

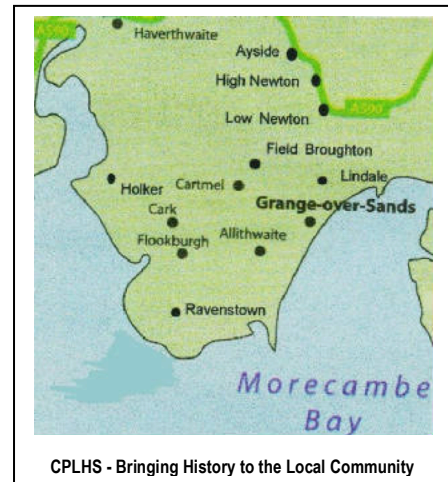
Cartmel Peninsula Local History Society

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

Newsletter: Oct 2017

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Chairman's Message

A very warm welcome to this Newsletter which comes towards the end of our Society's year. Where has summer gone? Despite the rain during recent weeks (or should it be "months"?), we did have good weather for the visits to High Newton and thanks are due to all who participated. Special thanks to David Shore and Pat Rowland for arranging the "Flax Walks" and to Jennie Grey and to Russell and Petra Waite for allowing us so freely to look through their lovely homes and to June Hill who gave her expert guidance as to the vernacular features of the houses. Reports are within.

We had intended to feature mainly house histories in this issue BUT there has been so much of interest received by way of contributions that some articles on house history will be held over to our next issue in January. We therefore feature something, I hope, of interest to everyone, ranging from the development of Grange-over-Sands to a fascinating discovery in the estuary near Old Park Wood and from memories of the last policeman at Lindale to a summary of what was an amazingly interesting talk in September on a map from the mid 1600s. And we do, of course, have some articles on house history! As usual, the final meeting this year will be our Annual General Meeting in November. In addition to the formal (and brief) business we ask members to bring along an article or book of historic interest and to say a few words about it. This has been of great interest in the past. Refreshments will also be available.

In the last issue I was delighted to report we then had a record number of members. I am even more pleased to say that such record has been exceeded already and our membership exceeds 120 now: grateful thanks to you all.

Stuart Harling

The Development of Grange-over-Sands and its Surrounding Area (Part 1).

Until the railway from Ulverston to Carnforth was opened in 1857 there were less than a dozen buildings of significance in the Grange area, and all were built by the Kendal firm (but Grange and Lindale residents) of Francis Webster (1767-1827) and his son George (1728-1808).

The earliest of these is Castle Head, Lindale (1780, by Francis Webster) for the ironmaster John Wilkinson (1728-1808), who earlier came from Backbarrow via Coalbrookdale and established his iron works in Lindale, and where he was later buried. (His grave-marker obelisk was removed from the spot at Castle Head where he was originally buried: it lay rusting in the ditch outside the Lindale police station for many years before being restored and re-erected on the rocky outcrop near the 'Bottom House' junction: the words "Here Lies" have been chipped off).

In 1832 George Webster built Holme Island House for the Warrington lawyer John Fitchett (1776-1838). Fitchett sold the house in 1839 to a John Thompson and in 1844 Webster (or Miles Thompson of the Webster firm) did the 16-columned Corinthian Temple in the garden and the lodge at the island end of the later causeway. Thompson sold the property to John Brogden (1798-1867), a coal mine owner, railway contractor and ironmaster of Ulverston, who commissioned Sir James William Brunlees (1866-1892) to construct the Ulverston-Lancaster Railway, whose viaducts across the Leven and Kent were completed in 1857. Also in 1857 Brogden's second son, Liberal MP Alexander (1825-1892) built the causeway that now connects the island to the shore.

Miss Mary Winfield Lambert (1787-1857), a daughter of the Winfield and Lambert union of Kendal, got Webster to build her the Jacobean/Tudor Abbot Hall, Kents

Bank, in 1840, and he also did work for her in 1845 to Kents Bank Hotel (now known as Kents Bank House), which had been built c.1800. By her will monies were provided for the building of the Church of St. Mary, Allithwaite, designed by the Lancaster firm of Paley & Austin in 1865. Miss Lambert inherited Boarbank Hall through the estate of her grandfather Richard Winfield, and had commissioned Webster to build it in 1837. Boarbank was extended by James Wright Grundy (1820-1897) in 1876 for Henry Chandler (1813-1889), a cotton spinner of Manchester.

In 1840 Webster built the 'Old Wing' of Holker Hall and three cottages at the entrance gates for William Cavendish (1805-1891), 2nd Earl of Burlington and future 4th Duke of Devonshire. Paley & Austin did the entrance gates in 1875 having done their most magnificent domestic work in 1871, the magnificent Elizabethan style West Wing, built on the footprint of Webster's 'New Wing' which had been destroyed by fire.

George Webster built for himself Black Rock Villa, Main Street, Grange, in 1840, on the suggestion of his doctor, Dr. William Longmire of Highgate, Kendal, for his health, the intention being that Webster should have hot and cold brine baths in the basement, taking water directly from the sea. Webster produced drawings in 1845 to protest against the Bill of Parliament for the construction of the railway, which showed how its embankment would cut off his access and views of the sea. This fate also fell upon Richard Wright, a Liverpool seed and spice merchant, and his wife Ellen, who got Webster to design Bay Villa in 1849 in order to live next door to his father Robert, a retired master mariner. Wright was horrified when the Furness Railway built their embankment, which ruined his view!

In 1842 the Rev. Thomas Machell Remington (1802-1854) got Webster to do some Tudor additions to Aynsome Manor and commissioned him to design the Kirkby Lonsdale Savings Bank in The Square, Cartmel, in 1847. Other Remingtons – John Stewart Remington and Thomas Machell Remington (1875-?) – got Austin & Paley to design their Agricultural Experimental Station at Aynsome in the years 1901-6, later the business moving to Kentsford, Kentsford Road, Kents Bank, as the Aynsome Laboratories. The house is now converted into housing units.

In his retirement at Eller Howe, Lindale, “to oblige a neighbour” in 1853 Webster built Merlewood, Windermere Road, for Manchester-born Alfred Binyon (1800-1856) a partner of the calico printing firm Thomas Hoyle & Sons. Sadly Mrs. Binyon died 6 months after the foundation stone had been laid, and Binyon himself died three years later and only 18 months after moving into his new home.

If 1853 was the retirement of George Webster it was the year in which the Church of St. Paul, Church Hill, Grange, was built, to the designs of James Murray (1831-1863). Paley & Austin added the S porch and chancel with its polygonal apse in 1932.

The Furness Railway came in 1857 and the company secured the services of Lancaster architect Edward Graham Paley (1823-1895) of the firm Paley & Austin to build their railway station in Grange in 1865, and the firm did all the stations on their coastal Cumbrian line - extending the Grange station in 1872 - and building the Grange Hotel and its Stables in 1866.

