

“They shall not grow old,  
as we that are left grow old.  
Age shall not weary them,  
nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun,  
and in the morning  
we will remember them.”

This extract from Laurence Binyon’s poem has been inscribed on War Memorials across the country and is recited in Remembrance Day Services. The poem was published in the Times on 21 September 1914, at the start of the war.

Laurence Binyon has family connections to the Cartmel Peninsula. Robert Laurence Binyon was born on 10 August 1869 in Lancaster. He was a quaker, the son of Frederick Binyon, a quaker minister.

His grandparents were Alfred and Lucy Binyon who built Merlewood, Windermere Road, Grange-over-Sands. Frederick’s sister, Emily, married John Henry Ransome the perpetual curate at Lindale Church (1860-1877).

Cyril Ransome, father of the author of *Swallows and Amazons*, Arthur Ransome, whilst he was a weekly boarder at Lancaster Royal Grammar School, spent much of his holidays with his uncle and aunt at Lindale during the 1860s.

Emily Ransome moved to Newlands Mount, Church Hill, Grange-over-Sands following the death of her husband and her brother Frederick died there in 1900 and was buried at Lindale Church.

There is no evidence that Laurence ever lived in Grange.

He was keeper of oriental prints and drawings at the British Museum and lived in London with his wife and daughters. He died in 1943.

*Pat Rowland, with thanks to John Beckett and Janet Coomber*

## For the Fallen

*With proud thanksgiving, a mother for her children,  
England mourns for her dead across the sea.  
Flesh of her flesh they were, spirit of her spirit,  
Fallen in the cause of the free.*

Solemn the drums thrill: Death august and royal  
Sings sorrow up into immortal spheres.  
There is music in the midst of desolation  
And a glory that shines upon our tears.

*They went with songs to the battle, they were young,  
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.  
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,  
They fell with their faces to the foe.*

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning  
We will remember them.

*They mingle not with their laughing comrades again;  
They sit no more at familiar tables of home;  
They have no lot in our labour of the day-time;  
They sleep beyond England's foam.*

But where our desires are and our hopes profound,  
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,  
To the innermost heart of their own land they are known  
As the stars are known to the Night;

*As the stars that shall be bright when we are dust,  
Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain,  
As the stars that are starry in the time of our darkness,  
To the end, to the end, they remain.*

Written in mid-September 1914, a few weeks after the outbreak of the First World War and published in The Times newspaper on 21st September 1914.

NOVEMBER 2014

## Cartmel Peninsula Local History Society

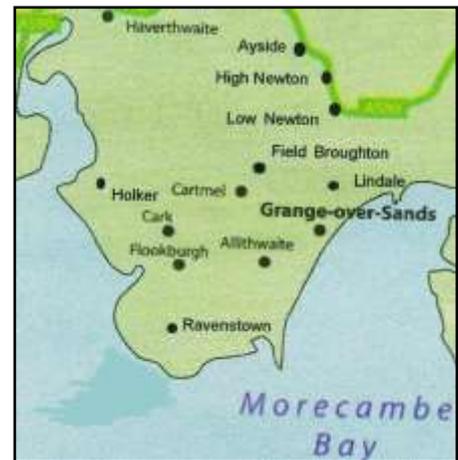
### Bonesetter cured WW1 Soldier

Sir Herbert Atkinson Barker (1869-1950) was educated in Kirkby Lonsdale and trained to be a bone setter before setting up his own practice. He was successful in Manchester and Glasgow before setting up in London. As he had not received the traditional education of a teaching hospital he fell foul of the medical profession who wished to protect the public from quacks. But Barker had many well-known patients from sporting and public life who he had cured and who pressed his claims. He also treated injured soldiers from WW1.

Mark Drinkall volunteered in August 1914 and was with the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment in France when he was injured in September 1915. He was sent to hospitals around the country as his knee was badly damaged and he was unable to walk.

Mr Joseph Bliss, MP for Cockermouth, lived at Boarbank in Allithwaite and had enlisted Mark into the forces. As a friend of Herbert Barker he asked him to look at Mark as the Army hospitals had not been able to help him. After a 5 minute manipulation under anaesthetic Mark walked out of the building.

Mark continued to improve and resumed his building career in Canada and America.



Mark's case along with others was taken before Parliament in 1917 but Herbert Atkinson's offer to treat soldiers was refused by Parliament. It was conceded that men might consult an unqualified person on their own responsibility.

