

From Greenbank to Barrow Island.

A short history of the Michaelson family of Cartmel, their link to Old Barrow and the history of the settlement and residents of Greenbank, Cartmel.

The countryside to the north of Cartmel in the Cartmel Peninsula of Cumbria is today made up of scattered houses and small rural settlements interspersed with the occasional farmstead. The land rises westwards from the valley floor to the ridge leading to the Bigland and Holker estates and just below this ridge lies Green Bank a house built in the 17th century and the one time home of the Michaelson family.

This paper looks at the history of Green Bank and its occupants, the Michaelson family in particular, and from the 19th century its link to Old Barrow Island or the Isle of Barrow. The main source is the research carried out by Canon Robert Chaplin using the parish registers of the Priory Church of St Michael and St Mary, Cartmel and is supplemented by archive material.



Greenbank today

The settlement of Green Bank, Cartmel.

Although the Priory at Cartmel existed from the 12th century very few other substantially built dwellings were to be found until the 17th century and were not mapped until the 18th century when William Yates published his map of 1786. He shows Cartmel as the most significant settlement with Aynsome, Green Bank, Wood Broughton and Hampsfield Hall as the most notable houses. Hampsfield Hall being the earliest dating from before the 15th century when it was in the ownership of the Thornburgh family. ^{note 1}.

As was the practice at the time some of these larger houses, or mansions as they were known, gave their name to or took their name from their location. Hence Green Bank became the settlement of Greenbank and the house is now known as Greenbank Farm; Aynsome, later became Aynsome Manor and Wood Broughton originally referred to as the mansion now refers to the settlement of Wood Broughton. Interestingly the mansion is now split into several dwellings with each one given a number, for



Extract from Yates Map 1786

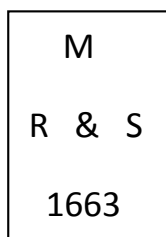
example, 1-8 Wood Broughton and the converted outbuildings named after their original function e.g. The Coach House.

In tracing the history of an area or a specific dwelling from written references the spelling often varies according to whether the document was official or vernacular, and its source. An early reference to *Greenbanche* is found in the Letters Patent of Charles I dated 1640 where it is mentioned as being in the Bailiwick of Broughton. The Letters Patent granted Cartmel Priory and all lands not previously granted, to seven principle landowners so that the landowners might grant to their tenants their tenement holdings. ^{note 2}

The “*Annals of Cartmel*” by James Stockdale ^{note 3} explain that Broughton at that time included *Greenbanke* as well as *Avande and Ayside, Newton, Hampsfell, Kentishbanke, Templand, Aynsome, Settill, Flouckburgh, Carke, Dowthorne, Mireside, Sheeprake-in-Kentishbanche, Vinthwaite-in-Kentishbanke, Allithwaite and Overfell Close*”. These tenement holding provided a yearly rent of £24. 6s.2d and a knowing rent of £11.11s 2d payable every second year and a half at the *Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Feb 2nd) and Saint Peter with the Chains.(1st August)*. ^{note 4}

It is therefore fair to assume that the dwelling of Greenbank existed before 1640 (Letters Patent) although it is difficult to accurately date houses built before the 18th century without any obvious evidence or written documentation. With Greenbank however the architecture gives some clues. For example, the roof beams show signs of re-use from an earlier period with cut-outs indicating that an A framed house, possibly one using cruck beams, originally stood on the site. ^{note 5}

There is also a date stone above the front door of the present farmhouse which reads



These initials match those of Robert and Susanna Michaelson. Parish Records show that Edward Mitchelson of Greenbank, Robert’s Father, was buried on November 14th 1663 so this date stone could perhaps commemorate Robert’s inheritance or his marriage.

The 1786 Yates map shows, although not very clearly, that by 1786 at least 4 buildings existed at Green Bank. Maps of this scale and date are to be treated with caution but having said that the largest structure shown is the house being discussed. An examination of the listed building register failed to help in dating these other buildings but all appear to be late 17th or early 18th century buildings. The hamlet of Green Bank is examined later in this paper

The Michaelson family connection.

A similar evolution to that of the spelling of Greenbank applies to the spelling of Michaelson. The parish records show variations from Mychelson, Mytchellson, Mitchellson, Mychelson and Michelson through to the current Michaelson. The name is first mentioned in the Cartmel Parish Registers in 1562 when a Thomas Mychelson married on 28th August that year.

