

NOTES.

1. *Carlisle excavations.* By DOROTHY CHARLESWORTH.

In February 1973 three excavations were made on the line of the wall in West Tower Street, Carlisle, by the resident engineer of the ring road works on behalf of Mr Robert Hogg of Tullie House and myself. The line of the wall lies under the north edge of West Tower Street, not directly under the modern building line at the edge of the street.

1. *Excavation behind the market.*

The lowest course here is a chamfered plinth with diamond broaching. The projecting footings could be stood on, under water. Over it are three courses of diamond broached stones, a chamfered course with short diagonal strokes, over it a battered course, similarly dressed, and a vertical course of diamond broached stones. Over this the bottom of another course could just be seen behind and above the lowest brick course of the cellar arch. This presents the problem of whether or not all diamond broached stones are Roman, since one course so dressed lies over typical medieval stonework. It could be re-used Roman stone or medieval stonework. (Plate.)

2. *Excavation further west.*

Here again was chamfered plinth with an offset course over it and three courses above the offset. Here the lower courses are diamond broached, the two upper diagonally dressed. One stone has a very smooth surface quite unlike any others. (Plates.)

A third excavation was made just south of junction of West Tower Street and the east end of Finkle Street, where it was expected the wall, if Roman, would reach its north-east corner. A corner was found. Here four courses stood over a chamfered plinth, with projecting footings. All were good squared ashlar as in the other sections, about 45 x 30 cms., and all with diagonal dressing, no diamond broaching. The totally unworn appearance of these corner stones makes it unlikely that they are the NE. angle of the Roman town wall. Some weathering must have occurred at such a position. It is more likely that they are the north end of a buttress on the medieval wall. (Plate.)

A plan of this side of Carlisle in 1752 by George Smith shows a buttress on this stretch of wall, but to the south of the excavation, if the plan is accurate, which is very doubtful. An earlier plan, 1684/5, shows no such feature, only three half-round bastions on the length between the castle and the Scotch gate. Both plans were made when the walls were still standing and both are published in *The Royal Charters of the City of Carlisle*, ed. R. S. Ferguson (1894).

The date of the wall cannot be firmly established on the present evidence.

2. *Edmund Lamplugh Irton's second marriage and the Irton Hall estate.* By J. R. E. BORRON.

In his paper *The Irtons of Irton Hall* in CW2 xli Canon S. Taylor refers to the second wife of Edmund Lamplugh Irton as Harriet daughter of John Hayne of Ashbourne Green, Derbyshire, and the date of the marriage as 8 August 1787. Doubt is thrown on both these statements by a copy of the marriage settlement among the Irton Hall deeds in Whitehaven Public Library. This is dated 29 August 1787, and in it Harriet's father is called Richard Hayne of Nottingham. It seems unlikely that his name, which is mentioned several times, would be given inaccurately in such a document. It is also clear that it was drawn up before the marriage. Although Richard Hayne is referred to as esquire, one of the trustees was William Hayne of London, hosier, which suggests the source of the Hayne family fortune. Harriet was not, however, a great heiress. Her immediate portion was £2,000, and a further £2,000 was promised within 12 months of Richard Hayne's death. In return for this she was guaranteed an annuity of £300 a year in the event of Edmund Irton predeceasing her, the whole of the estate was conveyed to trustees to safeguard her interest, and provision was made that half of it must be entailed on the heirs of her body. The provisions were stringent but Irton was in desperate need of money. The estate was mortgaged for £3,500 to several different persons and the rent roll was not a large one. This is given in the settlement as follows:

