

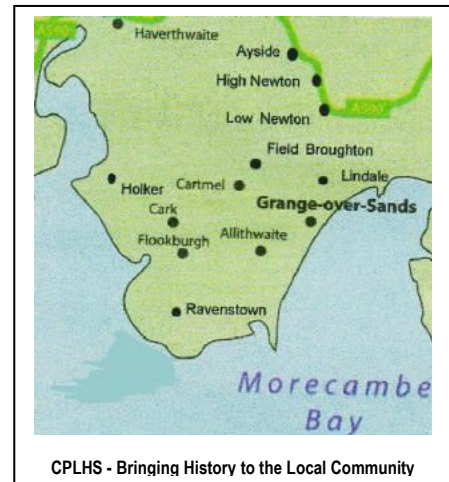
Cartmel Peninsula Local History Society

Founded in 1996 with the aim of promoting an interest in local history within the area

Lindale Special Newsletter: June 2016

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Chairman's Message

It hardly seems credible that we are over half way through our programme of lectures but, after months of rain and cool weather, the recent warm spell confirms summer is on the way – or is it dangerous to say that? We have had an interesting series of lectures so far and it was really good for The Reverend Nick Devenish at Cartmel Priory to allow us to use the Priory for our latest talk by Dr. Mike Winstanley.

This edition truly is a bumper issue. Thanks are due not only to our hard-working editor but, especially, to the keen contributors from the flourishing group in Lindale: a “Trojan effort” which shows the enthusiasm there. It would be good to start similar groups in other villages. Please come forward if you feel you can help in any way.

During the summer break in lectures we have the trips to Morecambe and Townend to look forward to. If there are any further members wishing to join the trips please let me know in good time (details on page 27). The walk round Cartmel is already fully-subscribed but if there should be enough further interest we can do a repeat tour, I'm sure..... and then there are our 20th Anniversary Celebrations. Details of the photographic competition will soon be on the website and we plan a brief social get-together after the October lecture which is to be given by Andy Lowe who spoke to the Society in its inaugural season : but more of that next time.

Stuart Harling

A brief historical over-view of Lindale

The earliest people, Mesolithic hunters and fishers, may have reached Lindale by sea, from Morecambe Bay, up the wide shallow Winster inlet until they reached the limestone former sea cliffs of **Brocka** (previously Brockholes) Hill. The county Historical Environment Record for Allithwaite Upper parish records a prehistoric flint scatter for 'Lindale Low Cave', and also notes a saw mill, now destroyed, on Brocka Hill. Many of the local hills, such as Sheepbarrow, are called barrows, and were formerly covered in earthworks or heaps of stones of uncertain age. These are not now thought to be burial grounds.

Castle Head Hill, or Atterpile Castle, a former island in the tidal river Winster, may have been an Iron Age fort, but real evidence is tantalisingly absent. Stockdale, writing in 1870, in the *Annals of Cartmel*, assumed that there was a Roman station at Castle Head. Roman coins have been excavated there, but later 'barbarians' destroyed all trace of Roman civilisation, (Stockdale 1978). A number of Danish coins were also found, but unfortunately the various hoards were dispersed. Other antiquities recorded as found at Castle Head include bones of deer and 'buffalo', beads, ornaments, stones, fossils, coins, and a silver ring.

Historical research for Lindale is difficult. It is a small rural working community where little was written down. Lindale was barely a hamlet in 1066, and is not mentioned in the **Domesday Book**. (Dickinson 1980). It was cut off to the north by steep hills and thick woodland, with only cart and horse tracks. Early records refer to the area as hamlets with small farms growing oats, rye and barley and raising sheep and cattle; it was always too wet for wheat. There was probably some fishing from **Winster House wharf** in Lindale. The Kent estuary was important for shipping, though the

channels were shallow and changing. Stockdale notes a mention of '**wreck money**'. The land was ploughed till exhausted, then left some years to recover. Poor people subsisted on oat cakes. It is possible that fevers were prevalent. As late as 1918, Lindale School was closed due to fever. Farming would have been supplemented by working in the local coppiced woodlands and in **stone quarries** for 'slate and flag' on Newton Fell and in Lindale. Fields below Low Newton had ponds used for 'retting' hemp. Stockdale 1980:586 quotes the name of Lindale being derived from 'Lakedale', a Cymric origin, from llyn, a lake.

Lindale **chapel** was probably the first stone building. **George Fox**, founder of the Society of Friends preached there in June 1662. In the 1700s the parish was poor. Several **charities** were started. The Myles Taylor's Charity was set up in 1714 for 'the most poor and necessitous and best deserving people' principally of Lindale.

As the uplands were enclosed from 1800 to 1854 they also were 'improved', by burning and liming to allow ploughing for a hay crop, and bracken was cut for animal bedding. 24 new public roads were also constructed. The dry stone enclosure walls form a characteristic part of local landscape.

Much has been written about Lindale's connections with **John Wilkinson**, 'Iron Master'. Around 1750 Isaac and John Wilkinson were beginning to experiment with smelting iron, at first using a water wheel at Skinner Hill above Lindale's Top House, and later using peat and charcoal at Wilson House. Skinner Hill and Wilson House Bridge are both recorded as Listed Buildings, but nothing remains at Skinner Hill of the Wilkinson water mill or furnace. This was the real birth of the Industrial Revolution, and the first ever iron boat was

launched from the parish. John Wilkinson built Castle Head House in 1780 and designed his own iron obelisk which now stands on a small hill in Lindale, and is a Grade II* Listed Building. His iron coffin which may lie in Lindale Church has never been directly identified. Edward Mucklow made some Victorian alterations to Castle Head House which later became a seminary before being bought as a field studies centre.

The **Websters of Eller How** were marble cutters and architects well known in the Kendal area. They designed many houses, bridges, schools and churches, including Lindale Church and School. Eller How was chosen for its remote position in the valley above Lindale. George Webster endeavoured to improve his estate by adding follies, which can be seen on the top of Dixon Heights. The family mausoleum lies in Lindale churchyard, and is a Grade II Listed Building, as is the Church of St Paul, Lindale.

The **school** in Lindale dates from 1759, and there were also several 'Old Dames' Schools', where local ladies taught pupils in their cottages. Fanny Brocklebank's was at The Fold in the centre of the village, and Aggie Akister's opposite the present school. Nellie Rawlinson opened an infant school in 1830 in a cottage on Bell Hill, recorded as pulled down by 1914. Nellie taught in Lindale for 18 years, later in a cottage on Smithy Hill. The cottage between Sunset Cottage and Ivy Cottage was used as a Sunday school in winter, and the original cottage of The Rockeries was a Dames School in 1825.

The history of Lindale has been strongly influenced by the development of roads, and **carriers** were important, travelling to Kendal every week to fetch supplies to sell in the villages. In 1822 the Turnpike Road from Lancaster and Levens to Staveley was built, with a toll bar at Wilson House. The turnpike road wound its way from

Lindale's 'Bottom House' up steep rocky slopes, past horse troughs to the 'Top House', past Burnbank Farm to the coaching halt at Low Newton, from where the old road kept at a lower level before climbing to High Newton. The steepness of the road through Lindale was well known, and resulted in frequent accidents to properties and people from runaway vehicles.

An 1851 directory records that Lindale had the Mason's Arms, Commercial (now Lindale) Inn, and Royal Oak. The village had blacksmiths, schoolteachers, grocer, postmaster, and wheelwright, and stonemasons and a shoemaker. 12 farmers were named, most identifiable today. In 1852 the River Winster was redirected into a narrow channel and the Winster Pool was cut off from the sea by the construction of the railway embankment from Milnthorpe to Grange in 1856.

Later directories record full lists of village professions, which now have largely disappeared. Lindale's 'Old Police House', 'Old Coach House' and 'Old Pottery' are now private houses. In the 1930s the road was widened, and Manor Cottages at Yew Tree Green were demolished. In 1977 the 2.5 mile £4.3m Lindale bypass was completed.

Lindale has three Tree Preservation Orders. The Coronation Tree, a Horse Chestnut, was planted to celebrate the Coronation of King Edward VII, adjacent to the site of Lindale's Corn Mill, which burnt down in the 1960s. It was designated in 1979. In 1981 an Oak Tree was planted on the Recreation Ground to commemorate the Royal Wedding.

Sylvia Woodhead

The full version of the article will appear on the website. Ed.

Lindale's Inns

Lindale Inn, Lindale's 'Bottom House'.

The earliest known records show a building at the bottom of the village. Known until at least 1914 as the **Commercial Inn**, the location was crucial for travelling through Lindale. Long before the bottom road to Grange was built after 1857, horse drawn coaches would call in for a drink and sustenance before tackling the infamously steep and difficult Lindale Hill. There may have been stabling for horses. It certainly provided accommodation for travellers, and there was access to the Lindale Beck for horses to drink. This access can still be seen above the Inn and site of the former smithy.



