

NOTES.

1. *A Westmorland and Cumberland Sketchbook.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

At Messrs Sotheby's sale on 12 April 1963 Mr A. G. Thomas of Bournemouth paid £32 for Lot 124, which was catalogued as follows:

WESTMORLAND AND CUMBERLAND. [Bland (John Salkeld) Sketchbook of castles, churches and landscapes in Westmorland and Cumberland], pencil drawings on 77 leaves, surrounding printed text which has been cut out and mounted in the middle of the pages, half morocco

8vo (268mm. by 162mm.) [c. 1860-67]

... A very attractive sketchbook by John Salkeld Bland, born at Wyebourne in Westmorland in 1840 where he died at the early age of 27. The sketches show castles, manor-houses, churches, antiquities and some landscapes, including: Yanwath Hall, Newbiggin Hall, Lowther Castle, Appleby Castle, Penrith Castle, Lanercost Priory, Naworth Castle, Haweswater, Ullswater, etc. A copy of: Parker (F.H.M.), *The Vale of Lyvennet*, a manuscript book by John Salkeld Bland of Wyebourne, Reagill, Kendal, 1910, is included with the lot; it describes another sketchbook by Bland.

2. *A letter from America.* By W. FLETCHER.

The letter which is printed below came into my possession after the clearance of Whitehaven Castle before World War II. The letter was written by Christopher Russell on 12 February 1848 from his homestead in Mudcreek township, Buttlar County, Pennsylvania, North America, to the Right Honourable Lord, Earl of Lonsdale, of Lowther Castle, near Penrith, whose London address was Carlton Terrace, London.

On the last page of the letter are two post-office date stamps, "Liverpool Mar. 11, 1848 and Penrith Mar. 11, 1848", the letter taking just over a month from the time of posting in America. Some of the grammar and spelling are questionable, but it is nevertheless a chronicle which is interesting and shows some of the social conditions prevailing in America in the early 19th century.

My Lord,

I have not the remotest idea of holding a familiar intercourse or aspiring to any eminence beyond my low humble birth situation, but under a sense of duty, which I imbibed when but a boy from my ancestors, by being taught to obey and revere the house of Lowther, where all out indulgences and future welfare depended, which caused a partial attachment which has increased with my Strength, absence has not been able to destroy that early plant, being propelled by spontaneous instinct or a duty, is the cause, why I Address your Lordship —

I am located in the Western part of Pennsylvania, between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie in Buttlar County. I have here a little home, where me and my family have been living since 1831, And on my arriving here I felt mortified to find so many Mis-representations had been represented by my own Countrymen in the Section of this County for the purpose solely of making the Nobility of England appear odious in the eyes of the Community here, by a few individuals from the North of and North West of England, as it is a general rule when any arives from the Mother Country to a good distance about where they locate themselves, the people flock to them for the purpose of enquiring into the affairs and welfare of the Mother Country So in proportion to the information they receive their prejudices or goodwill is regulated the public mind is a Compound, Composed of a Reverential regard and Scrutinizing Jealously towards the mother Country which is easily corrupted, or founded an error, Ever since my coming here Lord Darlington And more particularly your Lordships Reputation has been handled very unsparingly and fulfilled Violence by downright falsehoods uttred by Some few emigrants from england, besides Neither Rented nor held post or place under your Lordship they spoke without experience only pleasing their own fancy, and not fearing Contradiction, At every public meeting Where the Matter was Discused I oposed it using every effort in my power to Shew the then circulated Reports was totally untrue that they were conceived in iniquity and they would die in Shame, I told it in public that me and my Ancestors had had the expremental part and had never Experienced any Such Conduct as represented and furthermore that I belived I should have been in England yet if I had had your Lordship to Deal with, of which I shall related hereafter, however in July 1841 one of My Conections came into this Country and in asking him Some questions Respecting the effects the alteration had on the poor or whether that Law was optinal or Not, to accept or refuse, he said it was optinal, yet it was accepted by all he heard of exepting your Lordship for Lowther parish, it being in the Country consideredas depriveing the poor of everything, and that to, in a great measure to destroy the wish or desire to suport the vital spark of life, I being at that time holding a prominent part in a County and a township Meeting I caud him to be there questioned in all Matters publickly, which before had been handled so unjustly so false, without any regard to truth or Deacency, by the sons the people was acquainted with the storm or toronado that did a great quantity of damage in North and North West part of England, he told the Company that the injuries received by the tenants was first attended to and that by your Lordship's Orders in all matters being impartially examined it was found that the previous reports, were uterly false and untrue, from that time forward your Lordship reputation has flowd faster than it had ebbed, you are Now considered as an Instrument selected by providence with power and a disposition to alleviate the Distresses of the indigent — I have often thought and do yet, that your Lordship and the like of you might avail yourselves of what might be profitable to yourselves and a