In 1879-81 Paley & Austin did Hampsfield House, Windermere Road, Lindale-in-Cartmel for John Tomlinson Hibbert.

“A plain stone country house, but the entrance front is picturesquely disposed. Inside there is a very fine hall and with a pretty arrangement of staircase. The plaster cornices have a refined and pleasing effect, with delicate reeding and mouldings. The total cost of Hampsfield is about.£7000. Of the other houses by Messrs Paley & Austin, it may be interesting to here state the cost, viz: Witherslack, the seat of Col. Stanley MP, £17,000; and the cost of the complete works, at Holker, after the fire, about £38,000.” (Quotation by T. Raffles Davison in *British Architect* v16 12 Aug 1881 p407).

Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert KCB PC JP DL DCL (1824-1908) was born in Oldham and became a barrister and Liberal politician. At one time he was Chairman of Lancashire County Council and was MP for Oldham three times between 1862-95. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, then Financial Secretary to the Treasury and then Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, at various times under W. E. Gladstone’s parliament between 1872-95. J. T. Hibbert, as he preferred to be called, is buried in Webster’s 1828 church of St. Paul at Lindale-in-Cartmel. Mrs Thomas J. Hibbert and her brother-in-law Henry Hibbert (1840-1913) of Broughton Grove were the benefactors in 1892-4 of the grand (but with alien red clay tiles) Perpendicular Church of St. Peter, Field Broughton, as a memorial to her husband Thomas Johnson Hibbert (1829-1888), designed by Hubert Austin of the practice Paley, Austin & Paley. Successors Austin & Paley designed the substantial Romanesque Church of St. John, Flookburgh (1897-1900), the gift of the Cavendish family of Holker Hall at a cost of £12,000.

Chris Wright

Part 2 will appear in the next issue

Greenacres: The Old Police Station, Lindale: A House History

On the corner of Kendal Road, in Lindale stands Greenacres, a former cottage owned by Myles Taylor's Charity. In 1866 it was reported to be dilapidated and incapable of repair. In 1882 tenders, for £308, to build a police station in its place were accepted. It became Lindale's Police Station, until 1957, when it was sold for £1450, and renamed Greenacres. Since then the house has changed hands 10 times, none to Lindale people. In 1987 it became a Guest House, and was converted for self-catering. In 1957 Lancashire County Council built The Police House on Grange Road, Lindale. Bill & Beryl Hawkesworth bought this house in January 1996 and changed its name to The Coppice.



Early references to Greenacres are elusive. It is known that the cottage was owned by the **Myles Taylor's Charity** 'in the Chapelry of Lindale'. An **1839 application** (on 30 October by William Hall and Reverend Henry Ransome, Clerk and Incumbent and Order of 21 January) refers to 'a messuage or dwelling house, barn, outbuildings and meadow land', which is likely to be Greenacres. In addition the schedule refers to 'a cottage at Skinner Hill and a piece of land, let in allotment, for gardening purposes'. (It is known that Myles Taylor's Charity has land currently used as allotments, and has property at Skinner Hill).

On 27 February 1866 three Trustees of the **Myles Taylor's Charity**, 'John Tomlinson Hibbert of Hampsfield Esq and William Hall of Witherslack Yeoman and Reverend William Robinson Morris, Incumbent or Perpetual Curate of the Chapelry of Lindale (William Morris did not reside in the Chapelry)' made an Order. In 1866 John Hibbert made an application for a **Rebuilding Cottage Loan**... 'a cottage belonging to the said Charity, situate in the Manor and Chapelry of Lindale, has fallen into a state of dilapidation, and is incapable of efficient repair and restoration'. Secondly 'an offer has been made to the Trustees of the said Charity in the event of their erecting in the place of the said cottage a building **suitable for the purposes of a police station** to take a lease thereof for the term of 14 years'. A report was made in relation to the premises in 1882. Plans were prepared by John Redman of Grange-over-Sands. Several tenders, amounting to £308 were prepared. **In 1882 it was recommended accepting the tenders.**

From **1882 to 1957** the house operated as **Lindale's Police Station**. Little is known of past Lindale policemen. Police appear not to be listed in directories (Bulmer 1914 does not list any police). **Grange Red Books** list PC Brierley as Police Officer for Lindale from 1932-6. In 1938-9 T Brierley, now presumably retired, was recorded at Bayview, Lindale. In 1939 T Parrington was listed at the Police Station, with PC Prescott 1940-41. From 1947-49 H Herdman was listed at the Police Station, Telephone 113. In 1953/4 no Police Station was listed. In 1956/7 Frederick Jones was the last policeman to live in the house.

In **1957** 'a dwelling house formerly used as the Old Police Station' was **sold for £1450**. A **1958 search** for James Dixon, plumber, Broughton-in-Furness listed four Trustees of Myles Taylor's Charity; Thomas

Symonds Tomlinson Lindale, Gentleman; Sarah Annie Tyson, Windy Ridge, Grange-over-Sands Housewife; Herman Lee, Bayview, Lindale, Retired Shoemaker, and James Dixon Hill Top, Newton. In **1958** William Edward Smith of Stonelea, Lindale, 63 years old, Clerk to the Charity, agreed that the property did belong to the Charity. In 1959 Town and Country Planning Acts, planning permission was granted for 're-siting of access and erection of shed for hay'.

In 1959 a search application was made for **Richard Millar Clark, Old Police Station, farmer**, for 'Greenacres, Lindale, formerly known as the Police Station. In 1962 a mortgage was granted to Richard Millar Clark, Old Queens Arms, Newton. A Conveyance of 10 April 1958, drawn up by Gatey, Heelis and Co, Ambleside and Windermere, noted that the Trustees were authorised to sell from 15 November 1957 for not less than £1450. A mortgage was also drawn up for 1.227 acres at Drapes Close adjoining the Tow Top Road.

From 1962 the house changed hands frequently, greatly increasing in price each time. On 12 January **1962** by a conveyance, drawn up by WH Heelis & Son of Elterwater, RM Clark Esq sold to **Doris and Edgar Glover for £2200** 'all that messuage and dwelling house with the out offices and appurtenances thereunto...'. On 13 June 1962 **Doris Glover sold to John Richard Scholes, Kendal for £2650**. A memo of a Conveyance dated 1966, notes that John Richard Scholes and Annie Scholes sold 'of the other part of the garden' to Wilsons (Lindale) Limited. On 21 April 1970 Mr & Mrs JR Scholes, (Mr Scholes now described as retired Grocer) sold 'the house, garage and outbuildings' to **Percy Harris, Esq, Kendal for £4,500**. On 10 March 1978, Percy Harris sold to **Peter and Sheila Hickson, Windermere for £19,250**. An aerial view of 1981 shows the main house, outbuildings behind, surrounded by green space.