The earliest link between a Michaelson and Greenbank is found in the Parish Records for 22nd June 1609 and is the baptism of "*Dorothee Michelson, daughter of Edward of Greenbanke*". Later, on June 14th 1666, the baptism is recorded of "*James, son of Jerome Allan of Greenbancke*". This spelling of Greenbank persisted until 1669 but later entries in the Parish Records occasionally reverted to the earlier version. The 1609 baptism is therefore the earliest link I have found between the Michaelson name and Greenbank. Of course some references to Greenbank will refer to the settlement rather than a specific house and this is borne in mind in this paper.

A reference in Stockdale ^{note 6} records that on 7th February 1680 a *Thomas Michaelson of Greenbank* is named as one of eight trustees or *feofees* ^{note 7} to whom the Gateway Tower (Gatehouse) in Cartmel was conveyed for the purpose of continuing the tower as a grammar school. Also as churchwarden in 1688 "*Thomas Michaelson collected two pounds and ten shillings from Edward Britton for the burial of Richard Britton, deceased*". A Thomas Michaelson is also mentioned again as the representative for Broughton in the church vestry records for April 10th 1732 and as one of twenty four sidesmen appointed in 1750. (Probably not the same Thomas!)

Canon Chaplin who carried out an extensive search of Parish Records lists no less than 49 nine Michaelson entries in the Births, Deaths and Marriages register between 1562 and 1809. Many, but not all, have Greenbank recorded as their home.

Other work recording the Michaelson family descendants is held in Barrow Archives Office and several articles have been published which give a view of the family and also an acknowledgment that the complexity and number of descendants has been a hurdle to arriving at a definitive family tree mapping. In tracing the Michaelson family the plethora of Thomas's, Robert's and Edward's in each generation adds a complication that is difficult to overcome. This view is humorously expressed by one anonymous historian when researching the Michaelsons; "*It is difficult to trace a family who at that time had a mind boggling penchant for naming every son either Robert or Thomas. A couple of Ezekials wouldn't have gone amiss*". ^{note 8}

However it is possible to be fairly confident, using the Canon Chaplin's research, Priory records ^{note 9} and other archive sources, to trace two strands of the family line from present day relations back to Robert Michaelson who died 31st August 1692. As the records show the Michaelson family of Cartmel became linked through marriage to several other notable Cartmellions for example Ellen, daughter of Thomas & Ann Michaelson, married Thomas Machel of Aynsome in 1752 and Rosetta daughter of James Michaelson married Henry Fletcher Rigge of Wood Broughton. To follow the

family line I have created 2 documents, based on the work of Canon Chaplin, which show the line from Robert and Susanna Michaelson. The first is through their son Thomas and his son Henry through to the family of Neville and Dorothy Smith, see Appendix 1. The second is through the same son Thomas and his son Thomas to the family of Rosetta and Henry Rigge, see Appendix 2.

An Influential Family.

Mention has already been made of references to members of the Michaelson family being an appointed trustee and a member of the Vestry Meeting who ran affairs in the parish of Broughton. This obvious high standing in the community is also seen in the plethora of memorials in the Priory church of Cartmel and none in the surrounding burial ground, a sure sign of wealth and respectability.

Amongst the earliest memorials to the Michaelson family are to husband and wife Thomas (south transept main aisle) and Ellen Michaelson (south transept east aisle).

Here lyes ye body of
THO. MICHAELSON of
GREENBANKE who
departed this life
the 6th day of May in
? year of his age
ANN DOM. 1723

Here lies the body
of Ellen Michaelson
of Greenbank Wid.
Daughter of Mr
Henry Johnes of Lancaster
who died the 6th Day
of May 1752 in the 87th
Year of her Age

At Appendix 3 is the inventory made on the death of Thomas Michaelson in 1723 when he lived at Greenbank and shows the extent and value of his not inconsiderable possessions.

The family links to Cartmel and the Priory Church were very important to the family as the burial record for Henry Michaelson, born 1705 and buried on March 21st 1747 in Cartmel, has a note "Coll. at Pile Foudry" written against it. This infers that his body was collected from Pile of Foudry, the place we know as Piel near Rampside a port close to Barrow Island.

There are memorials to Thomas and Ellen's grandsons; Thomas (centre aisle near front pew, very worn) and Robert (south transept, aisle furthest west).

Here lies the body of
Thos. Michaelson
Son of Mr Thos.
Michaelson
of Greenbank
Departed this life
the 11th day of January
1747 in the eighteenth
Year of his age

Under this stone
lie the remains
of
Robert Michaelson
late of Old Barrow in the
County of Lancaster
Esquire
who departed this life
the 18th day of July 1809
in the 80th year of his age.

There are two later memorials, both wall tablets, now hidden by the organ which was installed in 1867. The larger memorial, partly visible from the Town Choir, is in remembrance of Robert Michaelson and was recorded by the Revd R.C. Hubbersty on February 25th 1867. It reads;

Sacred to the memory of Robert Michaelson Esquire of Barrow Lodge in the County of Lancaster who died 18th July 1809 aged 79. Also of Thomas Michaelson Esquire his nephew who died 6th December 1795 aged 27.

