

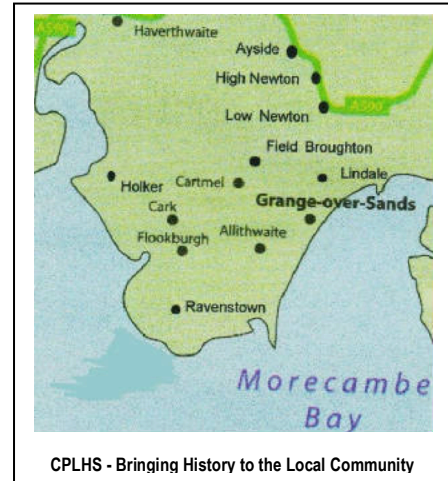
Cartmel Peninsula Local History Society

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

House Histories (2) Newsletter: January 2018

Contents

Chairman's Message
Development of Grange (Part 2)
Sunny Brae
Victoria Hall
Broughton Grove Farmhouse
Speel Bank Farm
Cark Manor
Whitrigg
Crown Cottages, Flookburgh
Lecture Summary
Website
Newsletter & Transactions
Members' Research Meeting
Call for articles on Agriculture or Farming
Forthcoming Lectures & Events
Contacts



Chairman's Message

A very happy New Year to all and a warm welcome to this Newsletter which, as you will see, continues the theme of house history which was intended to be simply the subject of our last Newsletter (and not this as well). However, so much material was received that we had to hold a good number of articles over until this issue. Here we feature articles on farms, cottages and larger houses as well as the Victoria Hall: something for all. There is also a guide as to how a house history can be researched. We are fortunate to be blessed with so many houses of historic interest locally.

If members are inspired to undertake their own research and feel that any of our contributors can help in any way please contact the author or let any member of the Committee know. In addition we have our usual reports of recent lectures and a note of those to come later this year. The second part of the history of the development of Grange-over-Sands is also featured.

It is sad to have to indicate that the Newsletter in this present form cannot accommodate all we now receive and that in future the Newsletter will direct members to our website where research papers will be able to be read in full. We shall, of course, continue to feature news, reviews of past lectures and forthcoming lectures and visits. Grateful thanks to Phil Rowland for acting as editor over recent years and thanks to Lyn Prescott for offering to edit future editions. We have a full programme of lectures for the year and the details of the May event and the summer outings will be given as soon as plans are finalised.

Stuart Harling

THE DEVELOPMENT of GRANGE-OVER-SANDS and its SURROUNDING AREA. (Part 2)

The opening of the railway in 1857 saw six principal architectural practices of Kendal and Ulverston busy in Grange – J. W. Grundy and W. M. Settle of Ulverston, and Eli Cox, John Hutton, Stephen Shaw and John Stalker of Kendal.

Eli Cox did the Cumbria Grand Hotel (called "Tower House" in his plans of 1876), and extended the N & E elevations in 1888, when it had become the Hazelwood Hydropathic Hotel (see Roger Handley's article in *Transactions 2016*). John Hutton extended it further in 1892 with an extension to the N Wing. James Miller (1860-1947) of Glasgow did only two jobs in Cumbria: the Lodge for the hotel in 1897 for Messrs. EP Dove, J Brodie & JW Close. He designed in 1916 a two-storey projecting entrance and porte cochère (not built) but installed the Vichy, Turkish and Russian Baths, Shampooing Room and Cooling Room in the basement. Eli Cox also did Woodbank Villas, Fernleigh Road, in 1877 for James Bewley. (Three houses – Woodlands, Woodcliffe & Woodbank – now renamed as Woodbank Terrace and called Savona (No.1), Rountre (No.2) and Stoneleigh (No.3).

James Wright Grundy (1820-1897) extended the pre-1804 Sandyfield (the Hampsfell House Hotel) in 1884 for the Manchester mill-owner James Colville. He also designed in 1879 Mossop's Grocery Store in Main Street (see Malcolm McIvor's article in *Transactions 2016*. Inscribed lettering "Grocers" and "Confectioners" still remain on the frieze, and a stylized embossed datestone "AD/1880" occupies a cartouche above the central ashlar pilaster. Grundy designed three schemes for estate development in Kents Bank in the 1920's-30's: fortunately none were implemented. Jonathan Uttley, a fustian dyer in Heptonstall, Yorkshire, had retired by 1911 and with his wife Alice lived in Abbot Hall. In

1924 widowed Mrs. Uttley got Grundy to design a crescent of houses between the gates of Abbot Hall to Kirk Hey and the Kirkhead Road, but the scheme did not proceed. Mrs Uttley tried again in 1928 with a more ambitious scheme, but that did not proceed either. Then in 1932 Grundy was asked by the Trustees of late Col. T. Myles Sandys MP DL JP to design an ambitious development for all the land between Kentsford Road, Carter Road, Allithwaite Road and Kirkhead Road showing proposed layout of roads, plots for 115 pairs of semi-detached houses, hotel (at the Allithwaite Road-Kirkhead Road junction), bowling green, shopping centre and recreation ground. Perhaps this scheme could be used as the model for the Planning Brief in SLDC's Neighbourhood Plan of 2016 ?

Stephen Shaw (1846-1931) came on to the local scene in 1882 with Wycombe Villa, The Esplanade, for the grocer James Wilson Jopson, followed by Berners Close, Park Road (1883) for the Quaker James Henry Midgley (1854-1929). He did the Sunday School for the Wesleyan Church in 1902 and extended Abbot Hall in 1915-16.

John Hutton (1866-1937) was born in Kendal, had been articled to Stephen Shaw and died while living at Meadow Grove, Kents Bank. He did Milton Terrace, Grange Fell Road (1890), extended Cox's Cumbria Grand and did Thornleigh, Park Road (both 1892); Hazelwood Court, Lindale Road (1895); the glorious Victoria Hall (1898); the distinctive shopping terrace Yewbarrow Terrace (1900); and Morecambe Bank (1901). In 1922 he did the Esplanade Studio on the Kents Bank Road/Cross Street corner for the Misses Shipley (now a funeral parlour) and in 1923 did Meadfoot, Highfield Road, for Mrs. Atherton.

John Thomas Stalker (1860-1926) appears in the area in 1894 with Hartlands, Fernhill Road, for the Grange and Ulverston solicitor Stephen Hart Jackson (1836-1927), and in the same year did an extension to Grundy's 1877 Commercial Inn (The Commodore), Main Street, (which was extended further by Joseph Bintley of Kendal in 1904). Stalker also did several properties in Fernleigh Road in 1896-7.