Old directories (Mannex) record Peter Allen as victualler (and posting) in 1851 & 1866, Thomas Akister in 1881, and Mary Birkett in 1914 (Bulmer's). In 1908, as the Commercial Inn, a Whitwell Mark & Co public house, it had two doors onto Lindale Hill. In 1926 Cope's directory lists Lindale Inn on the RAC list, proprietor H. Hoggarth. Grange Red Books also record H. Hoggarth as the victualler from 1936-1940. From 1947-48 Mr Houghton, 1949 WR Redman, 1956-7 R. Garnett, and 1972 Neville & Margaret Whiteside were the licensees.

Since the 1970s the Lindale Inn has had many landlords, and countless Lindale residents will have fond memories of happy times spent there, listening to live music, attempting the quiz, playing darts and pool. Around 2000 its buildings and car park

were reorganised. An extension was built over the Lindale Beck, which was culverted underneath. The Lindale Inn acquired a reputation for excellent meals and entertainment. Around 2005 you could hardly get into the place for the popular quizzes, and meals always had to be booked. However since its sale to the brewery, it has been on a downward spiral, and finally closed its doors in 2015. It is believed to have been bought by the adjacent Hadwins garage company, who reportedly wish to use its car parking space. The building sits quietly rotting. It is sad to see it in such a sorry state today.

Masons Arms, Old Lindale 'Square'



At this former meeting place, stood a **beerhouse, The Masons Arms**, now Mason House, halfway up the village. To one side was a fish and chip shop, very popular on Friday nights, and which reputedly had a dancing bear. There were shops on the other side. Fanny Brocklehurst's Old Dames' School at The Fold was near here. The Mason's Arms was run for many years by the **Keith family**, who also had a garage for carriages and drays. Around 1870-80 Peggy Keith took a cart to Kendal twice a week to bring supplies to sell in Lindale. An 1866 directory recorded James Keith as a carrier to Kendal. Mannex directories record William Coulton in 1866, Thomas Taylor in 1881 and Henry Keith in 1914 at the beerhouse. The Masons Arms appears to have closed in 1922, when it was

awarded compensation of £400 for non-renewal of its licence.

Royal Oak, (Top House), lies at the top of Lindale Hill, where, in the past, horses could be changed, for the continuing hill on to High Newton, and some refreshments bought. Directories record victuallers Jas. Backhouse 1851, Martin Loy 1866, John Airey 1881 and John Lacey in 1914. A 1930s photo shows William Bailiff as the landlord. The sign above advertises 'accommodation to cyclists'. Grange Red Books record John Lacey as victualler from 1929-39, 1940 Miss Chenney, 1941-9 Mrs E Dacre, & Jim Fitzsimmons 1956-7, and later Sidney Ormrod. His son Ian stored his heavy Skania & Volvo wagons on the car park, and also below Tower View. The car park was formerly used for storing Ormrod's wagons.



William Bailiff appears in quite a few Grange Red Books. He is recorded as living at London House Villa from 1928 to 1939, while E Bailiff was a Plumber, Painter and Window Cleaner from 1930-35. In 1930 W Bailiff was Secretary of the Lindale Friendly Society, which held Lodge meetings in Lindale School. In 1936 W Bailiff lived at Coronation Cottage, and in 1940 in Bay View. Margaret Chenney was recorded as living at 3 Broom Hill from 1956-7.

David O'Connor's aunt, Mrs Dacre ran the Top House from 1935-56. David was born there. She had about 4 rooms and accommodated London evacuees in the war. Many returned frequently after the war to see her. She advertised accommodation for cyclists. Many stopped for Bovril. She kept a tray of red Bovril mugs and Bovril cubes for cyclists. The Top House was very busy. After closing time at 10pm she would lock the door and everyone moved into her living room (now the kitchen) and she made food for everyone. It was all closely watched by the village policeman. In May 1941 a land mine parachuted down on to Lindale. A pilot had wrongly marked Lindale as a target. It fell near Dun Hoy, on Lindale Hill. It was an incendiary and set Lindale on fire and blew out windows. It took 6 weeks before the windows were replaced at the Royal Oak. David remembers his aunt using the grey parachute silk in her sewing for many years afterwards. (Interview 12 August 2013).

Sylvia Woodhead

The full version of the article will appear on the website. Ed.

Accidents on Lindale Hill

Lindale Hill has always been a dangerous place and many lives have been lost on it. The following article is a brief summary of a few of the newspaper reports.



Two accidents reported in the Kendal Mercury in 1842 and 1849 were the result of women being thrown from their carts whilst on Lindale Hill. In 1842, Mrs Orr of the Crown Inn, Cartmel died several days after being thrown from her cart. She had stopped to adjust her cloak and as she stood up the horse moved forward and she fell out onto the road, banging her head. Mrs Hutchinson was luckier as she survived. The report of her accident in 1849 stated that her horse had stumbled whilst pulling her cart down Lindale Hill.

Carriages being pulled up the hill had their load lightened as the men were required to alight and walk up the hill, leaving the ladies in the carriage. The men were encouraged to look back and enjoy the view despite the hill being very steep and being about a mile long. There were occasional reports of men being hurt as they alighted.

By the early 20th century cycles, motorbikes and cars were involved in crashes caused by going too fast and either being unable to negotiate a severe bend at the top of the hill or because of poor maintenance. The death of a sidecar passenger in 1913 occurred in the dark when the motorcyclist lost his way and

failed to appreciate the steepness of the hill. The pair were returning to Wigan after attending a football match at Barrow. In 1922 a car overturned when its rear axle broke. Fortunately the six passengers were uninjured. In 1925 a cyclist was fined 20s for riding a bike down Lindale Hill 'to the common danger'. He knocked down a pedestrian and both the cyclist and the pedestrian were hurt. The bike had no brakes or bell.

The Authorities recognised how dangerous the hill was and a road widening scheme costing £6741 was agreed in 1930. At the same time the double corner near to Castlehead Lodge was also to be widened at a cost of £4624. However before the scheme was implemented a lady from Millom died in July 1932 when her son's car ran into a wall. The following month it was reported that the work had started on the agreed schemes.

However more deaths occurred and at a coroner's inquest in 1935 into the death of a cyclist who had been thrown off his bike into the path of an oncoming car when he braked hard and skidded, the Coroner reprimanded the Authorities who had purchased several cottages on the bend for not having demolished them immediately to improve the view on the bend. It had no effect because twelve months later a coach driver was fined for dangerous driving following the death of three of his passengers when his coach had crashed into the same cottages. Again it was pointed out that the steepness of the hill was not apparent until turning the corner where the cottages were. I understand that soon after this the cottages were finally demolished.

Finally it was not always about vehicles losing control on going down the hill. In 1940 a motorcyclist crashed into a car but escaped uninjured. He had been increasing his speed to get up the hill but

on a bend crossed the central line and hit the car coming down the hill. A report of the Co-op store at the bottom of the hill being badly damaged by a lorry hitting it was probably a common occurrence as the road narrowed markedly at the point where it went past the Commercial or Lindale Inn and the shop. If something was coming down the hill, too fast, where else would a vehicle end up in trying to avoid the crash?

To end on a lighter note it has been said that whenever there was an accident the locals put on their best clothes and stood outside their houses. Photographers who came to take pictures of the accident were very willing to supplement their income taking family portraits of the locals.

Pat Rowland

'Lindale: the by-pass that can't come too soon' *Lancashire Life* August 1976

In 1976 Lindale featured in an article in *Lancashire Life*, entitled '*The by-pass that can't come too soon*'. This gave a snapshot picture of Lindale residents and the village, concerns about the busy A590 road through the village and scenes before the by-pass was built. Almost everyone was in favour of the new by-pass.

The Parish Council had petitioned for the by-pass for years. Most local residents thought the by-pass would be a good thing, and something that Lindale had waited for a long time. Queuing HGVs had to grind in low gear up the mile-long 1 in 8 gradient of Lindale Hill, while some tourists were said to career down the hill at speed. Norman Birch was quoted as saying 'You can taste the diesel. It's intolerable'. He said that he and some other villagers had been campaigning for a new road since before World War II.

Mrs Elizabeth Dacre, who used to run the Royal Oak pub and had lived in the village for 70 years, remembered the old horse drawn fairs. Retired joiner Septimus Troughton who lived over the road from the Post Office was in favour of the by-pass,

saying 'it's a nightmare and often takes ten minutes or more to cross the road'. Pat Foskett, who had taken over the Post Office 8 months ago, said that last year a tanker had run into the front of the Co-op. One lorry driver called it 'Death Row'. Hazel Greenhalgh, manageress of the Little Chef restaurant on Kendal Road, was also in favour of the by-pass.