benefit to others, that is to lay out one tenth of an yearly income in real estate, and repeat it a few times, you could have it cultivated by individuals of good moral character which would be easily found in your own country, Sufficient in Number that would gladly embrace such an opportunity and the proceeds of which could be remitted with safety, and Despatch as Ocasion might require, real estate has advanced in this part to my knowledge since 1835 — 600 per cent it increases in value in proportion to the impevements put on it the best tradesmen that can come to America is a farmer, places of public worhsip and schools is put up all over the settled parts, so no difficulty arises for the want of a chance of education for the rising generations — it seems probable that I should never seen America had it not been for Mr. Lumb Your Lordships then Land Agent I considered myself unfairly used agreeable to the treatment of Lowther farmers, it had been the custom during the time of my ancestors to have the weighty or large repairs done at the Landlord expence, but that part was intirely with held with exception of building the dwellinghouse when it tumbled down for that I had to pay four pounds a year more rent and every material to hand for nothing, the Mill I had to be all the expence of repairing myself every farthing from 1808 to 1819 the time I left which was a mere wreck with the exception of the walls at Different times I applied to have it repaired with without success in order to compete with the Neighbouring Mills it being the only source I had to pay my rent, I could not give it owing to my limited circumstances a thorough repair myself by that means I kept frequently repairing thereby consuming what I should have for rent and keeping my family All this was done in order to Starve me away as he had promised to put John Bland Esquire in possession of the Mill, he was then carrying on the Lead Mines belonging to your Lordship on Murton fell in the same neighbourhood I had the information from himself a few months before I left — by labouring under these circumstances I became in 1817 in arrears with my rent, comerce failing made it apear evident that I must sink under the presure therefore I made a calculation of what I possessed and additional machinery which would be assets against arrears of rent that I should leave my birth place which I esteemed a great deal more than you did the real owner. But to my sorrow and astonishment he would not allow me either to move them or allow me anything for them although I had paid for them myself the just amount due to me was £29,10.6 and the Income Tax for 1817 for the Rental Book had never been intirely settled up from that time until I came away All this I stated at the aforementioned meeting and that your liable to censure no more than British government was in regard to the Atrocious conduct in the war in this country of some of the officers as I was fully persuaded that it was not your orders nor had it yet come to your knowledge If your Lordship should feel any disposition for any further inquiries respecting the country laws Customs Speculative opinion and condescend to write your ever Obedient would be happy to serve

CHRISTOPHER RUSSELL

Feb. 12th 1848

I lived at Hilton nigh Appleby Westmorland

3. *Charles Lutwidge of Holmrook Hall*. By J. R. E. BORRON.

In the Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, Vol. XLI, no. 167, Major A. McK. Annand drew attention to this fine portrait by John Hoppner (here reproduced by courtesy

of Mr M. Bernard, the fine art dealer of 21 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1). Major Annand has dealt ably with Lutwidge's military career, but it seems worthwhile to try and add to the account in its Cumberland setting.

Charles Lutwidge was born on 15 June 1768, and was baptized on 29 June in Walton-le-Dale Church, Lancashire. His father, Henry Lutwidge, was the second son of Thomas Lutwidge of Whitehaven by Lucy Hoghton his second wife. Henry Lutwidge married on 26 August 1767 at Walton-le-Dale Jane Molyneux the daughter and co-heiress of Rigby Molyneux of Preston. Henry Lutwidge seems to have settled completely in Lancashire as by 1769 Henry Lutwidge of Walton was a steward to the Hoghton estate.