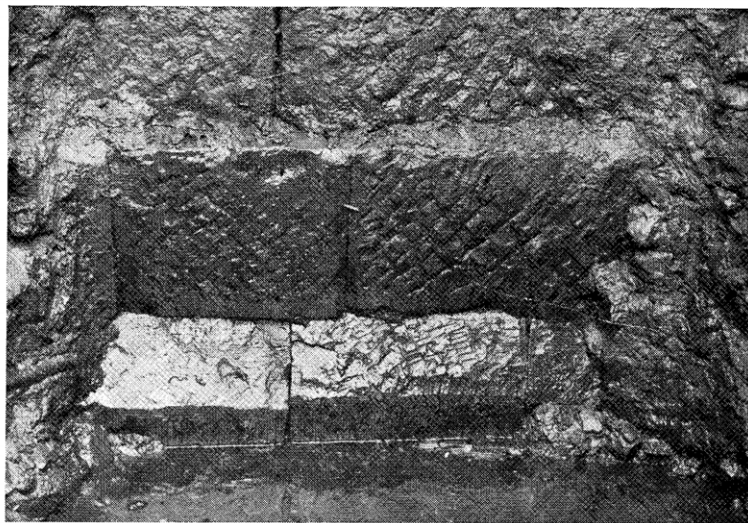
Irton Hall and surrounding land.	In hand.
Irton Demesne and Park Yeat let to John Bragg farmer	£27. 10. 0
Seed Hill let to John Bragg farmer	25. 0. 0
Mill Place let to Isaac Turner farmer	35. 0. 0



Behind market.



West Tower Street (middle section).



Detail of plinth in middle section.



Near junction of Finkle Street and West Tower Street.

Aikbank let to John Kitchen farmer	38.	5.	0
Santon Bridge and Mill let to Isaac Nicholson farmer	26.	0.	0
Boonwood (Gosforth) let to Clement Mossop farmer	50.	0.	0
High Walton (St Bees) let to Joseph Grindale farmer	120.	0.	0
Dakerstead (Netherwasdale) let to William Cleator farmer	17.	0.	0
Mitebank (Drigg) let to Andrew Johnson farmer	5.	0.	0
Messuage in parish of St James, Whitehaven, let to Mr John Tater	20.	0.	0
Messuage at Ravenglass let to Robert Jackson farmer	4.	10.	0
Hawkshead Hall let to Gawen Williamson farmer	120.	0.	0
Grisdale Hall (Satterthwaite) let to John Penson farmer	52.	10.	0
	<hr/>		
	£540.	15.	0
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This does not take account of the profits of the manor of Irton with Santon. The settlement provided that Irton was to pay off the mortgages (i.e. £3,500) by February 1788 so that he could convey to the trustees a clean title. How he did this and, indeed, who the mortgagees were is not known and no record was kept amongst the deeds.¹ By the time Edmund Irton died in 1820, the estate had been saved in spite of his extravagance. His personal estate was only £186. 3s. 2d.² after payment of his debts and the outlying parts of the estate had been sold off, but his son, Samuel Irton, was able to retain the estate. Not only this, but by 3 October 1831 he was in a position to buy from Lowther Augustus Lord Muncaster the Advowson and Chapel Garth of Irton for £1,140.³ How Samuel was able to do this and pay the heavy legacies his father had left to his younger childer (apart from the £4,000 provided in the marriage settlement, Edmund Irton left £3,000 to his younger son Richard and £2,000 each to the younger children) is not clear. Possibly he inherited money from his maternal grandfather, and his brother and sisters probably only drew interest on the capital left to them.

At the time of Samuel's death in 1866, £16,000 had to be raised on mortgage to pay his debts and legacies.⁴ The estate

¹ There is among the MSS. Counsel's opinion in 1844 reciting these facts when Samuel Irton wished to know if he had a mortgageable title to the estate.

² E. L. Irton's will. Irton Hall MSS.

³ Contract in Irton Hall MSS. The advowson of Irton included that of Drigg.

⁴ Mortgage Deed. Irton Hall MSS. The main debt was approximately £11,000 to the Whitehaven Bank.

was left by him to his cousin Elizabeth Fell, who, following the death of her husband John Oldham Ryder on 25 August 1871, aged 38, decided to sell. The estate which then extended to 1,868 acres was sold, subject to Mrs Irton's annuity of £350 per annum, on 19 September 1872 for £65,100 to J. L. Burns-Lindow.⁵ Whatever Mrs Ryder's sentimental regret at parting with an estate which had been in her family for many hundreds of years, it was economically a brilliantly timed sale. Land prices were not to regain this level in West Cumberland for many years. Following the death of J. L. Burns-Lindow in 1893, the estate, slightly increased to 1,935 acres, was again offered for sale. In the interim, Irton Hall had been completely rebuilt, as had many of the farmhouses and cottages at a total expense, according to the sale catalogue, of approximately £30,000. No purchaser was forthcoming until 1895 when Sir Thomas Brocklebank bought the estate on 14 June for £39,000,⁶ representing a total loss to the Burns-Lindow family of some £56,000.