Others said that the by-pass didn't need to be dual carriageway. 'We are anxious to see what happens to the trackway across the by-pass'.

Elizabeth Johnston, who lived at Cherry Tree Cottage on Back Road thought the by-pass was not necessary. 'The blasting was dreadful. I bet it hasn't done the foundations of Lindale village any good'. Edward Edgecombe, proprietor of Lindale Garage, feared even more accidents, because traffic will go faster on the by-pass. He employed Daniel O'Connor at his garage on Lindale Hill.

Work started on Lindale by-pass in 1974, and was finished in June 1977.

Sylvia Woodhead

A Picture of Lindale in 1978, just after the by-pass

Vic and Joan Greenhalgh moved to live on **Lindale Hill** in 1978, just after Lindale's by-pass was completed. The road was still classed as the A590, and parking wasn't allowed. Parked cars were moved by the 'copper'. They were not very impressed with Lindale, compared to Crosthwaite. They were treated as off-comers, except for Elsie next door. It was a very divided village; 'them up there' and 'us down here'. People from the Council estate wouldn't help fund raising or stalls for the school or church.

At that time, the **Mill** and its millstones had been flattened, though bits were still lying around. The Mill site and School Hill was littered with scrap from Frankie Johnson. A meeting of the council was called to sort out the problem. The Clitheroes bought the mill, and tidied it up. The 'Central Garage', half way up the hill, was still operating. Further up, the cut through the rock to Shaw's Yard was made, supposedly to avoid bringing wagons through the village. Shaw's wagons were kept at the bottom of the Hill. Bill Shaw sold this land in 1980-81 and it was developed as New Cottages (on Grange Road). Tyson sold his land, Castle Head Farm and went to Canada. The old farm became the Stonebeck development. In 1978 the housing at Sheepbarrow (starter homes for local people) was just happening. Neighbours Elsie and Walter said when they heard the pile drivers, 'It's the worst place. It will flood. It's always been boggy'. The Co-op was still open at the bottom in 1975, before the by-pass, but by June 1979 it was shut.

Lindale was a **working village**. Simpson had just retired, Shaw's and Brian Barker's haulage firm employed people. David Birch was probably the biggest employer. Ian Crowe was self-employed. Mrs Ormrod had the Top Pub. Her son had a one man haulage business. People didn't like change.

They heard **stories of 'crashes'** on the hill, some of them elaborated over time. Riley Taylor reported a crash into the chip shop;

'people couldn't get out of the shop, and all the people in the coach were dead'. A Sovereign Chemicals lorry, carrying packs of glue, once crashed and burst. One day another lorry, carrying grass from Holker, turned over. From underneath the lorry and its spilt pile of grass, a figure emerged and dug himself out. The driver, unhurt, was a black man, not often seen in Lindale.

Joan worked at the **Bottom House** (Lindale Inn). The Simisters had it in 1978. There was a framed drawing done by someone in the RAF, showing the local characters, as cartoons with big heads. Walter McClure's father was shown as 'a little man with a big head'. About 1980 Paul Wilkinson bought the pub and did it up. He had music nights. The pub was alright. It was well used and served reasonable food. It was Paul who extended the pub over the Lindale beck. Before this there had just been a flat at the back of the pub. Tarmac for the car park was laid around the Yew Tree (with its Tree Protection Order). It turned yellow and died and was cut down. Nick Kirkpatrick later had the pub. The Bottom House had a darts team, who got together and organised the village bonfire. This extended into the **Sport Club**. In 1978 The **Institute** was rarely used, except for Council meetings. It was empty and derelict for a long time. Lunches for elderly people were held in the Village Hall. One helper was much older than 'the old people'.

Joan also worked in the **Village Shop**, run by Flo and Bill, then Margaret and David Parkinson. Before that it was Pat Hoskins. Joan knew everyone in Lindale, where they lived and the names of all the houses. Clifford Whiteway had the village shop in the 1960s. He was in amateur dramatics and was like a showman. He always urged people to buy more than they intended. He had lots of ploys to help with this. Some tea which wasn't selling was relabelled as 'Special Lindale blend tea', and it flew off the shelves. He heated some coffee beans over a little paraffin stove. People came in, smelt it and bought the coffee.

There were some **characters** in the village. There was a new vicar at one point, with a posh voice. He walked around the village puffing on his pipe, with his dog, and always addressed people with 'Now who are you?' He didn't appear to register their names. One time he met Walter and said 'Are you enjoying your holiday?' Walter, born and bred in the village,

was offended. That vicar didn't last long, but before he left he got the new Vicarage built on the grounds that the Old Parsonage was cold and draughty. The new Vicarage is enormous, built on Windermere Road on church land.

Vic & Joan Greenhalgh
Interview 16/10/15

The Atkinsons of Lindale

My great grandfather, Thomas Atkinson was born at Cragg Head, Loughrigg in Westmorland on the 27th February 1851. He came from a long line of yeomen farmers of Elterwater Park, Skelwith in what was then north Lancashire.

He married Elizabeth (Libby) Ann Tyson of Troutbeck in Grasmere Church on the 2nd of December in 1876, and set out on his farming career in Langdale, where their first three children, Mary (Minnie) Eleanor, Isaac Tyson, and Tom Turner were all born. As a tenant farmer, he had to go where the opportunities took him, and the move south to Newland Bottom, Mansriggs came sometime before their next son, Henry Walton was born on the 18th December 1885. My grandfather, Francis (Frank) Hugh was born there on the 28th May 1887, and also their second daughter, Elizabeth (Lizzie) Annie on 21st May 1888, but they had moved to New Close, Colton by the time of the birth of Alice Isabel (Bella) on 4th August 1891, and then to Abbot Park, Colton by the time of the birth of George Newby on 20th June 1895.

By the time of the birth of their last child, Elsie Florence on the 4th September 1899, the family had arrived in Lindale, and was living at the Wilson House. Thomas seems to have lost the tenancy of a farm, as on the birth certificate his occupation is described as a General Labourer.



Thomas and Libby, captioned "Brocka Farm", just to the south of Lindale,

The 1911 census charts their next move, this time to Sunnygreen Farmhouse, on the Back O Fell Road to the north-east of Lindale. My great, great, grandfather, Thomas Turner Atkinson of Cragg Head, Loughrigg, had died on 28th of August 1909, and it seems likely that the sale of Cragg head enabled the family to purchase Sunnygreen. Isaac Tyson, the eldest son, then 30, is described as the farmer (Arable), while Thomas' occupation is that of a woodsman. Tyson, as he was known, was still single, and living with them were Tom the stone mason, Henry who is now a Threshing machine Proprietor, Bella and Elsie.

1911/13 was a busy time for the family, with no fewer than five marriages taking place, at least two of which took place in Lindale St. Paul's Church. Lizzie married Albert Woods on the 6th February 1911, and Bella married Percy John Birch on the 4th June 1913. Lizzie and Albert had a son, James Thomas Woods later that year, but I have been unable to trace him or his

father. Sadly Lizzie died on the 23rd May 1917, and was buried in Lindale Churchyard.

The Birch family remained in Lindale, however, and Percy and Bella went on to have five children, Gladys Moyra, Norman Wilson, Benjamin Trevor, Mary Isabel and Dorothy Vera. Norman Wilson Birch was born in 1916 and I strongly suspect that this is where my grandfather got the name of his third son from in 1919 – Norman Tyson Atkinson – my father!

Returning to Sunnygreen, however, Tyson Atkinson married Mabel Mark on the 5th May 1913, and had a daughter, Doris, born later that year. On the outbreak of the war, despite being in a preserved occupation, Tyson joined the Durham Light Infantry, and was posted to Yorkshire. Their two sons, George and Reuben were born in Yorkshire in 1915 and 1917 respectively. Thomas and Libby had managed Sunnygreen while Tyson was away, but on the family's return they moved into Lindale village itself.

I cannot be certain of the exact years, but the address given on my grandfather's death certificate of 3rd February 1922 was Ivy Cottage, which, if I am correct is still so named on Bell Hill. I am grateful to Suzanne Hill for pointing Ivy Cottage out to me when my daughter Kim and I were wandering about in the village last October.



How long Libby continued to live at Ivy Cottage after her husband's death I do not know, but a photograph I have of her standing at her front door is captioned "Yew Tree Cottage". There is another of her in her front room, and both were taken by my grandfather, Frank, who was a keen photographer, and visited fairly regularly. Unfortunately, they are undated, and I cannot be certain of when she moved. They could date as early as 1922, or as late as her death in 1930. So far I have been unable to locate Yew Tree Cottage, but intend to return later this year to continue the search.