Charles Lutwidge was first commissioned on 18 February 1795 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Lancashire Militia. He was promoted to captain on 9 December 1797, and after a period of service in Ireland was promoted to major on 26 July 1803. He resigned his commission on 3 May 1805. As Major Annand has shown, this portrait was almost certainly painted in 1805.

I have drawn attention elsewhere (*Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, Vol. XLII, p. 108) to the fact that the letter which Charles Lutwidge is clasping in his right hand was almost certainly from his cousin, Samuel Thornton of Albury Park, Surrey. Samuel Thornton was one of the wealthiest merchants in England. He had close connexions with Hull, for which he was M.P. 1784-1806. Thornton was therefore well able to further his cousin's interests, and it is surely no coincidence that on 26 December 1805 Lutwidge was appointed Collector of Customs at the port of Hull. A position which he held until 3 May 1841.

Charles Lutwidge married on 15 January 1798 Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Charles Dodgson, Bishop of Elphin. He had by her two sons and six daughters. Of his grandchildren one, Charles Robert Fletcher, became the last of the Lutwidges of Holmrook in the male line, while another, Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, was better known as Lewis Carroll.

There is, as yet, little more information that is known about Charles Lutwidge. A year before he died he dictated to his son, R. W. S. Lutwidge, on 26 June 1847 two memoranda regarding his family. While too long to be quoted here these show his lack of interest in Holmrook Hall, which he sold to his uncle Admiral Skeffington Lutwidge, and his hope that his grandson to whom it was left would not return there. In this hope he was disappointed. Charles Lutwidge died on 7 September 1848.

Acknowledgements.

I am greatly indebted for their assistance in preparing this brief account to Mr T. H. McGuffie the Editor of the Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, and Major Annand for permission to use Major Annand's account in the Journal; and also to Mr R. Sharpe France the Lancashire County Archivist, Mr C. R. Hudleston and Mr H. Lowthorpe-Lutwidge.

4. *A soldier's home-coming.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

George Porter of Crofton, Cumberland, yeoman, married Jane Bond, who inherited several freehold lands and tenements at Woodside in fee simple or fee tail general. George, in right of his wife, was seised of these lands, and received the rents, etc. therefrom for several years. During this time several children were born to the couple, and eventually George went to New England as a soldier in the service of Charles II. There he remained until about July 1698, when he came home. His wife Jane had died *c.* 1682 or 3, leaving a son and heir, William Porter. As Jane's widower George claimed to be entitled to her lands for his life by the courtesy of England, the lands being worth £12 and upwards a year. Jane also left several sums of money, cattle, household goods, corn and other personal estate worth £60 and upwards.

His son, William Porter, survived Jane, and entered on to her lands, and took the rents therefrom, but died soon afterwards leaving a widow, Susanna, and a son and heir, John Porter. Susanna took administration of William's effects, which were worth £200 and shortly afterwards married Robert Robinson of Crofton. George Porter alleged that the Robinsons and John Porter, taking advantage of his absence abroad, and combining with Edward Thomlinson, late of Crofton, and others, entered on the lands and took the rents therefrom as well as possessing themselves of Jane's personal estate.

George must have known all about this when he was in New England, for he had instructed his attorney to press the Robinsons for an account, and after his return had himself tried to secure this. According to George, the Robinsons pretended that he was dead, though they knew that he frequently wrote to friends in England and had authorized his younger son to let the premises. They also alleged that Jane made a settlement before her marriage but George suggested that if such a settlement existed it was made by Jane when he was abroad.

These facts are contained in a bill prepared by William Gilpin, and submitted to the Lords Commissioners for the

custody of the Great Seal on 7 January 1698/9. This chancery bill (C.5 135/49) is in the Public Record Office, but unfortunately the answer of the defendants has not been traced.