I am indebted to the former Whitehaven Library Committee and Mr D. Hay, then librarian, for access to the Irton Hall MSS.

3. *The size of household and family in some northern parishes.*

By G. P. JONES.

Since it is generally believed that the population of this country was larger in 1800 than it had been in 1700, it may be presumed that either the annual average number of marriages increased during the century or that the fruitfulness of the marriages was greater, or both. Moreover, a study of parish registers might be expected to show, if either development occurred, a higher ratio of baptisms to weddings after 1750 than before. In some instances this was clearly the case:

	Total of baptisms.	Total of weddings.	Baptisms to one wedding.
Brough under Stainmore			
1710-1749	822	300	2.74
1750-1799	1,494	503	2.97

⁵ Sale Contract. Irton Hall MSS. Jonas Lindow Burns-Lindow, born 29 April 1837, only child of Agnes Lindow who m. 1836 Isaac Burns of Whitehaven, m. 11 July 1867 Mary, eldest daughter of Mark Hildesley Quayle of Isle of Man. On the death of his cousin, Jonas Lindow of Ehen Hall, Jonas Burns-Lindow and his children inherited the whole of the Lindow estates in Cumberland, which, in 1884, totalled approximately 10,000 acres (including the Irton estate).

⁶ Sale contract. Irton Hall MSS.

Skelton			
1701-1750	564	131	4.3
1751-1800	867	186	4.66
Newton Reigny			
1701-1750	278	88	3.16
1751-1800	290	64	4.5

The pattern, however, was not universal, as the following examples show:

	Baptisms to one wedding.
Great Orton	
1701-1750	4.17
1751-1800	3.84
Crosby Ravensworth	
1701-1750	4.8
1751-1800	4.1

It may indeed be argued that for the investigation of any such problem as that now under discussion, parish registers are, in some cases at least, of little use. Some have been so ill-kept that editors are uncertain whether some items are records of baptisms or of burials. Gaps occur making computations and comparisons difficult and perhaps impossible; and when no marriage is recorded in a year one is left to wonder whether none occurred or whether a record has been omitted. Moreover, even if a register be faultless, it has to be remembered that a marriage might be performed in one parish and the children born of it baptised in a different one.

Without laying too much stress on the figures cited above one may, perhaps, take it as likely that during the 18th century a family in these parishes commonly included three or four, or, less frequently, five children, which would mean a household normally of about five to seven persons, excluding servants and boarders.

With the figures obtained by computation from the parish registers there may be compared others, from a source unconnected with the registers, namely censuses which the Westmorland magistrates ordered to be taken in the various parishes in 1787.¹ The officers, presumably the constables, who did the work varied somewhat in neatness and clarity so that one is occasionally in doubt about the number of separate house-

¹ Copies of the enumerations are in the Record Office, Kendal, to the staff of which I am beholden for prompt help in getting xerographs. The Census is incomplete. Of the particulars relating to Brough, e.g., only those for Stainmore are extant.

holds. There may therefore, be some error in the following table, but it is believed that it can only be small.

Households and Population in 1787.

	Number of households.	Number of inhabitants.	Average per household.
Clifton	48	196	4.0
Brough under Stainmore	124	621	5.0
Askham	55	294	5.3
Crosby Ravensworth township	49	238	4.8
Birkbeck Fells	45	161	3.6
Mauld's Meaburn	55	237	4.3
Reagill	22	135	6.0
Crosby Ravensworth	171	771	4.5

That a household in these places should contain four or five persons, or in some instances six, is easy to believe; but there are two points to be borne in mind about these figures. One is that they are averages: the other is that they do not necessarily relate to families. Some of the units distinguished as households contained only one person and others only two. In Mauld's Meaburn, for example, there were three containing one person and ten containing two persons. If these and their occupiers were deducted the average per household for Mauld's Meaburn would rise from 4.3 to 5.0.

Many of the households included male or female servants or boarders and were therefore larger units than families in the modern sense. The table below gives the average number of children to each family, i.e. to each group of related persons living in the same house.

Number of Children per Family.