William Moss Settle (1876-1905) is perhaps best known for the development of Vickerstown, Walney Island, Barrow (1900-1905), but he did not appear in Grange until 1903, when he did Mount Pleasant (now called Sunny Bank), 57 Grange Fell Road, for the Misses Airey; and Kirk Hey, Kirkhead Road, Kents Bank, for Mrs. Anna Adelaide Baynes of the cotton-spinning firm in Preston. The practice became Settle & Brundrit in 1905, and in that year Cardrona, Allithwaite Road, was built for W. Dalglish. In 1907 Grangethorpe, Charney Road, was built for Prof. P. Henri M du-Gillon and was a day school 1913-1944. (Prof. Du-Gillon was born in France in 1838 and was a Professor of French Literature. Was he a tutor at the Charney Hall School (built 1888, now demolished) Du-Gillon had architect Herbert Preston of Chapel Allerton, Leeds, build for him The Cottage, Ashmount Road (1899, now demolished but replaced by a modern house called Brambles); Fell Villa & Easedale, Grange Fell Road (1900); and Nos.1-6 Ashmount Road (1901).

Each of these architects did other work in Grange and neighbouring parishes and they were supplemented by other architects such as Robert John Skilling of Lancaster in the late 1920's (Fox Rock, Graystones & Sunnyfield, etc.) and local builders such as the Nelson Brothers – whose works require a separate article alone - the Rainey Brothers (especially Flookburgh Model Aero Village, 1914), and James & Arthur Thoms (e.g.The Fell Church, Mayfield Terrace, Woodhead Terrace) who de-

signed their own developments.

The development of the 'parallel' roads across the Grange fellside was somewhat haphazard – Kents Bank Road with the Wesleyan Methodist Church (Ernest Bates of Manchester, 1874) and the Church of St. Charles Boromeo and Presbytery (both 1883, by Edward Simpson (1844-1937) of Bradford, for the Rev. Father (later Canon) Richard T. Langtree); followed in 1886 with the National School (Joseph Bintley (1837-1921) of Kendal, and Burton House (by Arthur Thoms of Mayfield Terrace, Kents Bank Road).

The majority of Rockland Road was developed in 1888 by the well-known Windermere firm of builders G. H. Pattinson; Eden Mount Road in 1895-97 by local builders Nelson Brothers; Charney Road, Grange Fell Road and Fernhill Road, 1907-1909; and Highfield Road in 1923 with properties by Hutton (Meadfoot), Settle (High Croft, Red Gables) and Grundy (Stoneleigh, Bracadale).

A number of other architects did only one building in Grange and these appear in the fuller article on the website. In all, where I have found archive material, some 30 different architects did some 103 buildings in the Grange area in the 120 years 1810-1930 – too many to mention in this two-part article. If readers know of any architects who built their house, the author would be most interested to hear from you.

Chris Wright

[Editor's Note. Part 1 appeared in the October 2017 Newsletter. Chris is a member of the Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain

Sunny Brae, Smithy Hill, Lindale – a House History

Sunny Brae house is believed to have been built before 1800. A note in a conveyance refers to a transfer in 1801. A George III penny was also found under the floor. It is a fine upstanding south facing building, built into the hillside of Smithy Hill, where the land rises steeply behind the house to the old allotments, The Lots. It was originally a farm with a granary, gardens, orchard with 3 greenhouses. The 1841 Census of Lindale does not record a place called Smithy Hill, nor Sunny Brae, though it may have been Summer Hill or Blakebarrow Hall. The house was formerly known as Brackenbarrow Cottage. For many years the property passed down through the Bell family. In 1937 it was sold to Samuel Hoggarth the Lindale blacksmith. At some stage, possibly in World War II for workers from Barrow, it was divided, unequally, into Sunny Brae and Sunny Brae Cottage, variously recorded in directories as Sunny Brow and Sunny Bragh. In 1985 the house, cottage, land and quarry were purchased at auction by Vic and Joan Greenhalgh.

Analysis of the deeds and conveyances kindly loaned by Joan Greenhalgh (in 2013) reveal the following. An 1859 Indenture shows Edward Meadowcroft and his wife Agnes, and **James Bell**- heriditaments to James Bell's will to his brother **Samuel Bell**. There is no Meadowcroft in the 1841 Census.

In 1890 The Will of Samuel Bell left the 'heriditaments and premises described as Brackenbarrow Cottage, with garden, orchard, washhouse and granary' to his **son John Bell**. Samuel Bell's will also left a 5 acre allotment, including quarry and garden to John Bell, his son. Samuel Bell died in 1894. John Bell died in 1913.

In 1913 John Bell, of Windermere, coach builder sold to **William Bell**, gardener of Field Broughton. The 1913 will quotes an

indenture dated 1859. W & E Bell are shown at **Sunny Brow** in Directories of 1929-35.

In **1937** William Bell, retired gardener of Brackenbarrow Cottage sold the dwelling and premises; house with farm buildings, 3 greenhouses and garden, formerly called Brackenbarrow to **Samuel Hoggarth**. In 1937 Samuel Hoggarth, The Smithy, Lindale applied for a mortgage of £600 for the Smithy and Sunny Brae: 'all that tenement or Blacksmith's shop with garden and appurtenances thereto...fronting on to the highway there leading from Kendal to Ulverston, and secondly all that freehold dwellinghouse with farm buildings, orchard and garden called Sunny Brae but formerly known as Brackenbarrow. Directories record that Samuel Hoggarth had been living at Rose Cottage, Lindale from 1929-35. Also in 1937 William Bell, Brackenbarrow Cottage sold to James Owen, Cartmel 'all those closes called East of Drain and West of Drain situated to the east and west sides of the main runner on the mosses upon Lindale Low Common'.

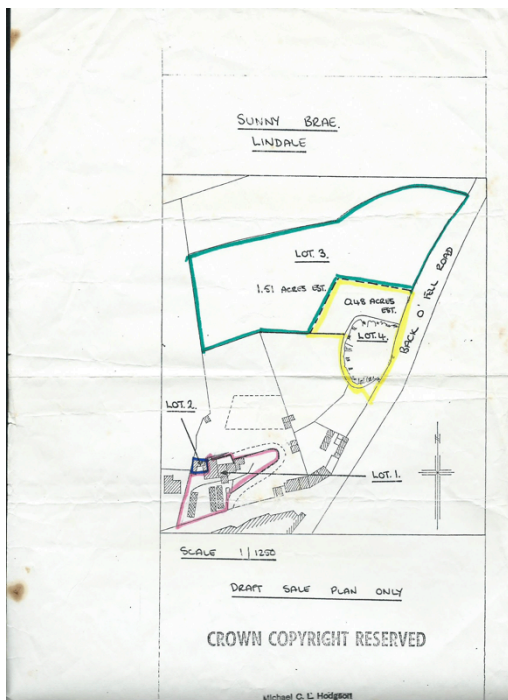
1940 Directories record E Bell in Sunny Bragh Cottage, believed to be the back of the house, a lounge and upstairs was believed to have been provided for people working in Barrow during the war. There were 2 privies in front of the house at this time. From 1940 to 1954 Mrs Hodgson and Mr S Hoggarth were listed at Sunny Brae. In 1945 James Owen sold land, presumably on Lindale Low Common, to Eileen Owen, spinster. In 1953 Conveyance of an allotment Miss E.H. Owen, Greenbank, Cartmel to S Hoggarth, Cumberland and Westmorland wrestler, the smith.

Following the death of Samuel Hoggarth, his son Gerald Hoggarth put the property up for auction. The Estate Agents' Particulars for the 1985 auction described 4 lots.