The second reads:

"In memory of Robert Michaelson Esquire of Old Barrow Isle Low Furness, who died at Worthing in the County of Sussex, September 23rd 1822, aged 30. Also of Millicent his wife, daughter of John Satterthwite of Rigmaden Park, who died at Worthing Sept 11th 1822."

The Michaelsons of Old Barrow and Cartmel.

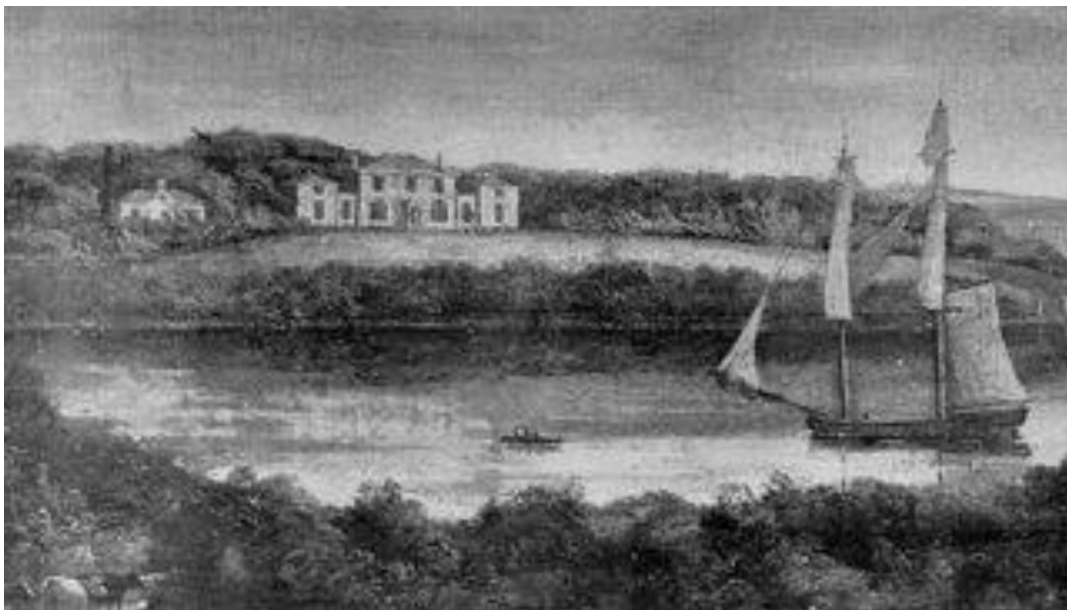
There is no doubt that a branch of the Michaelson family of Cartmel took up residence in Old Barrow in the 18th C but it is by no means clear exactly when this happened. Local evidence of this link to Old Barrow can be found in the floor memorial, noted above, commemorating the death in 1809 of Robert Michaelson which states he is of *Old Barrow*. The wall plaque on the south wall of the Town Choir in the Priory, now hidden, describes the same Robert Michaelson as of Barrow Lodge (an early name for the mansion in Barrow Island) in the County of Lancaster. In the parish records where it is recorded that Robert died on July 18th and was buried on July 25th 1809 he is described as Gent of Old Barrow.

Old Barrow is the small island, now known as Barrow Island, between the town of Barrow and Walney Island. According to F.Barnes: ^{note 10}

Old Barrow Island, originally divided into eight tenements, is said to have been owned about 1685 by John Wood. Soon after 1700 Old Barrow passed, by marriage, into the hands of the Michaelsons of Cartmel, who remained in occupation until 1863, when the Furness Railway purchased the island.



The island in the early 1700's was a fertile arable landscape, sparsely populated and with only a farmhouse and a cottage set in open fields. About 1726 a house known as Old Island House was erected. It was built in the Georgian style, with large porch supported on 4 columns and semi-circular lintels to the lower floor windows. Barrow historian W. B. Kendall wrote that **Henry Michaelson** bought Old Barrow, including Old Island House, from Mrs Elizabeth Gibson in August 1746 and later added two wings when it then became known as Old Barrow Hall. This account is at odds with F. Barnes view that the Michaelsons bought the estate in the early 1700's but both agree that they remained in residence until 1863. The mansion was demolished at the beginning of World War 1 to make way for the Howitzer Shop for Vickers, Sons and Maxim (later known as VSEL) and today most of the island is devoted to industrial use.



