

NOTES.

1. *The will of Edward Carus.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Among the wills preserved in the Prior's Kitchen, Durham, is that of Edward Carus of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham. Carus, who describes himself as "officer in the excise", owned property in Westmorland which he describes in his will. To his eldest son, John Carus of Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton and cheque weaver with Mr James Fish, wholesaler in Blackburn, he leaves his two dwelling-houses, outhouses, orchard, garden and appurtenances at Sandside, Haverbrack, in the parish of Beetheme in the county of Westmorland, being of the lands of the Rt. Worshipful Daniel Wilson, Esq., under the yearly customary rent of one shilling, and also all and singular lands and £74. 15s. to his son John, "now an apprentice to Mr Fish". He leaves £74. 15s. to his son William Carus, these two sums being in bond on Mr Smales's estate in Gilling in Yorkshire, and the bond is said to be in the hands of Mr Robson of Darlington. He gives to his son William, whom he describes as the younger son, all his household goods and linen in his dwelling-house in Houghton, together with his gallows and hay. Acknowledging that he owes £10 to Mrs Anne Plummer of Darlington, and the same sum to Mr John Marshall, officer in the Excise at Sedgfield, co. Durham, he directs that these debts are to be paid out of his son John Carus's effects. He appoints Mr Thomas Stokoe of Greenfield and Mr Peter Stephenson of Witton Gilbert, co. Durham, executors, and the will, which is dated 31 December 1750, was witnessed by John Sharpe, Robert Shadford and Thos. Hodgson. On 30 December 1752 Peter Stephenson proved the will, Thomas Stokoe having renounced.

2. *Thomas Dalston's will.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Another Durham will of local interest is that of Thomas Dalston of Lumley in the parish of Chester-le-Street, co. Durham. He leaves to his daughter Ann Dalston his two freehold closes in the parish of St Cuthbert's, county of Cumberland, and in the possession of Archibald Elliot. He leaves the residue of his estate to his son, Thomas Dalston, subject to the dower or thirds of his, the testator's, wife Elizabeth. The will is dated 8 March 1750, and the testator's daughter is appointed executrix.

As Ann Markham, late called Ann Dalston, spinster, wife of Thomas Markham of Lumley, weaver, she proved the will on 23 April 1762, Thomas Dalston of Lumley, brasier, being bondsman.

3 *General Oglethorpe defended.* By A. W. G. LOWTHER.

In his paper, *The Court-Martial of General Oglethorpe* (CW2 liv 200-211), Mr Hudleston seems to imply (p. 200) that the General was a "fifth-columnist", and he appears to side with the latter's enemies who, he states, held this view.

Mr Hudleston produces no evidence to refute that given by Oglethorpe at his court-martial, namely that he received his orders too late to act upon them, and since this evidence (given upon oath in days when this was still a matter of honour) clearly satisfied the Court, the author's implication that the General was committing perjury is hardly merited. He quotes one of the numerous pamphlets, usually scurrilous, which abounded in those days, and the scarcely less malicious letter by Alexander Fothergill in no way substantiates his case.

There is nothing to imply that Oglethorpe had at this date in his life any truck with the Jacobites, or even any actual sympathy for them. It is, however, possible and certainly more charitable than Mr Hudleston's imputations, to consider the possibility that the General, not having any direct orders to attack, considered it preferable to follow behind the retreating army and to ensure its being driven, like cattle, back into Scotland, while always ready to overtake and attack them if they halted and showed signs of making a stand. Such a course could avoid a vast and unnecessary slaughter such as was relished by "Butcher" Cumberland, and was clearly equally to Fothergill's liking.

It seems possible, and this is certainly borne out by what we know about him, that Oglethorpe was a person of humane considerations (as is brought out in accounts of his founding of Georgia and his dealings with the people there) and that he would have liked to have terminated the suppression of the misguided Scots rebels without any undue effusion of blood. In any case, it was perhaps fortunate for him that he became, in Dr Ettinger's phrase, "a forgotten man", when one considers the campaigns in which he might have been embroiled (possibly even the futile war with the American Colonists) and the place which he did eventually occupy in London in the Johnsonian intimate circle, or in the country adorning, with works of all kind including "a vinery", his fine country seat of Westbrook

Park, near Godalming — now both a home for the elderly and a mecca for visitors from America.

4. *Carlisle : A recently discovered cemetery.* By ROBERT HOGG.

A hitherto unknown cemetery site was discovered in Caldewgate, Carlisle, in May 1959. The discovery was made by workmen of Messrs. Wilson Kinmond & Marr, contractors, Glasgow, who were engaged upon the work of laying the 42-inch main Morton outfall sewer.

