers.’

Carlisle Patriot – Friday 24th April 1891

ROBBERY AT BRIGHAM

‘The sum of £10 in gold, was stolen from the dwelling house of Mr. John Johnston, farmer, Brigham, on Tuesday last. Information was given to the county police, who apprehended, on the same evening, a girl named Mary Bell, eleven years of age, a resident in the village, upon the charge of having committed the felony. P. C. Hodgson who made the apprehension, found £4 in the possession of the girl, and “2 10s in a drawer in her father’s house. When taken into custody the girl said she took no more than £6 10s. She has been remanded in custody till Monday next.’

Carlisle Journal – Friday 8th September 1865

FUNERAL OF JOSEPH HARRIS, ESQ., GREYSOUTHEN

‘The mortal remains of Joseph Harris, of Greysouthen, were conveyed to their final resting place in Brigham Churchyard on Thursday last. He was borne from Greysouthen thence on men’s shoulders, six bearing at once. This was to fulfill a desire which he had expressed towards the close of his life that he should like thus to be carried to the grave. A costly pall of black velvet, with six massive tassels depending from its corners and sides, overspread the coffin, which was composed of an inner shell of zinc and an outer of plain oak. On the breastplate was engraved the following inscription:- “Joseph Harris, died 7th February, 1860, aged 79 years.” The chief mourners were Captain Harris, deceased’s only son, and the Captain’s lady; the deceased’s daughter – Isabella (Mrs. Miles, of London), and her husband; and Mary (Mrs. Jefferson, of Springfield), and her husband. The mournful procession following these carriages and afoot, included all ranks and conditions of men and women in the neighbourhood and from various parts of the county. The number present, from first to last, would be little short of 2,000 souls. The bier was met at the church gates by the Rev. John Wordsworth, Vicar of Brigham, who slowly led the way into the church, reading the opening parts of the burial service as he went. The church part of the service concluded with the fourth Psalm, which was sung with thrilling effect by Mrs. Scurr, Richard Cass, and Jonathan Faulder, accompanied by

Elizabeth Ann Scurr on the harmonium. The body was then removed to a vault prepared expressly for its reception in the churchyard, a little to the south-west of the chief entrance into the church, and where many generations of the Harris family sleep. Mr. Wordsworth there concluded the remaining part of the service in his usual beautiful and impressive manner, amid the stifled sobs and tears of the mourners, and the feelings of deep emotion which the solemnity of the scene called forth from the multitude who stood around.'

Carlisle Journal – Friday 13th January 1860

SEASONABLE BENEVOLENCE

'Mr. William Fletcher, of Brigham Hill, generously distributed nineteen cart loads of coals amongst the poor people of Brigham during the last week.'

Carlisle Journal – Friday 1st January 1864

AGED SPONSORS

'At a baptism recently held in Brigham Church the united ages of the three sponsors – two males and one female – amounted to 216 years. The ages of the men were 77 and 65, and the woman 74. They are all residents of Brigham village.'

Carlisle Journal – Friday 26th August 1859

BRIGHAM WORKING MEN'S READING AND NEWS ROOM

'A free Reading and News Room has been opened in the spacious Sunday School, near Brigham Church. The hours of Admission are from seven to ten o'clock on Saturday nights only for the present. Joseph Harris, Esq, Brigham Hill, kindly subscribed £1 towards the fittings of the place, and smaller sums were given by others in the village for the same purpose. Mr Harris also supplies one newspaper – the *Carlisle Journal*; Captain Harris, at Greysouthen, gives coals; Mr. Wordsworth, candles and two newspaper – the *Evening Mail* and *Illustrated London News*; Mrs. Fawcett of Brigham one newspaper – the *Cumberland Pacquet*. In connection with the institution is an auxiliary saving's bank for small deposits. Coffee and rolls may also be had in the place by those who come from a distance, as it is free to the whole neighbourhood, including strangers from any quarter. Those who are favourable to self-education or have a desire to assist the good work will receive the best thanks of Mr. Wordsworth and other promoters of the scheme, for donations of books likely to further that object – such as *Chamber's information for the People*, *Journal*, and *Educational Course*. The cheap elementary works of John Weall, Casel, Routledge and Co., and many others. Contributions of this description may be addressed to the Rev. John Wordsworth, vicar of Brigham.'

Carlisle Journal – Friday 2nd April 1858

FATAL FALL OVER A QUARRY

‘On Monday an inquest was held at Brigham as to the death of John Stillion, a lad seven years of age, the son of Isaac Sillion, labourer, Brigham. Along with a young boy named Wren he was playing on the edge of a quarry at Brigham belonging to the Allerdale Lime and Limestone Company, and fell over the edge of the rock, a height of 40 feet. He received such serious injuries that death was almost instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict of “Accidental death.”’

Carlisle Patriot – Friday 2nd September 1887

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY

‘William Trainor, a pitman, was charged with having, on Saturday night last, assaulted and robbed Abraham Woodman, a carter, on the high road between Brigham and Cockermouth. Prosecutor said he lived at Cockermouth, and on Saturday night, shortly before five o’clock, was returning from the lime kilns at Brigham with a horse and cart laden with lime, he called at William Black’s public house at Brigham Low Houses, and remained there for about twenty minutes. Had a few pints of ale to drink, but was not drunk, and was quite capable of taking care of himself. Got on his cart when he left the public-house; and another man, without asking his permission got on beside him. After proceeding some distance, the man threatened to throw him off the cart, and as he was afraid that the threat would be carried out, and he would fall under the wheels he jumped off. Got up beside the man again in a short time, and after passing the Fitz tollbar, which is about a mile and quarter from Cockermouth, the man again threatened to throw him off. He sprang to the ground again a second time, and the man jumped down after him and attacked him. They struggled together, and prosecutor’s assailant kicked him most cruelly. Begged of him not to use his feet; and while they were struggling on the ground, prosecutor being undermost, some person came up driving a horse and gig. Prosecutor implored the man to come to his assistance, but he refused to do so, and drove on. Prosecutor then received a kick in the face, and became insensible for a few minutes. While on the ground, the man put his hand in his left side pocket, which contained between five and six shillings. When he recovered his senses, the man and the money had disappeared, and the prosecutor’s pocket had been torn away. Could not swear that the prisoner was the man who rode with him and robbed him. Jane Bracklebank, a factory girl, residing at Cockermouth, deposed, that she was going on the Brigham road, towards Broughton Cross, with a girl named Margaret Floody, about five o’clock on Saturday night last. Saw two men lying on the road near the first mile stone. Went over to them, and saw that one of them was the prisoner, whom she had known previously; the other was the prosecutor. When witness and her companion reached the men, prisoner was lying on prosecutor, and saying to him, “Deliver up!” Margaret Floody said to the prisoner, “Is that thee, Trainer?” upon which he sprang up, left the prosecutor lying in the middle of the road, and came towards witness and her companion. Prosecutor then got up, came towards them, and asked witness if she had seen his horse and cart. She told him that she had seen it beside the old station, near Cockermouth. Prosecutor, whose face was bleeding, said that the prisoner had abused him, torn his pocket off, and robbed him. Witness asked prisoner what he had been doing to the old man, and he replied, “to h—l with him.” Prosecutor then left them and went towards Cockermouth. Prisoner, after asking where witness and her companion were going to, bade them good luck, and they left him standing on the road. Margaret Floody corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses. P.C. Angus deposed that he apprehended the prisoner at his residence on Saturday night. He was in his shirt sleeves at the time of his apprehension, and, after conveying him to the lock-up, witness went back to the house and obtained the coat which prisoner had been wearing from his wife. There was blood upon the sleeve of it, which was quite wet. The prisoner having been duly cautioned, said he could not remember having seen two girls at all. The