5. *Apprenticeship indenture and a settlement document.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

I have handed to Mr B. C. Jones, Archivist to the Joint Archives Committee, the indenture of 29 September 1734, whereby James Wilson of "Melkinthrop" in the parish of Lowther, put himself an apprentice to John Birkbeck, junior, of Carleton in the parish of Penrith, weaver, "for to learn the art, trade, science and occupation of a weaver", the term being for nine years, and George Wilson, of Melkinthorpe, carpenter, binding himself in the sum of £10 that his son shall perform the articles. James Wilson makes his mark, George Willson [*sic*] and John Birkbeck sign, and the witnesses were Thomas Bird, John Birkbeck, senior, and George Birkbeck.

I have also handed to Mr Jones a document of 6 March 1738. This is an order by two Cumberland justices, Andrew Hudleston and John Gaskarth, both of whom sign, addressed to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Penrith and St Lawrence, Appleby, upon the complaint of the Penrith churchwardens and overseers, that Barbarah daughter of Joseph Hall, barber and peruke maker and Mehetabel his wife, about five years old, "came lately to dwell in the . . . parish of Penreth the said Joseph Hall and Mehetabel his wife not haveing gained a legal settlement there . . . nor produced a certificate to them owning them to be settled elsewhere, and that the said Barbarah . . . is now chargeable to the . . . parish of Penreth and likely to continue chargeable so long as the said Barbarah . . . dwells there . . . wee . . . adjudge that the last place of the lawfull settlement of the said Joseph Hall and Mehetabel his wife was in the said parish of Saint Laurance of Appleby . . . wee do therefore require you the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the . . . parish of Penreth to convey the said Barbarah . . . from the . . . parish of Penreth to the . . . parish of Saint Laurance of Appleby and wee do also . . . require you the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the . . . parish of Saint Laurance of Appleby to receive and provide for her as an inhabitant of your parish."

6. *MacDonald of Tirmadris and the S.P.C.K.* By W. A. J. PREVOST.

Minutes of general meetings of a Society in Scotland for

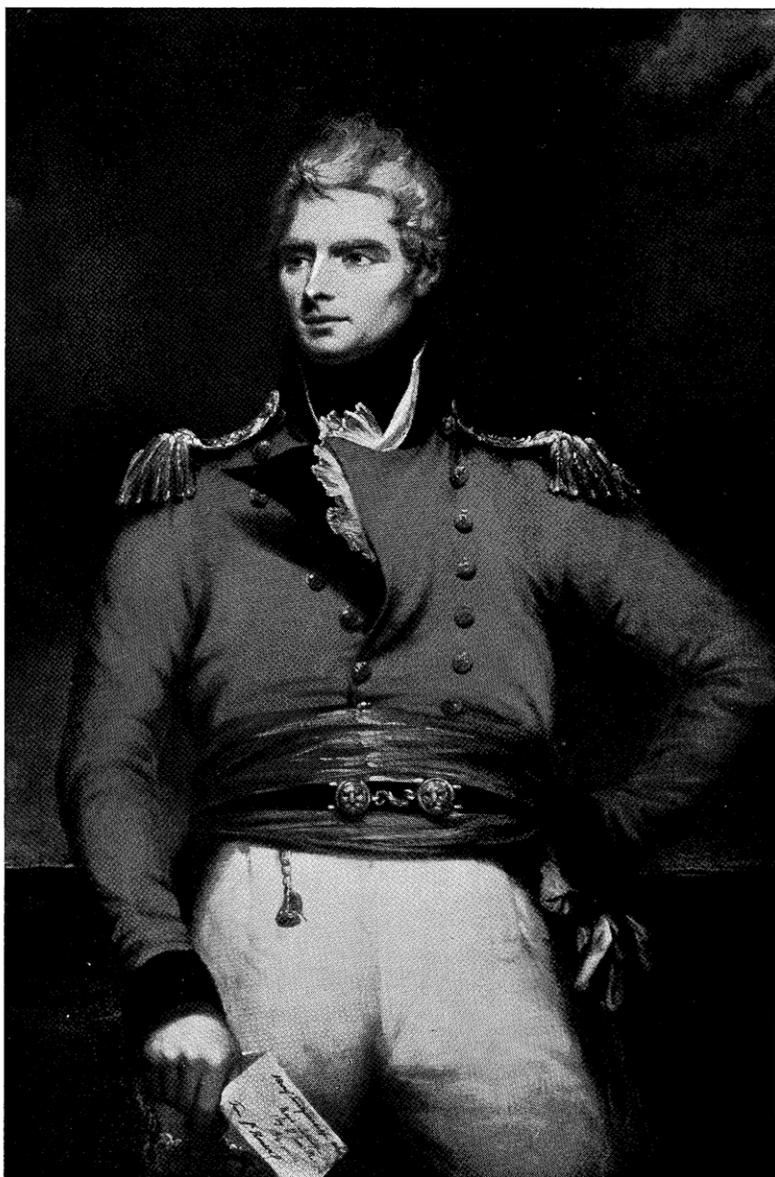
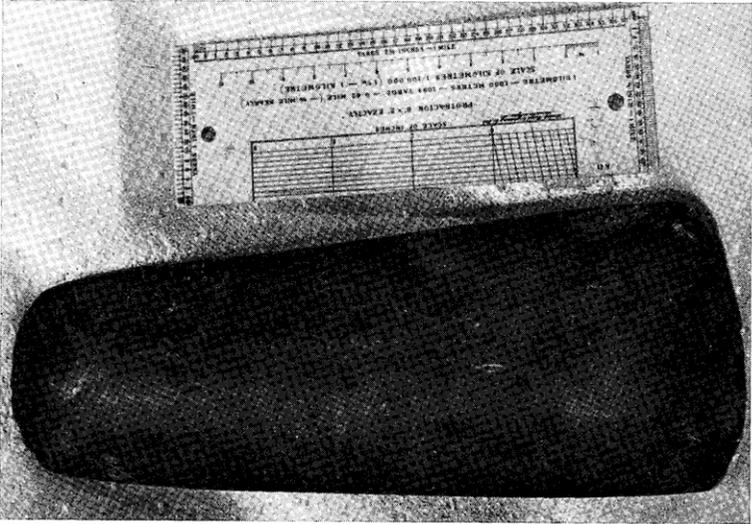