The sewer excavation, some 5 ft. wide, passed along the western side of Willow Holme and directly across Caldewgate to a man-hole junction in Shaddongate. The cemetery remains exposed in the excavation were confined to near the middle of Caldewgate across an area stretching to the south side of the street, *i.e.* all were found beneath the street. The excavation reached a depth of some 13 ft. and the stratification showed some 6 ft. of road metalling overlying darker humus in which at a depth of 2 ft., *i.e.* 8 ft. from the modern surface, human skeletal remains were found. Beneath these remains were fluvial gravels to a depth of 13 ft., and the gravels rested on a siltier layer at the bottom of the sewer excavation.

Further north — some 20 yds. down Willow Holme — at a depth of some 14 ft., in a sump-hole dug beneath the bottom of the trench, was found part of a water-worn red sandstone, cylindrical pedestal, 13 ins. high with a plinth 5 ins. high. The character of the object suggests a date in the Roman occupation period.

In all some forty skeletons were found lying close together and almost all aligned east-west with heads to the west. There was no trace of coffins, cists or grave furnishings of any description, but the ground containing the skeletons was of a darker colour than the rest. The possibility is that these interments represent an unrecorded town cemetery site, although the suggestion that this was an isolated mass burial cannot be ruled out on the evidence available. The nearest recorded burials to these are those found on the opposite side of the river when the railway sidings were being constructed. (T.H. Cat.² no. 83.) But these are in a different context: they were proved Roman burials almost certainly associated with the road leading from the west gate of Luguvalium to Old Carlisle, to which series the canopied tombstone from Murrell Hill (CW1 iv 325) belongs.

It is possible to arrive at a provisional date for the Caldewgate burials. The depth of the Roman level at this point would appear to be about 12 to 14 ft. as indicated by the pedestal

find, i.e. well below the cemetery stratum. This would indicate a date for the cemetery much later than Roman times. Again it has been shown recently (Tullie House excavations: unpublished) that Caldewgate, i.e. the road out of the town via Castle Street and Annetwell Street, is part of a medieval re-planning of the town in the 12th century. Therefore this dates the construction of Caldewgate to the 12th century and proves that the cemetery remains are earlier. A pre-Conquest date about the 10th century is therefore indicated.

5. *Stone objects from Ambleside.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

At a meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute held on 3 December 1852, Mr Brackstone exhibited various items from his collection, including "Three flat ovoid objects of stone, described as 'British hammers', found at Burns, near Ambleside, Westmoreland, in a field close to the margin of Winder-

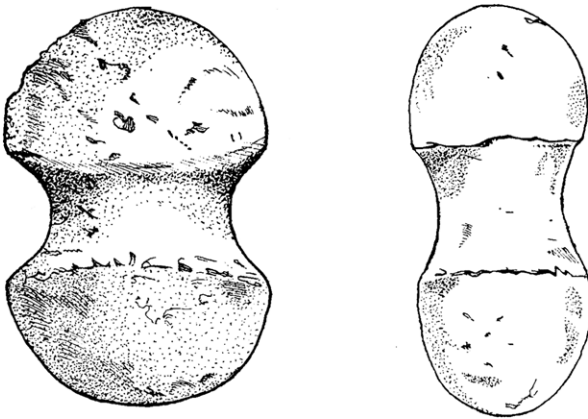


FIG. 1.—One of the Ambleside net-sinkers ($\frac{1}{2}$).

mere" (AJ x, 1853, 63; on p. 64 woodcuts gave side-view and profile of one of the objects, half-size, reproduced here from drawings by Mr Wilfred Dodds); a few years later their true purpose was deduced by Evans in his *Ancient Stone Implements* (1872) 211, where he was able to cite a good many parallels:

"They were originally regarded as hammer-stones, but such as I have examined are made of a softer stone than those usually employed for hammers, and they are not battered or worn at the ends. It seems, therefore, probable that they were used as sinkers for nets or lines, for which purpose

they are well adapted, the groove being deep enough to protect small cord around it from wear by friction. They seem also usually to occur in the neighbourhood either of lakes, rivers, or the sea."

Ferguson and Cowper, in their "Archaeological Survey" (*Archaeologia* liii, 1893, 521=37 in the overprint), though they cite Evans nevertheless list the find as "Grooved stone hammer" in the pre-Roman category, and in W. G. Collingwood's "Inventory" (CW2 xxvi 24) it still appears as "Stone hammer".

The main purpose of the present note is to point out that the recorded findspot is purely a southerner's mishearing of *Borrans*, the name of the field in which the Roman fort of Ambleside lies; to judge by what Evans had to say about the type, there is no reason why these particular net-sinkers should not belong to the Roman period (in view of the findspot) rather than to pre-historic times.