blood upon his jacket was caused by his having injured his knee in the pit. He was in the public house at Brigham Low Houses, on Saturday night when prosecutor came in, and prosecutors face was bleeding then in consequence of his having had a fight. Mrs Black, the landlady of the public house, was called as a witness by the prisoner, but her testimony did not improve his case. The Chairman said the offence with which the prisoner stood charged was a very serious one, and the Bench decided to commit him for trial at the assizes. Prisoner: Thank you. He was then locked up.'

Carlisle Journal – Friday 30th November 1866

A HEARTLESS SON

'Jonathan Watson, a quarryman, was charged by Mr. Park, overseer of the township of Brigham, with neglecting to support his aged mother. Mr Hayton appeared for the complainant. Mr. park said that the defendant's mother, Mary Watson, had been chargeable to the parish for twenty year, and was upwards of 80 years of age. The defendant was in receipt of 22s per week, and his wife is a labourer at 1s per day. He had also a share in the Silloth docks, and had money in the bank. He had only one child, eighteen months old. Defendant denied being so well off, and asked the witness how he knew the child was his. He could not afford to keep his mother. The clerk said it was very extraordinary that the defendant had not been summoned years before. It was, however, elicited that the other overseer, Mr. Gibson, and the defendant had had a County Court trial, and an ill spite had existed ever since, which ended in W atson being summouned under the present circumstances. The bench decided that the defendant should pay 1s 6d per week towards the support of his mother, the parish allowance having been 3s per week. Watson said he could not pay , as getting to be an old man himself and wanted to make some provision.'

Carlisle Journal – Tuesday 5th July 1864

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB

'Andrew Sennate, a miserably clad Irishman, was charged with having, on the 27th instant, assaulted Isabella Cameron, with intent to rob her. Prosecutrix deposed that she lived at Brigham Low Houses, and was working for William Walker, on Friday last, in a field between Brigham and Eaglesfield. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the prisoner and another man came into the field to her, and the prisoner asked her for her money. She told him that she had none, and he replied that if she would not give it to him he would take it from her. He then got hold of her by the hand, and tore her apron. He tried to knock her down. She had a drag in her hand, and she struck him with it, and got away. In trying to get hold of her the prisoner fell. The other man tried foreset her, but she succeeded in eluding him. She screamed for assistance, and shortly afterwards met a man named John Thompson, and told him what had occurred. John Thompson, a farmer at Brigham said he and another man found and collared the two men, and took them towards Brigham. On the road, prisoner's companion bolted, and made his escape. The prisoner was given into the custody of the Brigham constable. In answer to the Bench, Sennate denied ever having laid hands upon the girl, and said that he merely asked her if there was any chance of obtaining a day's work in the neighbourhood. He was committed for trial at the ensuing quarter sessions.'

Carlisle Journal – Tuesday 31st May 1864

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT BRIGHAM

‘On Wednesday last the village of Brigham assumed a very gay and holiday appearance in honour of the worthy vicar, and granddaughter of the late Poet Laureate, who on that day became the happy bride of the Rev. B. S. Kennedy, curate of Slaidburn, Yorkshire. The nuptial ceremony was performed at the parish church by the father of the bride, who was given away by her maternal grandfather, H. Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall. A large gathering of beauty and fashion surrounded the altar of the venerable edifice, to witness the auspicious event, among whom we may particularly mention Miss Ross, of Edinburgh, who officiated as bridesmaid; Mrs. Walker, of Dovenby Hall; Mrs. Simpson, Fitz; Mrs. Skelton, of Papcastle; Mrs. Wright, of Cockermouth; Miss Curwen; Miss Dykes; the Misses Harris, of Greysouthen; Miss Davy, of Ambleside; and Miss Hutchinson, of Grasmere. The list of gentlemen comprised the immediate relatives of the bride, including her father and grandfather, Mr. W. Wordsworth, Baliol College, Oxford; Mr. C. Wordsworth, who has just returned from the Crimea. There were also present Captain C. Wyndham, of Cockermouth Castle; Captain John Harris, of Greysouthen; the Rev. G. Ainger, of St. Bees; Dr. Bell and Dr. Wright of Cockermouth; Mr. O. Ross, of Edinburgh University; and Mr. Coulthard, of Brampton. After the ceremony the gay company returned to the vicarage where an elegant *dejeuner* was served up, and a profusion of congratulations and good wishes showered upon the happy couple, who at three o’clock in the afternoon started for a tour in Scotland. On the following evening the choir of the church regaled with a sumptuous supper, and gave a grand concert in honour of the event, and a tea has since been given to the children in the Sunday School, in whose welfare the bride always evinced the greatest interest.’

Westmorland Gazette – Saturday 15th September 1855

STEALING AN ACCOUNT BOOK

‘Joseph Storey, a boy nine years of age, who hawks images, was charged with having stolen an account book, the property of Mr. William Fletcher, owner of the Brigham Lime Works – John Satterthwaite, lime burner, stated that he was in the employment of Mr Fletcher, at Brigham Lime Works. On the 25th inst., at dinner time, the prisoner came into an outhouse to warm himself. Witness left him in, and on his return the prisoner was gone, and an account book was missing in which the fortnightly entries were made. P. C. Barnes deposed to apprehending the prisoner in Cockermouth. He had taken the manuscript leaves out of the book and thrown them over a hedge, where they were found by the witness. The prisoner was remanded till next Monday, in order to get him admitted into a Reformatory.’

