

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
For the YEAR 1761.

THE FOURTH EDITION.



LONDON:
Printed for J. DODSLEY, in Pall-mall, 1779.

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upon it. Upon that part of the top, facing Lancaster and the Irish sea, there are still to be seen the dimensions of an house, and the remains of what the country people call a *huss*, viz. a place erected with stones, three or four yards high, stoned with stone stairs; which served in old time, as old people tell us, to alarm the country, upon the approach of an enemy, a person being always kept there upon watch, in the time of war, who was to give notice in the night, by fire, to other watchmen placed upon other mountains, within view of which there are many, particularly Whernside, Woefall, Camfell, Penyngent, and Pennlehill. There are likewise discoverable a great many other mountains in Westmoreland and Cumberland, besides the town of Lancaster, from which it is distant about 20 miles. The west and north sides are most steep and rocky: there is one part to the south, where you may ascend on horseback; but whether the work of nature, or of art, I cannot say. A part of the said mountain juts out to the north-east near a mile, but somewhat below the summit; this part is called Park-fell: another part juts out in the same manner, near a mile towards the east, and is called Simon-fell; there is likewise another part towards the south, called Little Ingleborough, the summits of all which are much lower than the top of the mountain itself. Near the base, there are holes or chasms, called *swallows*, supposed to be the remains of Noah's deluge; they are among the lime-stone rocks, and are open to an incredible depth. The springs towards the east all come together, and fall into one of

these swallows, or holes, called Allan Pott; and after passing under the earth about a mile, they burst out again, and flow into the river Ribbles, whose head or spring is but a little further up the valley. The depth of this swallow or hole could never be ascertained; it is about 20 poles in circumference, not perfectly circular, but rather oval. In wet foggy weather it sends out a smoke, or mist, which may be seen at a considerable distance. Not far from this hole, nearly north, is another hole, which may be easily descended. In some places the roof is four or five yards high, and its width is the same; in some places, not above a yard; and was it not for the run of water, it is not to be known how far you might walk, by the help of a candle, or other light. There is likewise another hole, or chasm, a little west from the other two, which cannot be descended without difficulty: you are no sooner entered than you have a subterraneous passage, sometimes wide and spacious, sometimes so narrow you are obliged to make use of both hands, as well as feet, to crawl a considerable way; and, as I was informed, some persons have gone several hundred yards, and might have gone much further, durst they have ventured. There are a great many more holes, or caverns well worth the notice of a traveller: some dry, some having a continual run of water; such as Blackside-Cove, Sir William's Cove, Atkinson's Chamber, &c. all whose curiosities are more than I can describe. There is likewise, partly south-east, a small rivulet, which falls into a place considerably deep, called Long-kin: there is likewise another swallow, or hole, called Johnson's Jacket-hole,

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hole, a place resembling a funnel in shape, but vastly deep; a stone being thrown into it, makes a rumbling noise, and may be heard a considerable time; there is also another, called Gaper-gill, into which a good many springs fall in one stream, and after a subterraneous passage of upwards of a mile, break out again, and wind through Clapham; then, after a winding course of several miles, this stream joins the river Lon, or Lune; and, passing by the town of Lancaster, it falls into the Irish sea: there are likewise, both on the west and north sides, a great many springs, which all fall into such cavities, and bursting out again, towards the base of the said mountain, fall likewise into the Irish sea, by the town of Lancaster; and what seemed very remarkable to me, there was not one rivulet running from the base of the mountain that had not a considerable subterraneous passage. All the springs arose towards the summit, amongst the *great-stones*, and sunk or fell into some hole, as soon as they descended to the lime-stone rocks; where passing under ground for some way, they burst out again towards the base. There is likewise, to the west and north, a great many swallows or holes, some vastly deep and frightful, others more shallow, all astonishing, with a long range of the most beautiful rocks that ever adorned a prospect, rising in a manner perpendicularly up to an immense height.

In the valley above Horton, near the base of this mountain, I observed a large heap or pile of *great-stones* all thrown promiscuously together, without any appearance of building or workmanship, which yet cannot be reasonably thought to be the work of nature: few

stones are to be found near it, tho' it is computed to contain 400 of that country cart load of stones or upwards. There is likewise another at the base north-east, in resemblance much the same, but scarce so large, and I was informed of several others up and down the country. PASTOR.

MR. Rauthmell, in his Antiquitates Bremetonacæ, or the Roman Antiquities of Overborough, (p. 61.) has, from Dr. Gale, given the following very satisfactory and entertaining account of the derivation of this mountain's name, and the use of the beacon, the ruins of which are now visible upon its flat summit.

"Bremetonacæ is a compound of three British words; Bre, Mænis, Tan; Mons, Saxos, Ignis; which is, to express it in English, the rocky-hill fire station; i. e. the station at Overborough had a fire upon a hill. And the word Ingleborough signifies the same thing in the Saxon tongue, which the word Bremetonacæ signifies in the British. Hence we learn that the garrison of Overborough erected a beacon on the rocky hill of Ingleborough; and on that side of the summit which looks towards Overborough. In confirmation of this, the word Borough signifies a fortified mount; i. e. Ingleborough, from its very name, denotes a fortification; and so it was when it had Roman soldiers, as centinels detached from the garrison of Overborough." Ingleborough is about five miles from Overborough; but its prodigious height would have made it fit for *mons exploratorius* had the distance been almost double.

