

Cartmel Peninsula Local

History News

JANUARY 2010

A LETTER FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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CPLHS WEBSITE:

The CPLHS website is becoming increasingly popular and has been revised to show the latest on the Villages Project, and has a new 'Can You Help?' page where we can publish requests for information the society receives from local and family historians.

UPCOMING EVENTS:

26th January:
Next Villages Project Meeting in Cartmel Village Hall Super Room

18th February:
Harry Hawkins, 'Shap Abbey'

18th March:
Andy Lowe, 'Lakeland Architecture'

15th April:
Judith Shingler: 'Shorts' Flying Boats'

Dear Fellow Members,

In my last letter I gave you an outline of where the Caddy Family lived in Adelaide, South Australia and mentioned the Cartmel Church Prayer Book printed in 1810, which I had found amongst my Mother's treasures. To begin with the names in this prayer book did not mean anything at all, but they have been a wonderful source of information.

I decided to begin my family history research with the inscription "Henry Caddy Book, Greenbank, 31 July 1836", found in the Cartmel Church Prayer Book and see where this would lead me.

Nigel Mills sent me some transcriptions from the Cartmel Church, with which, 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]'. The marriage was witnessed by Robert Caddy and Michael Caddy, Margaret Caddy being 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 during 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; Henry's 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 labourers. Jonathon is described as "farmers 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. Did they just go to school, or were they required to do jobs such as milk the cow or help on the farm before and after school? Was Agnes forced into leaving her two young children? As the mother of two sons myself I shudder to think, as I could not have abandoned my two children at such a young age, poor Agnes she must have been at her wits end, as no doubt she had little choice in the matter.

By the 1871 census Thomas is 21 years old and brother Henry 19. They had obviously finished their schooling in Cartmel and were no longer living in the home of Edmund Bradley.

Thomas is now living at Ulvestone with his Aunt Sarah and her husband William Ripley and daughters Annie 21 years and Jane 19 years, and he is described as a 'grocer's assistant'. Brother Henry is a boarder at Great George Place Liverpool, and described as a medical student. Following the completion of his schooling, Thomas Cartmel Caddy may have had little choice of what to do or where to go. His brother has decided to become a Doctor and there may not have been enough money for two to attend University. Thomas's Aunt Sarah Caddy had married William Ripley in about 1849 at Ulverstone, and had two daughters. Annie was born about 1850 and Jane about 1852 in Ulverstone. It is possible that Thomas and Henry spent a lot of time with Aunt Sarah following their father's tragic death, and when Thomas's schooling was finished Aunt Sarah and Uncle William took him in.

Thomas probably had an excellent grounding in business principals from Uncle William, which later held him in good stead when he decided to migrate to South Australia.

The 1871 census records Thomas's mother, Agnes Cartmel, and her husband, George Tyson, living at Cark where her remaining children were born. They were, Annie, James, William, John, and Reginald. By this time she had given birth to 10 children. Did Agnes know that her son Henry had gone to University to become a doctor?

In 1874 Annie and Jane Ripley married brothers John and Edward Dyson.

In 1875 Uncle William Ripley died. This must have been a big blow to Thomas. He was 26 years old and had no doubt gained a good grasp of the grocery business thanks entirely to his Uncle William. What would have happened to the grocery business, which had supported his family and Thomas so well, is uncertain. Obviously Thomas was not able to buy it out, or chose not to. His cousin Annie had married and I feel that Thomas had a soft spot for her. Perhaps he took the advice of Grandfather Henry not to marry your first cousin as this can often lead difficulties with

children of so closely a related marriage, as had happened to him when he married first cousin Margaret Caddy. His much respected Uncle William had died and it appeared he felt he could not go on living with Aunt Sarah. Later when Thomas's first child a daughter is born in Australia she is named Annie Agnes Cartmel Caddy, and his first son is called Henry who was my Grandfather.