Carlisle Journal – Friday 31st March 1865

BRIGHAM AND ITS OLD PEOPLE

‘In this village from time immemorial, remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants, two of the oldest residents have died within a month of each other. Their respective ages being – William Stamper, 94; Ann Ovens, 87. The united ages of Mr. Stamper and his undertaker John Iredale, (who made his coffin throughout with his own hands), are 175 years. The population of Brigham is about 500. In that number, there still survive eight octogenarians, namely – Mary Askew, 86; Mary Blackstock, 86; Mary Watson, 86; Daniel Walker, 86; John Iredale, 81; Joseph Allison, 80; Mary Graham, 80; Ellen Black, 80.’

Carlisle Journal – Friday 20th October 1865

MARRIAGE OF MR. ISAAC FLETCHER, OF TARN BANK

‘The marriage of Isaac Fletcher, Esq., of Tarn Bank, Cockermouth, last Wednesday, announced in another column, was celebrated by great festivities at Workington, Clifton, Greysouthen, Brigham, and Bridgefoot, at all of which places dinners were provided for the workmen in the employment of the firm, and their friends.

At Workington, about 80 of Messrs. Fletcher’s workmen, and almost as many more of their friends, sat down to a sumptuous repast in the Assembly Rooms. Mr. Anthony Peat presided, and the vice-chair was filled by Mr. William Dickinson. The Chairman, in proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom, referred in highly complimentary terms to the Messrs. Fletcher. In the course of his speech, he said. There was no man in this part of the country who more deserved the respect of his fellow countrymen than did Mr. Fletcher; and as a scientific and enterprising coal proprietor he knew of no man who more deserved the respect of his fellow-townsmen and those whom he employed than did Mr. Fletcher, whose marriage they had met that day to do honour to. He knew of none who had done more for the commercial prosperity of the town of Workington than the Messrs. Fletcher had done. On almost every side new pits had been sunk by them, and those pits had been carried on successfully under their management, and had been exceedingly conducive to the prosperity of the town. There was another thing for which the Messrs. Fletcher deserved the respect of the inhabitants of Workington, and that was the interest they had taken in endeavoring to procure a new dock for the port of Workington, which would be a great advantage to the shipping of the port. He gave the health of the bride and bridegroom, wishing them, at the same time, long life and continued prosperity. (Loud cheers.) In proposing the health of Mr. William Fletcher, the Chairman mentioned that a new band of coal, about 5 feet 8 inches in extent, had been discovered at Clifton last Tuesday. That, he had no doubt, would form a great acquisition to the trade of the port. The pit in which this new seam had been discovered was called William Pit, after the name of one of the respected proprietors, Mr. William Fletcher. Many other complimentary toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm.

At Clifton the day was a remarkable one in the history of that flourishing town. Upwards of 400 friends and work people sat down to a substantial of roast beef and plum pudding in Cross-barrow National School, the veteran Colin Burns presiding. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and the orange blossoms appropriate to the happy occasion. The silver service presented last week to Mr. Isaac Fletcher, by his workpeople, was greatly admired by all who saw it. Dinner over, a number of complimentary toasts were given. The health of the bride and bridegroom was of course the most prominent on the list, and had no sooner been proposed by the Chairman than it was met with such a thundering peal of cheers as has seldom awakened the neighbouring echoes. Three times three and one more were given most lustily. Mr. Smethurst, of Cockermouth, proposed “Success to the Clifton Collieries,” and in doing so spoke of the power and influence of the coal mines of England, and their importance in promoting commercial intercourse with every part of the globe. The health of Mr. William Fletcher was honoured with “three time three,” and toast and song followed in quick succession. The convivialities of the festive board having been brought to a close, the tables were cleared away, “on with the dance” was the word passed along, and “flying feet” were soon the order of the night. It need scarcely be added that “all went merry as a marriage bell,” and it was not till early morning that the company turned their steps homeward.’

Carlisle Journal – Friday 13th December 1861

THE LATE CAPTAIN HARRIS

‘We regret to announce the death of this gentleman at his residence, Greysouthen, on Sunday morning last, about half-past eight o’clock, from the effects of a lingering disease. He was a large landed proprietor, a very extensive lime and coal merchant, captain of the Cumberland militia, and Justice of the Peace. He was a man of true gentlemanly feeling, and unassuming manner, a kind of neighbour, a dutiful son and an affectionate father, and his loss will be deeply regretted in his neighbourhood. His remains were interred in Brigham church-yard yesterday.’

Carlisle Journal – Friday 30th January 1863

THE HIGH SHERIFF’S NOMINATIONS

‘William Postlethwaite, of the Oaks, Esquire; John Harri, of Greysouthen, Esquire; and Henry Jefferson, of Springfield, Esquire; and Henry Jefferson, of Springfield, Esquire, are the gentlemen whose names were, in accordance with custom, handed to the Judges of Assize at Carlisle last week, by the present High Sheriff (S. Lindow, Esq., of Ingwell,) as qualified to fill the office of this county in future years.’

Carlisle Journal – Friday 15th August 1862

A NOTE ON BRIGHAM CHURCH BY JOHN ASKEW, 1866

This extract from John Askew’s book, *A Guide to the Interesting Places In and Around Cockermouth*, shines some light on Brigham church and the restoration which had been completed a year prior to the publishing of his book. It recounts some of the ancient history of the church and also discusses the recent restoration of the church.