As many eminent people were seeking recognition for Barker's skill, the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1920 exercised his special powers and bestowed on Barker the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In 1922 Barker was knighted.

Barbara Copeland, September 2014

## The Allithwaite Boys

**World War 1 centenary commemoration of those from the village who died, their stories and the impact of the war on their families and the wider community.**

St. Mary's church in Allithwaite has been working with Cartmel Peninsula Local History Society to find out more about those men named on the village war memorial. Researchers have learnt how young villagers left the Allithwaite parish and served on the battlefields of France, Belgium, Mesopotamia and Salonica. Some died on the battlefields, one was shot down in an early RFC plane and an officer died from his wounds back in the UK. Living relatives have been able to add memories and photographs to the stories.

The stories will be told at a special presentation evening in St. Mary's church in Allithwaite on Tuesday 4 November at 6.30. School children will also share in what they have learnt about the events remembered in this centenary year of the beginning of World War 1. Information and photographs, as well as the children's work will be displayed in the church until Remembrance Sunday and a special service that day.

Opening times are on the church website: [www.allithwaitechurch.org.uk](http://www.allithwaitechurch.org.uk)

All are welcome to these events.

## Evacuees in Grange in the Second World War and a personal remembrance

In the years before the declaration of war on Germany on 3 September 1939 plans were formulated to evacuate children and some adults from cities if war happened. As Germany invaded Poland the plan, named Operation Pied Piper, was activated. In the North West on 1 September 1939 one hundred trains left Manchester and Salford filled with 120,000 schoolchildren and their teachers. 247,600 evacuees were to be moved to Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire and Lancashire. Parents had been urged to register their children and schools practised the procedure as the children would be evacuated with their school and would be accompanied by their teachers. Some parents made their own arrangements to move children to safer environments to stay with family and friends. 172,000 children and 23,000 adults were evacuated from Manchester in three days making it one of the largest evacuations of a single area.

Unfortunately sending town children to rural areas caused many problems. The volunteer families who took in the children were shocked by the poverty and deprivation of some of the city children, their bad manners and lack of knowledge of countryside matters. The children quickly became homesick and mothers left behind in the cities worried about their children. Bombing did not start immediately so very quickly children started to return to their homes.

However their schools had closed and moved to the rural areas so they could not have any education. Manchester was bombed for 48 hours starting on the evening of 22 December 1940 and the evacuation continued for a long time.

The September 1939 Westmorland Gazettes do not have reports of the Manchester refugees but contain several articles about the successful arrival and integration of many thousands of children from the North East who came to Westmorland.

### **A personal remembrance**

In his letter to Nigel David Monk refers to the Grange Blitz, which I am told was 4 May 1941. In Grange Colonel Porritt's house (Yewbarrow), the Catholic Church and a house on Fernleigh Road were damaged in the air raid and property on Holme Lane, Allithwaite was also badly damaged. Bomb craters were found at Lindale, Hampsfield, Witherslack and Arnside. Yewbarrow was destroyed by fire from incendiaries. I have been told that the firemen could not get close to the blazing ruin to save it because of molten lead cascading from the roof. I am aware that evacuees were housed at Kilmidyke on Carter Road, Kents Bank and at The Royal Oak at Lindale.

I wonder if anyone else has stories to share with us?

Pat Rowland, September 2014

### **The significance of 1 September 1939 for a young lad from Salford.**

David Monk remembers 1 September 1939 when he was evacuated from Salford to Grange-over-Sands as a young lad -

*"Children and teachers from the Broomhouse Lane C of E School Salford arrived as evacuees in Grange on 1 September 1939, two days before the declaration of war, and were billeted throughout the town.*

*Education integration was not easy at first because of accommodation. Initially the Grange children went to school in the mornings and the evacuees in the afternoons. The following week this was reversed. These early weeks became known as the "phoney war" and some evacuees drifted back home so then full education became possible with the Grange children attending their own school and the evacuees attending lessons in the Parish Hall.*

*As more evacuees returned home, the children from Salford were able to share the old Grange School on Kents Bank Road where the headmaster was Mr Berry, but always known as "Pop" Berry.*

*The big event of the war was the air raid, which became known as the Grange Blitz. This badly damaged the house of Colonel Porritt who I believed at the time had seven evacuees staying with him. This quickly led to a mass return of evacuees to Salford.*