Lot 4 Freehold land had a quarry with access on the Back o' the Fell Road. The Lots were combined at auction and bought by Vic and Joan Greenhalgh.

Apart from removing the rendering (applied around 1910), replacing the windows and roofing slates, the exterior of the house is largely unaltered. The 1985 windows were 3 pane sash windows, with 'lambs' tongue ends'. 1985 interior photos display a very agricultural appearance. Internal alterations were extensive to convert the 2 houses into the one large family house of today.



Lot 1 (red on map) Sunny Brae, was recorded as having, on the ground floor, a living room, sitting room, kitchenette with a deep porcelain sink, rear porch and bathroom. The first floor had 2 bedrooms, and 2 attic rooms. There was a lean-to store over a barn. Outside was a store and garden, with three greenhouses. (These were heated).

Lot 2 Sunny Brae Cottage was much smaller, with a kitchen, store room and loft, lounge, bathroom at the back of the house, with a front door to the side of the house. There were 2 bedrooms and a landing, with a curved stairway, and an outside WC.

Lot 3 Sunny Brae Lots was 1.5 acres of rough grazing agricultural land.

S Woodhead

Thanks to Joan Greenhalgh for loan of the deeds and conveyances, in April 2013

Note: 'Lindale Sunny Bank', listed after Castlehead in the 1841 Census Enumerator's schedule, refers to Sunny Bank on Back Road/ Sunny Terrace, now part of

Peatcutters Cottage. 2 houses were listed there, one inhabited by Stephen & Elizabeth Bell and their three children. Other

members of the Bell family were recorded in the 1841 Census at Skinner Hill, Glebe House, Bainbridge Place and Daisy Hill.

Victoria Hall, Grange-over-Sands



(Photo taken by Pat Rowland)

A public hall, council chamber and offices were erected on the site of Laurel House which was a lodging house with large formal and informal gardens, 2 shops and a dwelling house. Laurel House had been occupied by Thomas Ball and his wife Sarah since at least 1871 and was described as a lodging house in the 1871, 1881 and 1891 census. In 1879 it was part of the Estate of the late James Simpson Young of Kents Bank and it was sold at auction to Mr Barrow of Ulverston for £1720. At that time the shops on the

roadside were a grocers shop and a bakery and the third building was a dwelling.

Thomas and Sarah Ball both died in 1894. James Wilson Jopson owned the site when it came into the possession of Grange Urban District Council. He was a grocer and his shop was located in front of Laurel House in the 1871 and 1881 census.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated on 22 June 1897 and at about that time a proposal was put forward for the Grange Urban District Council to build a Council Chamber and Office building. It



was initially described as the Diamond Jubilee Public Hall project.



An advert appeared in the Westmorland Gazette of 2 July 1898 seeking builders to tender for the work of erecting the building comprising a new public hall and Urban

District Council offices to be submitted by 21 July and it was signed by John Hutton, the architect.

Datestone commemorating the opening installed by Grange Urban District Council in 1901 (Photo taken by Pat Rowland) and one of two rainwater gulleys recording the building of Victoria Hall during 1898 on the left hand side of the building. (Photos taken by Pat Rowland)

The Public Hall cost £2100 and the Offices cost £2000 of the total £5000 cost for the whole building (excluding site acquisition). Public subscription raised £1800. I do not know how the site came to be chosen or acquired. Councillor Harold Porritt who had come to live in Grange in 1895 provided the funds for furnishing the Council Chamber. The building was opened in January 1901. In September it was named Victoria Hall in memory of Queen Victoria who had died on 22 January 1901.

Grange Main Street was altered significantly by the demolition of Laurel House and its shops as they had extended forward of the existing buildings located either side. The new building frontage lined up with Belle Isle Terrace and the adjoining detached shop and the road now had a less pronounced bend in it at this point.

Pat Rowland

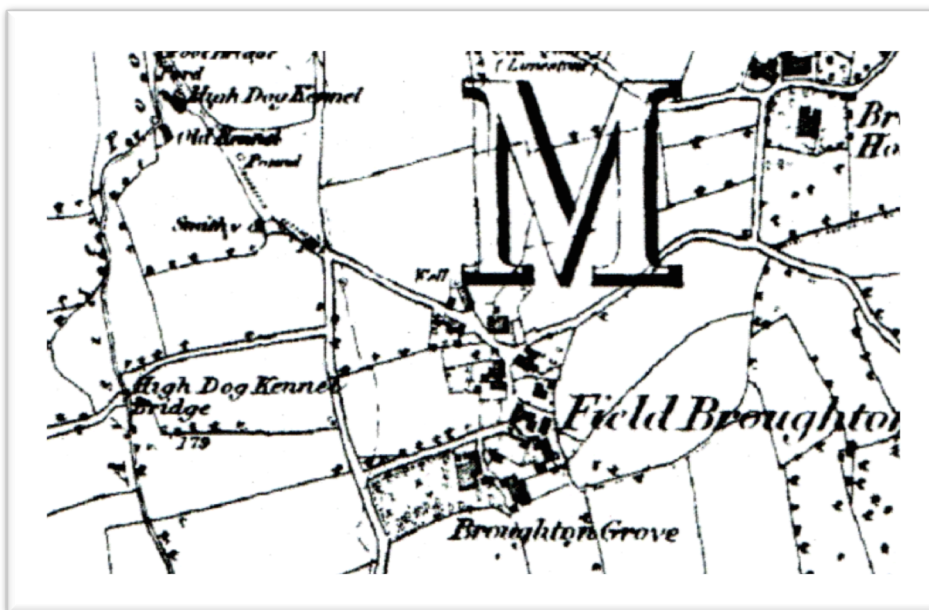
The full article will appear on the website