Old Island House / Michaelson House from the Barrow shore. Circa 1835. (from a painting by Jane Michaelson)

The Michaelson family became a wealthy and influential family instrumental in the early development of Barrow. Henry Michaelson, who became Customs Collector of Rampside, and his wife Elizabeth had two sons, **Robert** born 1730 and **Thomas** born 1733. Robert later became Comptroller of the King's Boat at Piel and Thomas an M.D. in Barrow. Because of the difficulty in clearly identifying which the various historical references to the Thomas's and Robert's in the Michaelson family refer to I now skip to the son of Robert and Millicent Michaelson who was born on 6th April 1814 at the hall on Barrow Island and named Thomas Yeates Parker Michaelson. In 1841 he married a local girl from a wealthy Lancaster family, the Gibsons of Quernmore Park, and had according to some accounts 7 children.

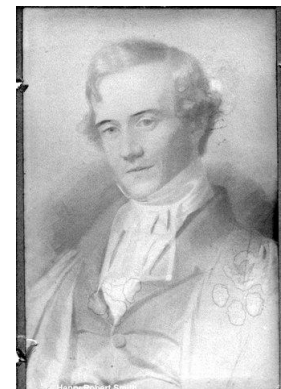


T.Y.P. Michaelson

Thomas Yeates Parker Michaelson, grandson of the above Thomas Michaelson was by all accounts a colourful character. He was educated at Shrewsbury, went up to Cambridge and later received a Commission in the Furness Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry rising to the rank of Captain. He married Jane Gibson of Lancaster and they had 5 children. When at home on Barrow Island he was said to be generous to visiting tradesmen on a good day but on a bad day was not a man to be crossed. He became a J.P. at 30 and was regarded as a firm but fair adjudicator. He died aged 41 on 24th July 1855 and is buried in St Mary's Church Walney Island.

The youngest son of Thomas Y.P. and Jane Michaelson, **George Herbert Michaelson** was born in 1849. His marriage to Sarah Mary Rachel Waller of Londonderry on 2nd December 1880 in St Columb's Cathedral, Londonderry was much celebrated. At the time of his marriage he was a Captain in the 27th Inniskilling Regiment and the local newspaper records that the marriage was:-

“solemnised by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. The service was full choral, at the end of which a short and impressive address was given by the Bishop. The Cathedral was crowded in every part and a large concourse of the inhabitants of the city lined the principal approach”.



The Michaelsons left Barrow Island after the 1855 sale, see later, and George died 22nd January 1896. A gravestone in St Paul's Parish Church, Grange notes that he was at the time of his death a Major in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and “ *A good soldier in Jesus Christ*”.

In 1902 George's daughter Blanche Michaelson married Henry Eden Smith whose father Henry Robert Eden Smith became the second incumbent of St Paul's, Grange following on from the Rev. Wilson Rigg. Rev Smith was vicar for 30 years living at Slack House, Grange until the vicarage was built nearer the church in 1858. It is believed that it he who

Henry Robert Eden Smith

suggested that Grange become known as Grange-over-Sands to differentiate it from Grange in Borrowdale.

The sale of the Barrow Island Estate.

The “Old Barrow” estate had passed from Robert Michaelson to his son Thomas Y. P Michaelson and so passed on Thomas’s death in 1855 to his widow Jane. Most accounts of the sale of the estate record that it remained in the family until it was purchased by the Furness Railway Company in 1863. Other accounts state that it was the Furness Railway Company and the seventh Duke of Devonshire bought it on the 12th April 1862 to further the industrialisation and growth of Barrow.

The conditions of the sale incorporated a farsighted condition, probably proposed by Jane Michaelson to secure her children’s future, that the Duke of Devonshire should pay Jane Michaelson:-

A sufficient sum, when invested in the stock of the Bank of England, to produce an annual income of £600.

This invested sum amounted to just over £7000. Less than eighteen months later, on 23rd December 1863, the Duke of Devonshire sold Old Barrow to the Furness Railway company for £17,231. 9s.2d.making a profit of over £10,000. The sale of the estate marked the ending of the family’s presence on Barrow Island. There are no monuments on Barrow Island to remind us of the Michaelson estate apart from Michaelson Road which runs past the lodge to the estate. However Jane Michaelson donated money to build a much needed school on Walney Promenade in 1856, near St Mary Church, and on the front wall is the inscription:



Walney School

1856

In Memory of

T.Y.P. Michaelson

of the Isle of Barrow

“Fear God and His Commandments”

Life on Barrow Island in the Michaelson era and the disparity in the income of the residents on the Old Barrow estate in 1816 is reflected in documents held at Cumbria Archives. The yearly rents paid by tenants varied between 6s 8d and 13s 4d with an additional Greenhew rent of 2d a year which allowed tenants to cut green wood for personal use as fuel. The total rent collected per year from the tenants amounted to £4.1s2d.