‘Our next interesting object is Brigham Church. Many years ago Thomas Rickmad, architect and member of the Society of Friends, was in great pains in inspecting out ecclesiastical edifices, and to him we owe the names by which the different Gothic styles of architecture are described, namely, Saxon, Norman, Early English, Decorate and Perpendicular. Anything like pure Saxon is now rarely to be met with. The Normans built early in the eleventh century. They were the first to introduce the square tower. All their arches were circular; the outside walls were composed of rough rubblework. The Early English was introduced about the beginning of the twelfth century; it has the pointed arch and lancet shaped tracery in the windows. The decorated period commenced early in the thirteenth century, and is very rich in ornament, of which cusps, bosses carved into human faces, and window tracery running into three-foils, quarter foils, and multi-foils form the chief. The Perpendicular was a style more airy and graceful in its proportions than the two former, but there are no specimens in this edifice. In 1864-1865, Brigham Church was restored in the tower, nave, and aisle portions under the superintendence of Mr. Butterfield, of London Isaac Fletcher, Esq., of Tarn Bank, and the Rev. James Taylor, of Brigham. The late Captain Harris, of Greysouthen, left a legacy of £200 towards the restoration. Mrs. Harris, the captain’s mother, put in the beautiful east window in the aisle, and filled it with stained glass in memory of her husband, the late Joseph Harris, Esq., of Greysouthen. The two south windows in the aisle are also of stained glass, in memory of Captain Harris and his wife. They

were the gift of the workmen employed in the extensive lime and coal works of Messrs. Harris and Co., at Brigham, Unerigg, Greysouthen, and Aspatria. The small west window was the gift of Miss Graves, of London. The aisle contains an elaborately carved tomb, three sedilia or stone seats, in which the Romish priests sat at intervals during the performance of mass, a piscine in which they washed the vessels used in the ceremony, and two recesses in which they placed their vestments. The figures in the stained glass represent the pictorial history of man's fall in Adam, to his rise in Christ. In the small window are the symbols "Alpha and Omega." They were manufactured by Messrs. Gibbs of London, under the superintendence of Mr. Butterfield, and are esteemed high specimens of art. In the north interior wall of the nave, is the lid of an early English stone coffin, decorated with a cross, and in the west belfry wall is the covering to a tomb, on which is sculptured the Cross Calvary with the sword and staff. These, with an ancient stone or holy water basin, a Saxon finial, and some other ornaments of that period, were found in the center of the nave and under the pillars, during the operation of restoration. These latter ornaments prove the existence of a former building before the time of the Normans. The Norman edifice would seem to have been more extensive than the present, having its full complement of parts, namely, aisle, nave, tower, and chancel but as these fell into decay the north aisle was entirely removed, the chancel restored in the Early English, and the south aisle in the Decorated; the porch being a more recent addition in the same style. The border churches of the Normans were constructed for refuge and defence against the plundering Scots, as well as places of worship. In the interior of the chancel are two mural monuments to the Lanctons of Cockermouth, a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Rodger le Fleming and the Rev. Thomas Dixon. A marble scroll, in memory of the late Mrs. Jefferson, of Springfield, and a tablet, surmounted by a sculptured tableau in Caen stone, to the memory of Mary, wife of the late Captain Harris, of Greysouthen. Seventy years ago the old oak seats, with poppy-head finials, and other furniture of the edifice were removed. These were replaced by large, square, uncomfortable pews, with the addition of an unsightly gallery. Some of the mullions and ornaments were taken from the aisle windows. Lath, plaster, and whitewash were unsparingly laid on to complete the vandalism. The leaden roof was replaced by slate in 1822. The gallery and all these clumsy contrivances were removed in the recent restoration. A richly carved pulpit and the folding doors of the chief entrance were made out of the old oak-wood taken from the roof. The sashes are low with quarto-foil openings at the ends. The flooring is a mosaic of Minton's encaustic tiles, and a steam heating apparatus, with open iron gratings, underlies the whole place. The exterior roof has ornamental ridge tiles and elaborately wrought crosses of masonry in different designs upon each gable; and the battlements and pinnacles of the tower have given place to a shown roof, surmounted on the western point by a gilded weathercock. Two new windows of excellent memory, in keeping with the restoration, light the nave from the north. The chancel, which is the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, yet remains to be restored.¹³²

¹³² John Askew, *A Guide to the Interesting Places In and Around Cockermouth* (Cockermouth, 1866), p. 72-74.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN THE PARISH IN THE 1850s/60s

Whilst not necessarily an exhaustive list, the returns of the 1851 religious census illustrate that there was a varied religious landscape with no singular dominant faith. Dissenters seemed to do well throughout the area, and Methodists seem to have had a high level of penetration into areas where previously only Quakers had succeeded.

Brigham

- St Bridget's, medieval in origin.
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 1851.

Greysouthen

- Friends Meeting House erected 1742.
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel erected 1833.

Eaglesfield

- Friends Meeting House erected 1693.
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel erected 1845.

Cockermouth

- Christ Church, erected 1865.
- All Saints Church, medieval origins.
- Friends Meeting House erected 1688.
- Congregationalist Chapel erected 1651.
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel erected 1841.
- Primitive Methodist Chapel, prior to 1841.

- Presbyterian Meeting House erected 1774.
- Latter-day Saint Meeting House, 1851.
- St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church erected 1856.¹³³

1867 BOUNDARY COMMISSION

REGARDING BRIGHAM

The 1867 boundary commission analysis of the borough of Cockermouth is useful when analyzing the social makeup of the area. We learn that there was an increase in population, the number of inhabited houses, number of electors, and how many were paying rent under £10.

“The Borough of Cockermouth consists of: -

The several Townships of Cockermouth, Eaglesfield, Brigham, Papcastle, and Bridekirk; and also that detached Portion of Township of Dovenby, which lies between the respective Townships of Papcastle, Bridekirk, and Cockermouth.

The population in 1861 was 7,057, showing an increase of 1,035 since 1831.

The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 1,543.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was-

£10 occupiers: 356

Double entries: 20

Actual number: 336

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,571, of whom 1,163 were at a rental below £10.

This borough, being included in Schedule A. of “The Representation of the People Act, 1867,” will return only one Member after the end of the present Parliament.

The area included in the Borough is very considerable, comprising no less than 8,467 acres. The Town of Cockermouth is situated nearly in the centre of this area. It has no Municipality, but the Township of Cockermouth is under the Local Government Act. The population has been decreasing since 1861. There are no houses with a town population adjoining the present borough on any side. The commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present boundaries.”¹³⁴

¹³³ The National Archives of the UK (TNA), 1851 Ecclesiastical Census Returns, HO 129/570, HO 129 Cockermouth 1851, available at: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/browse/C35092?v=h>, accessed: 6th May 2014.

¹³⁴ Boundary Commission. Report of the Boundary Commissioners for England and Wales, Report, 1868, Charles Shaw-LeFevre, 1st Vct. Eversley, Command Papers 3972, Vol. XX Page 1, 19th Century House of Commons Sessional Papers, p. 127.