**BROUGHTON GROVE FARMHOUSE, FIELD BROUGHTON.
An investigation using documentary evidence.**

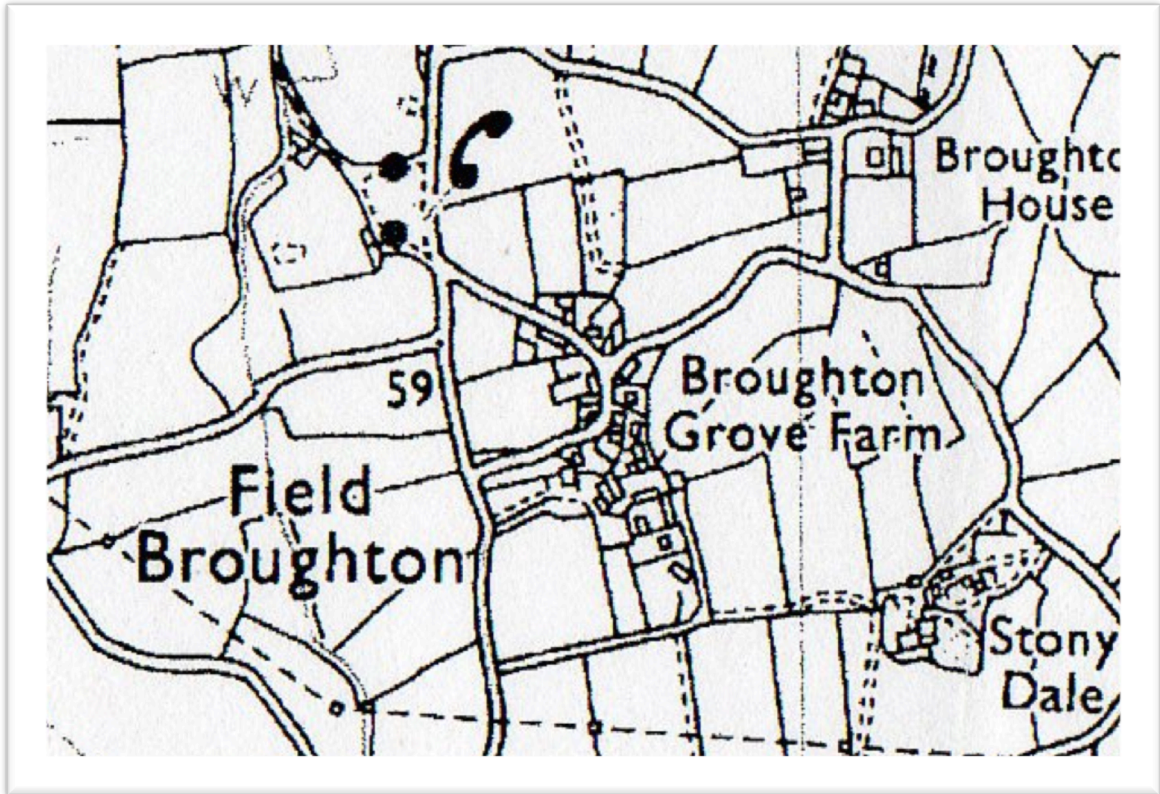


Location of house.

Broughton Grove Farmhouse (BGF) is in the hamlet of Field Broughton which is 2 miles north of Cartmel. Access is via a track from the centre of the hamlet which loops around the farm rejoining the Cartmel to Barrow Banks road. This track allows access to barns and cottages which originally formed the home farm for Broughton Grove.



Detail from 1851 OS Map



Detail from 1971 OS Map

Recent History –from visual and oral sources

The house is now a private residence but it is said that from 1924, and possibly earlier, it was used as the farmhouse and known as Broughton Grove Farm because of its proximity to Broughton Grove, the mansion house nearby. It is set adjacent to a substantial coach house/stables known to have belonged to Broughton Grove and several shippen's and barns used by the residents of Broughton Grove and the farmer but now converted to dwellings. An apparently older cottage nearby, Grove Cottage, may have been the earlier farmhouse.

Census Records.

Broughton Grove Farm is first specifically named as a property in Field Broughton in the 1881 Census. The then resident Edmund Crow(e) and family are shown in the earlier 1861 census and the 1871 census but not in those for 1851 or 1841. Neither do they appear in the 1891 or 1901 Census. A Crow family are farming at Hampsfield Hall in 1871 but any family connection is not known.

1861	16 Field Broughton	Crow	Edmund Elizabeth Edmund Bella Elizabeth M	Head Wife Son GD	46 46 13 2 1	Ag Lab Scholar	Cartmel Barton,W'land Cartmel Cartmel
1871	17 Field Broughton	Crow	Edmund Elizabeth Edmund Elizabeth	Head Wife Son GD	55 55 13 11	Ag Lab Scholar Scholar	Cartmel Barton,W'land Cartmel Cartmel
1881	Broughton Grove Farm	Crowe	Edmund Elizabeth Hannah	Head Wife GD	65 65 5	Farm Bailiff	Broughton Cloughthorpe Lindale

1891	17 Field Broughton	Graves	John Elizabeth Taylor Robert Edward John Thomas Elizabeth Ann	Head Wife Son Son Dhtr	32 26 5 3 1		The Greaves Cark Hall Bankside Field Broughton Field Broughton
1901	115 Field Broughton	Graves	John Elizabeth Taylor John Thomas Elizabeth Ann Mary Loisa Margaret Hannah	Head Wife Son Son Dhtr Dhtr	42 36 13 10 6 1	Farm Bailiff	Broughton Flookburgh Holker Lower Broughton East Broughton East Broughton East

Census Records - Possibilities to explore.

Logically it should be possible to track a property using the Census Enumerators route but it is clear from the records that the Census Enumerators did not follow the same route for each census. Therefore what is now Broughton Grove Farmhouse cannot be recognised from the order in which Field Broughton properties were listed. However a directory for the area states that John Graves, Farm Bailiff and Miss Elizabeth Graves dressmaker lived at BGF in 1910. John Graves is shown on the 1891 and 1901 census as shown in the table above. Assuming that they lived in the same house then BGF is entry 17 on the 1891 census and entry 115 on the 1901 census.

History of Ownership.

The present name of Broughton Grove Farmhouse was previously Broughton Grove Farm, amended when the present owners Nigel and Sandra Mills purchased the property in February 1984. ^{note 1} Prior to this it was temporarily known for marketing purposes as Fawcett's Farm. Robert Edward Fawcett having purchased the farm and outbuildings from Muriel Dixon on 8/7/1983. This sale included the farmhouse, 3/4 barns, adjacent field and track.

Other conveyances show the following history of ownership from 1/2/1924:

01/02/1924	Wilfred Percival BLYTH, Draper of G-o-S, Lancashire to Johney Dixon, Farmer of Meathop Hall, Westmorland.	Includes references to land 51 acres 3 roods, access rights, upper storey of barn, payment to Chief Lords, fee farm rent of 7s9p3f.
23/04/1930	Mary DIXON, Widow of BGF and William DIXON, Haulage Contractor of 85 Newby St, Stanley Park, Liverpool, To William James DIXON, Farmer, of Meathop Hall, Westmorland.	
10/07/1970	Ethel DIXON, widow, of Meathop Hall Cottage, Witherslack, James Derek DIXON, farmer, of BGF, John Anthony DIXON, farmer, of Meathop Hall Farm (executors of William James Dixon dec'd 6/2/1970) To James Derek DIXON	Includes land, barns, stables and 51.094 acres.
24/05/1983	Section 52(local occupation) agreement between Muriel DIXON and LD Special Planning Board for all barns.	
08/07/1983	Muriel DIXON of BGF To Robert Edward FAWCETT of St Albans, Hertfordshire.	Includes 3 barns, adjacent field and tracks.

Age of House.

There are several indicators of age that are helpful in trying to date the building and development of the house, the main ones found so far are old maps and the obvious physical features of the house.

Maps.

The earliest dated map found so far is the First Edition Count Series of OS Maps of 1852 Lancashire and Furness 1:10,560 which clearly shows the house. Tithe maps are yet to be explored.

Architectural & Vernacular Features.

There are several features of the house which may give an indication of its history and its development over time.

Structure: It is of stone rubble wall structure with large corner boulders acting as the foundations. Lime mortar was used but it seems that over time this has been patched or replaced with cement and the whole house has been rendered and painted for waterproofing.