In contrast the 1816 tax bill for **Robert Michaelson** (Grandson of Henry) indicates the wealth of the Michaelson family and is recorded as follows:- ^{note 11}

Window Tax x 33	£ 22. 3s 0d
House Duty	£ 3. 7s 6d
Male Servants 5	£24. 10s 0d
Riding and Race Horses	£ 30. 12s 6d
1 x 4 wheeled carriages + 2 x 2 wheeled carriages	£ 25. 0s 0d
Other horses	£ 1. 5s 0d
Greyhound and 5 dogs	£ 4. 10s 0d
Armorial bearings	£2. 8s 0d
Total	£114. 6s 0d

An exploration of these taxes is helpful in understanding the lifestyle of the family living on Barrow Island in the early 19th century.

The window tax is collected according to the number of windows in the property. However windows counted included *“all skylights, windows in staircases, garrets, cellars, passages and all other parts of dwelling houses whether adjoining or not, and to be charged yearly upon the occupier.”* As the image of Old Island House shows it was not short of windows, just the front of the house boasted eleven!

The possession of horse drawn carriages were, in such a rural location, seen both as essential and as an indication of status. The tax laws on carriages are complex and have 6 different classes, further sub divided, to indicate the amount of tax liability. The tax due depended on, for example, whether the carriages have 4 wheels or 2, are drawn by 1 horse or more, are made of wood or iron, have a covering, are sprung or have ornamentation. The ownership of horses also attracted tax, one restrictive clause reads *“Persons making a livelihood solely by a farm, or trade, and clergyman not having an income of £100 per annum,, are entitled to use horses to such carriages on*

payment of the cart-horse duty only; but such horse must not be at any time used for riding; or drawing any other carriage. No person is entitled to keep such carriage at this reduced rate, if assessed to a four wheel carriage, or two male servants". Robert Michaelson as the owner of 3 carriages, numerous horses and 5 male servants must have been one of the highest tax payers in Furness at that time.

Although I have yet to trace a copy of the family crest or coat of arms the tax of £2. 8s is recorded. This represents, according to the Tax Act, the amount due by "any person keeping a coach or other carriage, and using or wearing any armorial bearing".

So whether having "married into" the ownership of Old Barrow or bought it in 1746 by all accounts the Michaelson family ceased ownership and left the island in 1863.

Greenbank.

The Michaelson family, as I have shown above, were first recorded at Greenbank in the early 17th Century. In the 18th Century Henry Michaelson bought or acquired Barrow Island and his descendants lived there until the estate was sold in the late 19th Century. The latest entry in the Cartmel Parish records indicating that members of the Michaelson family still occupied Greenbank is the burial of Thomas Michaelson on 7th July 1776. By this date it is obvious from parish records that the family were living in various towns and villages in the peninsula and further afield. Some of the daughters had married into the local clergy or land owning Machel and Rigge families. The sons joined the armed forces, for example Richard Gibson Michaelson died while serving in the RAF aged 24 on 9th February 1919. It is likely therefore that Greenbank was sold by the Michaelson family in the late 1700's as the latest parish record mentioning Greenbank for them is when Thomas Michaelson was buried on 7th July 1777.



The evidence is that the oldest house in the settlement of Greenbank is the dwelling we now know as Greenbank Farm and that this is where the Michaelson's settled in the early 17th century. Most early settlements also had a home farm and this is likely to be Harrison's Farm with the remaining two buildings being storage barns or workers cottages.

The Caddy family are the next regular occupants of Greenbank who were a local family members of which were recorded as living at Gateside in 1741, Birkby in 1743, Churchtown (Cartmel) in 1745, Aynsome in 1764 and Aldingham in 1781. The family were at Greenbank in 1781 as on 25th November Henry Caddy son of Jonathan Caddy of Greenbank was buried at Cartmel.

Of interest is the Caddy family history researched by Jo Gemmell of South Australia. In this extract she writes:

"I decided to start my family history research with the inscription "Henry Caddy Book Greenbank, 31 July 1836", found in the Cartmel Church Prayer Book belonging to my family and see where this would lead me. With some transcriptions from the Cartmel Church, together with the information in the Census records I was able to piece together a lot of the family history in the area.

Harry/Henry Caddy son of Jonathon and Ann Caddy was born 14 Dec 1784 and baptised 30 Jan 1785, in the Cartmel Priory Church of Saint Mary and Saint Michael. Jonathon and Ann lived at Flookburgh, and Jonathon's occupation is maltster. The Cartmel Parish registers record that in November 1815 Henry Caddy maltster of this parish [Cartmel] married Margaret Caddy of this parish [Cartmel] witnessed by Robert Caddy and Michael Caddy. Margaret Caddy was Henry's first cousin. Margaret Caddy died 16 August 1816 and there was no issue.