On 13 December **1984** Peter and Sheila Hickson sold to John & Edith Jones for £48,000, signed by Edith Carr, later Jones, of Southport. In 1987 Power of Attorney for John I Jones, to Ian Robert Evans and Michael Hedley Hill was witnessed in Southport. Mr & Mrs JI Jones sold to Mr & Mrs Joseph and Anne Elizabeth Danson, Preston for £75,000. On 5 November 1987 an application was made for use as a Guest House, and the house was extended, to five double en-suite bedrooms.

In 1997 Ray & Barbara Pettit of Evesham bought the Guest House from Mr & Mrs Danson for £250,000. In 2006 it was sold to Phil & Sue Broomfield of Colchester for £435,000, and operated as a Country Guest House. The house is now converted into two self-catering units.

In 1957 Lancashire County Council built the Police House on Grange Road, and Police Constable Fred Jones moved there. In 1960 he was promoted to Sergeant and moved to Denton in Manchester. A 1984 newspaper article recorded his early retirement, and he recalled being busy as the village policeman at Lindale, as he was on 24 hour a day call, and his wife had to act as unpaid receptionist taking telephone calls and messages. He died in 2009. Research into past policemen in Lindale continues.

Sylvia Woodhead
July 2017

Thanks to Sue & Phil Broomfield of Greenacres Guest House for loan of documents and photos.

Memories of a Lindale Village Policeman

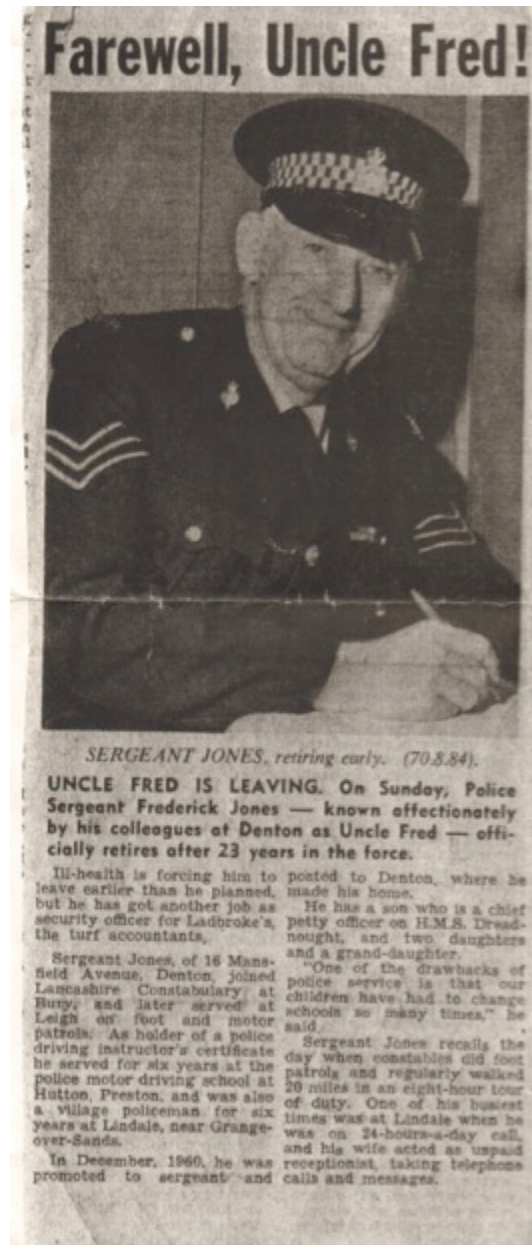
Frederick Jones was the last policeman to live in the Old Police House, now Greenacres in Lindale. In 1957 he moved to the Police House on Grange Road, now called The Coppice. In 1960, when he was promoted to Sergeant, he left Lindale and moved to live and work near Manchester.

Barbara Pettit, who ran Greenacres Guest House for 10 years from 1997 to 2006, remembers Sergeant Fred Jones turning up as an 'interesting elderly guest'. She remembers some of the stories he told her, of his time as a village policeman from 1956 to 1960. Every village had a policeman at that time.

He told her that a lady spy, an agent, lived on the Back o' the Fell Road and that he used to have to tell her 'to phone mother'. He also used to go and sit at the top of the village, and would wait for a well-known petty thief in the village when he had been thieving, and he would take away the 'swag'.

People poached salmon in the estuary, and a man was drowned while walking across. Fred Jones shouted at him through a tannoy, but he carried on. They found his coat later, with a salmon up the sleeve.

He also told of a lady 'with a plum in her mouth, a bit posh'. She had lost a silk scarf in Eggerslack Wood. The police heard the next day that a man was planning to commit suicide, so all the police from Grange and Flookburgh were searching there. The lady came along and said 'Well, I didn't expect you to go to all this trouble to find my scarf'. They didn't tell her what they were really doing there.



Telephone conversation with Barbara Pettit, 26 July 2017

Sylvia Woodhead 9 August 2017

James Sutton Holmes

In July we were contacted by Raymond Hopkins of Gettysburgh, USA.

James Sutton Holmes - My Great-grandfather was born (in 1859 Ulverson?) and lived in Cartmel beginning about 1860. He was listed as being one-year-old on the 1861 Census. He lived with his mother and older brother John on Water Street (Great Harwood). He left for America after 1881.

James Holmes, his father, was 44 years old and was a Police Constable according to the 1861 Census. Margaret Holmes, his mother was 42 and born in Dolphinholme.

Raymond asked where he could find genealogical or church records pertaining to his ancestors.

Using the records on the online genealogy site findmypast and the Lancashire OnLine Parish Clerks project that includes Cartmel Parish Registers I was able to report that James Sutton Holmes was born in Lindale in the second quarter of 1859 and his older brother John William Holmes was baptised at Cartmel on 2 August 1857, the son of James Holmes, policeman and his wife Margaret. James Holmes had married Margaret Sutton in 1852 in Preston. They are shown in the 1861 census living in Lindale. They left Lindale when father James was posted to Blackburn and a report in the Blackburn Times dated 04 October 1862 names PC James Holmes as the officer who apprehended poachers in a case of night poaching. Another report in 1863 describes how PC Holmes was badly beaten by thieves that he tried to arrest. I was also able to tell Raymond that Lancashire police records are available at Lancashire Archives (Preston).

I discovered that James Holmes died in Blackburn aged 54 in 1870 and traced the remaining family members in the 1871 and 1881 census living in Bolton. He married Alice Roscoe in 1882. James had a draper's shop and also dealt in cotton waste and then he was a furniture auctioneer but that business failed in September 1883.

This was probably the reason he emigrated to America in 1884 where he became a successful life insurance agent. I exchanged a series of emails with Raymond who gave me more details and pictures of James Sutton Holmes' life in America. James died in California on June 26th, 1926.

Although James Sutton Holmes only spent a short period in Lindale I found it very interesting to research details of his family. It made me think about the policing of the Peninsula which is another area that needs researching. PC Holmes is not named in any newspaper reports for our area but he probably was hunting for poachers and dealing with drunkenness in Lindale.

An article containing more detailed information is on the website in the research section for Lindale.