By 1877, Thomas is living at 25 Hampden Road Little Bolton; he marries Florence Bayliss, daughter of Frederick Bayliss and Mary Anne Blencowe, on October 10 1877, at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Higher Bridge Street, Bolton. His occupation is described as "Tea Dealer". Florence Bayliss came from a well established family, her father was a draper, a preacher in the church, and was a well respected member of the community. Her mother Mary Anne Blencowe came from a family from Blencowe Hall near Penrith who were a well established family of brewers, also closely connected to the church. Florence was the eldest daughter with many brother and sisters.

Agnes Cartmel may have attended the marriage of her eldest son and had the chance to say her farewells before he left for Australia. As the distance from Cark to Bolton at that time would have been considered a major journey it is probable that she didn't.

The marriage certificate has no Caddy family members as witnesses, only Florence's father and her sister Lillie. Thomas may have felt very alone in the world except for his brother.

Thomas's younger brother Henry had, by this time, established himself as a General Practitioner at Probus in Cornwall, and had every opportunity of a good life with a satisfactory career. Thomas probably felt that his responsibility for his brother had finished.

In December 1877 Thomas, aged 28 years, and Florence Caddy, aged 21 years, are listed on the unassisted shipping index of passengers on the ship Stad Amsterdam, on a voyage to Victoria in Australia. His mother, Agnes Cartmel, at that time was living at Upper Holker with her large family. As far as I can tell there was no communication with his mother and the many Tyson half brothers and sisters. Thomas must have decided that it was now time to look to his own future, and that greater opportunities were to be had in the new colony of Australia.

Agnes Cartmel died in 1878 aged 47 years, by which time Thomas would have arrived in Australia.

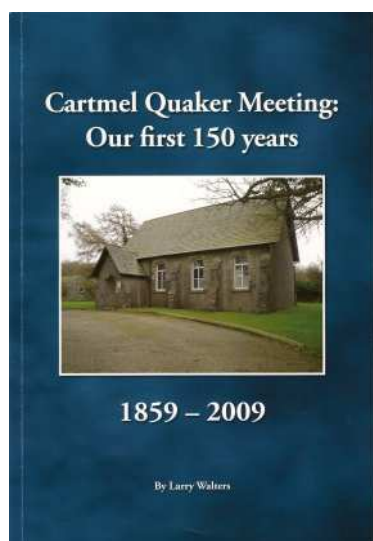
Thomas Cartmel Caddy and his wife Florence Bayliss had a good life in South Australia. Thomas was a successful importing and exporting agent, his children were also successful in their lives unfortunately tragically affected by WW1. However I am sure that both he and Florence would not have regretted the decision to come to Australia.

I shall be visiting England for a Blencowe family reunion in 2010 and am really looking forward to seeing the Church at Cartmel where so many of my ancestors have been baptised, married and buried.

I hope to meet you in 2010,
Kind regards to all,

Jolyon Gemmell nee Caddy.

New publication: *Cartmel Quaker Meeting: Our first 150 years, 1859-2009* by Larry Wilson



This book has recently come to our attention and we think it is worthy of greater recognition. For that reason the committee has decided to make a few copies available at our next lecture (18th February) for members to purchase if they wish. We won't have many copies though but we will take a list of names of those members who wish to purchase the book to pass on to the distributors.

The book is £5 and if people want it posting this can be arranged at a total cost of £6.50.

We are not acting as agents or sellers of the book, merely as a contact through which the book can be purchased.

Please turn to page 6 for a review of this book.

THE VILLAGES PROJECT

A few members met twice in 2009 to discuss this project and on both occasions we have had an interesting and lively discussion about aspects of the villages we live in. There is certainly no shortage of material and the problem will be to limit what we produce to a manageable amount. With this in mind I have drafted what I think the history of Field Broughton might look like and indicated in places where more research is needed. This is just one format and each village history can and probably will be written in a different way.

The next Villages History Project meeting is on 26th January 2010 in the Cartmel Village Hall Supper Room so, if you are interested in helping with this project, please come along.