On 26th. November 1821, Henry Caddy widower, occupation maltster, married Ann Higginson spinster in the Priory Church Cartmel, William Higginson and Alice Braithwaite witnessed the marriage.

The 1841 census records Henry Caddy of "Greenbank" Broughton East, wife Ann, and children Henry born 26 Sept. 1823, occupation pharmacist and druggist, Jonathon born 10 April 1825, and Sarah born about 1828. There is also a record of the will of Henry's Uncle Philip Caddy 1 June 1841, in which Henry receives an inheritance of 100 Pounds, a substantial amount of money. As a maltster Henry's life is relatively comfortable. He had a farm where he grew the barley or other grains used in the malting business, the left over grains after malting known in Australia, as 'brewers grains' would have been fed to pigs or other livestock giving the family, what would have been a secure income. His eldest son had a most satisfactory profession as a pharmacist, and son Jonathon was to become the next maltster in the family. Further information about Henry the pharmacist is a research task for later.

Many events took place in Henry's life in 1849. His daughter Sarah married William Ripley, Grocer, son Jonathon married Agnes Cartmel, and as my prayer book records Thomas Cartmel Caddy was born 23 July 1849, and his wife Ann died 13 August.

The 1851 census records, Henry, son Jonathon, his wife Agnes and son Thomas all living together at "Greenbank" Broughton East, and Henry's occupation is maltster and farmer of 110 acres employing laborers. Jonathon is described as "farmer's son," and his second son Henry is born 16 April 1851. Sadly Jonathon died 24 December 1851 aged 26 years.

A newspaper cutting records "Corpse found – The remains of Mr. Jonathon Caddy Maltster of Cartmel who drowned upon Ulvestone Sands about Christmas last were found last week" He was buried Feb 1852 Priory Church of Saint Mary and Saint Michael Cartmel. What would a farmer and maltster have been doing "upon Ulverstone sands" on Christmas Eve that would lead to his drowning? The weather would be winter cold, windy and raining or snowing and being out in a boat would seem out of character. What a grievous Christmas it must have been for Henry, Agnes and her two small sons Thomas aged 2 years and Henry 8 months. Henry had lost his second son, leaving 2 baby boys. Jonathon was not buried until Feb 1852 at Cartmel and I presume that is because the ground was so cold and frozen that a grave could not be dug. What a tragic time for all the family.

Agnes was in a most distressing situation. Her husband had drowned, his body not found for a week and then not buried for another 2 months. She had lost her means of support and was reliant on her

father-in-law Henry to provide for her, and she was already living in his house. Agnes Cartmel would have been about 20 years at the time, and she needed to marry again fairly quickly as there was no other means of support. Between Oct. and Dec 1855 Agnes Cartmel married George Tyson in Ulverstone.

The 1861 census records Agnes as the wife of George Tyson, Agricultural Labourer and her next three children Isabella aged 5, Jane aged 3, and Agnes aged 1, were born in Cartmel. However it is likely that the family had moved to Upper Holker before 1861, and Thomas and Henry Caddy her first two children did not go with them.

They may have been living with their Grandfather Henry Caddy at "Greenbank" until his death 23 April 1857, he is buried at Cartmel. When Henry Caddy died Thomas would have been 8 years and Henry 6 years. Was it at the death of his Grandfather Henry that Thomas came into possession of the Cartmel Church Prayer book, which I now own? What happened to the malting business and 110 acre farm? I am hoping to find Henry's will which may give some clues.

The 1861 census records Thomas Cartmel Caddy aged 11 years and brother Henry Caddy aged 9 years as boarders in the home of Edmund Bradley farmer at "Greenbank" Upper Holker. There are two other boarders Frederick Atkinson, veterinary surgeon, and Charles Atkinson, 'funds holder'. Thomas and Henry are listed as scholars. Life for Thomas and Henry although they are listed as 'scholars' in the census must have been difficult. Their father whom neither of them would have remembered has drowned, their Grandfather who probably cared for them as much as possible had died, and their Mother had married again to a man who did not welcome them into his home. I believe that Aunt Sarah Ripley however may have been involved in their life as Thomas much later gave his youngest daughter the name Marjorie Ripley Caddy..... "

The reference above to Greenbank, Upper Holker shows the anomaly in parish boundaries at Greenbank which splits the settlement into two parishes. As the two Caddy brothers are boarders it is likely that they are not at the old family home but living at another house at Greenbank.