Pat Rowland

Aug 2017

Subsequently I have come across a newspaper report that James Rogerson the Lindale policeman was sacked in January 1857 because of 'violation of duty at Grange'. He was also fined 20s at the Cartmel Petty Sessions. There is no information in the report about the offence. Probably James Holmes replaced James Rogerson.

Allithwaite Vicarage



Figure 1: The original vicarage. (Pat Rowland 1991).

Researching the *House Histories* of parsonages is particularly interesting and rewarding. The residents are well known, as a list of the residents appear on a board in the associated church (Fig 3), and their activities appear regularly in the local press. Many of these grand residences were sold off in the second half of the twentieth century and in their place smaller properties now provide the abode for the cleric. Ron Steven, a church warden at the time of the sell-off of the Allithwaite Vicarage, records the details of the difficult situation during the consultation and sale process in his booklet entitled *The History of the Parish of Allithwaite* (1990).

In the 1850's Mary Lambert left a legacy for the establishment of a church and school in Allithwaite. £1500 was left in the bequest to provide for the building and furnishing of a residence for the minister. Mary Lambert must have imagined a fine residence was required as in contrast she only left £1000 for both the school and a residence for the school-master or mistress, whilst £2500 funded the church building.



Figure 2: Location map from about 1890

These buildings, located in a prominent position at the top of the hill in the village (Fig 2), were designed by Lancaster Architects, Paley and Austin, and were completed in 1865. The construction team (Table 1) was listed in the local paper on the occasion of a rearing supper celebration (a meal to celebrate the completion of the roof) in 1864 at Miss Pedder's Cavendish Inn Cartmel. The vicarage (Fig. 1) was described as a fine Victorian building with large lofty rooms, a garden of at least an acre and a coach house. It was probably built from stone from the quarry in Allithwaite.

Table 1. The Construction Team

E G Paley	Architect
H Gorton	Clerk of Works
C Baynes	Mason work
R Storey, Cark	Joiner
R Wright, Lancaster	Joiner
T Dickinson, Lancaster	Plumber
G Taylor	Slater & Plasterer
Mr Downward, Ulverston	Painter



Figure 3: Clergy board in St Mary's Church Allithwaite (Pat Rowland 1999).

The first minister residing in the Parish was Rev. Robert Townson, and his family moved into his fine house in March 1866. Indeed it was a large house; for example in 1871, it accommodated the curate and family, comprising of his wife, 8 children, aged up to 11 years old, and 4 live-in servants which included a grooms-man. One wonders what the local fishermen, farmers and stone-masons thought of the vicar and his family living in their fine mansion at the top of the hill.

The second resident Rev John Hammersley and his wife Elizabeth also had a large family of 4 children, although they managed with only one servant (1891 & 1901 censuses). The much-loved John

retired due to ill-health in 1907 and his successor James Gilbertson arrived with his wife Ethel and their three children and one servant (1911 Census). James looked after the Parish during the Great War years, and presided over the development of the Church and the installation of a stained glass memorial east window. After ill-health James died and he is interred in the churchyard in Allithwaite. The next resident was Rev Robert Hughes and his wife Emily, with their one domestic servant (1939 register). During the 1930's the electricity supply was brought to the vicarage and church.

In 1974, the process to sell off the Vicarage commenced, and initially they planned to build a new residence in the grounds of the older building. Ron Stevens records that there was revolt in the village and the dispute eventually took its toll on the vicar, Rev Walter Turner, who moved away in 1979. A new parsonage was purchased on Boarbank Lane and refurbished for the Rev Philip Frost and Ida to move into in 1980. A footpath was created on the south side of the Old Vicarage land to allow easy access from Vicarage Lane for the vicar. The Old Vicarage became a private residence together with half of the original garden. The other half of the garden was developed into a car park some years later. In 1984, the property was sold and converted into a care home, subsequently purchased by the current owners, Dr & Mrs Siddiqui. Sometime prior to the sale of the vicarage the Coach House was sold and converted into a residence. Today the ground floor of the Coach House is a holiday let with the owners residing in the hay-loft above (sykescottages.co.uk).

Phil Rowland

The Rockeries, Lindale: from outhouse to Dames' School – A House History

The first record for the house, situated at the lower end of Lindale in the 'Manor of Lindale and Hampsfield', dates from 1817, as a dwelling house, formerly an outhouse, known as The Kiln '...the customary estate and inheritance of John Barrow (Yeoman) of Meathop, deceased'. It descended to his son, John Barrow, who in 1838 was appointed one of the Trustees to the newly erected Lindale School. It was at this time that it was recorded in *School Life at Lindale*. From 1935 it was known as Ghyll Cottage, as Lyncroft in 1950, becoming The Rockeries in 1957.



COTTAGE IN LINDALE, WHERE J. CRAYSTON TAUGHT IN 1837.

The house sale records show how house prices have changed, from £104 in 1899 and still only £350 in 1950, through £2100 in 1957, leaping up to £9000 in 1972, with a great increase by the 1980s to £26,500. The house has had four name changes, The Kiln, The Ghyll, Lyncroft to The Rockeries. It changed hands four times in the 1950s between spinsters and widows.

31 July 1817	Robert Fell (tailor) of Lindale, tenant , tenant of said messuage, paid a yearly rent of four pence to John Barrow
5 June 1821 (Conveyance)	An indenture between Robert Fell (tailor) and John Backhouse (farmer) of Witherslack, in trust for Jane Fell (wife of Robert Fell). John Backhouse paid Robert Fell five shillings (for The Kiln , at or near the lower end of Lindale)
10 April 1824 (conveyance)	An indenture between John Backhouse and Jane Fell (wife of Robert Fell) to Jane Bouskell (spinster), natural daughter of Jane Fell . Jane Bouskell paid five shillings each to John Backhouse and Jane Fell. Neither John Backhouse nor Jane Fell could write. Each signed only with a cross.
1828	The house appeared on a map for the sale of Castle Head, John Wilkinson's estate, as Lot XII, Leasehold plot of land at Kiln Cottage (no 32 on map)
1837	It was used as a school , for boys only, by Jimmie Crayston, while Lindale School was being rebuilt. A photo of Jimmie Crayston at the door of the old cottage appears in <i>School Life at Lindale</i>
1838	John Barrow (junior) was appointed one of the Trustees to the newly erected Lindale school.
	Compulsory education came into force in 1870. There is then a gap until 1887