	Number of families.	Number of children.	Average to a family.
Crosby Ravensworth	40	126	3.15
Birkbeck Fells	28	74	2.6
Mauld's Meaburn	38	110	2.9
Reagill	19	58	3.0
Askham	48	124	2.6

It will be observed that in general the average number of children was about three, and at first sight there might appear to be a contradiction between the evidence of the census and that of the registers, which gives the average at about 4.5. A

possible explanation of the difference is that the number of children baptised, as recorded in the registers, was certain to be larger than the number surviving, as enumerated in the census. It is also possible that the families of 1787, or some of them, had contained more children, but before the date of the census some had grown old enough to seek employment and find a home elsewhere.

4. *Roman glass phalera from Stanwix.* By ROBERT HOGG.

This exceedingly rare piece which is on loan to Carlisle Museum was the subject of a study by I. A. Richmond and J. M. C. Toynbee (CW2 liii 40-48). This note is to put right the record of its find spot. Mr D. R. Perriam has brought to my notice an account of its discovery published in the *Carlisle Journal* 20 June 1851. The report is of such interest as to deserve reprinting here complete.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—A few days ago the workmen engaged in excavating the foundations of a new house now being erected by Miss Carruthers, of Stanwix, discovered two ancient walled wells, much worn with use, about seven feet below the surface. They were filled up with rubbish, and covered over with troughs, with the view, as the workmen supposed, of concealing treasure—a Californian idea truly, but it was not realised, as the rubbish was not removed. A quantity of red and buff-coloured Roman pottery, however, was discovered. One vessel was an amphora, a yard in diameter, which was unfortunately smashed in pieces by one of the workmen who, it appears, not having an archaeological turn of mind, was unaware of its value. Two corn grindstones and an iron spear head were also turned up. The grindstones are formed of a black porous substance resembling slag, and are evidently of artificial composition—probably brought by the soldiers from Italy. It is somewhat singular that another well, in which were found some coins and a beautiful blue cameo set in silver, was discovered when the foundation of Mr. Farrar's house was laid—making three wells within the space of 40 feet; and wells here must be 60 feet deep to procure water. Their site, it may be explained, is close to one of the principal stations on the Roman wall, the ditch of which, broad and deep, may still be seen on the opposite side of the field, terminating towards the west end of it, and showing that the wall did not extend to the scaur; that which was generally supposed to be the remains of the wall there, being the earthwork for two

field-pieces thrown up by the Duke of Perth when he bombarded the castle from this point in 1745."

The Post Office Directory of Cumberland, 1858, gives Mr William Farrar's house as 3 Eden Mount, Stanwix, and Miss Carruthers as living at No. 4.

Richmond and Toynbee identified the portrait on the phalera as that of Agrippina the Elder wife of Germanicus and date the issue of the decoration as c. A.D. 23. On the strength of a family tradition of the present owners the writers make out a case for the find spot being English Street, Carlisle, and therefore the probable date when the piece was lost the late First Century. They point out that even at this time the phalera must have been a family heirloom and the silver mounting (now lost) probably secondary. It would now seem that as the correct find spot is a post-Hadrianic site the heirloom was treasured for longer than the writers assessed, a point worthy of record.

5. *Concrete Square, Haverigg.* By A. HARRIS.

The workmens' cottages at Haverigg known as Concrete Square were largely demolished during the summer of 1973, bringing to an end a useful life of almost exactly 100 years. Begun in 1872 and completed in 1874, the 52 cottages which made up the Square were commissioned by the Hodbarrow Mining Company at a time of rising output and of growing prosperity in the local iron trades.

Their designer, Lewis Hornblower, of Liverpool, was an established architect who had already advised the company in matters of housing. Although probably best known for a design for Sefton Park (with Édouard André, 1867), Hornblower's professional interests ranged widely, and during the early 1870s he was developing new methods of making buildings fireproof. Patents 2848 of 1871 and 3714 of 1873 protected a system of building walls, partitions, floors and roofs which would be "at once light, cheap, durable, thoroughly fireproof, and convenient for ventilating the rooms or spaces they enclose". For this purpose Hornblower employed a combination of hollow earthenware tiles or pipes and sheet metal embedded in concrete or cement.