The Caddy gravestones in Cartmel Priory graveyard state that Philip Caddy died in 1841 and Henry Caddy died 1857, both of Greenbank so it is likely that the Caddy family still lived at Greenbank at least until 1857.

The 1871 Census shows John and Mary Walker and their 6 children farming 110 acres living at Greenbank and in 1901 only Mary and her 4 children were running the farm.

It is believed that legal ownership of Greenbank Farm was passed down through the generations from the Michaelsons to the Machels and then through marriage to the Remingtons, until 1914 when it, with other properties owned by the Remingtons were sold. William Dixon of Pit Farm, Cartmel purchased Greenbank Farm which had been, since 1911, tenanted by Mr Richard Lewis, see copy of lease at Appendix 4. Major Dixon, William Dixon's son, moved to the farm in the 1920's living in the outbuildings until the farmhouse, which was at that time in a poor state of repair needing renovation, was ready for habitation.

During WW2 Mr Roy Martin and Mrs Mary Martin worked at the farm, Mrs Martin as a land girl. Major Dixon established the successful Greenbank Stud and Mr Martin became stud groom. In 1962 Mr and Mrs Martin became tenants of Greenbank Farm followed by their son Howard Martin and his wife Clare who farmed it until their retirement.

The settlement and community of Greenbank developed from a mansion and farm in the 17th century up to a possible 6 dwellings in the 20th century and more research would reveal where the Harrison, Wright, Wilkinson and Alsop families recorded in the birth, deaths and marriages registers worked and lived.

Nigel Mills

August 2013.

I wish to thank Monica Hemming, a descendant of the Michaelson family, Howard Martin who lived and farmed at Greenbank and Joe Gemmell whose ancestors were malsters and farmers at Greenbank in the 19th century for their help in compiling this short history.

Notes.

- Note 1 The Land of Cartmel by J.C. Dickinson pp 72,73.
- Note 2 Letters Patent are displayed with original seals in the glass cabinet on the west wall of the south transept in Cartmel Priory. A transcription is available from CPLHS.
- Note 3 Annuls of Cartmel. James Stockdale 1872
- Note 4 Before the revision of the General Roman Calendar in 1962 The Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the day which marked the end of Christmas, was the 2nd February and Saint Peter with the Chains was 1st August.
- Note 5 An observation made by Andy Lowe, LDNP Conservation Officer. . Cruck beams, straight or curved beams that ran from the floor to the ridge, were used in house building during the 16th century.
- Note 6 Annuls of Cartmel. James Stockdale p 115.
- Note 7 A *feoffee* is a trustee who holds a fief, that is an estate, for the use of a beneficial owner.
- Note 8 A comment made by the anonymous author of an article on Barrow Island. www.barrowisland.org.uk.

- Note 9 Transcriptions of Births, Deaths and Marriages held at Kendal Archives and local records held by the Priory Parochial Church Council.
- Note 10 Barrow and District by F. Barnes 1978. page 86
- Note 11 Barrow Archives Office.
- Note 12 A framed copy of this valuation is held by Monica Hemming.

Appendix 3.

Thomas Michaelson of Greenbank died the 6th May 1723 and his estate was valued on 6th June 1723. This is a copy of this valuation: ^{note 12}

A true Inventory of all the goods & Chattells which was Thomas Michaelson senr late of Greenbanke Dec'd which he dyed possessed of Aprised by William Maychell & Tho: Jenningston the 6 of June 1725.

Impris

In the testator's Coffett in cash	£ 28. 4. 4
The Testator's Apprell	08. 0. 0
In the House Chairs Cushions a Table	02. 6. 0
In the New Kitchen in Brass pewther and chairs stools &c	17. 5. 0
In the Parlour a Table two Glasses & Chairs &c	12. 0. 0
In the Buttery in wood vessel & other goods	01. 11. 0
In the parlour Chamber one bed a chest of Drawers Chairs &c	11. 5. 0
In the Middle rooms one Bedd one Chest Linning & woolen Goods	5. 0. 0
In the Little Chamber one Table Bed &c	02. 0. 0
In the Buttery Chamber	02. 0. 0
In the New room One bed one Chest of Drawers one Tee table halfe a	16. 10. 0
goz ^d Ham chairs one writing Table	
In the Room over the New room	00. 00. 00
In the Garretts loose boards wool & other Goods	50. 17. 0
In the wash house & Lapsage	01. 7. 0
In the Old Kitchen one Chest and other things	07. 5. 0
In the Old Kitchen Chamber two Bedd	01. 14. 0
In the Milk House wood vessel &c	01. 16. 0
In the Barn wheel Timber Cots &c	05. 5. 0
In Cattle 11 Oxen £ 5. 10 each 10 Young Cattle 4 ^d each	59. 8. 0
In Horses three Gelding two Mares	14. 0. 0
In Sheep 140. Lambs 45	55. 0. 0
In Oats 15 bushell at 4 ^d bushell	05. 15. 0
In Husbandry Gear	02. 5. 0
In wood about the House	04. 7. 0
In Twelve bushells of Malt	04. 16. 0
In Plate	10. 0. 0
In Security	£ 28. 4. 4
	£ 47. 15. 10