15 April 1887	Under the will of Ellen Hollywell (widow), late of Limerick, the house, two gardens and a peat house, was left to Ann Jane Casey , wife of Thomas Casey of Kilkenny, Cork (farmer). The rent was still four pence
1 March 1892 (Admittance)	Ann Casey, tenant of said premises, now in the actual occupation of James Johnson (yeoman), John Johnson and William Johnson for the yearly customary rent of four pence. James Johnson, despite being named as a yeoman still signed with a mark.
2 March 1892	Indenture between Ann Jane Casey and James Johnson
1 March 1899 (Admittance)	James Johnson 'hath the best right' to a customary messuage and dwellinghouse two gardens and a peathouse duly enrolled tenant on the Rolls of the said Manor
9 November 1899 (Conveyance)	Indenture between James Johnson (yeoman) and John Winder of Lindale (grocer) at a price of £104. James Johnson signed with a mark
14 May 1908	Will of John Winder bequeathed his estate upon trust for his wife Eleanor Winder for life and then upon trust for his adopted daughter Isabella
13 June 1910	John Winder died
2 June 1911 (Admittance)	Eleanor Winder (widow) and Isabella Metcalfe (spinster) apply to take in trust of Robert Stockdale Grayrigge Lord of the said Manor for payment of two pounds and ten shillings fine
21 December 1911	Will of Eleanor Winder bequeathed her estate to her daughter Isabella
1916-1924?	Occupied by the Bellamy's. They had seven children. Alfred was born in 1917
26 November 1935	Eleanor Winder died
30 December 1935	Compensation agreement between Fletcher Grayrigge Lord of the Manor and Isabella Metcalfe that part of consideration for the extinguishment of the manorial incidents and rights of the lord (other than mines and minerals in or under the said property) for the sum of fourteen pounds eight shillings and eight pence The Lord of the Manor, Fletcher Grayrigge, had retained the mineral rights.
	The house became known as The Ghyll or Ghyll Cottage
15 June 1950 (Conveyance)	The house was sold by Isabella Metcalfe (of Sunny Bank) to Mary Agnes Jackson (widow) of Cartmel for £350. At this time it became known as Lyncroft
21 August 1952 (Conveyance)	Mary Jackson sold to Ada Marjorie Dale of Grange (spinster) for £2150
19 September 1952 (Conveyance)	Ada Dale sold to Mrs Marjorie Nolan, Southport, wife of Edward William Nolan for £1750
30 March 1955 (Conveyance)	Marjorie Nolan sold to Bertha Holden (widow) of Clitheroe for £1925
14 August 1957 (Conveyance)	Bertha Holden sold to Mary Chattwood, (spinster), Colchester for £2100. At this date it became The Rockeries
17 May 1972	Mary Chattwood died
7 May 1975 (Conveyance)	It was sold on behalf of Mary Chattwood to Roger and Alena Anna Pergl-Wilson of Bowness for £9000

18 March 1981 (Conveyance)	Sold to Francis and Mary Cooper of Haverthwaite for £26,500
20 March 1985 (Conveyance)	Sold to James and Jill Bertlin



Note: Old Dames' Schools were an early form of elementary education, usually taught by women, often in their own homes, as in Lindale. The curriculum could include church catechism, reading, knitting and sewing, but not writing. There were no attendance books and no records. They became less common after the introduction of compulsory education in 1870.

This article, written by Sylvia Woodhead, is dedicated to the late Jill Bertlin (1944-2016) who carried out all the research.

Grange Buses enquiry

Recently John Hirst of Halifax contacted the Society to see if we knew of any historic publications about the Grange public bus company and shared interesting information about visiting Grange after 1945.

'My interest in Grange began after WW2 when in the late 40s and 50s I was brought to Grange at frequent intervals by my father and step mother to stay with my step mother's relations at 'Wycombe' on the Esplanade who at that time were running the Promenade Café near the Lido. I have many happy memories as a teenager of time spent walking, swimming, visits to the cinema and the station and remember particularly the little single deck red painted buses trundling up and down Main Street and elsewhere. Was this a private independent company I ask myself or was it part of a larger group like, say, Ribble Motors or Pennine'.

I was able to give a bit of information from W E Swale's book Grange-over-Sands, the story of a gentle township which was published in 1972.

Frank Parker and Sons of Lindale started a bus service in 1924 to rival the Grange Motor and Cycle Company founded in 1914. Ribble Motor Services of Preston, established in 1919, gradually absorbed local services taking over Grange Motors in 1951 and Parkers in 1964. However I was unable to say which company ran the single deck red painted buses.

John subsequently supplied more information about his visits to Grange. *My step-mother's relations I mentioned earlier were her uncle Jack and auntie Doris Garforth who teamed up after the war to make a living running the café. (They had eleven other brothers and sisters!). Doris baked everything for the café using ovens located in a wooden shed just to one side of the café building. A*

concrete base for the shed is still in place today though hidden by hedges and other foliage.

Her cakes, buns and biscuits were very popular and contributed much I'm sure to the success of the business. In time they had to leave the prom. (perhaps the lease ran out, I'm not sure) and set up a small café in one of the rooms at 'Wycombe' for a few years.

Neither of them were ever married and they died within a few weeks of each other in 1972.

I still visit Grange at least once a year to renew memories and it is my hope that someday the Lido (now, I think, a listed building) may be re-instated. Who knows?

Can anyone add more information about the buses that served Grange during the 20th century? Does anyone remember the Garforth brother and sister? Do you have memories you would like to share with us?

Pat Rowland

Ridehalgh family that lived on the Cartmel Peninsula in the 20th century

In May 2017 Kelley Sproston-Heath of the National Trust told us about The Heritage of Fell Foot on the shore of Windermere. The owner Colonel Ridehalgh died in 1892 and the estate passed to the sons of his late cousin, George. These men, George Junior and William Smith Ridehalgh, came to live in the Cartmel Peninsula in Grange over Sands, Kents Bank and Field Broughton.

George and William with their mother Mary were living in Grange-over-Sands by 1900. The 1901 census record them at Graigengower, Fernleigh Rd Grange. George was described as a barrister and Mary and William were described as living on own means. Mary died in 1906, aged 78. George died in 1907, aged 38. William married Ethel Ravenscroft in 1909 and the 1911 census record them at Kentsford on

Kentsford Road, Kents Bank. Subsequently William and Ethel moved to Broughton Lodge at Field Broughton but William died in 1923. Ethel was 90 when she died in 1975 and she was still living at the Lodge. They did not have any children.

George and William had been born in Barton upon Irwell in 1869 and 1872. Their father George died in 1873.

A detailed research document is on the website.

Pat Rowland

Historical feature or natural phenomenon?



In the last few months in the Leven Estuary, at Old Park, near Holker, the channel has moved nearer to the shoreline. The movement of the channel has uncovered from the sand banks a ramp of stones which extends from Park Head northwards



into the estuary for approximately 75 metres. In some places it is approximately 5 metres wide, though it is difficult to gauge the full width as some may be under water. The line of stones ends in the water, there do not appear to be stones further out and they can only be seen at low tide.

In places larger stones appear to be uniform and in line, giving the thought that

the line of stones were placed there deliberately.

In other places they appear random but form a specific ramp.



An iron rod was found half way along.



The 1851 map shows a wharf at Park Head. Could the stones be linked to this wharf?

If anyone has an idea on whether this is a natural phenomenon or a historical feature please contact the society, we would love to know.