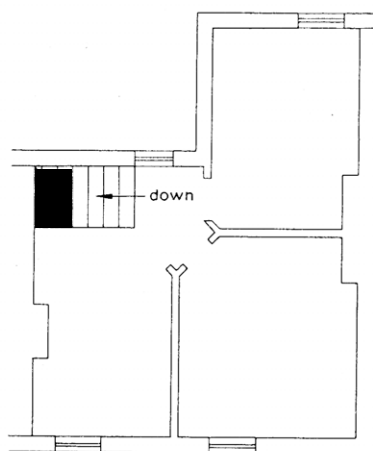
Although Hornblower had earlier received instructions from "Mr Ramsden of Barrow to build a small block of cottages upon my principle as a specimen", Concrete Square was almost certainly the first scheme of its kind to embody his patent on

an extensive scale. The cottages also formed one of the largest groups of concrete houses to be built in Cumbria during the 1870s.

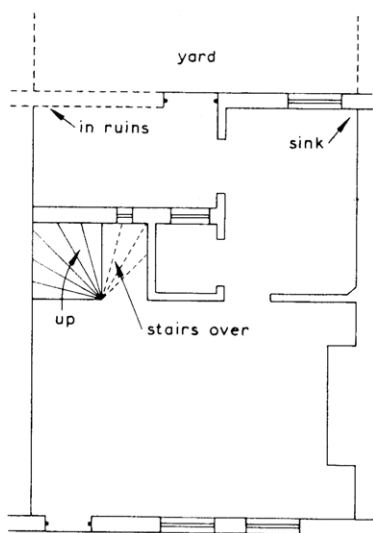
Their early history is well documented. Aware that "the art of constructing Walls of Concrete is yet but imperfectly understood", Hornblower prepared very detailed specifications. The work was offered for tender and was eventually begun by James Howes, of St Bees and Millom. Dissatisfaction with Howes led Hornblower to assume direct responsibility for the contract, and from the summer of 1872 until 1874 he was in frequent touch with the Hodbarrow directors. Sometimes short of ready money, Hornblower had to contend also with tardy sub-contractors, unskilled and unreliable labourers and a constantly changing workforce. "When I have got together a good body of men", he complained to the directors in 1873, "the inducements offered of regular employment by your Company at the mines prove too strong to be resisted by them, consequently I am continually renewing my staff." Some of Hornblower's men were recruited from as far afield as Hampshire.

Apart from the end houses in each of the five blocks which together formed the Square, the cottages made up pairs of single-fronted, two-storeyed dwellings. The main rooms downstairs were a living-room and kitchen. Extra space was available in the form of a pantry and a small recess beneath the stairs. Behind these rooms and extending from the rear wall was an outshot. The first floor, which was reached by wooden stairs, was occupied by three bedrooms. At the back of each house, enclosed within a yard, were a coal shed and W.C. The front doors opened on to unmade roads and rough ground. Many of the houses retained until 1973 their original flat roof, and all were faced with the much repaired "rough Cement stucco" mentioned in the Specifications of 1872. Details of No. 23 are shown in the accompanying plan. Yards and out-offices, which had been demolished at the time of the survey (August 1973), have either been omitted or are shown tentatively. Similar features appear, however, in Plate II. By the late summer of 1973 only a handful of houses in the Square were occupied, and by the time this note is published it is likely that the entire feature will have disappeared.

I am grateful to Mr J. J. Bagley and Dr G. Chandler for assistance with Hornblower's Liverpool activities. An earlier association with Birkenhead Park is recorded in N. Pevsner and E. Hubbard, *Cheshire* (1971), 92. The Square is documented in Record Office, Kendal, WD/AG 38 and 39, and in Record Office, Carlisle, DB 21. Descriptions of Hornblower's



PLAN FIRST FLOOR



PLAN GROUND FLOOR

0 1 2
metres



Photo. by Furness Photo Press.

Concrete Square in July 1973, showing one of the last blocks of cottages to be demolished.



Photo. by Furness Photo Press.

Demolition work in progress, July 1973. Rear view of cottages. Among the debris are visible earthenware tiles, metal inserts and the coarse shingle which, together with Portland cement and furnace slag, formed the basis of a concrete.

patents are available at the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division). The background to the construction of Concrete Square is discussed further in the author's *Cumberland Iron : the story of Hodbarrow mine*, Truro (1970). The structural details given there on p. 46 are superseded by the present account. Further information on concrete houses in Cumbria will be found in WD/AG 38 and 39. Of Hornblower himself, little appears to be known. He seems to have begun business on his own account in Birkenhead during the 1840s and later to have moved to Liverpool. He died in Birkenhead on 20 November 1879. His will was proved at Chester on 18 March 1882 by Frederic William Hornblower, his son and partner, who died 31 December 1901 (Wills Index, Probate Registry, York).