Design: It is of a traditional design for a “humble” building (Brunskill “Vernacular Architecture page 42) with the main windows to the east and originally only a small window on the west wall to suit the prevailing weather conditions.

There are indications that the house was originally 2 cottages. The front door is offset to the right and a matching alcove exists inside the house to the left. The only load bearing structural wall inside divides the house in two to its full height and the other dividing walls being of wattle and daub or where alterations have been made, lathe and plaster. The main chimneys match each other at either end of the house and a small fireplace used to exist in each of the larger upstairs rooms.

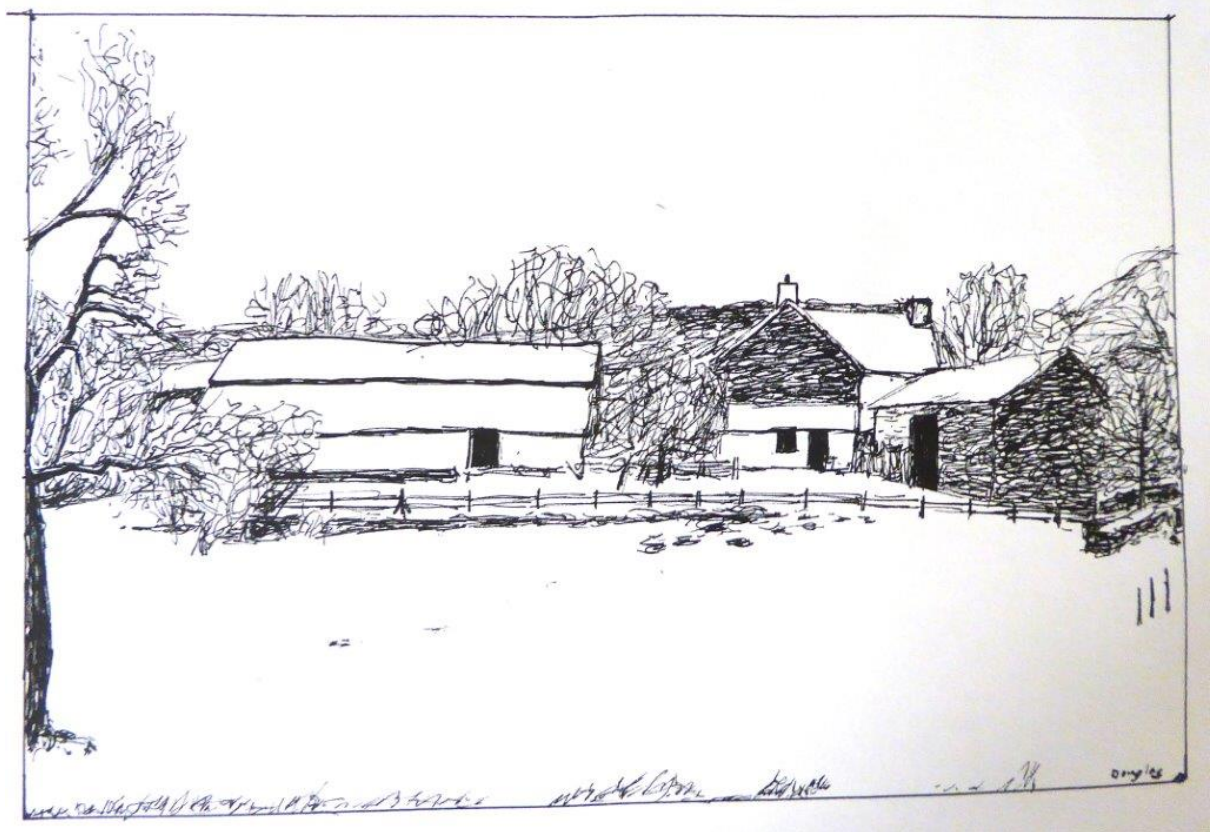
There is evidence that the house was “modernised” in the 1850’s with extra windows to the east and the fitting of sash windows whose design became dominant in the 1850’s. The front windows were probably framed with stone at this time whilst the other windows, not on public view, retained their original slate sills. (see photo) The interior 4 panel pine doors with small brass handles also indicate modernisation around this time as does the single pine staircase. The roof timbers are of planed wood and the slate roof has overhanging eaves indicating an early 19th re-roofing.



A mid 19th century sash window with slate sill.

Nigel Mills

Speel Bank – a Cartmel Farm



Sketch by Douglas McCleery

Speel Bank Farm has been occupied by the Johnson family since 1958 when the young married couple first started farming on their own account. When they arrived there was no electricity and a hand pump for water, though there was a telephone on a party line with a neighbouring farm. Nearly 60 years at the farm may seem a long time but not compared to the known occupation by the Bigland family of around 200 years.

The farm is located at the end of a one mile single track road to the north of Cartmel. It has mainly supported livestock including sheep, cattle, pigs, deer and hens as the rocky nature of most of the land precludes much arable production.

There is now only one farmstead but in the past there were two separate farms located in the same farmyard. There is some

evidence of another farmhouse (now demolished) with the inside of the chimney still visible on the outside of a farm building.

Speel is defined by the Collins Dictionary as a splinter of wood. Given that the farm and the surrounding landscape includes a number of long established woods, including ancient woodland, that is a logical definition. The spelling over time has varied in the records and includes Speelbanke, Speele Banke, Speilbank, Spielbank, Spilbank, Spilbancke, Speelbanck and Speel Bank.

The first mention of Speel Bank in the Parish Records was the burial recorded in Cartmel Priory records of Richard Brockbanck of Spilbancke in August 1593/4. The records also show that Edward Brockban(c)k(e) had two children

whilst at the farm (Christopher in 1615/16 and Edward in 1618/19). The family lived there until at least 1627/8 when unfortunate accident occurred and the burial was recorded of "Edward Brockbank killed in his own wood with a tree."

At the same time the Barrow(e) family were also living at Speel Bank. William Barrow(e) had two daughters (Margaret in 1606/7 and Anne in 1611/12). They may have been occupying a separate farmstead to the Barrow family but this has not yet been confirmed.

The Stockdale family owned land and at one time a farm at Speel Bank but never lived there. James Stockdale bought 2 fields close to Burns (the neighbouring farm) from John Ashburner in 1758. The field names are not known but are likely to have been added to one of the Speel Bank or Burns farms.

A 1796 plan of the two estates called Burnses and Speelbank belonging to James Stockdale comprises 45 acres of fields, 10 acres of woodland and at least 3 separate buildings, one of which was the farmhouse. As part of the Cartmel Enclosure Award (1809) James Stockdale acquired an allotment of land called Speelbank of 98A 2R 33P.

In 1810 there is a To Be Let notice for "an Estate situate at Speel-Bank' owned by James Stockdale at 2 o'clock on 8th September. It is available as a whole (65 acres) or in 5 lots. Lot I comprises "The Dwelling-house, Peat House, Barn, Cow-house, House and Garden, with two Fields called and known by the names of Hagg and Round Meadow, containing about 2A 3R 23P customary measure. Also a Peat Brow and Peat Coat in Ellerside." Three other lots comprise 4 fields each and the final lot is for an Allotment of 35 acres of Common upon Speel-bank Fell adjoining.