My father, Norman Tyson Atkinson, kept in touch with the Lindale family, despite having been born and bred in Arbroath in Scotland and having served in the RAF from 1936-49. As a youngster during the late 1950's and early 1960's we had several family holidays in the Lake District, and always visited Sunnygreen. Reuben Atkinson, whom I always referred to as Uncle Reuben was running the farm then, although great aunt Mabel was there keeping an eye on things.

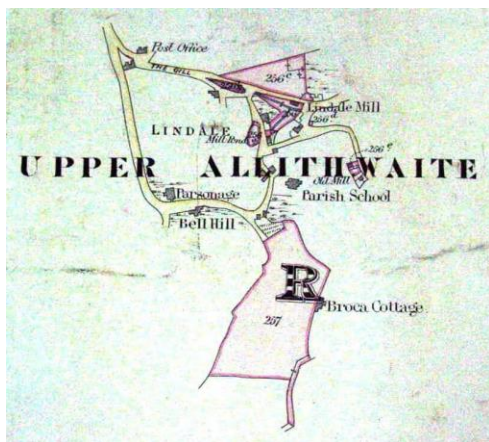
Reuben was quite a character, and I can still see his cheery smile in my mind's eye. He taught me how to milk cows, and I helped with sheep dipping, Damson harvesting, scything hay and collecting hens' eggs. This last task got me into some bother with Great Aunt Mabel, however, as I was able to reach eggs in the parts of the shippoon which she couldn't. As a result I had collected partly incubated eggs which brought complaints from the passing customers who had purchased these free range eggs at the roadside!

Norman Keir Atkinson OBE

The full version of this article will appear on the website shortly Ed.

Lindale's Corn Mill and Mill Pond

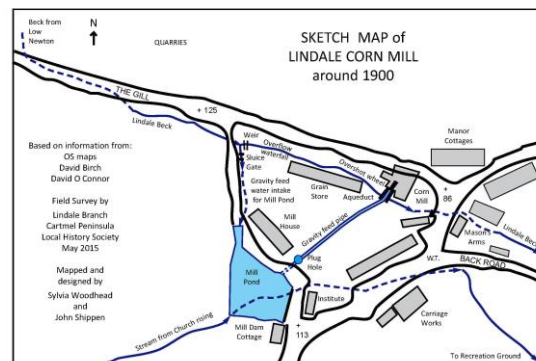
In May 2015, Lindale **residents**, with memories of the Mill, joined members of the CPLHS for a short walk around Lindale's Mill Pond area, to try to plot out the links between the former Corn Mill and Mill Pond, neither of which still survive. Lindale has long been an **industrial village**. John Wilkinson and his father Isaac used the hydro- power of the Lindale Beck to power what was probably the first iron furnace in the country, originally sited at Skinner Hill at the top of Lindale Hill. Neither the foundry nor the water mill at Skinner Hill now survives, but an iron catch on a gate nearby might be an intriguing relic.



The **Lindale Beck** rises near High Newton, and falls steeply along its short course through Lindale, to join the tidal River Winster at Castle Head. There may have been several **mills** in Lindale in the past. **A map** showing 'Partition of the Rawlinson Estates 1860' marks Lindale Mill and also 'Old Mill' down the steep gill, which local people call Lindale Gill (as opposed to the main Lindale Hill which is usually referred to as the Gill). Lindale Mill, part of the Rawlinson Estates is clearly shown with **two water sources**; the Lindale Beck coming down parallel to The Gill, as at present and another channel from the Mill Pond. **Lindale Mill** stood adjacent to the main road through Lindale, a dominant position, and may have been a Manorial

Corn Mill (Davies-Shiel 1978, p59). Manor Cottages, now demolished, formerly stood across the road from the Mill. The 1829 Directory records John Parker as corn miller at Lindale.

It appears that water from the Lindale Beck was diverted into the **Mill Pond** from just above the present **weir** by a deep channel fitted with a sluice gate. This channel was much deeper in the past. Only the overflow water continued over the waterfall and down Lindale Beck, past the Mill. This former water inlet is clearly seen on an old, but unfortunately undated, photo of the Mill Pond. The Mill Pond as shown is surrounded by a stone wall, and the road was much narrower. The stone slab 'The Scaurs' can be seen on this photo, and also the **Mill House**. John Chamley was the Lindale miller. 'Chamley' was shown as the name of milling families in the area south of Windermere in Cumbria on a map by Davies-Shiel (1978, p98).



The Mill Pond outlet, locally known as the '**Plughole**', was initially an open channel about 6 feet deep, with water going into a nearly horizontal pipe behind the houses and coming to the cliffs behind the Mill. (Others report an open wooden channel). The pipes (there were two at one time, joined together) of about two foot diameter crossed, at a considerable height, over the Lindale Beck, and emptied into the overshot water wheel, which lay at right

angles to the Lindale Beck. This pipe was always full of water when the Mill Pond was in existence and was closed by a sluice gate near the Mill. The sluice gate was opened each morning to operate the water wheel. The 'Plughole' is now filled in, and is a garage approach.

The **Mill Pond** was also fed by a stream rising beneath the north west corner of the Lindale church. A spring exists here today, rising from the limestone above and never drying out. The course of this stream can be glimpsed approaching the Mill Pond. The mill pond feeder stream now runs at the back of No 1 Mill Pond, and under No 2 Mill Pond, the two houses built on the infilled Mill Pond. The stream has a spectacular waterfall, in the garden on the north side of the Institute, and probably flows under School Hill, as water is heard here, across under the village hall car park and down the gill, where Mill House and Mill Garth record the location of Lindale's Old Mill. The stream emerges on the Recreation Ground and joins the other branch of the Lindale Beck. Its course is now largely in underground culverts.



There is no sign of Lindale's **Corn Mill**, and very few photographs can be found. One is displayed in Lindale's heritage area in Lindale 'Square'. A Coronation Chestnut Tree was planted in 1902 quite close to the

east side of the Mill. The tree is now a clue to the Mill's former location. The Mill had two storeys. The mill wheel, an **overshot water wheel** with wooden buckets and a cast iron rim, lay inside the Mill at its western and upper end, inside a lean-to construction. This 'outshut' was designed to keep the wheel dry, that is to stop the wood from warping. The wheel could not be seen from outside. A brick pillar at Coronation Cottages (formerly Mill Cottages), recently cleared of encroaching ivy, shows the height of the former water wheel. Its diameter is estimated as 30 feet. The water wheel was **slow to start**, and young boys used to help start by climbing on to the wheel.

Lindale Corn Mill crushed and rolled oats. It was originally Pye's Farm Feeds. It was later sold to a local farmer (Abel Ward). He imported Canadian wheat from Liverpool and supplied farmers. There was a drying room with a fire and boiler underneath. Davies -Shiel (p66) comments that many corn mills had drying kilns which also worked as township bread ovens and thus were placed centrally. What may have been a possible communal bread oven can be glimpsed in the wall of Coronation Cottages in Lindale Square.

In 1967 Lindale Mill burned down. It had been used for storing car tyres. It was later demolished, and later still the area was redesigned and is now a heritage area. Many questions remain and will probably never be answered. It remains interesting to wander around Lindale pondering on lost aspects of its past.

Sylvia Woodhead

The full version of this article will appear on the website shortly Ed.

Doors of Lindale

A recent talk to the Grange U3A by Andy Lowe, former Building Conservation Officer for the Lake District National Park, on 'Grand Entrances' set me looking at the doors of houses in Lindale, to see if any original old doors still exist, as so many doors in Lindale have been altered or replaced. Most the oldest doors in Lindale appear to be in a small cluster at the top of School Hill, just below the Church.

Well Cottage, 'a small house' according to Brunskill's typography, has a black painted wooden door which may be the oldest in Lindale. The door is made of rough wooden planks, with masons'- type marks, and has some early vernacular fittings. It appears to have squarish iron nails, each handmade and original, probably hand forged by the local blacksmith. The door also has an elaborate metal latch and a vertical door handle, a common theme in farmhouses from the 17th century. Given the relatively elaborate design of each they may date from a later time.

The 'grandest door in Lindale' is said to be at Sunset House. The 6-panelled door with

chamfered edges is typical of 18th Georgian style, the work of a joiner carver; a grand entrance for a fine house. It has a round door knob and knocker, but no letter box, showing it to be before mail deliveries started in 1890. The more modest, and less well-maintained, door of No 1 Mount Pleasant, just adjacent, is of a similar style, with intricate insets. The wooden door, with its pointed arch, of St Paul's Church Lindale has iron nails, which look relatively even and may date from 1828 when the Church was rebuilt.