6. *Heraldry on the tombs of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, and Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery, in St Laurence's, Appleby.* By R. S. BOUMPHREY.

In 1884, after the tomb of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland (1560-1616), had been moved to its present position in St Lawrence's, Appleby, R. S. Ferguson recorded the heraldry on it and on the nearby tomb of the Countess' daughter, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery (1590-1676). A recent examination of the tombs which I made in connection with the Armorial for Westmorland and Lonsdale enables me to correct some small errors which appear in Ferguson's account in CWI viii 174-185.

I. *The Countess of Cumberland's Tomb.*

Coat on east end of monument — Quarter No. 5. *Should read:* Sable a griffin sergeant Argent and three cross crosslets fitchée Or (one of the cross crosslets being partly hidden by the griffin's wing).

Coat on west end of monument — Quarter No. 2. *Should read:* Sable three murdering chain shots Or.

II. *The Countess of Pembroke's Tomb.*

Shield No. 3. *Should read:* Veteripont impaling quarterly Or and Gules a border vairée Gules and Argent.

Shield No. 14. *Should read:* Clifford and Veteripont quarterly, impaling Argent on a chief Gules two mullets of the field, for St John.

- Shield No. 20. *Should read:* Sable an eagle displayed Ermine within a border Argent, for Tufton; etc.
- Shield No. 23. *Should read:* Per pale Azure and Gules three lions rampant Argent, for Herbert.
- Shield No. 24. *Should read:* Sable a lion passant guardant Or between three tilting helmets Argent, for Compton, impaling Sackville.

7. *Mr Wilkinson's school at Lowther and the 'Forty-Five'*.
By W. A. J. PREVOST.

After the rising of 1745 had got well under way, it was not an unusual thing to find members of the same family fighting against each other. For example: Lord George Murray was a very active Jacobite, while his half-brothers John and Frederick served in the British army and in the navy. This was not peculiar to relations only for many friends served in opposite camps. In this connection it is known that men who had been pupils at the Rev. William Wilkinson's school at Lowther fought against and for the Stuart cause. In "Mr George Clerk and the Royal Hunters" (CW2 lxiii 243) it is recorded how two old boys, Boyd and Clavering, were nearly captured at Lowther by a party of well armed men from Penrith. George Clerk, also an old pupil of Wilkinson, campaigned with the Royal or Yorkshire Hunters against his cousin Henry Clerk who in the end died a prisoner in Carlisle during the Jacobite trials in 1746. Finally, we are indebted to Katherine Tomasson (*The Jacobite General*, 92) for the interesting information that Lord George Murray had sent his eldest son to school at Lowther, and that he had been entertained at Lowther Hall on several occasions. Murray was, therefore, well acquainted with that district, and this knowledge must surely have been of some use to him when he commanded the rearguard of the Jacobite army at the Clifton skirmish on 18 December 1745.

8. *Direct male ancestry of Sir John Barrow from 1602*. By
R. SHARPE FRANCE.

Abbreviations: C=Cartmel, K=Kirkby Ireleth, U=Ulverston.

- C. JOHN BARROW of Allithwaite married JANE KELLET,
4 May 1602.
- C. EDWARD their 3rd child baptized 10 May 1610.
- C. EDWARD BARROW of Grange married MARY
FLETCHER, 15 August 1641.

- C. WILLIAM their 4th child baptized 14 January 1654/5.
- C. WILLIAM BARROW of Churchtown married ANN HUNTER, 30 November 1684.
- C. ROGER their 2nd child baptised 2 June 1686.
- C. ROGER BARROW of Churchtown (later of Rigwell) married JANE THWAITES, 1719.
- K. ROGER their 6th child baptized 16 February 1734/5.
- U. ROGER BARROW, tanner, of Dragleybeck, married MARY DAWSON, 12 May 1763.
- U. JOHN their only child baptized 14 July 1764.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to go further back as six John Barrows were baptized at Cartmel between 1574 and 1577, the names of the parents not being entered in the register.