FLOODING IN BRIGHAM, DECEMBER 7TH 1864

Due to the topography of the Brigham/Cockermouth area, it is vulnerable to flooding. The above newspaper article relates some flooding in the Brigham area in December 1864; during the time the renovation was coming to a close.¹³⁵ This article is useful as a reference point for flooding in the area, however it does not specifically affect the restoration of the church and is therefore not relevant for the project; consequently it is not located with the useful transcribed newspaper articles.

Article 22 - No Title
The Manchester Chronicle (1825-1900), Dec 7, 1864
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Guardian (1821-2003) and The Observer (1791-2003), p. 4

FLOODS IN CUMBERLAND.—The town of Cockermouth and the adjacent district was on Monday very seriously flooded in consequence of the overflow of the Cocker and Derwent rivers, caused by the recent heavy rains. At Cockermouth the high road to Carlisle, for several hundred yards is below water in many places to the depth of two to three feet, and in various parts of the town the houses were inundated to the height of several inches. The thread mill of Messrs. Harris was stopped in the morning owing to the workpeople not being able to reach the works. The land on each side of the Cockermouth and Workington Railway for several miles was one sheet of water, and in the neighbourhood of Broughton Cross, Camarton, and Brigham, the fences separating the fields were in many places invisible. Shortly after midnight on Saturday some of the inhabitants of Harrington were aroused by the alarm of another flood, and several of the houses lying low were deluged to the depth of several feet. The cause of this outbreak was the overflowing of the beck, the banks of which were damaged by the accident last Wednesday.

NEW WHITWORTH SHELL.—On Monday, Mr. Whitworth made an experiment at Shoeburyness with a new shell, designed by him to penetrate the Warrior target. The distance was 800 yards. The shell is of great strength and thickness, flat headed, and at the point which comes in contact with the plate there is a steel bolt fitted sufficiently well to remain unmoved till expelled by the explosion of the powder which a percussion cap by a mechanical contrivance fires after the shell has penetrated the target. In practice the shell is really a small gun, which fires a steel bolt after it has reached its destination. No. 1 steel shell struck the target 41in. from the top edge and 68in. from the left edge, 7in. from the joint; the shell passed through the plate, stuck in the backing, the base of the shell being 3in. below the face of the plate; the powder exploded, blowing the plug through the backing and the skin along with the metal punched out. The shell remained perfect. No. 2 steel shell passed through the plate into the backing and burst, driving the plug forward through the backing against the skin, bulging it slightly; the skin at the point struck was supported by a crossbeam about 20in square. The shell struck 40in. from the left edge and 15in. from the top one—a bolt was broken, the shell came back and was picked up 74 yards in rear of the target, and in good condition. No. 3 steel shell struck an old shot which was standing out from the target, and broke up in consequence. No. 4 steel shell struck fair on a vertical stringer 9ft. 6in. from the left edge and 3ft. 6in. from the top edge. It penetrated the plate and backing, forcing the plate punched out against the skin, which was not bulged. The shell jumped back 104 yards, and was found in good condition.—*Times*.

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THE MANCHESTER CHRONICLE (1825-1900), DEC 7, 1864; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Guardian (1821-2003) and The Observer (1791-2003), p. 4.

Brigham Parish Census Returns 1821-1901

TOWNSHIP	AN. PARISH	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Blindboothel	Brigham	112	106	100	128	116	90	81	75	89
Brackenthwaite	Brigham	140	130	116	140	115	107	118	118	116
Brigham	Brigham	390	503	490	446	504	745	790	818	723
Buttermere	Brigham	136	89	84	78	101	105	127	97	87
Cockermouth	Brigham	3790	4536	4940	5775	5388	5115	5353	5464	5355
Eaglesfield	Brigham	405	411	371	309	304	268	258	248	222
Embleton	Brigham	391	442	408	421	363	339	347	376	368
Greysouthen	Brigham	416	555	330	633	758	747	690	545	481
Lorton	Brigham	353	388	394	440	456	399	397	377	326
Mosser	Brigham	102	94	107	76	88	83	76	89	75
Setmurthy	Brigham	188	182	181	167	166	171	173	139	160
Whinfell	Brigham	107	122	132	108	86	111	115	95	76
Wythop	Brigham	100	121	125	119	87	90	114	112	109
Total		6630	7679	7778	8849	8532	8370	8639	8553	8187

The census returns for the Brigham parish area shows that there was a significant increase in population in the 1850's and 1860's. I would argue that this growth came as a result of the boom in the coal mining trade and the establishment of the railway during this period. Over the 80-year period the population of Brigham almost doubled, Eaglesfield's population halved, and Greysouthen saw its population fluctuate, ultimately finishing the century almost at its 1821 level.¹³⁶

JAMES HAWES: RECORD OF WORKS



James Hawes served as the clerk of works for the Brigham restoration project in 1865 and again during the second restoration in 1874/1875. He worked with William Butterfield on 20 other projects.¹³⁷

The document shows the type of work that James Hawes and William Butterfield worked on, with many being religious sites. Additionally it shows that Isaac

Fletcher was the chief churchwarden who was involved in the restoration project as he was the point of contact for Hawes.

¹³⁶ Cumbria County History Project, *Cumbrian Census 1801-2001*, available at: <http://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/cumbria-census-1801-2001>, accessed: 6th May 2014.

¹³⁷ YDX 51/2, Whitehaven Record Office, Lists of buildings on which James Hawes worked as draughtsman, clerk of works, etc: (1863)

3 B. NEWSPAPER ARTICLES RELATING TO THE RESTORATION

In this section there are a number of newspaper articles directly relevant to the restoration that I have transcribed. All are taken from the Carlisle Journal and are from the late 1850s until the mid-1860s.