I have no idea where the three specimens are now. Robert H. Brackstone, the exhibitor, was a member of the Royal Archaeological Institute, living in Bath where his address in 1873 was 8 Forefield Place, Lynchcombe Hill; he had evidently very wide interests as a collector, to judge by the variety of items which he exhibited to the Institute from time to time, including (on 2 November 1855) "an iron spear, and a spiral bronze wire, said to have been found near Ambleside" (AJ xiii, 1856, 87). Perhaps the publication of this note may lead to the location of these Westmorland items from his collection.

6. *A Christian monogram from Brough-under-Stainmore.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

In my study of the Roman site at Brough-under-Stainmore, CW2 lviii 31-56, I had occasion to refer to the large number of finds made (principally in the period of the Rev. Lancelot Jeffer-son's incumbency, from 1828 onwards) in the river-bed below the fort; but I missed a reference to what must be judged the most interesting and unusual find of all the Roman series. It is mentioned in passing in the very first paper communicated to our Society, Canon James Simpson's survey of "The present state of Antiquarian Research in Westmorland and Cumberland", read at the inaugural meeting in Penrith on 11 September 1866 and printed in CW1 i 1-18; at p. 9 he notes:

"I may mention, amongst many other things found at Brough, a curious ring now or lately in the possession of Mr. Addison, of the Friary, bearing the Christian monogram usually attributed to the time of Constantine, the very counterpart of which may be seen on a memorial marble, brought from a columbarium at Rome, and now in the gallery at Lowther."

Robert Addison, J.P. (1790-1880) was already living at the

Friary, Appleby, in 1849, for he is shown in Slater's Commercial Directory of that year; his interest in Roman antiquities is attested independently by the fact that he subscribed to Buckman and Newmarch's book on Roman Cirencester (1850) and to the 3rd edition of Bruce's *Roman Wall* (1867), but he was never a member of our Society. I had hoped that it might be possible to trace what happened to his collection, but as yet I have had no success; but, through the kind assistance of our member Mr Norman Ward, I have received considerable information about the Addison family from a kinsman, Mr Steele Addison of King's Meaburn. Robert Addison, born 1790, married in Batavia Emilie Dupont by whom he had issue five daughters; there was only one grandchild, who died in 1941, and the family is now extinct. Mr Steele Addison knows nothing about the fate of Robert Addison's collections; it is hoped that this note may perhaps lead, one day, to the identification of the Brough ring, which (as described by Canon Simpson) should unquestionably be Roman, adding one more item to the short list of archaeological evidence for Christianity in the north of Britain.

7. *The compiler of Cox's Cumberland* (1720). By ERIC BIRLEY.

A chance browsing in the Lysons brothers' *Cumberland* (1816), p. 123, enables me to add a postscript to my notes on the dedication to Belatucadrus from Carlisle, for which Cox's *Cumberland* (1720), p. 384, is our earliest published source, though Mr R. P. Wright has pointed out that it was known to Sir Daniel Fleming and recorded in his *Survey* of 1671: cf. CW2 lvii 185 f. and lviii 180 f. Cox's *History and Antiquities of the County of Cumberland*, according to the title-page of the overprint, was "Collected and composed by an impartial Hand", but the only clue to the writer which it seems to contain is in the dedication with which it closes, at the foot of p. 416:

Reverendo Viro Henrico Hall, Ecclesiae de Kirkbride in Agro Cumbrensi Rectori Vigilantissimo, hasce Tabellas una cum Comitatus sui Cumbrensis descriptione Historico-Geographica D.D.D. CQ. Editor.

The significance of *CQ* is not apparent; but the Lysons brothers state with confidence that "Dr Anthony Hall, son of Henry Hall, rector of this parish, born at Kirk-Bride in 1619 [read 1679] . . . was one of the editors of the *Magna Britannia*, the first volume of which was published in 1720, and has dedicated the account of Cumberland to his father."

For the Rev. Dr Anthony Hall (1679-1723) see the brief memoir by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher ("Biographia Cumb.") in Hutchinson's *Cumberland* (1794) ii, p. 485, where however his

part in Cox's work is not mentioned. He was a graduate of the Queen's College, Oxford (B.A. 1701, M.A. 1704, D.D. 1721), and that must have been enough to guarantee a link with the Fleming family; for the record, it may be noted that the Rev. Henry Hall died in 1717 (CW1 xv 152), so that his son's contribution with its dedication must have been in Cox's hands for fully three years before it found its way into print.