- 9. *Group of stone mounds at Broadside, Bewcastle* (NY 548799). By G. G. S. RICHARDSON.

In CW2 xliii 172 Miss K. S. Hodgson drew attention to a group of low stony mounds known as the Kings Stables, near the remains of Broadside farm on the East side of the River Black Lyne. A small stone trough had been uncovered by a farmer in one of the heaps, and CW2 xxxvii 98 records traces of "flagging" and burning. As further afforestation is in progress on the upper reaches of both the Black Lyne and the White Lyne the Field Study section of the Society re-examined this site in 1971 and located 28 stone mounds, most of which are circular, ranging from 2 to 6 metres in diameter; the two largest are roughly oval with a long axis of about 8 metres. They are spread along the upper part of a slope, facing south-west, which extends down to the Black Lyne, and there are traces of a stone bank, possibly with a slight ditch outside it, bounding the group on the riverward side. A survey of the group was made and a plan has been deposited in the Society's library.

The area is scheduled for ploughing and planting during 1972, and on the available evidence there were no grounds for seeking to preserve the site. A sample area has been marked off and will be left untouched for two years to allow excavations to be carried out. Thanks are due to Mr Yull and Mr Ledgard of the Economic Forestry Group for their co-operation in this matter.

- 10. *Sites near the Rivers Black Lyne and White Lyne, Cumberland*. By G. G. S. RICHARDSON.

In advance of extensive afforestation planned for 1972/73 in

the upper reaches of the Black Lyne and White Lyne, the field Study Section held four meetings in the area in 1971. Three of these were devoted to an examination of the area of the White Lyne valley north-eastwards from The Flatt (NY 5780, 5781). The scheduled Bronze Age burial cairn at Shield Knowe (CW2 xl 154) will in any case be preserved, and the locations of the shielings listed in "Shielings & Bastles", *RCHM*, 1971, were checked and certain of them noted for preservation. The hut circle and possible cairn on which Miss K. S. Hodgson carried out (unreported) excavations in 1952/53 and traces of other structures are recorded on a plan prepared by Mr R. L. Bellhouse following a survey carried out by him and Mr B. Ashmore; this is now in the Society's library. The 1971 examination also located another cairn, partly collapsed, and the remains of a stone cist. None of these was regarded as justifying scheduling and preservation.

An area around Hollin Cleugh (NY 5280, 5380) was also examined. Two small cairns were recorded, and a lime kiln in good preservation, which is not shown on the O.S. 6-inch. map. The latter will be included in the review of lime kilns which is currently in progress.

During examination of an area immediately east of The Flatt (NY 562787), which had already been ploughed and planted, a small flint blade and a flint scraper were found by Michael White, son of a member of the Section. The blade is a plano-convex type, 42 mm. long and 5 mm. thick, having a maximum breadth of 14 mm. It is finely worked and retouched on both edges. The discoidal scraper is slightly oval — 32 mm. x 28 mm. — and 6 mm. thick. See Fig. 1. The blade is unworn, but the scraper is somewhat rubbed and blunted.

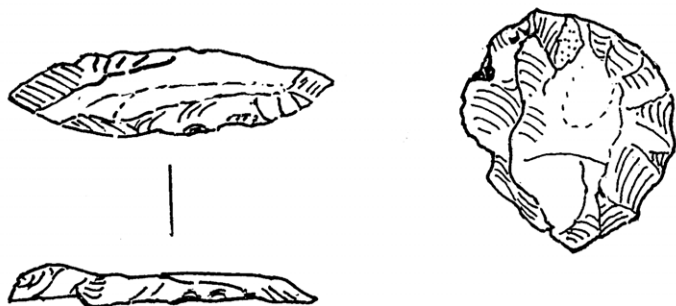


FIG. 1.—Flint blade and scraper from the Flatt, Bewcastle (actual size).



CHARLES LEE LEWES.

11. *An incident during the Carlisle Jacobite trials of 1746.* By W. A. J. PREVOST.