*On a personal note my sister Joan and I had short stays at two addresses before going to live with Mr and Mrs Hobson at Crag View, Grange Fell Road. Whilst being only a young boy I grew to have a great affection for my foster mother, Mrs Hobson, who showed great natural kindness towards my sister and I.*

*Joan and I became the last evacuees to return to Salford in November 1942. However I made frequent visits to Mrs Hobson during and after the war until her death in October 1954.*

*I have continued to visit Grange over the following years along with my wife, children and grandchildren. I have also kept in regular contact with Mrs Hobson's daughter, now Mrs Madge James, who still lives in Grange. Whilst I was the last evacuee to return home, one of our number did not do so and still lives in Grange."*

*David Monk*

Nigel Mills

## **Dorothy Wordsworth**

In October, Susan Allen, from the Wordsworth Trust, gave a talk on Dorothy Wordsworth. Susan explained how in the last 30 to 40 years Dorothy has become a person of interest, especially her significance within the Romantic Movement.

Susan concentrated on the 8 years that the Wordsworths lived at Dove cottage and the domestic scene there which included many visitors such as Coleridge, de Quincey and Sir Walter Scott. As the Wordsworths struggled financially, Dorothy alongside William's wife and daughter, would strive to write out William's poetry and prose to get it published and bring in money.

Susan quoted from Dorothy's Grasmere journals which described landscapes, the natural world, long walks and included private thoughts. Her forceful views and opinions came through and she was described as intelligent, impressive and a good listener with both de Quincey and Coleridge using the word 'ardent' when talking of her.

Dorothy appeared to be different things to different people. Her writing was clear and lyrical and at a time of great changes in British society, her journals, poems, and letters are not only a testament to her own intellect but an insight into the movements and changes around her in that period.

Susan brought many books with her and the large audience asked some intriguing questions.

Barbara Copeland

## **Monasteries and their influence in North Lancashire and South Cumbria.**

In his September talk Dr Alan Crosby considered why the monastic system in Lancashire and Cumbria was valued and why Catholicism remained strong in the area after the Reformation.

By the 13<sup>th</sup> century, many monasteries had become very wealthy with strong international links. They were increasingly viewed as decadent and with over lavish churches and accommodation. They were also seen as being hand in glove with the church establishment and remote from the ordinary people. Many of the monks in establishments in the south of England were drawn from wealthy families with weak local links. There were relatively few establishments in the NW and, in contrast to those elsewhere, many of the monks had strong local links. Thus, they had local names, often based on local place names

Cont'd

Most monks were also relatively young in the NW establishments. For example, in 1542, all but one of the Cartmel canons were between 25 and 41. The ages suggest that these monasteries were still recruiting shortly before the dissolution. Again, the names suggest local recruitment.

The monasteries in the NW were relatively small with between 9 and 30 monks plus their servants and farm labourers. Thus, Cartmel had 10 canons with 10 waiting servants, 19 household and estate officials and 8 farm labourers. Some southern houses had more than one waiting servant per monk.

The monasteries had a great influence on their local neighbourhood. They provided employment and benefitted local businesses through supply and transport of goods, accommodation for visitors, and employment for craftsmen. Local gentlemen could also raise their status through patronage.

Prior to the dissolution the Commissioners assessed the wealth of the establishments but also the morals of the monks and canons; the latter in an attempt to blacken the reputation of the houses. The enquiries showed a relative low level of misdemeanours in the NW houses. The enquiries also looked at the level of charitable giving by the houses and those in the NW were shown to have a considerably higher level of charitable giving than the national average.

The local links, the charitable giving, the local benefits and the relatively parsimonious and moral life of the monks engender the support of the local population.

In 1536, as the monastic establishments were being closed, the 'Pilgrimage of Grace' opposed the closures. The establishments in Lancashire and Cumbria supported or were sympathetic to the movement but, eventually the establishments were forcibly closed. Some of the monks were punished but others accepted retirement and took up positions in the protestant church in area around their former monastery/priory.

Mike Hornung

### **Grange Red Book - Advertisers**

The Grange Red Book is an invaluable historical document referencing life in Grange from 1882 to well into the 20th Century and we have in our local Grange Library copies of most of the published volumes. They are at the back of the library in the local studies area.