BRIGHAM CHURCH

‘To the editor of the Carlisle Journal. Sir, - Doleful Jeremiads are being breathed from high places over our parish, that should compulsory church-rates be no more, Brigham Church will soon become an interesting ruin, if somebody doesn’t repair it shortly. This is quite true, and furnishes a strong argument in favour of the voluntary principle. Under the old system the church and all that appertaineth thereto has been shamefully neglected. A slip-shod gate, lopsided, ruinous, and old, closes the chief approach outside the churchyard with a ghastly grip. Beyond in a corner to the left, near the Sunday-school, lies a mount of debris, often in a condition claiming the attention of a nuisance inspector. The churchyard iron gates are honeycombed, patched, and grate upon their hinges, in a manner threatening a complete schism of all joining’s. The exterior of the building is nearly denuded of rough case on a great part of the rubble work, and the ashlar work wants sadly to be pointed. The walks are kept free from weeds with the greatest difficulty, and the beautiful tracery in the noble window of the south transept is mended with unseemly daubs of plaster – the other windows are more or less defaced in a similar manner. Interior; all the fine carved work, mouldings, urches, basses, &c., are either smeared with whitewash or hid behind cumbrous contrivances of joiner-work, entirely out of keeping with the original design of the venerable edifice. A glance up the stream of time to the reign of King Charles II., and down to the present, gives the sum total of what has been done or allowed to be done under compulsory church rates, towards destroying the harmony of proportion within. The greatest part of the seats are something like the third class carriages on the Cockermouth and Workington Railway, one-half of the congregation have to stare the other half in the face, while “the priest in his pulpit” escorts them sideways from a corner of the semi-north transept. An unsightly stove, scarcely of any use for warming purposes, points a long black arm from the centre of the nave through a black window, and an ugly galley, penny theatre fashion, has been jamb’d into the steeple. Any change from this state of things could hardly be for the worse. £22 have been annually levied on the ratepayers for doing twenty-two times worse than nothing towards keeping the church in repair. To seat the congregation decently, and partly restore the edifice, would cost not less than £200. This sum could easily be raised in the district by subscription, if energy enough to set about it was forthcoming in the right place. After that, there is a nice little revenue derived from the sale of land in the churchyard, which it would be no hardship for a person in the vicar’s circumstances to give up towards keeping things in order- viz, 10s for every headstone erected, and from £5 to £10 for tombstones and vault spaces. The monies derived from this source during the last four years, cannot, from my own personal knowledge, be less than £20. Finally, however, should the House of Lords reject the church-rate abolition bill this session, after what has transpired in the case of Tiffin and Bacon, no compulsory rate can be laid without an equitable valuation of the whole district, and the Act of Parliament legally applied by competent parties chosen with the consent of the ratepayers. The gross rental is not equitable, neither is the present system of rating the district or the mean value of the same, each is illegal so far as regards a church-rate. And knowing this, any churchwarden or other person who uses threats or intimidations to secure a compulsory rate, is liable to a prosecution under the vagrant act for obtaining money under false pretences. I am &c., A Churchman, Brigham Parish, 11th June, 1858.’

Carlisle Journal – Friday 18th June 1858

RESTORATION OF BRIGHAM CHURCH

The below extract comes from the Carlisle Journal where a number of articles relating to the Brigham Church restoration appeared.

‘On Friday evening last, a vestry meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of Brigham was summoned for the purpose of taking such steps as might be necessary in order to restore the church at that place. The meeting was held, in the first instance, in the church, but as there were only three persons present at the appointed hour they preceeded to the adjoining school-room, and after a short conversation the meeting was adjourned till Monday evening. At seven o’clock on Monday evening the adjourned meeting took place in the school room which was about half filled. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. Taylor, curate of Brigham, and amongst those present we noticed Messrs. J. Fletcher, Tarn Bank; Thomas Paisley, Greysouthen; Valentine White, F. Norman, J. Park, W. Stamper, J. M. Lowther, J. Harrison, - Gibson, and W. Stamper, junior, Brigham. The chair was taken by Mr. Taylor. – Mr. Fletcher said they would all understand the reason why they were met that night. The late Mr. John Harris, Greysouthen, intended to put the church in better condition, but unfortunately he was seized with an illness which proved fatal before he could take any steps in the matter. In his will he left £200 to repair the church. It appeared to him (Mr. Fletcher) and Mr. Taylor, that the best plan would be to get some thoroughly qualified person to examine the church, and prepare suitable plans for its restoration. They got Mr. Butterfield, who had had great experience as an architect, to look at it in April last year. The plans were now finished, but whether they could carry out those plans would depend upon the subscriptions they could obtain. One of Mr. Butterfield’s suggestion was the removal of the gallery; and the proposed removal was not relished by some parties who had a vested interest in the gallery pews. But if the gallery were removed parties holding seats there were clearly entitled to compensation and they should have pews allotted to them in the body of the church. He (Mr. Fletcher) intended to defray the cost of the plans himself, and he would subscribe what he could. He hoped that others would do the same, and that they would be enabled to put the church into a respectable condition. (Applause.) The best plan would be to appoint a committee to raise subscriptions, and see what could be done. – Mr. Paisley objected to the gallery being taken down.-Some further discussion took place on this point, when Mr. Stamper stated that Mr. Harris would not have subscribed a single half-penny if he had understood that the gallery was to remain.-Mr. Fletcher; This legacy left by Mr. Harris lapses and loses if it be not applied within a certain, and we are all agreed that the church should be repaired. – Mr. Stamper moved that the vestry meeting approve of the plans and specifications of Mr. Butterworth for the restoration of Brigham church.- Mr. Norman seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. – Mr. Fletcher moved that the vestry meeting be empowered to apply for a faculty for restoring the church, and for power to provide seats for those whose seats in the gallery might be interfered with by the proposal alterations. – Mr. Parks seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously. – Mr. White moved as follows: That the vestry meeting appoint the vicar and curate of Brigham church for the time being; Messrs. Stamper, Norman, White, Harrison, Graham, Gibson, Rennie, Cooper, Lowther, Hodgson, Park, and Norman a committee, with power to add to their number, to raise subscriptions, and take such steps as may be necessary to carry out the whole of the proposed alterations, or such portions of them as the funds will admit. – Mr. Stamper seconded the motion, which was carried. – Mr. Fletcher hoped they would be able to meet the views of all gentlemen who held sittings in the gallery, and also to raise a sufficient sum to carry out the whole of the alterations. – Mr. Paisley proposed and Mr. Norman seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman. – The Chairman having briefly replied, the meeting separated. We may add, as a supplement to the above report, that a memorial window of the late Captain and Mrs. Harris, of Greysouthen, is to be placed in Brigham Church.’

Carlisle Journal – January 22nd 1864

ALTERATIONS IN BRIGHAM CHURCH

‘Mr. J. G. Mounsey applied for a faculty to authorize certain alterations in Brigham Church. The Rev. Mr. Taylor said the church was in a very bad state, and the alterations were very necessary. The cost would be £1,410, of which £435 had already been subscribed by three persons, and Mr. Fletcher would give a guarantee for the carrying out of the improvements. – Mr. Fletcher said he was prepared to give a guarantee to the effect that no part of the building should be removed until there was sufficient funds in hand to restore it. He offered to guarantee the re-pewing and re-roofing of the church. The Chancellor decided to grant the faculty subject to the money being raised and a guarantee given.’