When James Stockdale died on 17th April 1823, listed in rents due from Candlemas 1823 to 17th April 1823 the date of his

death and Arrears include Speelbank Estate, (tenant Richard Taylor - £74 10s 3d) and Allotment at Speelbank (tenant Jno Benson - £25 8s 6d).

The Bigland family had a very long connection with Speel Bank Farm. The first mention of the family was the baptism of Edward, son of Thomas Bigland of Speelbank on 27th October 1674/5 and the last was in the 1861 Census when James Bigland was farming 100 acres there with his wife Margaret and their five children. The aforementioned Thomas Bigland may be related to the Biglands of Bigland Hall as in the will of George Bigland of Bigland in 1685 he leaves "To Thomas Bigland of Speelbank a pair of best boots and holland shirt."

Many of the Bigland family appear to be long lived, particularly a Thomas Bigland whose death was marked by the following in The Lancaster Gazette on July 15, 1815; "On the 3rd Inst. At Speel-Bank in the Parish of Cartmel, Mr Thos. Bigland, at the advanced aged of 97. During this long period of existence, he was only confined to his bed three days. He breathed out his soul in peace, even without a groan, and was followed to his grave by five sons and two daughters, whose ages amounted to upwards of 450."

The Biglands owned their farm and a undated plan entitled "Plan of an Estate called Speel Bank in the Township of Lower Holker and the Parish of Cartmel the property of J E Bigland" details the fields and buildings which comprised this farm including footpaths, carriageways, the ownership of neighbouring land and which owner is responsible for gates between adjoining fields. It totalled 125 acres and 8 perches and includes 99 acres of fields, 19 acres of woodland and 6 acres of moss. This may be a map for the sale of the farm which was advertised to take place on 20th October 1859 at the Crown Inn, Cartmel. There are pencil markings showing that in

1880 a field called Horse Copy was 'ploughed out of lea'; in 1881 a field called Great Coat Close had a green crop and in 1882 a field called Lamb Close grew turnips.

The farm had mixed fortunes in the 19th Century with only one farmer listed in any

of the Census records and 1841 both the houses were unoccupied. It appears from the Ordnance Survey maps that one of the farmhouses was demolished between 1890 and 1898 confirming the end of the two-farmstead occupation.

Lyn Prescott

Cark Manor : a house of many names



© Mr CJ Wright LRPS

Cark Manor as it is known today lies on the road leaving Cark in Cartmel towards Holker Hall. The road from the lower part of Cark to Holker did not pass by the west end of the cottages at High Row, according to Stockdale, until about the year 1815. Prior to 1815, the road went from Cark House through what is today a lower gateway into the Cark Manor estate and went up the hill and through where the Cark

Manor coach house and stable-yards are at present. Whether Stockdale owned this land and a sale was made to the first owner of Cark Manor, James Newby which then prompted the relocation of the Holker road, is not apparent at present. Cark Manor was built for a plantation owner of the name of James Newby, who not only had a sugar plantation with 5 slaves in the parish of St. Ann, Jamaica but held many

offices there and rose to the rank of Major to become the Superintendent of the Artillery in the County of Middlesex, Jamaica. He resided at Rio Nova Bay, in the Parish of St. Ann.

On his death, as recorded in the Lancaster Gazette of January, 30th. 1869, his final residence was St. Anne's Cottage, Cark, Cartmel and that he was formerly of St. Anne's Plantation, Jamaica.

James Newby was one of several sons of a local yeoman from Barber Green in the parish of Upper Allithwaite. As was the case with many young men of prosperous farmers, because of the Act of Settlement of 1688, the English practice of primogeniture (whereby land and its income was inherited solely by the eldest son) was strengthened. Thus, in the late seventeenth and eighteenth century, many well-connected and educated young men needed to earn their own living. Not only did the sugar plantations of the West Indies but also colonial administration provided a means of advancement for such young men. The private fortunes made from sugar plantations seem according to Morgan to have been channeled not directly into industrial investment but into the construction of country houses and the laying out of landscaped gardens. Also as Perry has pointed out, the growing prosperity of Atlantic ports such as Lancaster had a profound effect on the visual landscape and architecture in the North West of England in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth, transforming relatively unproductive uplands into sites of aesthetic and spiritual sustenance.

Thus a fine Georgian house was fitting for James Newby, who at the time of its construction was about 55 years old and as Perry has pointed out Caribbean merchants on their return to England often became patrons of fashionable architecture, art and landscape design as well as being investors in agricultural improvements and

turnpike roads. Cark Manor is an example of such practice albeit on a smaller scale than houses such as Storr's Hall, on the Westmorland shore of Lake Windermere, and built for Ulverston merchant, Sir John Bolton.

From the census records from 1840, the house is known as Cark Villa but when it was built in about 1815-20, it was referred to in county directories as St. Ann's cottage and Cark Cottage. It is now a listed Grade 2 building and its design was attributed to the Kendal based, Grange-living architect George Webster.

Cark Manor was lived in by its original owner and on his death it passed to his brother's widow Susannah Newby and their only daughter, also named Susannah Newby. After a disputed inheritance involving James Stockdale, the property finally passed to Thomas Newby Wilson who it was noted in 1864, gave Cark Villa as his residence. However, he did not remain in the house for very long moving to another inherited property; The Landings at Lakeside and it finally passed out of the hands of the Newby family at some date in the late nineteenth century with only servants being recorded on the census records from 1871- 1891.

In 1894, alterations and additions were made to Cark Villa for E.C. Knight and again it was altered in 1901 by the Ulverston architects Settle & Farmer for Roger William Wakefield (b.1866). His great grandfather was John Wakefield, Banker and Gunpowder Manufacturer who lived at Broughton Lodge, Cartmel. According to census records, Roger and his wife Ethel Mary Knott moved from Beckenham, Kent and two of their three children were born in Cark. The principal distinguishing features of Cark Manor at this time were the square entrance tower with swept pyramidal roof and Tuscan porch, and a West end with an 8-bay verandah with 3 fluted Tuscan columns.

The new hall with the pyramidal roof is Settle's work. Roger Wakefield who was the son of the Kendal banker, William Wakefield, had become a surgeon and part of Settle's work included a surgery and waiting room. By 1911 Dr. Wakefield, his family and domestics had removed to Winder the name by which Cark Manor was referred to at this time.

The Lodge to Cark Manor was also done by Webster, and is also grade 2 listed. In

addition, the wrought iron railings on the opposite side of the road to the Lodge are also Listed. At some point after the Wakefield family left, the house became known as Cark Manor. In the twentieth century, the house, stables and coach house have been sold off separately. Later twentieth - century residences included Colonel Cody and his family, the Harrisons and the Wallaces.