Down on Smithy Hill is an old wooden barn door, which may be hung on pins to open either way. The base has possibly been chewed by a dog.

References

RW Brunskill 1999 *Vernacular building traditions in the Lake District*
 Linda Hall 1999 *The Building Conservation Directory*

Sylvia Woodhead

Photos : top row Well Cottage, Bell Hill, Lindale.

Bottom row l-r Sunset House, No 1 Mount Pleasant, Lindale church, barn door on Smithy Hill



Wilkinson Monument at Lindale

The Wilkinson Monument stands on a rocky ridge on the edge of Lindale. How long has it been there is a question I set out to answer? Digitized newspapers have enabled me to find out the history of the monument.



For 20 years John Wilkinson who died in 1808 was laid in a grave in the grounds of Castlehead with the iron monument placed on top. On the sale of the estate his iron coffin was moved to Lindale Church and the obelisk was abandoned, lying on the roadside. It is not until 1890 that the Westmorland Gazette (Nov 15) mentions 'between Castle Head Lodge and Lindal, to the right, on a knoll before entering Lindal, are the remains of that great iron-master. The inscription reads as follows:- This monument, removed from Castle Head Gardens, in June, 1863, and re-erected on this spot by Edward Mucklow, Esq'.



A report in the Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer dated 14 November 1913 stated that Wilkinson's mausoleum and

obelisk had been sold to a marine store dealer in Ulverston for £20 and it was being scrapped. The column and base weigh 30 tons and are made of cast iron. It was cast at his Staffordshire Works. The Derby Daily Telegraph of 26 November 1913 also picked up the story reporting that the monument to John Wilkinson was under threat. It was going to be removed, broken up and melted down because the obelisk lay derelict by the roadside

The day before in the Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser (25 November 1913) a letter from T R Wilson, secretary of the Wilkinson Memorial Fund was published lamenting the death of Sir William Bailey who had secured a permanent site for the Wilkinson Monument.

The situation did not improve as the Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer of 08 July 1914 published a letter from William B Graham secretary of the Wilkinson Memorial Fund asking for public subscriptions to the fund. Requests to industry for subscriptions had not been successful. Mr Graham praised T R Wilson who had recently died and was responsible for saving the monument.

It was reported in the Westmorland Gazette (25 Sept 1915) that the site surrounding the monument, secured by the committee and handed over to the Parish Council had just been enclosed by a wall. Suitable approaches from the road had been left at each end of the site.

By the 1980s the memorial was showing its age again and it was restored by the Parish Council in 1984. In 2008 to mark 200 years since Wilkinson's death further restoration work was carried out to ensure the monument's future and it was repainted.



Therefore the answer to my question appears to be that the site, in its present form, was created in 1915 but the monument has been there since 1863.

Pat Rowland

A Tale of Peter Allen

A gravestone in Lindale churchyard commemorates Peter Allen, drowned in Windermere, May 10 1900, aged 18 years. Peter Allen was an apprentice coach painter from Lindale who took a canoe from Newby Bridge and was found drowned soon after in ten feet of water. One newspaper report says he and his father had a contract to paint the Swan Hotel at Newby Bridge.



In the 19th century a Peter Allen was the innkeeper of the Commercial Inn, Lindale. Were these Peter Allens related?

Peter Allen, the future Innkeeper, was born in 1796. His occupation was a miller when

he married Margaret Tugwood in 1818. Their son, John, was baptised in 1820, when Peter Allen was recorded as 'of Kirkby Lonsdale'. Soon after Peter, Margaret and John moved to the Commercial Inn in Lindale and census records and directories show that Peter ran the Inn until his retirement in the 1860s. He was also the mail car proprietor.

This advert appeared in the Lancaster Gazette Railway Timetable and Reference Sheet for December 1858

TO THE
GENTRY OF THE SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD,
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS,
AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

I herewith beg to return you my grateful thanks for the kind and liberal support bestowed upon me through the Summer Season, and further beg to state that I intend running the Omnibus during the Winter Season as usual, from the Grange Station on the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway to Newby Bridge, and trusts by strict attention and punctuality, to merit a continuance of public support.

The Omnibus will leave Grange Station at 11 45 a.m., arriving at Newby Bridge at 12 40 p.m.; will return from there at 12 50 p.m., and reach Grange at 1 50 p.m., in time for the Express Train at 2 o'clock to the South.

PETER ALLEN.

*Commercial Inn, Lindale-in-Cartmel,
November, 1858.*

N.B.—POST HORSES, GIGS, CHAISES, AND EXCELLENT
ACCOMMODATION AT THE ABOVE INN.

John was a farmer, another son Robert became a surgeon and their third son William was a ship's captain. In 1843 son John Allen married Elizabeth Sedgwick of Wilson House, Lindale and they had at least 3 children. Another Peter, the Innkeeper's Peter's grandson, was baptised in 1845, Mary Margaret was baptised in 1852 and William was baptised in 1855. This Peter became a coach

builder or painter. He left Lindale, married Mary from Flint, Wales and they had a son whom they named Peter. This third Peter, was born in 1882 in Swindon, Wiltshire. It is this Peter that sadly drowned in Windermere in 1900 and he was the great grandson of Peter, the Innkeeper.

By the 1891 census William Allen, Innkeeper and farmer (born 1855) and Margaret (born 1860) and 4 of their children including another Peter Allen (the fourth Peter, born in 1886) were living at the Commercial Inn. A report in the Manchester Times dated 22 June 1900 records that William Allen was sent to prison for not maintaining his wife and five children. He had recently sold an inn at Lindale in Cartmel for £1604 and owned land worth £2000. Soon after, the 1901 Census records William and Margaret Allen and their two younger children William and Ethel, born 1893 and 1896, living 'on own means' at 12 Victoria Street, Morecambe. Also recorded there was Peter Allen, born 1844, a coach builder of

Lindale-in-Cartmel and said to be single, who was visiting his brother. This is the father of Peter who had drowned the year before, in Windermere. By the 1911 Census Peter Allen of Lindale, born 1845, was an inmate of Ulverston workhouse. It is recorded that he had been married for 30 years. However neither his wife Mary, nor William and Margaret Allen have been identified in the 1911 census. No Allens appear in Bulmer's 1914 directory, and there are no Allens listed for Lindale in any of the Grange Red Books. Therefore after being central to village life during much of the 19th century, the Allen family name no longer exists in Lindale. Perhaps after the tragic events of 1900 when Peter drowned and William went to prison starting a new life away from Lindale was the best solution.

Sylvia Woodhead and Pat Rowland

Thanks to Nick Mortimer for the gravestone photo and information.

Peat Cutters' Cottage, Lindale: a conversion of two cottages into one

Peat Cutters Cottage, at the corner of Sunny Terrace and Back Road, like many others in Lindale, was once two separate cottages. From 1996-1998 these were amalgamated into one cottage.

Pre- conversion plans drawn in December 1996 show each cottage, with two adjacent front doors on to Sunny Terrace. Each cottage had three rooms downstairs; a front lounge, with stairs, a central kitchen and a back snug or dining room. Upstairs the plans were similar, with a front bedroom, central bathroom and a back bedroom. A photo of the cottages, **Arbory and Sunny Brow** (wrongly located and named on the architect's plans) had different sized windows and doors, (see photo).



Research conducted by the previous owners, Pam Clay and Margaret Davies shows the earliest records for **Sunny Brow** to be September 1848. The cottage was sold two years later in 1850 to Robert Farrer. Both cottages appear to have been sold for £50, possibly around 1900. Sunny Brow was sold again in 1959 for £825, in 1987 for £35,750, and in 1966 for £57,500.

Records for Arbory are more complete, through only from 1907. From 1955 Arbory changed hands frequently. From 1963 to 1989 the cottage increased in price from £1,275 to £50,000. A visitor with a brochure showed that Arbory operated as a holiday cottage at one time.

The Peat Cutters Cottage was believed to have had a peat store at the back, which presumably was the reason for its new name. The water tap and communal privy, for the whole row of Sunny Terrace, was here.

The records reveal a snapshot of house sales in Lindale, their owners, tenants and some occupations. Converting two former cottages into one is a process repeated in many parts of Lindale. The adjacent Meadowside and Seaview Cottage on Sunny Terrace were each formerly believed to have been two cottages. Local knowledge suggests that these cottages were originally fishermen's cottages, near to sea level in lower Lindale, and that they were in such bad condition that they were essentially knocked down and rebuilt, possibly several times.

Helen Scott The article together with the plans and the details of owners will appear shortly on the website. Ed.

LINDALE - the valley of FLAX **(a discussion concerning the place-name)**

Linguistic aspects

Place name scholars look for the earliest references to a place-name -the phonetic spellings give the best clue as to its meaning.