Of particular interest and usefulness are the advertisements contained in the Red Book volumes. John Beckett, a member of CPLHS produced some ten years ago, an index of advertisers for the period 1883 to 1938 and this work continued for the years from 1940.

Can you help please? It is a question of going through the books and noting the details of advertisers. Not an arduous task, as they were not issued every year, but one that would be helpful to the society. John is happy to hand this task over as he is working on another project at the moment. I can offer advice and guidance and a copy of John's index to help with the compilation. If you want to know more please contact Nigel Mills.

## Datestone Project.

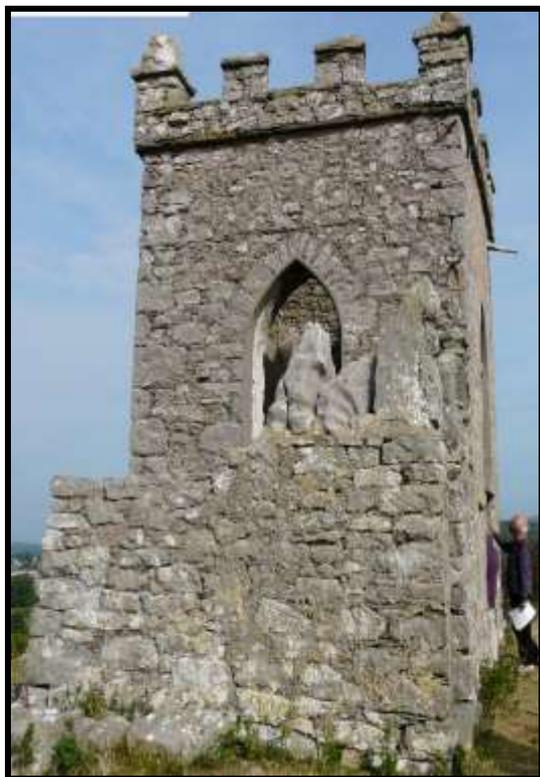
Our database of Datestones in the Peninsula has now reached 130, thanks to Keith Benton, Pat Rowland and Ian and Maureen Bleasdale, and is still growing. We are now attaching photographs to the record and the next step is to research the history of the house and its datestone.

This datestone is from Cartmel Grange, at Grange-over-Sands and is probably one of the easier to research.

We will need help with this project, as we have so many others, and plan a get together of members to see how we can do this with Census records, planning records and most of all local knowledge. If you are interested please contact Stuart Harling.



## Kirkhead Tower



On Saturday 13th September Kirkhead Tower was made accessible to the public as part of the National Heritage Open Day. Approximately 40 people in 3 groups were led by Louise Martin, Cultural Heritage Officer for Morecambe Bay

The Tower is a Grade II listed summerhouse probably built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as part of the Abbott Hall estate. The views from the tower over Morecambe Bay and north towards the Lakes are breathtaking and it is easy to see why a summerhouse was built here, although there are many questions to be answered about when and why the tower was built.

The tower is constructed of limestone and although it was 2 stories high, it has lost both the second floor and the roof. There were 2 fireplaces, one on each floor and external stairs were added probably at a later date giving access to the second floor.

Louise informed the groups of the artifacts discovered near this site and explained that the Morecambe Bay Partnership want to undertake a programme of investigation and recording at the site over the next 4 years as part of the Heritage Lottery Funded Headlands to Headspace (H2H) Landscape Partnership Scheme.

## Lindale Village History Group.

Lindale is the latest village to join the CPLHS Village Histories and to make use of our new projector purchased with the help of a grant from the Grange and Cartmel Community Grants Fund, administered by Cumbria County Council.

Two meetings have already taken place in Lindale with about 20 people attending each meeting. Experience in researching local history varies between members of the group so the aim is to identify areas for research and for each member to share their knowledge and any images and documents of interest they may have.

Several areas of research have been discussed including the collection of old and more modern images of Lindale, housing development in the village, church and school history, the mills of Lindale, local archaeological features and memories of the more senior residents.

A start has been made on the image collection with Rob Bridson collating the CPLHS Image Archive and also we have a list of already published material including books and maps. As in all local research we do it at our own pace although if you have attended a meeting you will know I like a have plan to work towards!