Rose Clark

Whitrigg, Field Broughton: Preparing a House History



Sketch by Douglas McCleery

As a boy, I was always fascinated with buildings and architecture but chose law as a career. However, having purchased an old property in 1976 and having been told by a friend, the late Arthur Frearson (an architect who lived nearby), that it dated from the mid-1700s, I was eager to pursue enquiries as soon as time permitted.

I was too busy with family and work for very many years and the old house needed new wiring, plumbing, windows, staircase, kitchen, bathroom, and garage. Traces of a spiral staircase were found when the staircase was being removed.

It was in the 1980s that I bought a book "How old is Your House ?" and from then I have been keen to explore the history of our home. To me the fascination is the building and not really the previous owners. I know others concentrate on the history of the former owners.

The following pointers might help anyone else pursue a similar interest in their own or a neighbouring house.

- I began to look at books on vernacular buildings and to identify interesting features of my house. Books by R. W. Brunskill, especially his book "Traditional Buildings of Cumbria", are particularly helpful.
- I looked at the title deeds to discover when the house was built and who had previously owned it. To my disappointment, the deeds only showed owners from 1928 when the house was sold from the Hibbert Estate. I was not able to discover when the house was built.
- I had been given a copy of the sale particulars of 1928 by the lady from whom we bought the house and that was of great interest but did not enlarge my knowledge of the origins of the house.
- I talked to neighbours but, even though one of our neighbours had lived next door all his life and was in his 90s, he could, of course, only tell me of what he knew.
- I went to the local Archive Offices in Kendal and Barrow and found my house on old maps going back to about 1800. That was exciting ! In doing so I also discovered much of interest about the village and locality. The people at the Archive Offices are most helpful and nobody should be nervous of going there and asking the most basic questions. A helpful response will always be received.
- I also looked at census records but these only go back to 1841 and it proved impossible to identify the house. It might not have had a name in its early days, being simply "The house of Mr & Mrs" . Often only farms and large houses had names.
- My wife and I attended a course in 2003 on "Traditional Lake District Buildings" given by Andy Lowe, who has spoken to our Society several times, and we were confident by then that the house showed features appropriate to one built in the 1700s. I believe Andy still gives those courses now
- In 2013 I took a course on "Recording Vernacular Buildings" and joined the Cumbria Vernacular Buildings Group on its formation later that year. We study building features and the recording of plans of buildings throughout the County. Attending those monthly meetings and getting to know others with similar interests helped tremendously.
- I also took photographs of the various features of our house (including those of quite recent origin - even those we had added - as all information will be of great use and interest in the future) and I incorporated those into a narrative recording what I had discovered. In putting that together I was amazed how much I had found out. I was able to speculate how the house developed into its present form as, of course, all occupiers make changes and it is often difficult to speculate when changes took place.
- I am now able to offer the opinion that part of the house very much pre-dates the rest, that an extension was added at the back and that it is more than likely that the original opinion of my friend Arthur was correct ! I always knew it would be. What he knew from his studies I have

now come to accept but in doing so I have enjoyed the reading and research I have undertaken to date and my knowledge will continue to grow as I learn more about house history: so my study is still ongoing !

Stuart W. Harling

49 Market Street, Flookburgh (Crown Cottages)

49 Market Street, Flookburgh is a 3 storey, terraced cottage and one of four, built on the roadside towards the eastern edge of the original village. It is the second cottage from the Crown Inn.



We do not know when the cottages were built or why but although they are attached to the Crown Inn, it appears that the Crown Inn was built first and stood alone. The Crown Inn is on Dr. Kuerden's 1685 map but the cottages are not shown. There are buildings shown on the map of the Cartmel Enclosure Act which was dated 1796, but we cannot assume they are the same cottages. The cottages could have therefore been built in the 1700s or 1800s.

In the property deeds the first date shown is 22 September 1874, when an indenture was made between **Charles Gray Rigge**

and **Ellen Rigge** (his wife and daughter of James Stockdale), the owners, on the one part and **Henry Fletcher Rigge** (Charles' brother) of the other part. It is interesting to note that James Stockdale (Ellen's father) died in May 1874 and it will be interesting to see his will to see if the cottages are mentioned and if they were left to Ellen. Both Rigge families lived in Wood Broughton and Henry was made High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1870. Henry died in 1887 and left his property to his widow **Rosetta Margaret Rigge**, and following her death to his grandson, **Robert Stockdale Grayrigge**. (Henry's son, Gray Rigge, who changed the family surname to Grayrigge, died in 1885 of pneumonia at his father-in-laws home in San Fransisco). Rosetta died in 1905 and Robert Stockdale Grayrigge will then have inherited the cottages.

Although it is not dated it is maybe around that date that the following took place, taken from the deeds. It appears that Robert Stockdale Grayrigge sold the cottages after he inherited them from his grandmother, Rosetta Rigge.

*INDENTURE of this date made between Robert Stockdale Grayrigge of Wood Broughton in the County of Lancaster Esquire (thereinafter called "the Vendor") of the one part and **Thomas Butler** of Flookburgh in the said County of Lancaster Railway Porter (thereinafter called "the Purchaser") of the other part.*

RECITING that the Vendor was seized for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession free from

incumbrance of and in the hereditaments thereafter described and agreement for sale for the sum of £500. IT WAS WITNESSED that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the sum of £500 paid etc. (receipt etc) the Vendor as beneficial owner thereby conveyed unto the Purchaser. ALL THOSE 3 cottages formerly 4 cottages with the garden ground and outbuildings adjoining situate in Main Street Flookburgh aforesaid as then in the occupation of the Purchaser Joseph Page and Robert Hutton which said premises were lineated on the plan drawn on those presents and coloured pink.

In 1901 Joseph Page was landlord at the Crown Inn with his family but in 1905 he was living in 49 Market Street. In 1918 Thomas Butler in his will left 49 Market Street to his daughter **Margaret Robinson** of Heysham Harbour. He left the cottage next to the Crown to his son John Butler and the rent from the other 2 cottages to go to his wife, Elizabeth.

Thomas Butler died in 1931 and Thomas Greaves with his family now rented 49 Market Street from Margaret Robinson. In 1954 **Thomas Greaves** bought the cottage from Margaret Robinson for £375.

Thomas Greaves died in 1988 and the cottage was bought by **Mrs Drinkall** and on her death it was sold in 2014 to the present owner.

As a 3 storey building is unusual in Flookburgh we can only speculate why the cottages were built to 3 storeys, very

similar to the town houses in Ulverston. Is it because they follow the roof height of the Crown Inn or because the landowner or builder had specific ideas for the cottages. There are no cellars and the building consisted of 2 rooms on each floor with the larger room at the front of the house and the smaller room at the back making room for the stairs and landing. There are beams in the ceilings and the front door has an entrance partition with flag floors. A door on the back wall, facing the front door, opens onto the staircase. There was no bathroom until Mrs Drinkall put one in on the first floor in the late 1980s. The back kitchen led into a narrow cobbled back yard shared with the cottage next to the Crown. At the side of the cobbled yard there was a water pump and the cobbles sloped down to a drain in the middle of the yard.