Nigel Mills.

DRAFT EXAMPLE

Field Broughton – A Village History.

This short history covers the period up to about 1900 and uses as a source for the information the visual environment, by which is meant the houses and other buildings that can be seen by wandering around the village. Census records from 1841, a limited amount of oral history and the result of several visits to Kendal and Bar-

The history of the people, buildings and community of the hamlet of Field Broughton is perhaps typical of how a small valley settlement, originally consisting of a few small farms and subsistence holdings, survived and adapted to the challenges of poverty, enclosure and later the influences of the Church and wealthy industrialists.

As the Cartmel valley tracks were made into roads this allowed greater mobility and the wealthy industrialists of Manchester and Preston became landowners in and around Field Broughton. They saw Field Broughton and neighbouring hamlets as peaceful and attractive country locations to be visited to gain a respite from their busy city lives and a place where they could buy land and build grand houses well away from the city.

Location of Field Broughton.

The hamlet of Field Broughton is situated in the Cartmel Peninsula, 2 miles to the north of Cartmel village at grid ref 33820 481370. Its name derives from the old English: Feld or Field meaning a land free from wood, Brocton or Broughton, meaning on a brook or stream. (*Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names 4th edition.*) The River Eea, a small stream at this point, flows near White Moss Common, now a registered Village Green, on its way to Cartmel.

Development of Field Broughton.

(*Define the area covered by this history*) The earliest records show FB to be a small rural hamlet in the shallow valley of the River Eea and a small brook called Muddy Pool. The hamlet consisted of a few farms about half a mile from the stream about 100ft above sea level.

Unusually the village developed in three different areas somewhat away from the church and the village green (*why?*). These three areas are around Broughton House Farm, Stoneydale and Broughton Grove. (*why?*)

Continued on p.5



Chapel built c1745



St Peter's Church built 1894

The hamlet gradually developed from the 1600's as more farms and labourer's cottages were built. (explain these developments using date stones and maps and insert a para showing the chronological order of development and why).

The Farming Community.

(Track the farms from 1841 to date, How many acres, changes in size and why. Include field names?)

List of Farms in FB since 1841 Census

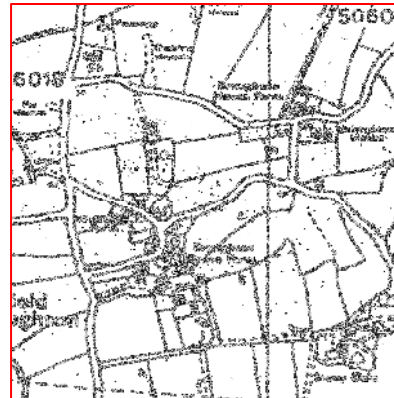
Map Circa 2000

Identified by Name:

Dixon (several)
Robinson
Greaves

Plus identified by Farm:

Broughton House Farm
Broughton Grove Farm
Stonelands
Wellbank Farm



The buildings of Field Broughton.

(These to include the grand houses and the cottages, including Broughton Grove, Stoneydale, Broughton House. Who built them, when and why. This could be expanded to include short family histories).

Religion.

(Chapel and Church records)

A Chapel of Rest (definition?) was established around 1745 as part of Cartmel Parish and as the community grew it became more prosperous the chapel was replaced in 1894 with a St Peter's Church. Over the same period some farms were divided as sons became farmers and larger and grander houses like Broughton House (date built?) Broughton Grove (date built ?) and Stoneydale (date built ?) were built by industrialists from Preston and Manchester.

The church of St Peter built in 1894 to a Paley and Austin design and financed by the Hibbert family (add more). It replaced an earlier Chapel of Rest (definition?), built in 1745 (?).

Local Occupations.

The earlier records show that most residents were employed as farmers but over time they were joined by a variety of people in occupations ranging from domestic servant and kitchen maid through to coachman, bailiff, and railway guard with more and more people shown as "living on own means".

(Give some examples from Census).

Other Features.