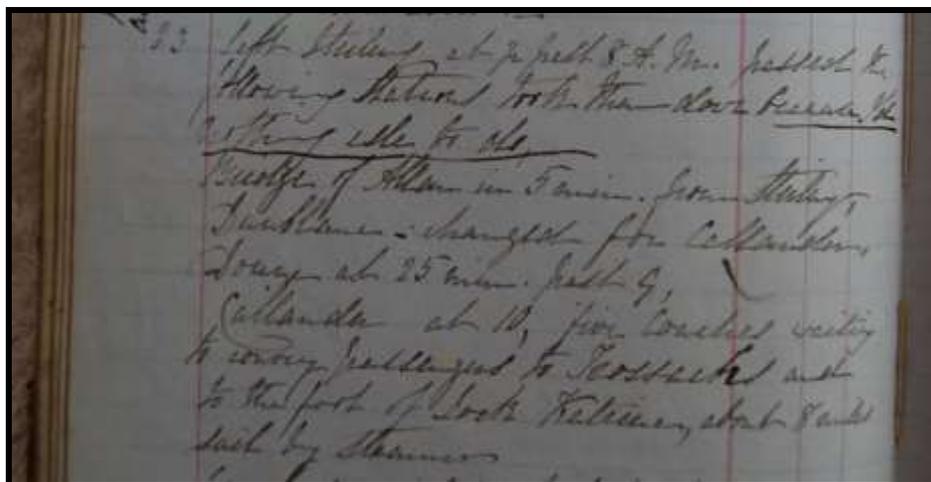
There is enthusiasm and expertise within the group and new members are always welcome. If you wish to know more please contact Nigel Mills

The image here has been kindly donated by Sheila Atkinson a member of the CPLHS and is of her Father, Samuel Hoggart (on the right), the village blacksmith at his smithy around 1940.



## John Field's holiday in Scotland,

Have you explored The Trossachs, Loch Lomond or the Firth of Clyde this year? In William Field's log book there is a description of a holiday that John Field, his mother and the Redhead family had in Scotland between 19 August and 27 August 1872.



On 19<sup>th</sup> August they arrived in Edinburgh and then moved onto Stirling, by train, on August 22<sup>nd</sup> where they stayed one night. The entry, see above, for 23<sup>rd</sup> August suggests a long, boring journey as John writes 'passed the following stations took them down because I'd nothing else to do'. They travelled to Callander and then went by coach to the Trossacks and to the foot of Loch Katrine where they sailed 8 miles. Coaches then transported them to Inversnaid where they had a sandwich 'as it was all hurry'. They boarded the steamer Prince of Wales and sailed down Loch Lomond to Balloch calling at Tarbet Hotel and Rowardennan Hotel where people could ascend Ben Lomond and visit Rob Roy's cave which was ½ mile above Inversnaid Hotel. At Luss 'a beautiful place' they left the steamer and went back to Balloch Station to catch the train to Glasgow. They stayed at Cobden Temperance Hotel 81 Argyle Street because the George, where they would have preferred to stay, was full.



Prince of Wales at Luss with Ben Lomond in the background

<http://www.valeofleven.org.uk/lochlomondsteamers.html> accessed 25 Sept 2014

On 24<sup>th</sup> August they explored the Cathedral and the cemetery.



In the cemetery, they saw a 'headstone of a Martin Kirkes there, who formerly lived at Holker'.

have missed seeing, saw a Headstone  
of a Martin Kirkes there, who formerly  
lived at Holker - In the afternoon

They visited Kelvin Grove (parkland at this time) in the afternoon. Sunday 25<sup>th</sup> August they went to Cathedral Chapel and only had a short walk because the afternoon was very wet.

On 26<sup>th</sup> August they went by train from Bridge Station to Greenock where they caught the mail steamer Iona to Ardrishaig for a round trip then returned to Glasgow where the next day they went home by train having to wait two hours at Oxenholme and Carnforth.

Left Glasgow at 8 in the morning  
by train from Bridge Station, to  
Greenock, then forward by mail steamer  
Iona, to Ardrishaig call it at the following  
places to take up & land passengers on the  
Banks of the Clyde  
Kilm, Dussack, at 5 min to 10  
Inellan (beautiful place) Muthabury  
at 20 to 11 Colentrave for Fykes of White  
at 20 min past 11 ~~Greenock~~ Jacobet,  
Ardrishaig this is as far as  
the steamer goes, the finest steamer on the  
Clyde - thence Coaches to convey passengers  
to Oban & the North, return by steamer  
to Greenock, thence by train arrived  
at Glasgow about 7 P.M.

Pat Rowland