Barbara Copeland

Flax and Hemp grown near the village of Grange, prior to 1828

We have established that a flax industry thrived on Cartmel Peninsula in the 18th century and probably earlier. Whilst looking for original documents in connection with the flax industry at Cumbria Archives we came across a plan of land near to Hard Crag at Grange prepared for the auction on 28 August 1828 of John Wilkinson's estate.

Of particular interest is that Lot 1, a field opposite to Hard Crag, then containing a barn, was called Hempland, which indicates that flax and hemp were grown on this field. Hemp lands were established to comply with the Statutes of 1532, (Henry VIII) and the re-issue of 1563, (Elizabeth I), which said that for every 60 acres under the plough, one quarter of an acre of flax and hemp must be sown. Hard Crag was built around 1563 and it is the earliest extant building in Grange. Could the field have been part of the Hard Crag Estate in Elizabeth I times?

Possibly the barn was demolished when Fernleigh Road was built in the 1870s. The bend of the road was re-aligned slightly to the south, so that the present alignment of Grange Fell Road possibly partly passes over the field and the Dearden Close housing development was built on the remainder of the site in the 20th century.

The other field name of interest is Templand Field or Borndale, Lot 6. Did the field belong to the settlement or farm of Templand, near Allithwaite? Did Templand have a Knight's Templar connection? If the Knight's Templars were not involved, the other possibility is that Templand derived from "The Hempland", which is the meaning that Stockdale gives to it, an example of *eliding ie 'thempland'*. Therefore, Templand field, Lot 6 could be another flax and hemp growing area. Calling it Templand field also distinguishes it from Hempland field, Lot 1, as unique field names were needed to identify them for tax and tithe purposes. Looking at the 1891 25" OS map, Templand field lay to the north-west of Rockland Road, and down to the northern junction with Fernleigh Road and the area was developed with housing in the 19th and early 20th century.

Do you know of similarly named field elsewhere in the Peninsula? Please let us know.

David Shore and Pat Rowland

(A more detailed version of this is on the website with a copy of the plan).

Nutwood, Grange-over-Sands

Recently I have been shown a copy of the privately published house history of Nutwood by Peter Bevan. Nutwood was built between 1866 and 1870 by William Henry Wakefield on land he owned in Grange at Eggerslack Woods. After his death his wife Augusta and daughters Agnes and Mary moved to their second home at Eggerslack Cottage in Grange, from Sedgwick House, and when her mother died in 1894 Mary Wakefield went to live at Nutwood until her death in 1910. She was very musical and established The Westmorland Music Festival in 1885. Peter researched the history of the Wakefield family and other people who resided at Nutwood in depth. However his research on Mary Wakefield is fascinating and extensive. The book contains many pictures and illustrations and is a wonderful example of what can be achieved.

Pat Rowland Sept 2017

Summer Outings

A Walk from High Newton to look for evidence of the Flax Industry

In July Pat Rowland and David Shore took 2 groups of members around the village and surrounding countryside to look for evidence of the Flax Industry that disappeared at the beginning of the 19th century.



Stepping Dub and well in the centre of High Newton. A Stepping Dub was another name for a retting pond. The stream we followed to Barber Green is to the right.

The walk took them from High Newton, where the weaving sheds were located on the edge of the village, towards Barber Green. En-route, there were the retting ponds, one of which is used today to collect run off rainwater from the A590. Retting is the process where the harvested flax was immersed for 10-14 days. In Barber Green we visited the engineered water-course that provided the power to the fulling mill, a place where the bleached cloth was beaten to flatten the fibres. Then, just outside Barber Green, we looked at the fields where the flax was grown, and the amazing “consumption wall”, created from the process of clearing the fields. Afterwards we walked to Low Newton, viewing more retting ponds and engineered water course and to enjoy some afternoon refreshment.



‘Consumption’ or field clearance wall at Barber Green (above) Engineered stream-bed near to Barber Green (left).

Vernacular Buildings of High Newton- a walking tour 10 August 2017

Such was the interest in this walk that 2 groups of over 20 participants were taken round the village by our leader June Hill, who had spoken to the Society earlier in the year about Vernacular Architecture in Cumbria. June was then known as June Hall, and the change of surname reflects her happy marriage in April. Stuart Harling set the scene in the Village Hall over a cup of tea, noting that Newton was first mentioned in the Domesday Book, 1086. Prior to 1974, Newton was in Upper Allithwaite civil parish, in North Lonsdale district within Lancashire. After 1974, South Lakeland District Council within Cumbria took over responsibility. The road between Lindale and Newby Bridge was turnpiked following the 1818 Act, with a new section of road through High Newton. Pat Rowland advised that by 1850, post for Grange was left by the mail-coach in "Newton -in -Cartmel" and addressed as such.

The Post House



Photo by Stuart Harling

June led us to the first house which we were to visit, THE POST HOUSE, by the kind courtesy of Russell and Petra Waite. June explained that the extension to the right (to the north), looking from the front garden, was a nineteenth century addition, with oversailing gables and larger windows. Looking at the older house, at least 2 window lintels were of wood, covered with vertical slates, nailed on. Two of the 3 ground floor windows had shallow arch lintels, with long slate voussoirs, one of which was partly concealed by a later outbuilding.

We were told that the earliest features were at the rear of the house, and we found a west-facing, previously external wall was approximately five feet deep. Contained in this wall was an

unusual flat arch fireplace, with a beehive oven inside on the right.

Moving to the room at the front of the house, we found a tie beam with roll moulding similar to a house in Field Broughton and also Cartmel Priory. In the southern end of this room, a tie beam of pine had replaced what was probably a bressumer beam for a firehood. The floor of black slate was noted. Some discussion of the sort of wood used in the house. Some oak, but possibly some chestnut or elm, in addition. Evidence of re-used timbers, several possible halvings, and curved principal rafters upstairs.

One tie beam in the northern end of this room had approximately 12 sawn off pegs, evenly spaced, midway between top and bottom of the beam. A post supporting this beam also had this feature. Was this a type of warping frame, where the warp was arranged prior to sizing?

The 1901 census is the only census that names the Post House and Thomas and Jane Ann Jackson and their family occupied it. He was the third generation of Jackson's to be described in the census as postmaster in High Newton. I think the Jackson family may have moved into the building between 1835 and 1840. Locals John and Agnes and their family were the first occupiers. In the 1871 census Thomas (born 1833) was a grocer and draper in a separate building from his father who was only described as postmaster. The entries are not together in the census but it is impossible to be sure which buildings they occupied. The 1881 census gives the occupation of Thomas as postmaster as John had died. Agnes and two of her grandchildren occupied the cottage next door. I believe the cottage was built as a 'granny annex' for John and Agnes's retirement but unfortunately both were dead by 1882. Thomas died in 1892 and his son Thomas (born in 1872) became postmaster. Thomas junior died at High Newton in 1965 and was still described as postmaster then.