From the yard 4 steps led up to a narrow path edged on both sides by garden. The path led to washhouses and outside toilets. From the top of the path, next to the outhouses the large garden and orchard went as far as the railway line.

A few years ago in the garden and orchard a copper halfpenny token was found. These tokens were used as every day money for the poor. The token appeared to be from the Lancaster and were produced in the 1790s.

Barbara Copeland

Cumbria Local History Federation Convention - 14th October 2017

It was a misty day and my first ever visit to Askam-in-Furness, but the clear advance details provided about location and car parking, as well as the numerous CLHF signs made finding the venue and parking very easy. A range of displays by several groups provided a great insight into several aspects of local history, particularly from around Askam but also from elsewhere in Cumbria. It was interesting to see the variety in focus that different local history groups have based on their own unique areas.



The Convention appropriately had a Furness theme however the speakers also illustrated the place Furness has occupied as part of the wider historical and geographical landscape. The speakers

informed and entertained the audience and we learnt about the Antiquarians of Furness from Dan Elsworth, Swarthmoor Hall from David Jackson and The Furness Iron and Steel Company from Peter Burt. These were followed by two speakers on Furness Abbey in different periods, Fiona Edwards focussing on the medieval period and Christopher Donaldson on the Post Reformation period.

Excellent refreshments were available throughout the day to sustain the participants until we set off home with books and dates in our diaries for future events. As we set off we took the opportunity to have a drive around Askam in the sunshine to have a look for some of the places highlighted in the talk on the history of the settlement.

This was only my second attendance at a CLHF Convention and I came away from them both with a better knowledge of an area and aspects of local history I previously didn't know and enjoyed the very friendly welcome from the organisers and others in attendance.

Lyn Prescott

Lecture Summary

In October, Dr. Rob David gave a fascinating talk on the fate of the 150 Germans and Austrians living in Cumbria during World War 1- "Waiter, Miner, Butcher, Spy"

Those men retaining their German/Austrian nationality were mostly interned, including an enclave of German miners at Nenthead and hotel waiters from Keswick. Losing the wage-earner left many families in great poverty.

Those who were naturalised British had mixed fortunes, especially when “Germanophobia” spiked after events such as the sinking of the “Lusitania” and horror stories from Belgian refugees. Some pork butchers in Barrow had their windows smashed, and “spy fever” fuelled by the media led to the German wife of an ex MP near Whitehaven being interned. This followed a U Boat attack on Lowca Coke Ovens. Some others however lived unmolested.

After the War most were deported but some such as the Head Waiter from Keswick were allowed to remain. Some families were never reunited.

Catherine Bottomley

At the end of Rob’s lecture, he mentioned his interest in the Trapp family and Harry Mudd of Grange. Subsequently Pat Rowland has been helping Rob with his research and Rob has produced two papers which are both on the website:

The Trapp Family of Grange-over-Sands during the First World War

Harry Mudd of Grange-over-Sands

Website

As well as the two articles from Rob David the full programme of lectures for 2018 is now on-line. There is also a Newsletter from Jan 2006.

Also uploaded is an article from Jennifer Forsyth from Cartmel Fell Local History Society entitled “*The Greenwood Inheritance*”

The website was mentioned in the CWAAS Transactions 2017, 17, 297...”CPLHS has added nearly 50 short research articles on local subjects to its website since October 2017.”

Newsletter and Transactions

Thank you very much for the Research Articles submitted over the last 3 years. The response has been magnificent and as a result there is now a wealth of historical research papers to browse on the website. In fact the response has been so good that there is too much excellent material for each edition. To manage all the information, future editions of the Newsletter will contain all the Society news and details of recent and forthcoming lectures and visits. Only brief summaries (if supplied) will appear and members are

requested to visit the website to read the research papers. I am grateful that Lyn Prescott has agreed to take over as the Newsletter editor and I wish her every success. Please submit Research Articles for the website to Phil Rowland and a short summary to Lyn for the Newsletter.

Transactions have been published annually for the past few years and given to members. Initially all the Research Papers from the calendar year appeared in each edition. However, the volume of material

produced in recent years has been too large to publish in a booklet and therefore the booklet produced for the last two years has contained some selected articles. The committee is keen to continue to publish the products of members' research. However, the committee is evaluating

various options for the future as it appears the Transactions booklet is no longer viable.

Phil Rowland

Members' Research Group Meeting

A group of enthusiastic members, small in number but big on enthusiasm, met at 2.00pm on Thursday 14th December last to compare notes, find out what the society members were researching and how we could work together.

The highlight was the launch of Peter Roden's Cartmel Peninsula Census Project and the wealth of information it provided for those of us whose mind wanders at will from one village to the next and one subject to the next. The excel spreadsheet is excellent (!) especially if you like looking at 18,000 kilobytes of data spread over 47,161 rows with 39 columns of data (That is up to 1,839,279 pieces of data by my reckoning). Joking aside it is a really useful asset for the Society so thank you to Peter and others, especially David Eastlick for the hours they put into compiling it. Your Committee is looking at how we can make this data available to members so watch this space.

We also talked about the future of the Villages Project, The Transactions, The Field Log Book, the Murray Mitchell booklets and much more. And I got to write lots of words on a big sheet of paper!

Please let me know what **you** think about future Research Group meetings or anything else to do with how we run the Cartmel Peninsula LHS and I might tell you why I was scribbling on a big sheet of paper.

The next Members Research Meeting is arranged for Thursday 12th April at 2pm in the Supper Room at Cartmel Village Hall. The topic is family history and there will be a demonstration of the digitised census database and an opportunity for members to conduct their searches on Find my Past with guidance if needed.

Nigel Mills

Call for Articles

Society members are encouraged to write short research articles on Agriculture or Farming in the Cartmel Peninsula. At present we have very little written on the topic and there is a wealth of information on the topic in censuses, Red Books and in newspapers. It would be very interesting to receive information on Farm Histories or Field Names.

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

1 Feb 2018: Dr Mike Winstanley – For Tortola: Quakers, Lonsdale merchants and West Indies 1750-1850. Mike returns to enthral us with tales of the Morecambe Bay trade with distant Caribbean Virgin Islands.

1 March 2018: Dr Suzanne Tiplady – 300 years of schooling in Satterthwaite and Rusland. Suzanne will explain how an isolated community educated its children.

5 April 2018 : Ian Gee - Aviation on Windermere 1909-1919. A Lakes Flying Company Trustee will tell us about the importance of the lake at Windermere in the development of naval and civil marine aeroplanes.

12 April 2018: a meeting for members interested in Family History research (2pm in the Cartmel Village Hall Supper Room.

May : social event, details to be announced

July & August outings: members to be informed soon via email and announcements at the monthly lectures

Contacts

Committee:

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

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

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

Lecture Programme: Pat Rowland, (patrowlanduk@gmail.com)

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

Mike Hornung, (michaelhornung@btinternet.com)

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

Rose Clark, (roseclark83@gmail.com)

Newsletter Editor: Lyn Prescott (lynprescott@hotmail.com)

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

Copy deadline for the next newsletter 20th May 2018