Carlisle Journal – 26th February 1864

RESTORATION OF BRIGHAM CHURCH

‘A subscription of £100 from Lord Leconfield, and £50 from the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M. P., have been added to the fund for carrying out the restoration of the above church. A subscription is also being organized amongst the workmen of the late Mr. Harris of Greysouthen, for the purpose of placing a memorial window of that gentleman and his beloved wife in the sacred edifice.’

Carlisle Journal – Friday 15th April 1864

RESTORATION OF BRIGHAM CHURCH

‘This venerable parochial edifice was re-opened, after being extensively restored, on Sunday last. About two years since, the Rev. James Taylor, curate, in conjunction with several of the parishioners stimulated by a legacy of £200 left by the late Captain Harris, Greysouthen, and being impressed with the dilapidated condition of the old church, determined to bestir themselves in the matter. A meeting of the parishioners was held, and it was then resolved to restore the nave, tower, and aisle, according to plans prepared by Mr. Butterfield, an eminent architect. The repairs of the chancel were left to some future time. Subscriptions flowed in freely, and we are happy to say that the expenses (£1,800, including a heating apparatus) are nearly liquidated, the late bazaar having realized upwards of £300. It may be as well to state that the work was executed by day labour, by the parishioners. The principal part of the edifice is the nave, the predecessor of the present restorations having been erected in the eleventh century, in the Roman style, and there are indications that it was erected on the ruins of a much earlier ecclesiastical building. It is separated from the south aisle by fine Roman arches. The south aisle, in the decorated style of about the middle of the 14th century, was built and endowed as a chantry by one of the Twinham family, with a moiety of the manor of Brigham. The western tower is of the early English style, and the old part was built towards the close of the twelfth century. From long continued neglect, and injudicious repairs and alterations, the sacred edifice had gradually fallen into a very dilapidated and discreditable condition; the original Gothic roofs had given place to unsightly barn like structures, with flat lath and plaster ceilings; the tracery of the south windows had been destroyed, and wooden frames substituted; from want of drainage the foundations had sunk, the walls were rent and out of perpendicular; and a few more years would probably have suffered to complete the work of ruin. From the foregoing description it will be acknowledged that it was high time something was done towards the restoration; and the present improved aspect of the building will prove that the change is exceedingly happy, and altogether reflects the considerable credit on the

architect and builders. The alterations are all of a most substantial nature, and are characterized by exceeding good taste and effect. The architecture of the exterior has been interfered with as little as possible, the original style being adhered to. As regards the interior the ancient sculptures and carvings have been preserved by being fixed in the masonry of the walls; and their former chasteness has not been marred by the change. The floor has been newly tiled, and the roof ornamented with Gothic woodwork. The pews are also now, of stained pine. But the most interesting of the additions are three stained glass windows. The principal one has been presented by Mrs. Harris, Greysouthen, and represents, in the centre, the nativity; at each side, the Adoration of the Shepherds, and that of the Wise Men of the East; above these is a figure of our Saviour sitting in Glory, surrounded by the heavenly choir; the whole being surrounded by the heavenly choir; the whole being surrounded by figures of the Apostles. The eastern of the other two windows represents the Annunciation, and the western, the Temptation and Expulsion of our first parents from the garden of Eden, these two last windows having been the gift of the workmen employed in the restoration of the church. The total cost of these windows, including fitting, was £320, and they were manufactured by Gibbs, of London, being altogether works of extreme beauty in the art. The re-opening, therefore, of this venerable parish church took place on Sunday last. The afternoon service was attended by a large congregation, amongst which were the members of the Cockermouth Rifle Corps, under the command of Lieut. Dodgson. The Rev. Mr. Taylor took for his text the 16th verse of the 10th chapter of St. Matthew, "Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves; be ye, therefore, wise as serpents, and harmless as doves." The reverend gentleman addressed his remarks more particularly to the volunteers, whose patriotism, he said, was quite consistent with that charity which ought to exist between all nations.'

Carlisle Journal – Friday 13th October 1865

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13. [DWM/417](#) Litigation of nuisance at lime kiln, 1876, William Fletcher witness in Harris v James and Senhouse; right between Senhouse and Fletcher to make a waggonway at Brigham, 1866; William Senhouse to Fletchers re letting of quarries at Brigham, 1856, with relevant correspondence; (various)
14. [YDRC/10/4](#) Parish bundle of Brigham, St Bridget Parish; (1543-1835)

Small Deposits

15. [YDX 51/2](#) Lists of buildings on which James Hawes worked as draughtsman, clerk of works, etc: (1863)
16. [YDX 509/5](#) Research folder [now arranged in separate files] with information on Brigham and Cockermouth collected by Mr. Dennis Hinde, including photographs, newspaper clippings, and family trees: (various)
17. [YDX 509/6](#) Research folder [now arranged in separate files] with information on Brigham and Cockermouth collected by Mr Dennis Hinde, including photographs, newspaper clippings, and family trees;

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19. [YPR 29/29](#) Brigham Terriers: (1867, 1878)
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23. [YPR 29/Plans/11](#) Proposed extension to Brigham churchyard, Montagu Harrison: (1872)

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25. [PH/1109/1-2](#) Church etc. (Plan), Brigham: Negative Slides & photo; (undated)
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27. [PH/1118](#) Village St., Brigham: Postcard, tinted; (undated)

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3. [DRC/56/1/1/150](#) Printed illustrated brochure on Brigham Church; (undated)
4. [DRC/56/1/1/151](#) Black and white photograph, Brigham Church exterior in 1863, SE view; (1863)

5. [DRC/56/1/1/152](#) Black and white photograph, Brigham Church exterior after alterations in 1876, SE view; (1876)

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ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER LIST

Below is a stitched photograph of the subscriber list (pages 1-6) laying out all of the subscribers and how much they gave.¹³⁸

(1)