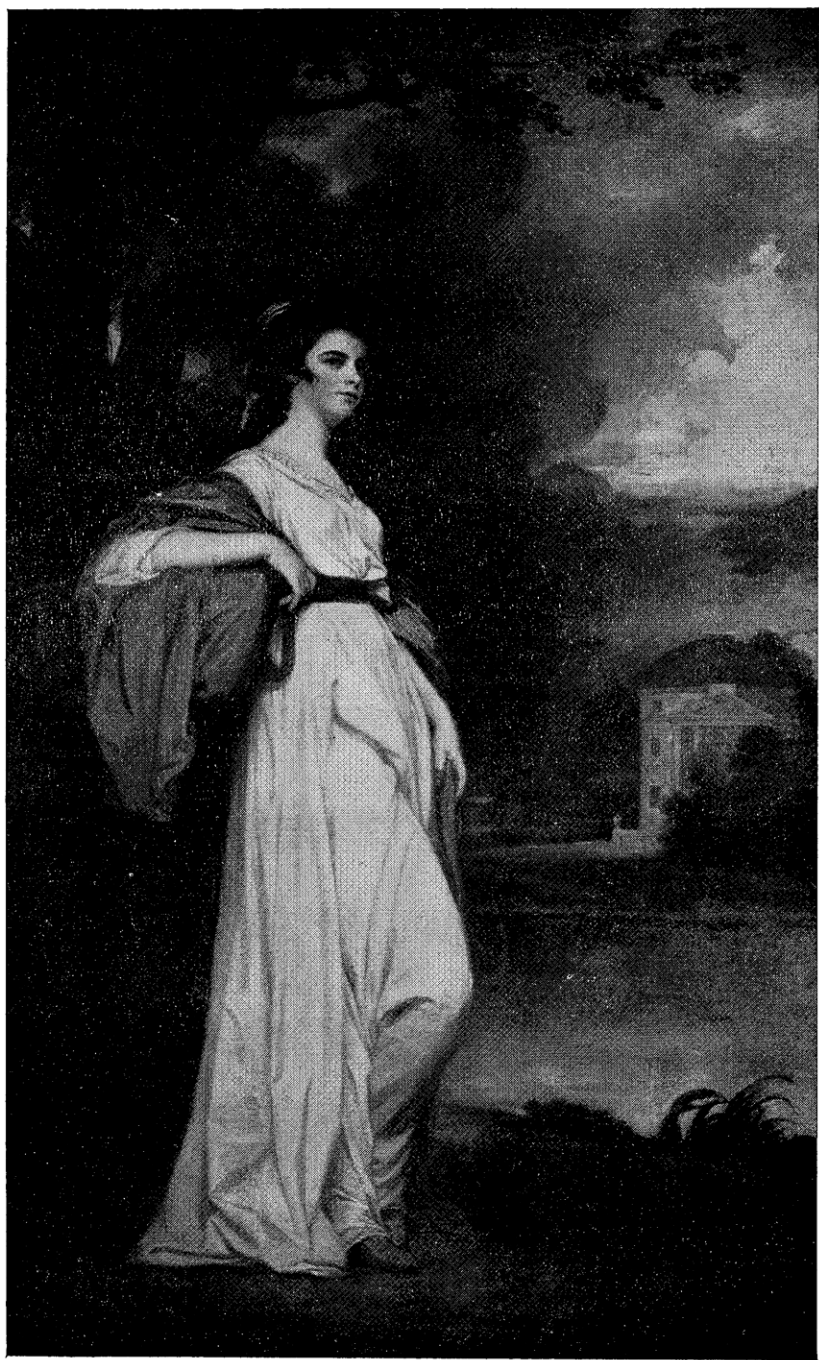
8. *Threlkeld of Melmerby*. By J. V. HARRISON.

In his account of the Threlkelds of Melmerby in his *Papers and Pedigrees* (ii 289) William Jackson said that he did not know the surname of the wife of Lancelot Threlkeld, who died in 1673. In the chart pedigree facing p. 328 he stated that she was "Katherine dau. of Richard Wh . . . of Alston Moor". To these statements Jackson's widow added the footnote: "discovered by Mr Jackson, after this paper was written, to be 'Whelpdale'." It is strange that Jackson seems to have overlooked the 1665 Visitation pedigree, where Lancelot Threlkeld of Melmerby Esq., who was aged 50 on 24 March 1664/5, when he certified the pedigree, is shown as married to Katherine, daughter of Nicholas Whitfield of New Sheild, in Alston Moore.