Major Donald Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, with others, was executed at Carlisle on 18 October 1746. "Before the sentence was carried out, Kinlochmoidart got a secret message conveyed to Bishop Smith, Vicar-Apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland, then living in Edinburgh, asking him to send a priest, at whose hands he and his companion (Macdonald of Tirnadris) might receive the consolation of religion before leaving this world. As the task was very difficult, and required a person of no ordinary courage and coolness, the bishop referred the matter to Father George Duncan who at one time had been professor in the Small Highland Seminary on Loch Morar, and who was probably personally acquainted with Kinloch. At the time Father Duncan was in charge of a small congregation in Banffshire, and had no connection with the Highland district, but, undeterred by the dangers of the enterprise, he wrote to the bishop that he was quite willing to make the attempt and face the risks. He succeeded so well that he was introduced to the prisoners, without the slightest suspicion of his true character being entertained by either the governor or any of the jailers, and was able to hear his friends' confessions and give holy communion. He then re-crossed the border but had not gone far when his secret became divulged and a party of dragoons were sent in hot haste after him. He was too quick for them, however, and got back to the north in safety." Rev. Charles Macdonald. *Moidart or among the Clanranalds* (1889), 180.

12. *Charles Lee Lewes.* By TIMOTHY J. COCKERILL.

In 1805 there appeared *The Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewes*, an 18th-century actor, about which the DNB (Vol. xxxiii) comments, "amongst theatrical compilations it has an unenviable precedency of worthlessness and contains a few highly coloured pictures of his early life". Nevertheless, his references to his Cumberland ancestry and Westmorland education are of interest.

According to his account, Lewes was born in New Bond Street, London, on 19 November 1740 and baptised at St George's Church, Hanover Square, on 7 December 1740 as "Charles, son of John & Eleanor Lewes". His father, whom he describes as "a scholar and a man of extensive reading", was of Welsh descent and was a hosier in St James's Street and later a letter carrier. His mother, according to the *Memoirs*, was daughter of "William Lewthwaite Esq of Broadgate, Cumberland". In

fact she was Eleanor daughter of John Lewthwaite of Broadgate, yeoman, and she was baptised at Millom 2 May 1697. John Lewthwaite made his will on 3 April 1737 and refers to his daughter simply as "Eleanor", while her sister is described as "Elizabeth Addison wife of Henry Addison", from which I infer that Eleanor was then unmarried. I have searched for the marriage of John Lewes and Eleanor Lewthwaite in the printed London registers and in Cumberland without success.

Through the Lewthwaites, Charles Lee Lewes claimed kinship with The Dowager Lady St Aubyn, Sir John St Aubyn and Sir Francis Basset, in *The Memoirs*, "to whom I am much indebted for their unbounded liberality at a very critical moment", whatever that means. This relationship must have come through his grandmother Eleanor Lewthwaite, who was a Whinfield of Woodland, Kirkby Ireleth, but it cannot have been very close. Lewes also mentions that his sisters "boasted a polish which enabled them to complete the tutorage of some of the first families in the kingdom, including Lord Bathurst's, Lord Hopetown's, Lord Lothian's and Lord Buckinghamshire's". I have only been able to trace one sister, Ann Lewes, who married Richard Dawkins 5 November 1768 at St George's, Hanover Square.

In 1747, at the age of 7, Lewes entered Kelsick Grammar School, Ambleside, under the Rev. Jonathan Myles, who was headmaster 1738-53. He remained at the school until 1754 and returned to London, where he embarked on a not undistinguished career as an actor for the next fifty years, playing chiefly at Covent Garden and Drury Lane in many of the leading parts of the day. He was Young Marlow in the first performance of *She Stoops to Conquer*. Goldsmith wrote him a special epilogue and he must have been one of the most celebrated actors of his day. By 1790 his best days were over and he toured a good deal, being a favourite in low comedy. We catch a fleeting glimpse of him in *Memorials of a Family in England and Virginia* where Mrs Yates of Skirwith Abbey writes to her son John on 10 November 1794, "I saw your friend Lee Lewis [*sic*] passing through Penrith on his way to Edinburgh Theatre last week and could not help thinking how much he had formerly delighted you."

Lewes gave his last performance at Drury Lane in 1803 with H. Siddons and Mrs Jordan. He died 23 July 1803 and was buried at Pentonville. He was married three times and left issue by two of his marriages. A grandson was George Henry Lewes, the Victorian writer, with whom George Eliot lived for so many years.