*Subscriptions towards the Restoration fund of
Brigham Church, 1874 -*

Mr. Harris' Legacy		200	
Rev. W. W. Woodworth		50	
Lord Leconfield		100	
Hon. P. Wyndham		50	
Isaac Fletcher Esq		100	
Mr. Fletcher Norman	Hughes	5	
" Ballantyne White	Brigham	20	
" H. Stampet, junr	"	20	
" John Norman	"	2	2
" Nelson Gibson	"	1	
" J. H. Bowther		5	
" J. Thompson	old vicarage	2	
Rev. J. Taylor		5	
Miss Port	Draysonthorn	10	
Mr. Joseph Brown	Loockermouth	5	
" Joseph Wren	"	5	
Rev. C. H. Myburgh	Leal	5	
John Steel Esq. M.P.		25	
W. Fletcher Esq	Brigham Hill	25	
E. Maugh Esq	Papcastle	10	10
G. Moore Esq	Whitehall	5	5
J. A. Watkins Esq	Th. Hugham	10	
Jo. P. Denhouse Esq	Rothershall	5	
H. Jefferson Esq	Springfield	20	
W. Cooke Esq	Carneston Hall	5	
Mr. John Harrison	Brigham	10	
" Ferguson	Saglesfield	1	
Mr. Blackstock	Brigham	1	
St. Fletcher Esq	Whitehaven	5	5
Mr. St. Robinson	Saglesfield	1	
Mr. Calvert	"		5
Mr. Mary Philips	"		5
Amount carried forward -		709	12

1. ¹³⁸ Cumbria Archive Centre, Whitehaven, [DWM/5/122/5](#) Papers relating to a contribution towards the restoration of Brigham church: (1875)

(2)		
Amount Brought forward		709 12
Mr John Todhunter, Eaglesfield		1
Mrs Johnstone	"	1
Mr Walker	"	1
Mr Graham	"	1
Mr Stephenson	"	1
Mr John Asbridge	"	2
Mr W. Shaw	"	26
Mr Tho Norman	"	1
Mr John Fox	"	26
Mr Jo. Newton	"	10
Mr Jonathan Watson	"	1
Mr E. Wood	"	5
The Venerable Archdeacon Evans		10
Miss Skelton	Reveswater	1 1
Mr W. Walker		2 2
Mr W. Walker	Low Houses	10
Mr Richard Cass	"	1
Mr Isaac Todhunter		5
Mr John Johnstone		5
Mr Adam Thompson, Brigham		2
Mr John Graham		8
Mr W. Black	Low Houses	5
Mr S. Penney	Brigham	26
Mr John Harling		1
Mr John Satterthwaite		5
Mr W. Black, Schoolmaster		1
Mr Henry Willis		5
Mr Gibson, Sew		5
Miss Coulthwaite		26
Mr Jonathan Watson		26
Mr John Robinson		26
Mr Peter Robinson		1
Mr Septimus Hodgson		10
Mr Henry Allinson		26
Mr J. Thompson		
Amount Carried forward		734 13 6

(3)

Amount Brought forward —	734	13	6
Mr Thomas Bennet		2	6
Mr Mackreth		5	
A Friend	1		
Mr Head, Bantley, Carlisle	20		
J. L. B. Dykes Esq, Doonby Hall	10		
Rev. Mr Watson, Plumblaud	5		
Mr Bridge, Lorton Hall	5		
Mr Geo Stockdale	2	2	
William Ann Esq	25		
Mr Wm Renney	1		
A Friend, for Mr Thompson		2	
Mr W Stimpson, Linc. Brigham	5		
Mr W Faulder, Lockermouth	1	1	
Mr Robinson Mitchell	2	2	
Mr John Fleming		5	
Rev. A. Wilson, Ainstable	3	3	
Mr E. Steel, Mine End	5		
Mr. Fawcett, Brigham	2		
W. Miller Esq Oak Bank	5		
		2	6
Lord Maas M.P.	25		
Mr Jefferson Esq Rothensyke	10	10	
Mr Sedgwick, Lockermouth		5	
Mr John Wyburgh, Papcastle	5		
Mr John Richardson, Newcastle	1	1	
Mr W Parkin	1		
G. Sharpe Esq. Deanscale	1	1	
Mr J. Kwaite, Lockermouth		2	6
Mr Wilson Esq. Liverpool	5		
Robert Jefferson Esq. Rothensyke	5	5	
Amount Carried forward —	882	3	

(4)
(5)

12.3			
6			
5			
106			
5			
26			
26			
	Amount Brought forward —	1008	1 6
	Mr H.	2	10
			5
	Mr Spedding	5	
	Col. Gay	5	
	Mr Armstrong	2	2
	Mr Harris, Gypsothum, (Cards)	7	11
	Mr Dalzell (2nd Sub)	1	
	Mr John Dawson Broughton		10
	Miss Mabel Collins (Card)		5
	Mr Harvey, Russel, (Card)		10
	Mr Sharp (Card)	1	
	Miss Hemmingsway (Card)	1	
	Miss Skinner (Card)	1	
	Miss Brown (Card)		10
	Miss Lenhouse	5	
	D. H. Bell	3	
	Mr Paisley	5	
	Mr Leathes, Liverpool	1	
	Mr Rapley (Card)		10
	Lady Haas	2	
	Mr Fawcett, Bassenthwaite	1	
	Mr Fawcett		10
	Mr L. Graves		
	W. Fletcher Esq (2nd Sub)	25	
	Mr Harris (Cards)	18	10
	Collection in Church & School, 1866		8 7 6
	Mr Harris, Gypsothum, Work from Bazaar		1 10
	Sale of Old Materials realized		16 12
	Mr J. Martz, Lockermouth		2
	Amount Carried forward —	1126	4

(6)	
Amount Brought forward	1126 4
First Bazaar: -	
Mr. Fletcher's Stall &c	120 15 1
Mr. Waugh's "	55 11 "
Mr. Harris' "	103 12 "
Entrance Money - - -	21 5
	301 3 1
Rev. J. Woodsworth, (2nd Sub)	25
Mr. Fletcher, 2 Subscriptions paid by	5 10
Isaac Fletcher Esq	100
Earl of Onondale	75
W. Fletcher Esq	100
Second Bazaar: -	
Mr. Fletcher's Stall &c	153 1 11
Mr. Woodsworth's "	26 2 7
Mr. Saylor's "	108 13 0
Entrance Money Not yet paid	281 14 6
	15
James Lumb Esq	5
J. Dixon Esq. Rheda	
Sale of old Materials, omitted from the previous Entry - - - - -	3 7 6
	<hr/> £ 2044 2 1