The two earliest references to Lindale in Upper Allithwaite are:-

LINDAL 1191 (VCH Lancs 269 n. 10)¹

LINDALE 1246 (PNLancs 199)²

The second element, dale, is not contentious, from "dalr" (Old Norse) or "dael" (late Old English) meaning 'main valley'

LIN is more problematical. There are 2 possible origins:-

LIND (Old English or Old Norse)³, Lime Tree

LIN (Old English or Old Norse)³, Flax

In general, if the early place-name spelling had 'lind' before the suffix, then lime-trees are involved, and if 'Lin', then flax is referred to.

a) Examples of lime-tree association:-

Linbeck¹ (Muncaster) (Lindebeck, approx. 1280AD) - the stream where lime trees grow.

Lindeth² (Bowness) (Lintheved 1220-50) (Lyndeheved 1292-1452) -the high place where lime trees grow.

b) Examples of Flax association:-

Limefitt Park¹ (Windermere) (Lynfit 1560) - the water meadow where flax grows.

Linewath¹ (Caldbeck) (Linewath 1560) - the ford where flax is grown.

c) Exceptions

However there are exceptions. Lindley², which occurs once in Leicestershire and twice in Yorkshire, West Riding all involve flax and a clearing, even though a "d" occurs after lin.

History of the place-name, Lindale

Taking the examples above, Lindale was most likely to be flax valley, but could also be lime tree valley. Eilert Ekwall, in the *Place-names of Lancashire, 1922*, came down on the side of lime trees, mainly because lime trees still grew in the upper part of the valley. (see below). Ekwall's verdict was followed by later authors, without any new evidence or examination of the landscape, culminating in Diana Whaley, in 2006, in *A Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*,

"probably the valley where lime trees grow, because Ekwall in 1922, said that lime trees still grew in the upper part of the valley. Otherwise, ON lin or OE lin 'flax' might have been considered possible"

Recent evidence

1. **Lime Trees.** (The following is mainly from 'A Flora of Cumbria' ed. by Geoffrey Halliday, 1997 by the CNWRS, University of Lancaster.)

There are three species of lime trees.

a) *Tilia platyphyllos*. Large leaved lime "Apparently very rare and almost always planted". No record in the tetrad covering Lindale.

b) *T. platyphyllos* x *T. cordata*,

T.x europaea Common Lime

"Widely distributed in lowland hedges and in estate grounds....."

"probably all the individuals have been planted or are descended from planted trees."

The "numerous lime trees in the upper part of the valley" seen by Ekwall probably belong to this group and there are still

specimens remaining. However, it is clear that these trees form part of the Eller Howe estate, owned by the Webster family in the C19th. In particular, George Webster enlarged the house and developed the gardens from 1827 to about 1850. ("The Websters of Kendal", Angus Taylor 2004).

c) *T. cordata* Small leaved lime "Frequent on the limestone around Morecambe Bay and also in the southern Lake District where it reaches its northern limit as a native tree".(This is the element "lind"). "The individual trees can fairly be described as potentially immortal. The massive bases have been dated at up to 2300 years old. When trees fall they sprout freely from the base or trunks in contact with the soil, if partly rooted".

In the relevant tetrad, there are no records of this tree in the Lindale valley. Also, the botanical recorder for the Lindale area, Julie Clarke, reports the total absence of small leaved lime, *Tilia cordata*, from the area. Surely, one or two trees would have survived if they were so numerous as to give rise to a place-name.

2. Flax.

It is unfortunate that Mike Davies-Shiel died in 2009 before he completed his Cumbrian flax industry research. He had surveyed the area around High Newton and interviewed local residents. Remnants of an extensive flax industry were found, comprising retting ponds (known as steeping dubs in that area), potash kilns, flax fulling mill, (powered by a carefully engineered watercourse,) weaving sheds, tenter fields, flax growing in fields within living memory and consumption walls.(see below). Mike was particularly concerned at the proposed course of the A590 by-pass around High Newton in 2008 and wrote to the relevant department "I would plead for the purple line of road, to preserve this unique field name (weaving sheds meadow) and

remains, within Cumbria and possibly within England"

Parish registers and other documents persuaded him that an extensive flax industry reached its height by about 1694, continued till about 1815, gradually diminishing to 1850 when it suddenly died. Flax needs water retentive soil, free of stones. The glacial till left by the Windermere glacier makes the soil ideal. There are several walls, one 4 yards thick and 2 yards tall, called consumption walls by Mike Davies-Shiel, containing erratic boulders and stones cleared from the fields.

Lindale Beck starts at High Newton, its course carefully engineered to Lindale village with more retting ponds around Low Newton. Flax has probably been grown here from at least the time of Cartmel Priory (paper and numerous other uses), and also given the proximity of Morecambe Bay (shipping etc). A paper summarising Mike Davies-Shiel's work was published in

The Cumbrian Industrialist, Vol 8, 'The wool-fulling and flax-fulling mills of Cumbria', 2013.

Conclusion

After perusing the recent evidence above, Diana Whaley agrees that Lindale is more likely to refer to flax:-

"So in the light of the evidence for flax rather than indigenous lime-trees in Lindale I'd certainly agree that the name is more likely to refer to flax."

It is likely that the flax industry was in operation further down the Lindale valley. Further research, especially documentary, could establish this.

David Shore (See the website for the full article Ed.)

Woodworking in Lindale

The Lindale joiners Haines and Lowrie retired in 2014 after 50 years of service at Smithy Hill Works, Lindale, working wood, although recently installing PVC double glazed windows.

Lindale has always been a village of crafts people, working in wood and stone. **Coppicing** and wood working have been important occupations, possibly since Neolithic times. Local woodlands were managed, mainly by coppicing, to produce a wide range of woodland products, such as charcoal, swill baskets, bobbins and hurdles. The Barker family are current timber merchants in Lindale.

'**Barker**' is a woodland surname. A barker is someone who removes oak bark for use

in tanning. In late spring to early summer bark was stripped from young oak trees, and after drying the bark was sent to a tannery (as for example in Rusland). Oak bark is rich in tannic acid, and is used to preserve animal hides. Coppice oak bark is still used to produce specialised leather for bookbinding and saddles.

Brian Barker is the current Lindale timber merchant. His father Frank, and both grandfathers, Henry Barker & Jack Nicholson, were woodmen 'so I didn't have much choice'. His Dad was originally at Bell Hill, and Brian was brought up at Glebe House in Lindale. His father and grandfather kept **heavy horses**, to take timber out of the woods. David Birch also recalls that a lot of people in Lindale had

heavy horses. People would hire extra horses in Lindale to drag goods up the hill. Hauliers and horse and cart people started when the railway station was built in Grange (in 1857), carrying stuff to and from Grange station. A photo, taken by Frank Barker around 1900, shows haulage of a large oak tree to Grange station.



There are five horses, a lead horse and two pairs, with four men (Tom McClure, Bill Redman, Bill Martindale and Harry Barker (uncle) on the tree), and the tree on a cart. It is pictured on the lower road to Grange near Lyndean; the gate to the track to Brocka Farm is seen behind the horses. Brian Barker is doubtful about many loads being dragged up Lindale Hill. Pre-railway little was moved far. The Barkers used horse and cart to drag timber out of the wood. It was invariably taken to Grange station. The nearest saw mill was in Allithwaite. When transporting timber they would use multiple horses and trailers. When tackling the hill, they would use all the horses to haul one trailer up, then repeat for the other loads. It was not achieved in a hurry. The family moved to Bell Hill Farm when it was formerly a farm, and kept usually round about six horses up there. They had previously lived at Brocka Farm, before Brocka House was built. A 1930s photo shows a young Frank Barker, probably about 20 years old, with his horse, pulling timber. The family had a steam driven saw mill near the limestone cave at Brocka (formerly known as Brockholes), but it isn't there now.

Later they used steam traction engines for a time, to get up and down Lindale Hill before it was tarmacked. When soft tyres came in it was quicker to put timber on a wagon and take it straight to Barrow. All the best timber went to Barrow, probably for shipbuilding, but it may just have gone to Allithwaite saw mill. Brian's father was in the Home Guard in the last war. A photo shows the Barker wagon at Wilson's garage in the war.



Following the December 2015 floods, Brian and his son Richard Barker featured in an article about their work to remove two massive oak trees which had fallen across the river Bela near Milnthorpe, using a 1974 tractor and crane. Richard relates (9 April 2015) that work is now much more local, with hardly any in woods at all, as large machinery does most of that work. Theirs is mostly small scale contract work, locally, cutting down large trees in gardens: felling large trees in confined spaces is Brian's speciality. The work is very varied; carving mushrooms, providing small ash logs for carving, some oak for a rustic gate, poles, pea sticks and preparing and delivering logs for the many wood burning stoves on the area. There is hardly any need to go far afield. The furthest they travel for work is to Bowness & Windermere, to Kendal and Meathop.