Newton Hall



June then led us to NEWTON HALL, a grade II listed house of 2 storeys plus attics, and 3

bays, by the kind courtesy of Jenny Gray. June had given out comprehensive notes on this house. The walls were roughcast under a slate roof, with gable stacks. Sash windows without lugs, to front. Entrance door was central, with pedimented panel, with initials and date,

Flat arch lintel, with keystone, and voussoirs and jambs, all rusticated with V joints. Door made up of 6 decorative fielded panels, approached by steps up from iron gate to road. June explained that the 1754 date over the front door represents the Georgian extension northwards, of an earlier house, which is evident from the rear. On the west gable is a feature which may represent a former bread oven. To the rear, a gabled wing with small-paned fixed glazing, with opening lights.

To the inside, firstly to the hall and the front door, which is again composed of 6 decorative fielded panels. The ironwork is probably original, with strap hinges, made to avoid the panels, bolts and lock. Between the entrance hall and the parlour was a wooden partition wall of large fielded panels, made of pitch pine, painted to resemble oak.

Superb staircase, with return stair, 5,2,7 steps up, and open well. Turned balusters, 2 per step, with open string and carved brackets under treads. Curved handrail, curved bottom step with finial. Staircase window, between floors. The interior windows to the front were uniform, with sash window to facade, all 2 x 9 panels. No lugs, also known as horns, to sashes. Glass old, possibly original, with thick glazing bars. Architraves with emphasised corners.

The oddest room was at the rear, now known as the Music Room, open to the rafters, tie beam still in position, with empty mortices for floor joists, now removed. Trusses with curved principal rafters.

The date stone on the front elevation is said to be

A

I D 1754

It is now so worn that it is not readable. Timothy Askew married Dorothy Seadle at Cartmel in 1753. Could the I have been a T?

Askew

Timothy Dorothy 1754

The Askew Family: Timothy was born in Cartmel in 1727. Dorothy Seadle, daughter of John Seadle of Kents Bank was baptized on 20 March 1727/8. They had one daughter, Anne who was baptized at Cartmel on 9 Jan 1755. Timothy was buried at Cartmel on 27 April 1756. Timothy was described as yeoman of Newton. Daughter Anne was buried at Cartmel on 16 May 1761. Dorothy married Richard Walker at Cartmel in 1762. They do not appear to have had any children. Richard Walker of Beckside, yeoman was buried at Cartmel on 31 Jan 1775. Timothy and Richard were yeomen which means they owned land rather than rented it and were not servants. They were a class below the gentry. This may explain the grandeur of the door below the date stone.

The Whitwell Family: John Whitwell was the blacksmith at Upper Newton in the 1861 census having arrived from Westmorland soon before the census and he continued to live in the village

with his family until his death in 1887. His son Thomas and family are shown as occupying Newton Hall in the 1901 census the only census in which it is named. He was born in 1835 and died at High Newton in 1919. I have not been able to establish if the Whitwell's lived in Newton Hall from the 1860s.

More detailed information is on the Society's website.

Thanks are due to Stuart and Nigel Mills for keeping everyone to time, and to Stuart for arranging the visits and images for the handout, and June for her expertise. Both properties show that a front facade even with a date-stone is not always to be relied upon in interpreting a building.

David Shore with Family History Research by Pat Rowland

Lecture Summaries

Medieval Cartmel, explorations in history and landscape by Dr Alan Crosby

Alan presented the ***first Cartmel Village Society lecture*** to a packed Village Hall at the beginning of September, attended by many members of the CPLH Society. There was only fragmentary documentary and limited archaeology evidence available and therefore antiquarians speculated on much of the history of the era. Moreover, speculation is often perpetuated and then regarded as fact! There was probably no township of Cartmel, but the Cartmel 'district' was easily defined as between the Leven & Winster rivers, with ridges either side of a fertile valley. The southern tip has changed extensively by marsh growth and land reclamation. In medieval times there may well have been an archipelago, including an island of Humphrey Head. Flookburgh was on the coast and probably a port. Flookburgh is a medieval planned community with an east-west alignment on the cross sands route. This route shows it was well connected to other areas.

The 'units' before the Norman Conquest were miniature kingdoms but then became Baronies. Cumbria was a buffer zone between England & Scotland, the border being disputed many times, and by the end of the 11th century Cartmel became part of Lancashire. The raids between 1130 and 1155 probably didn't extend as far south as Cartmel. However, there is some documentary evidence of damage caused by Scottish raids between 1316 and 1322.

The first reference to Cartmel was in 680 AD when King Egfrid gave the gift of the lands of Cartmel to St Cuthbert. At that time there was no village of Cartmel. The origin of the name Cartmel is said to be Scandinavian but 680 is pre the Scandinavian Era.

Administration was by Townships. It is suggested that there were large tracts of common land that didn't belong to anyone in particular. Over the centuries parts of the open commons were sub-divided and allocated between townships and thus the population intermixed in these areas. Eventually all commons were enclosed in the 19th century.

Based on linguistics, the name Cartmel is considered to be of Old Norse (ON) origin: ***Mel*** 'sandbank / dunes' and ***Cart*** 'rough rocky ground', which clearly does not make sense if con-

sidering the village but does make sense if applied to areas on the coast such as Castlehead or Kirkhead as we know them today. Perhaps it was then adopted by the settlement when it was established. The name Flookburgh is of Anglo Saxon origin: **Berg** refers to a burgh or defended place and **Floki** a personal name or **Floc** a fluke or flat fish (or was the fish named after the place?). He also referred to Blenkett, Cark, Birkby (the settlement of the British) and Walton (the settlement of the Welsh). However, in medieval times, place names referred to places of economic activity eg Fish House, Rough Coppice, Smithy Wood.

Farming moved from subsistence to a market economy in Medieval times. Alan posed the question 'where was the first market in the District?' The first documentary evidence is in 1199 when a market was held by William Marshall but no location was mentioned and 100 years later the Priory claimed the right to hold a market had been given to them by William Marshall but were unable to provide any documents. In 1412 Flookburgh was granted borough status, legalising the borough that had clearly existed for many years previously. In 1690 the inhabitants of Cartmel Town declared that a market had been kept since time immemorial. The inhabitants of Flookburgh claimed in 1721 that the earliest market was held there. However, in 1725, the Bishop of Chester found no market was being held in Flookburgh at that date. In 1731 Cartmel was granted a charter to hold a market when George Preston petitioned the King.

Amazingly Alan never mentioned Cartmel Priory but left us with plenty to think about!