In transcription it reads:

A true Inventory of all the goods and Chattells which was Thomas Michaelson the senr late of Greenbanke dec'd which he dyed possessed of Aprised by William Maychell

& Tho:s Pennington the 6 of June 1723.

Impris

<i>In the testators Clossett in cash</i>	28	4	4
<i>The Testators Apparrell</i>	8	0	0
<i>In the House Chairs Cushions a table</i>	02	6	0
<i>In the New Kitchin in Brass pewther and chairs Stooles etc</i>	17	3	0
<i>In the Parlour a Table two glasses & Chairs etc</i>	12	0	0
<i>In the Buttery in wood vessell & other goods</i>	01	11	0
<i>In the Parlour Chamber one bed a chest of Drowers chairs etc</i>	11	8	0
<i>In the Middle roome one Bedd one Chest Linning and woolen Goods</i>	35	0	0
<i>In the Little Chamber one Table Bed etc</i>	02	0	0
<i>In the Buttery Chamber</i>	03	12	0
<i>In the New roome One Bed one Chest of Drowers one Tee table halfe a Doz Kain chairs one writing Table</i>	16	10	0
<i>In the Room over the New roome</i>	00	00	00
<i>In the Garratts Loose Boards wool & other Goods</i>	30	17	0
<i>In the wash house & passage</i>	01	7	0
<i>In the Old Kitchin one Chest and other Things</i>	07	5	0
<i>In the Old Kitchin Chamber two bedds</i>	01	14	0
<i>In the Milk House wood vessell etc</i>	01	16	0
<i>In the Barn Wheel Timber Carts etc</i>	05	5	0
<i>In Cattell 11 Cows £3 10 each 10 Young Cattle 42s each</i>	59	8	0
<i>In Horses three Geldings two Mares</i>	14	0	0
<i>In Sheep 140 Lambs 45</i>	35	0	0
<i>In Oats 15 Bushell at 5s a Bushell</i>	03	15	0
<i>In Husbandry Gear</i>	02	3	0
<i>In Wood about the House</i>	04	7	0
<i>In Twelfe Bushells of Malt</i>	04	16	0
<i>In Plate</i>	10	0	0
<i>In Security</i>	528	8	6
	847	15	10

Appendix 4.

This is a copy of the "Particulars of the land" at Greenbank Farm on lease to Richard Lewis from 1911 which formed part of the sales particulars when the land was sold by the Remingtons in 1914.

Parish of Cartmel.

Let to Mr. Richard Lewis on a seven years' Lease from the Spring of 1911. Land 14th February and 5th April. House and Buildings 11th May. Rent including Number 217 part of Lot 6 and Number 454 Lot 4. £170. Payable Martinmas and May Day

PARTICULARS OF THE LAND.

Ordnance Number.	Name of Field.	Ordnance Acreage.
169	Wood	5.436
170	Highfield	11.530
171	Mire Close and Hanging Acre	9.003
172	Mire Close Wood	.937
187	Little Dolly Croft	2.373
188	Stubbings Meadow	2.348
189	Part of Long Meadow	2.097
190	Long Meadow	3.938
191	Low Croft	4.821
192	High Croft	4.432
193	Hanging Acre Wood	1.420
194	Wood in Highfield	.820
201	Lamb Close	4.378
202	Wood	.734
203	Wood	.667
204	Homestead Greenbank	1.057
209	(See 394)	.023
210	Formerly Malt Kiln Garden	1.252
211	Lane	.290
212	(See 402)	.188
213	Great Close, Thirket Croft and Wheat Field	14.584
214	Turnprickle	1.434
215	Croft on West Side of Wood	6.690
258	Acre Dale	4.168
258a	Wood in Great Close	.820
259	Torn Close	3.028
260	Blackbuts	3.991
261	Sandy Hill	5.362
303		5.855
304	Barn Close	5.823
306	(See 210)	.024
307	Copman Haw Wood	1.029
308	do.	.188
309	Portion of Lane	.048
400	Wood in Barn Close	.284
401		.830
402	Copman Haw Meadow	.594
403	Blackbank	4.576
405	Chittery Acre	3.834
		<u>120.995</u>