As the land was enclosed and improved there remained a working pound on White Moss Common and house names indicate that a smithy also stood on the common. There are several lime kilns nearby and also evidence of gravel pits and small quarries. (implications of this?)

Lime Kiln.

A lime kiln near the church was used until 1922. (Why here? What influence did it have on the fertility and crops grown in the area)

Village Pound.

The village pinfold or pound. This has probably stood on the common for perhaps 200 years. It is today a reminder of the times when the village and the Cartmel valley was filled with numerous farms and smallholdings and stock was prone to wander onto common land. A Pinder was appointed to impound straying animals in the pound and these animals would only be released on payment of a fine. The land in this area was all common land until 1796 when it was purchased by several well-to-do people. (who were they?)

Book Review:

Cartmel Quaker Meeting: Our first 150 years 1859 – 2009

By Larry Walters

Published 2009 by Cartmel Quaker Meeting

This slim publication covers the history and the beliefs of the Cartmel Quaker Meeting in the 150 years from 1859 when the Cartmel Meeting House was built in Haggs Lane.

The book is divided into 6 chapters and the first chapter gives a brief history of George Fox, the founding father of Quakerism and his influence in the "1652 Country", as South Cumbria is known in America. The description of the first Meeting House at the Heights in Cartmel Fell and the persecution of the first followers are well documented and give an interesting insight into the worship and hardships of those first Friends.

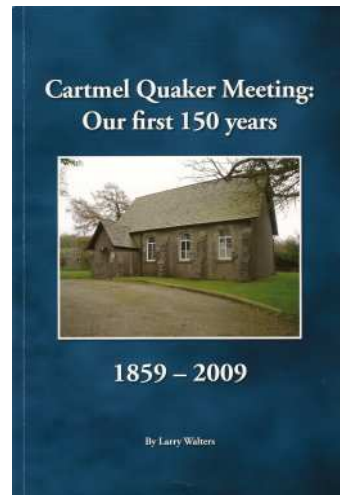
Towards the middle of the nineteenth century, in an era of toleration, the need for a new Meeting House more convenient to the growing population in the Grange area is explained in the second chapter. This chapter describes the local influential Quakers who were involved in the funding and architecture of the new building. The following two chapters, three and four, cover the 150 years of Cartmel Quaker Meeting. The third chapter looks at the practicalities of the Meeting House with subsections describing the interior of the building, the library, fundraising, outbuildings and centenary celebrations whereas the fourth chapter talks of the Friends, their Meetings and their relationships with other local religions and local outreach. Also in this chapter are described a number of Friends who have given unique contributions to the Cartmel Quaker Meeting.

Chapters five and six explain the Quaker Testimonies and the organisation and values of the Cartmel Quaker Meeting today. The Quaker Peace Testimony and how it has been an essential theme in the Cartmel Quaker Meeting is given a great deal of space and this is important as it is seen by many people as one of the basic beliefs of Quakerism.

The book ends with 4 Appendices - the first describes a visit to the Meeting House in 1894 by a tourist from Manchester, the second gives information about the Northern Friends Peace Board, the third is a statement given for the Centenary in 1959 and the fourth Appendix shows the names of the Preparative Meeting Clerks from 1865.

The author read through all the hundreds of Preparative Meeting Minutes for the 150 years of the Cartmel Quaker Meeting and also through the Height Preparative Meeting Minutes and this research gives the reader an insight into the issues considered important by the Quakers, together with the everyday practical matters. Quotations from the above Minutes are used effectively.

Research from local historians is acknowledged, relevant photographs are used throughout the book and a bibliography is placed at the end of the book. For those readers who have little knowledge of Quakerism this publication is a short but interesting insight into the history, organisation and meaning of the Quaker Meeting and for local historians it gives knowledgeable information about an important religious body whose roots are so important to the local area.



Committee Members 2010

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We welcome letters and articles for inclusion in this Newsletter. If you have anything you would like to have published please contact the Newsletter Editor:

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