Pat & Phil Rowland

Dr Kuerden's Map by Dr Bill Shannon

Despite the wet weather there was a good turnout for the fascinating talk by Dr Bill Shannon on Dr Kuerden's 1685 map, and other early maps of the Cartmel Peninsula. The history of mapping in the area included the 1025-1050 Anglo Saxon Map, 1410 Gough Map and the first printed map in 1540. Dr Kuerden (1623- 1702) was a medical doctor from Cuerden near Leyland who developed an interest in history and surveying. He collaborated with Christopher Towneley in compiling material and had ambitious plans to produce a 5 volume History of Lancashire. Eleven volumes of his manuscripts including 84 maps were discovered in the 1950's in Towneley Hall. The maps include detailed surveys of roads (including buildings, notable inhabitants and roadside features like shrubs and walls) on the southern part of Cartmel Peninsula and a survey of the boundary of Cartmel Parish. Unfortunately Dr Kuerden died without publishing any of his materials. However Dr Shannon intends to publish a book about Dr Kuerden and his research.

Lyn Prescott

Following Bill's talk I looked for the Houseman family in Cartmel as Bill had mentioned that Widow Houseman's was where Dr Kuerden lodged whilst surveying the Cartmel Peninsula. Widow Houseman may have been married to John who died in 1661. His will described him as living at Cartmel. The only entries in the Parish Register (online records start in 1664) for the Houseman family of Cartmel are between 1664 and 1673. Ellin, a daughter, was buried in 1664, Jane Houseman was married in 1671 and Elizabeth Houseman was married in 1673. Houseman is a common name in the Warton, Lancaster area and the family may have originated from there.

Pat Rowland

Website

The following articles have been added to the website in the last few months.

Sept 2017

[Memories of Herman Lee of Lindale](#) by Sylvia Woodhead

[William Snape biography](#) by Mark Lawrence

Aug 2017

[Gerald Whiteway interview](#) by Sylvia Woodhead

Jun 2017

[Cartmel History Walk around the village](#) by Pat Rowland

[Bridges in the Lindale area](#) by Sylvia Woodhead

[Newton School Notes](#) by John Beckett

[Mr Watson's Hearse](#) by Pat Rowland

[Henry Alfred Ransome](#) by John Beckett

[Middle Row at Cark](#) by Les Gilpin

[Stockdale Tree](#) by Les Gilpin

[Stockdale Family Tree Introduction](#) by Les Gilpin

[Cark - on the way to somewhere](#) by Rose Clark

[Banking in Cark in Cartmel](#) by Rose Clark

[Flookburgh in the Second world War 1939](#) by Pat Rowland

[The Village of Flookburgh](#) by Barbara Copeland

[Allithwaite Bowling Club](#) by John Beckett

[Another Bronze Age Cemetery discovered in Allithwaite](#) by Phil Rowland

[John Henry Ransome](#) by John Beckett

[Researching Local House Histories](#) by Rob David

The June 2017 articles are mainly the full versions of articles published in the last Newsletter. On the Newsletters page, there are now the Newsletters from the period 2005-2015. If anyone has any other old Newsletter please forward them for publication. Full versions of the research articles including citations in this edition will be published shortly on the Website.

Phil Rowland

Resources for researchers

There is now a resources page on the website containing information to aid those conducting local history research. It contains a comprehensive biography compiled by John Beckett, some notes from Dr Rob David on Researching Local House History and a list of Oral history Interviews by Peter Roden.

Within the page there is also an index to the **Document Archive**. Thanks to a number of people that have donated or lent old documents to us we now have a significant collection of interesting historical documents that can be used to help us research the local history of the people and villages of the Cartmel Peninsula. These documents have been catalogued and described in an Excel file which is held by Nigel Mills. It is because of its numerous pdf files too large to be functional on the website so an index has been produced. This index is the CPLHS Document Archive Index and can be viewed by clicking the link below. Guidelines can be found in the document and should you wish to consult any of the documents to help with your research please contact us through the Contacts page of the website. If you have any old documents, booklets, cuttings, parish magazines etc that you would like to lend to us for our archive please let us know.

On our website, there is a link free-of-charge facility for the [Francis Frith Collection](#) on their website. There are also copies of the two booklets written by Murray Mitchell on Cartmel Lake, and Cartmel Building Stones which are now out of print.

St Peter's Church Field Broughton

St Peter's Church at Field Broughton has produced an alphabetical list of all the burials in the churchyard with a location map. Below is the web site address of the pdf version of the list.

<http://stpetersfieldbroughton.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Burials-at-Field-Broughton-alpha-surname-order.pdf>

Some of the burials pre-date the rebuilding of the church in 1894 as a chapel of ease was located on the site from 1745. The earliest burial recorded is 1818.

Pat Rowland

Guidelines For Authors

The Society publishes articles from members and is keen to encourage members to conduct research on matters of local interest. The Society has a Newsletter, a Website and Transactions, and the society may also publish booklets too.

The Newsletter is published 3 times a year, in January, June and October and accepts short articles, reports of lectures and visits, and other news. There is a word limit of approximately 1000 words plus images. For longer articles, a summary or extracts from the article will be published and the full article will be published on the **Website**. Members may also submit progress reports on their research or interim findings. Occasionally the Newsletter has a theme to encourage members to submit articles for the Special Edition.

The **Website** is usually the medium for the longer / full research articles.

“Transactions” is a booklet published annually by the Society. It contains a selection of the *Research Articles* for the year, ie the best of those published either in the Newsletter or on the Website. The Editor selects the articles, with the help of committee. Interim research articles or news items will not normally be chosen for Transactions.

There is no specification for the format for articles, although members may wish to consult the research articles on the website for hints if required.

Members are encouraged to cite / reference the sources used in the research for the article. These will always appear in the full document published on the **Website**. Editors of the Newsletter and Transaction may omit the citations.

Please include images, if possible, to enhance the document. However, please ensure that you have the right to publish the image.

Phil Rowland & Nigel Mills

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.

As Stuart mentioned in his message, we have received many contributions on House history research that we have held some over for the January 2018 edition. The following articles will appear: Development of Grange pt 2; Sunny Brae; Victoria Hall; Broughton Grove Farmhouse; Speel Bank Farm; Cark Manor; and Whitrigg in Field Broughton.

Thanks to Stuart Harling and Pat Rowland for proof reading this edition.

Forthcoming Lectures (19:30 @ Cartmel Village Hall)

Thursday 5 October 2017 – Rob David – Waiter, Miner, Butcher, Spy: Germans and Austrians in Cumbria during the First World War. When war broke out there were large numbers of Germans and Austrians who had become naturalised British citizens living in the county. There were also many German and Austrian citizens working here who on 4 August 1914 became enemy aliens. This illustrated lecture describes what happened to both groups, examines how Cumbrians reacted to ‘the enemy in our midst’ and considers how the families of enemy aliens survived when the bread-winner was interned. In some cases these people became casualties of the war who have been largely forgotten.

Thursday 2nd November 2017 - CPLHS AGM members are requested to bring an article of historical interest to show after the short AGM.

Thursday 14th December 14:00 in the Supper Room – This is a Research Meeting especially for members to discuss their on-going research. The committee will be present to help them and to demonstrate the resources available and their use. Refreshments

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Copy deadline for the next newsletter 14th January 2018