Photo by courtesy of Mr M. Bernard

CHARLES LUTWIDGE
by John Hoppner.



Polished stone axe from Mechi Farm.

propagating Christian Knowledge are in the Scottish Record Office, and are part of a collection of papers 1667-1766 (GD 95).

The society was supported by donations and legacies from people in Scotland and in England,¹ and monies so received were spent in various ways, as in sending ministers to Georgia, exhibitions for promising students, and in particular on maintaining schools in the Highlands. A list of "Charity Schools", with the names of places where "settled", the schoolmasters and other details for 1738 records that the society maintained 109 schools (GD 95 iv 89). These were established in the north of Scotland and at such remote places as St Kilda, Harris, Skye and Mull, though there was an orphan school in Edinburgh. There was only one school in the south of Scotland and that was at Half Morton in Dumfriesshire.

During the Jacobite rebellion in 1745 little business was transacted, and members of the society were greatly distressed at the disturbance caused in all parts of Scotland. It did, however, solve the problem of how to deal with Donald MacDonald of Tirnadris, whose subsequent career is printed in CW₂ lxiv. The following extracts referring to Tirnadris are from minutes of meetings held in Edinburgh.

6 June 1745 (GD 95 iv 350). Mr Murdo McKenzie, "one of their ministers of Inverness, reported that he had observed in the Society's books "one Donald McDonald of Teirndrish named a correspondent member of this Society for visiting Schools in the bounds of the Presbytry of Abertaph, notwithstanding he is a profest papist . . ." It was agreed that the Synod of Glenelg be written to . . . in order to "take effectual methods for preventing such practises in time coming."

4 September 1745 (GD 95 xv 309-310). The matter of Tirnadris was again discussed and "That tho' Donald McDonald of Teirndrish was once a bigoted papist, yet he had sometimes since been a hearer of the Minister of Kilmanivaig's and assisting at visiting the schools which was the reason of his being proposed to the Society to be a correspondent . . ."