Were further proof needed, it is to be found firstly in the marriage bond of 18 August 1640, entered into at Durham by Lancelot Thirkeld and Kath. Whitfield, and secondly in the will of Nicholas Whitfield of the New Sheele, parish of Alstone, gent., dated 4 February 1662/3 and proved at Durham by his son Nicholas, the sole executor, on 24 June 1665, in which occur bequests of £9 a piece to "my two daughters the wives of Lancelott Threlkeld Esq. and Cuthbert Bainebrigge gent."

9. *Curwen portraits by George Romney*. By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

On 24 March 1961 portraits by George Romney of John Christian Curwen and Isabella his wife were sold for the Curwen Estates by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods Ltd., who have kindly lent a photograph of the portrait of Isabella for reproduction here. The editor is also indebted to Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods for permission to reproduce from the sale catalogue the descriptions of the pictures. These were as follows:



ISABELLA CURWEN
by George Romney, R.A.

facing p. 301

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The Property of
THE CURWEN ESTATES
PICTURES

GEORGE ROMNEY, R.A.

PORTRAIT OF ISABELLA CURWEN: Isabella, daughter of Henry Curwen, M.P., of Workington Hall, Cumberland, married in 1782, as his second wife, John Christian, who later changed his name to Curwen. Full length, in white dress with blue sash and brown cloak, she stands under a tree on the bank of Lake Windermere, resting her right arm on a pedestal: the Mansion and Belle Isle can be seen in the distance—96in. by 59in.

Sittings are recorded on September 25th and 28th, October 1st and 5th, 1782 as Miss Curwen: on October 25th and November 1st, 1782, January 28th, 1783, and May 27th, 1788, as Mrs. Christian.

COLLECTION: The Curwen Family since the picture's delivery to Workington Hall in August 1788.

EXHIBITION: The Royal Academy, Winter 1890, No. 9.

LITERATURE: Humphry Ward and W. Roberts: *Romney*, 1904, Vol. II, p. 29 (as Mrs. Christian).

Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower: *George Romney*, 1904, p. 115, No. 91.

Arthur B. Chamberlain, *George Romney*, 1910, p. 117.

GEORGE ROMNEY, R.A.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN CURWEN: The eldest son of John Christian of Milntown and Ewanrigg Hall, took the name of Curwen on his second marriage in 1782; he was for many years M.P. for Cumberland. Full length, in blue coat with buff breeches and riding boots, his hat and his whip in his left hand, he stands in a landscape leaning against his horse, which stands on his left—96in. by 59in.

Sittings are recorded on October 24th and 28th and November 1st 1782 (as Mr. Christian).

COLLECTION: The Curwen Family since the picture's delivery to Workington Hall in August 1788.

EXHIBITION: The Royal Academy, Winter 1890, No. 20.

LITERATURE: Humphry Ward and W. Roberts: *Romney*, 1904, Vol. II, p. 29 (as Mr. Christian).

Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower: *George Romney*, 1904, p. 115, No. 90a.

Arthur B. Chamberlain, *George Romney*, 1910, p. 117.

The portrait of Isabella Curwen was bought by Messrs. Agnews for £6,825 and the picture is reproduced here by their kind permission. The portrait of her husband did not reach its reserve price, but was sold after the sale and bought for £1,050 by Mr and Mrs Ward Thomas.

10. *Capt. Lancelot Holmes, R.N.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

At p. 149 of CW2 lviii I recorded that Captain Lancelot Holmes, Royal Navy, married Bridget Norton. I have since discovered the record of their marriage in the registers of St Mary's, Carlisle, the entry being as follows: "No. 105. 1773. Lancelott Holmes Esq^r., late of the parish of Melmerby now of the parish of Kirkland bachelor and Bridget Norton of this parish single woman by licence 18 December in the presence of Jane Grainger, Jer Lupton.

At p. 148 of CW2 lviii there is a correction to be made in lines 25 and 26. There should be no full point after 1732-3, and line 26 should run on immediately after the date.

11. *Edward Stanley of Dalegarth.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

In CW2 xlii 236-237 Mr Bruce L. Thompson printed the inscription on a mural tablet to Edward Stanley of Dalegarth in Chelsea Old Church, saying that the connection between Stanley and Chelsea was obscure. In Add. MSS. 35603 in the British Museum at fols. 337-343 is a list of Cumberland justices, made in 1751. Opposite the name of Edward Stanley is the comment: "disordered since dead" There was at this period a mad-house in Chelsea and it seems likely that Edward Stanley died while a patient there.

12. *A Jacobite relic.* By KENNETH SMITH.

The silver inlaid gun, the history of which was described by the late H. S. Cowper in Art. IX in CW2 xxxiii 133-141, has been bequeathed to Tullie House, Carlisle, and is now in the museum.