Those gentlemen, who have leisure and sense enough to desire

an acquaintance with the natural history of their own country, would do well to set out from Lancaster, and from thence proceed to Cartmel, Windermeer, Ulverstone, Furness-abbey, Pile of Foudrey, Millom-Castle, Ravenglass, Whitehams, Cockermouth, Boulness, and Carlisle; they would have frequent reason to lament the incredible ignorance or carelessness of those who have undertaken to give an account of the curiosities of Great-Britain.

One of the curiosities they would meet with in this tour, is a cavern upon a common belonging to a little village called Leck, in the N. E. part of Lancashire. The cavern itself is called by the neighbourhood *Euse-gill-kirk*. The entrance into it has the appearance of a pointed gothic arch, about twenty yards high, and proportionably wide. Within, it looks like a lofty spacious dome, variegated with fret-work, of almost every colour. There are several passages out of it, which lead under the hill; but one must have lights and cloes to examine them with safety and pleasure.

As the above places, A. B. in a letter from Cockermouth, dated October 19, adds Keswick in Cumberland, and its environs, of which he thus speaks:

Nature has with such a liberal hand lavished her graces on this sweet retirement, that here seems to be an assemblage of every thing that is beautiful, from every rural scene in the universe. Some of its finest groves have indeed been cut down within these few years; but in vain should I attempt to describe the beauties which remain,

which cannot be experienced but by an actual survey.

It would be unpardonable not to mention the black-lead mine at the head of the valley of Borrodale, as being one of the greatest curiosities in England, or perhaps in Europe. Neither ought the salt spring to be past by, being very near the edge of the road, at the head of the lake. I have mentioned this part of the country chiefly on account of the prospects, with which every traveller, who has any taste for the wild and romantic, cannot but be highly delighted; the valleys of Enderdale, Buttermeer, Loweswater, and Lorton, furnish us with some others of the same nature; but not perhaps quite so beautiful or extensive. But to the antiquarian I should point out several other as worthy of notice, such as Eleborough, near Maryport, where may be seen several pieces of Roman antiquities: and Wigton, near which place appear the vestigia of that famous Roman station, which has for many years gone by the name of Old Carlisle, where have been found a great number of very valuable antiquities, as votive altars, inscriptions, &c.

When our traveller has visited Carlisle, no doubt but he will have a desire to see what remains of the Picts wall, in this county. Many pieces of antiquity are to be seen at Netherby, Scaleby-castle, Brampton, Lanercost, and Irthington.

Corby is remarkable for the pleasantness of its situation; and, opposite to it on the other side of the Eden, Wetherall, where are some rooms dug out of the *söljd* rock, in a place very difficult of ascent, supposed to have been the habitation

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of some hermit; or, perhaps, places of security for the monks* to retire to in time of danger. Near Penrith, a little below the confluence of the Eimot and Eden, is also a large grotto dug out of the rock, said to have been once a place of some strength, known by the name of *lîs* Parish. And at Little Salkeld, not very far from thence, may be seen that great curiosity called Long Meg and her daughters, not perhaps well accounted for by any of our antiquarians.

When speaking of prospects, I ought to have mentioned that vastly extensive and much admired one from Warnall, which takes in all the low country, and is bounded on the north by Solway Frith, and a fine chain of Scottish mountains. Not far from hence, near — Denton's, Esq; is a petrifying spring. There is also another in the estate of Sir William Dalston, at Uldale, out of which have been taken several large and extremely curious petrifications of moss, leaves, roots, &c. but it does not appear that this mutation would be produced in any substance put therein, but in a rotation of a prodigious number of years. In some parts of the country are some *mineral waters*, much resorted to at the season, and several rich mines of lead, some copper, &c.

Upon the whole, from what I have said, it may appear that Cumberland is as well worth visiting, on several accounts, as most other counties in England.

An account of that part of America, which is nearest to the land of Kamtchatka. Extratted from the

description of Kamtchatka, by Professor Krahennicoff, printed at Peterburgh, in two volumes, 4to. in 1759; and translated by Dr. Dumarselque, chaplain to the English factory at Peterburgh.

Read before the Royal Society, Jan. 24, 1760.

THE continent of America, which now is known from 52 to 60° of north latitude, extends from the south-west to the north-east, every where almost at an equal distance from the Kamtchadalian shores, viz. about 37° longitude; for the Kamtchadalian shore, also, from the Kurilian Lopatka [the shovel] to cape Tchucotkij, in a straight line (except where there are bays and capes) lies in the very same direction. So that one has ground to infer, that those two lands were once joined, especially in those parts, where lies cape Tchucotkij: for, between that and the coast that projects, which is found at the east, directly over-against it, the distance does not exceed two degrees and a half.

Steller, in his memoirs, brings four arguments to prove this:

1. The state of the shores, which, both at Kamtchatka and in America, are craggy.
2. The many capes, which advance into the sea, from 30 to 60 verses.
3. The many islands in the sea, which separate Kamtchatka from America.
4. The situation of those islands, and the inconsiderable breadth of that sea.

The sea, which divides Kamtchat-

* From the neighbouring monastery.