" . . . And find that the proposing a person of popish principles to be a correspondent of the Society's was unjustifiable and tending to subvert the good design of this Society."

28 November 1745 (GD 95 iv 356). The committee reported that they had received letters from a committee of the Synod of Glenelg . . . "in regard that McDonald of Tirnadrish, a

¹ On 20 March 1746 a legacy of £100 was received from the executors of Mr Harris, citizen of London (GD 95 iv 361).

correspondent of this Society's, and Charles Stewart, Schoolmaster at Tomnaharrigh (Tomnahurich in Inverness), mentioned in Minutes of last General Meeting complained upon, have both joined the Rebell Army and can hereafter have no concern with this Society. The committee are of opinion it's unnecessary to trouble the General Meeting further about them."

5 December 1745 (S.P.C.K. Records xv 314). "Mr Anderson further mentions the bad hopes friends have of getting further contributions in England, as the Rebels have mostly come from those parts of this country where the Charity Schools are placed, and proposes that some means be hereafter used for recovering to this Society the Twenty Thousand pound formerly allotted by parliament out of the produce of the forfeited Estates in the Rebellion in 1715, and that some member should write an apology for the Society on this occasion."

7. *Polished stone axe from Mechi Farm, Aspatria.* By the late HAROLD DUFF.

This polished stone axe was found during draining operations in a field 500 yards S.W. of Mechi Farm, Aspatria, by Mr Saul Miller, Station Road, Aspatria (Ref.: O.S. 6 inch to mile sheet NY.14 S.E.178422). It is a very good specimen of a Neolithic "celt" (I suppose this term is not outmoded) or polished stone axe. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. at its broadest, weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., has oval cross-section with faceted edges, its "grinding planes" are well marked. It has a greyish patina, one or two small chips reveal a very dark grey stone underneath which would suggest a Great Langdale origin (Group VI).

8. *Excavation at Kirkby Thore, 1964.* By DOROTHY CHARLES-WORTH.

An excavation was undertaken by the Ministry of Public Building and Works at the north end of field 326 where a house was about to be built. The site is on the south side of Piper Lane some 250 feet from its junction with the A66, where a rounded angle, believed to be that of the North-West corner of the civil settlement (CW2 lxiv 69) can plainly be seen.

It was hoped that a trench cut across this site from north-west to south-east, at right-angles to the lane, would, at its northern end, come upon the line of the wall of the settlement, running north-eastwards from the corner. The trench was cut 6 ft. wide and 44 ft. long with its northern end against the hedge, but although it was carried down 4 ft. no traces of disturbance by occupation in Roman or in later times were found.

The complete absence of any remains, even small items such as pottery fragments, makes it probable that the Roman civil settlement did not extend so far north and west as this. If the wall had existed, even though it had been completely robbed, this disturbance would have been very noticeable in the light red sandy soil which overlay the heavy red clayey soil.

The absence of any Roman occupation in so small an excavation cannot be taken as proof that this is outside the area of the civil settlement, but it does show that the presumed line of the town wall on this side is incorrect. This raises the problem of the nature of the apparent angle, which may prove after all to be a natural feature. It is hoped that it will be possible to test this by excavation at some future date.

9. *A Roman milestone near Overtown, Lancs.* By DOROTHY CHARLESWORTH.

A cylindrical shaft now only about two feet high and marked as a boundary stone on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch sheet Lancashire XXV NW (Grid Ref.: 630761) at the point where the Overtown to Cowan Bridge road makes a right-angle turn, was recognized as the base of a Roman milestone by Lord Temple, who kindly pointed it out to me. It seems to be standing in its original position on the east side of the Roman road, which continues straight on to Ribchester some 30 or 31 miles away. The road runs north through Low Borrow Bridge to Brougham where it joins the road over the Stainmore from York and goes on to Carlisle. The milestone is almost due east of the fort at Overborough (Galacum) and the branch road for the fort must have left the main road near here, but its course has not been traced. I could not see any signs of the Roman inscription on the stone, but the characteristic cylindrical shape and its position beside a known stretch of Roman road make its identification certain.