The 1829 directory mentions George Barrow and Arthur Metcalf as **oak basket makers** in Lindale. Bulmer's 1914 directory records 3 joiners, a wheelwright and undertaker and John Graham, Broomhill House as an oak basket maker in Lindale.

The last oak basket maker in Lindale was **Simpson at Broomhill Farm** on Lindale Hill below the top House. The workshop at the front was formerly a **swilling shop**, where oak baskets were made. Originally there was a boiler to soften the hazel, and

then it was bent over a wood working horse, a 'mare', to make swill baskets.

Sylvia Woodhead

The full article will appear on the website. Ed

Some notes on Yew Trees, Lindale

Yew Trees used to be a farm, with an orchard, with old apple, damson and plum trees in 1981 when it last changed hands, bought from **Jim Henderson**, stonemason, who had been there since 1934 and his father before him. It was originally two houses, with an attached barn nearer the main road. They were probably quarrymen's cottages. Two further cottages nearer to the Post Office were later demolished. There were two pig sties, both now demolished. Jim kept some goats on the land behind called 'Jim's Lots'. Old Mrs Burton, Pat Moorsby's aunt, when little, used to buy eggs from Yew Trees, which was then a farm. There is a surviving privy in the back garden.

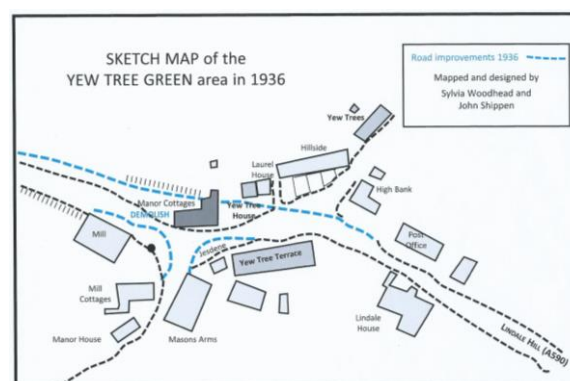
The Mannex Directory 1851 names Edward William Milne, Gentleman as residing at Yew Trees. Yew Trees deeds include 6 **documents** from 1857 to 1863, relating to the will of Edward Doran, which appeared to be disputed. The documents are difficult to decipher. The property was left to 4 brothers, then 4 friends; William Charnley, Jonathan Wearing, John Bell and Joseph Smith. There is a mortgage document, and details of the sale of the land in 1862-3. In 1862 William Keith is recorded as living there. In October 1862 Yew Trees was sold to John T Hibbert and Thomas J Hibbert.

A further complication in trying to work out the history of this house is the proliferation of similar house names in this part of Lindale (see map). Yew Trees may have once included Yew Tree Cottages, but Yew Tree House and Yew Tree Terrace are

separate properties on opposite sides of Lindale Hill.

The end cottage of Yew Tree Terrace (two up and two down) was occupied by a family with 6 sons. All went to fight in the first World War, and all returned.

In 1928 some land 'adjoining the main road in the centre of Lindale village' was sold to Jessie Keith, and the house Jesdene was subsequently built. In November 1928 three cottages (Mason Cottages) were sold to Lancashire County Council and subsequently demolished to widen the road up Lindale Hill.



Further light is thrown on this house demolition from the deeds of **Yew Tree House on Lindale Hill**, which include a plan entitled '*Barrow, Ulverston, Meathop Bridge A590 Improvements at Manor Cottages*'. Added in biro is the date 18 November 1936. The plan shows three cottages, with small front gardens (reaching nearly to the present opposite kerb), with privies behind, all to be demolished for road widening. A cutting

into the hillside is indicated. A new stone wall was built here, and the date stone (1864) from the demolished house was set into the wall. The wall lies in the middle of what would have been the back garden of the middle house. This plan states that the demolished house was called Manor Cottages, at least in 1936. Some confusion remains, though this may just be journalistic inaccuracy. An undated newspaper cutting included a photo entitled 'Yew Tree Cottages now being demolished'.

It is interesting to note that Norman Atkinson has a photo of his grandmother Libby Atkinson, taken some time between 1922 and 1930. She is standing in the doorway of a house. On the back is written Yew Tree Cottage. The location of this cottage is currently uncertain.

Sylvia Woodhead

See the website for the full article. Ed

Lecture Summaries

Rocks, Lake and Early History (of Cartmel)

In February 2016, Ken Howarth gave a very informative talk to a full room of people on the very early history of Cartmel. He linked the geology of the area to the local history. He referred to two booklets on the subject written by Murray Mitchell. An explanation of the geology of the area included a description of the hard Bannisdale rock, the carboniferous limestone which surrounds the area and the glacial period which has left the area with numerous drumlins and pools. The stone in the drumlins had been used to build local stone walls and the Priory was built on an outcrop of Bannisdale rock surrounded by the lakes left by the glacier. Through his slides Ken pointed out the edges of the lakes in Cartmel which can still be seen today. Ken then showed how fossils found in the sandstone used to build the Priory proved that the stone came from a quarry near Holker and Cark, called Quarry Flat. Ken thinks that the quarry was much bigger than it is today as the stone probably extended beyond the railway. Ken illustrated his talk with excellent slides.

Barbara Copeland

Reservoirs to Ring Cairns – the archaeology of the Duddon Valley

At our March meeting Ian Boyle told us about his involvement with the R2R project recording the archaeology of the Duddon Valley. The Duddon Valley Local History Group and the Lake District National Park Authority Archaeology Unit worked together on the Reservoirs to Ring Cairns (R2R) Project, a four year project recording human impact on the landscape. An area of 75 square kilometers was surveyed by 4 teams, each comprising 6 to 8 people, who went out 50 weeks each year for 4 years. They recorded many previously unrecorded, interesting features relating to agriculture, industry and human habitation. They identified several longhouse sites probably dating to the Viking era. Excavation of a ring cairn produced evidence showing humans have occupied the valley since about 2500BC. They added 1679 sites to the valley's previously known 343 sites recorded on Cumbria's Historic Environment Record. The lecture was enhanced by stunning pictures of the valley and the features.

Pat Rowland

The Ulverstone and Furness Railway

A large audience welcomed Les Gilpin, chairman of Cumbria Railways Association, who gave an interesting and fact filled talk on the Development of the Ulverstone & Furness Railway. Les described how the impetus to railway building was the industry in the area of Furness. The first line, opened in 1846, ran from Dalton to Kirkby and Piel Pier to take the Kirkby slates to the coast for export. The rich minerals of the area, especially the iron ore, led to further expansion of the railway. Initially the only passenger connection between the Furness railway system and the rest of the country was via steamers running between Barrow and Fleetwood. The demands of passenger and tourist traffic encouraged the growth of the lines that follow the coast to this day. Les explained step by step the development of the railway and the main people involved in this growth. He illustrated his talk with slides of old steam engines, old photographs of the Furness area and the important men behind the Furness Railway.

Barbara Copeland

Roughs and Respectables: the Pleasures and Problems of Leisure

The talk by Dr. Mike Winstanley began by examining the meaning of 'leisure' to reveal a highly complex and dynamic concept which was and is influenced by many factors such as age, social background, regional differences and gender. Old newspaper sources were used to illustrate the talk with many references to events in what is known as South Lakeland today. The two variables examined throughout the talk were how the 'roughs' or lower classes entertained themselves and how the elite or respectables either entertained themselves or were entertained. Leisure for the 'roughs' in particular seemed to attract the need to be codified, and regulated as it was deemed to be problematic. This was clearly shown with reference to the part animals and birds played in Victorian leisure. The creation of the NSPCA in 1824 and the Cruelty to Animals Acts of 1835 and 1849 soon meant cock fighting and the gambling that was associated with it became a source of concern for the authorities and it had to be carried on clandestinely. However the hunting of game and the shooting party became a major social event for the 'respectables' and much of the landscape in Scotland was changed as a consequence.

Rose Clark

Cartmel Peninsula Local History Society

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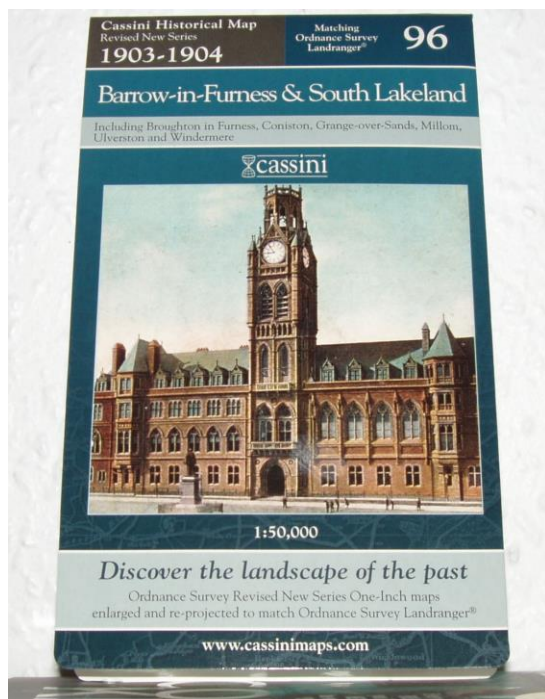
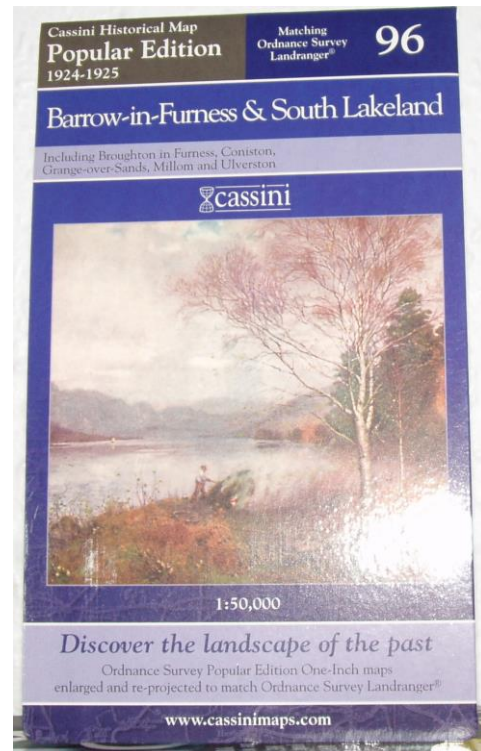
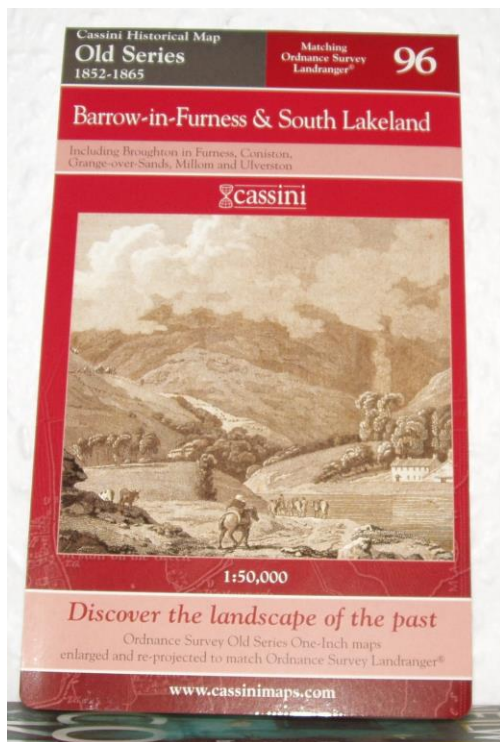
The judges will be giving two years free CPLHS membership for the most historically relevant photographic record of everyday life in the Cartmel Peninsula today (e.g. delivery vans, public transport, special occasions, buildings, signs, shops, people going about their everyday lives) and tomorrow they will be local history. Sensitivity to people's privacy must be respected. CPLHS requests the right to use any photos submitted.

Email your jpeg's (what is the subject / where is it) + your name & contact details to Rose Clark cplhsphoto@gmail.com

Competition rules on CPLHS website www.cartmel-peninsula-lhs.org

Deadline September 15th 2016.

Cassini Maps for sale



CPLHS is offering these Cassini 'old maps' to members at a very significantly discounted price of £5.00 for a boxed set of the three maps. They will be on sale at the lectures from September 2016 onwards, or from Nigel Mills.

Dr Malcolm Arthurton

Cartmel Peninsula Local History Society is sorry to announce the death of Dr Malcolm Arthurton from Cartmel. Malcolm was the first chairman of the Society. A group of like-minded people got together in the mid-1990s at Stewart Allen's house and systematically thought through what would be required to launch and maintain a local history society in this area. Malcolm was elected as the chairman and he brought experience and knowledge to the role. He chaired the committee meetings and the lectures with a thoughtful, calm and dignified manner. Malcolm had a real interest in the history of the local area, especially in the history of education.

It is with great pride that we are able to celebrate 20 years of the society this year and in part it is due to Malcolm's steering the committee for the first 10 years of its existence, with his ideas and intellectual input. He continued to support the society and he was one of three of our honorary members. The Society acknowledges and very much appreciates Malcolm's support for the society over the last 20 years.

Archive Service

Cumbria County Council changed opening times at its four Archive Centres at Barrow, Carlisle, Kendal and Whitehaven from Monday 1st February 2016. The revised opening hours reflect the changing pattern of use across the council's archive services as fewer researchers make physical visits to offices and increasingly use email and web resources. They aim to make the most efficient use of available staffing resources to support a greater investment in electronic services whilst maintaining a high quality service. The new opening times for the four

Archive Centres will be Wednesdays to Fridays, 9.30am-1pm and 2pm-5pm.

Website

The new website is operational, and accessible through the same website link (see the end of the newsletter). On the home page you will find details of the next event and recent published articles. The articles relating to the former 'Village Histories' project may be found in the Research pages. To access each village, click the Research tab, and then select the appropriate village. If you 'hover' over the village name, you will see any sub-pages; for example the Graveyard data is in a sub-page for Cartmel.

Recent articles published on the website in 2016 are:

[The Guide over Sands - Royal Oak in Allithwaite](#) by Phil & Pat Rowland

[The Farmers Arms in Allithwaite](#) by Phil & Pat Rowland

[The Old Brewery in Allithwaite](#) by Phil & Pat Rowland

[Walter Winson v2](#) by Phil & Pat Rowland

[James Stockdale v2](#) by Pat Rowland

[Haines and Lowry](#) by Sylvia Woodhead

[Rev Robert Townson MA biography](#) v2 by Phil Rowland

[James Shaw](#) by Elaine Page

[Mr Copeland's Perambulations in Cartmel](#) by Barbara Copeland

[Rev James Gilbertson](#) by Phil Rowland

[Burials in the Cartmel Peninsula](#) by Pat Rowland

Cartmel Village Hall Quiz

The Society organised the annual quiz in aid of the Village Hall on 3rd March 2016. There were 14 tables with many prizes so generously donated by local businesses. £601.94 was raised. With grateful thanks to all who helped to make the evening a great success.

For further information on Lindale

See british-history.ac.uk, and on the CPLHS website there are articles on Lindale's name, George Caufman, Smithy Hill Works and reports of Mr / Mrs Wilkinson's death.

Newsletter Articles

Members are encouraged to submit news items and summaries of research (1000 word max.) or snippets to the editor by the deadline indicated at the end of the Newsletter. There will be special editions on: **Grange** in Oct 2016, **20th Anniversary** in Jan 2017, and **Villages** in June 2017.

Forthcoming Lectures (19:30 @ Cartmel Village Hall) & Events

Thursday 16 June 2016 - Visit to Winter Gardens and the Midland Hotel Morecambe. Meet at 2pm at the Winter Gardens. The cost is £5.00 for the Winter Gardens and £3.50 for the Midland Hotel. Contact Stuart Harling to register your interest.

Thursday 14 July 2016 - Cartmel Walk £2.50. Meet at 4pm. Contact Stuart Harling to register your interest.

18 August 2016 Visit to Townend. Meet at 2pm. Introductory talk followed by a self-

guided tour of the house. The usual NT charges apply. Contact Stuart Harling to register your interest.

Thursday 1 Sept 2016 – Emma Wright – A taste of Townend: recreating recipes from 1699. The manager of the National Trust property at Townend, Troutbeck will tell us about the Browne family and their life. A similar talk was in the 1996 programme

Contacts

Committee:

Chairman: Stuart Harling, (s.w.harling@gmail.com) or Tel 36296.

Secretary: Barbara Copeland, (barbara.copeland1@btinternet.com)

Treasurer & Membership Secretary: Nigel Mills, (nigelmills@btinternet.com)

Lecture Programme: Pat Rowland, (patrowland_uk@yahoo.co.uk)

Newsletter & Website Editor: Phil Rowland, (philrowland414@gmail.com)

Mike Hornung, (michaelhornung@btinternet.com)

Catherine Bottomley, (cnblever@hotmail.co.uk)

Rose Clark, (roseclark83@gmail.com)

Website <http://www.cartmel-peninsula-lhs.org.uk>

Copy deadline for the next newsletter 24th September 2016