

Cartmel Peninsula  
Local History Society



CPLHS - Bringing History to the Local Community

# **CENSUS RECORDS**

for the

# **CARTMEL PENINSULA**

## **TRANSCRIPTION PROJECT**

### **2016-17**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Although The National Archives [TNA] have made census records relatively easily available for family historians, through co-operation with various commercial websites, (e.g. Ancestry.co.uk or Findmypast.co.uk), those websites are not designed to facilitate the study of those records from any local history point of view. For local history research, it would be convenient to have those records available in a database which can be analysed for various aspects of local history, e.g. location studies, population studies, occupation studies, etc. Accordingly, at the beginning of 2016, it was decided to transcribe all available census records naming people and properties from 1841 to 1911 for the Cartmel Peninsula, and compile the results into a single consolidated database.

These notes not only describe how the project was done, and its results and ideas for their use, they also include an introduction to the records themselves and how they were originally compiled.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Apart from myself, the principal contributor to this project has been David Eastlick, who has transcribed the records for part of Grange in 1871 and 1881, and the whole of Grange in 1891, 1901 and 1911. Ann Fort transcribed part of Grange in 1871 and 1881, Catherine Bottomley transcribed the Grange records for 1861, and Margaret Brandon transcribed the Allithwaite records for 1861. Thanks are due to all of them for their contributions.

Peter Roden  
14 December 2017

## LOCAL GEOGRAPHY

For the purpose of this project, the area covered is that defined by the contemporary registration authorities as the Cartmel Subdivision of the Ulverston Registration District. Fortunately, this definition of our overall area remained consistent for all the censuses from 1841 to 1911, although there were changes to both civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction areas within this area during this period.

At the times of the earlier censuses, up to and including 1891, this area was divided into the seven ancient townships of the historic parish of Cartmel, as illustrated in the map on the next page.

One particular feature to notice in this map is that the boundary between Lower Allithwaite and Upper Holker ran along the line of the River Eea through the centre of the town of Cartmel, hence the whole town of Cartmel was split into the records of two townships.

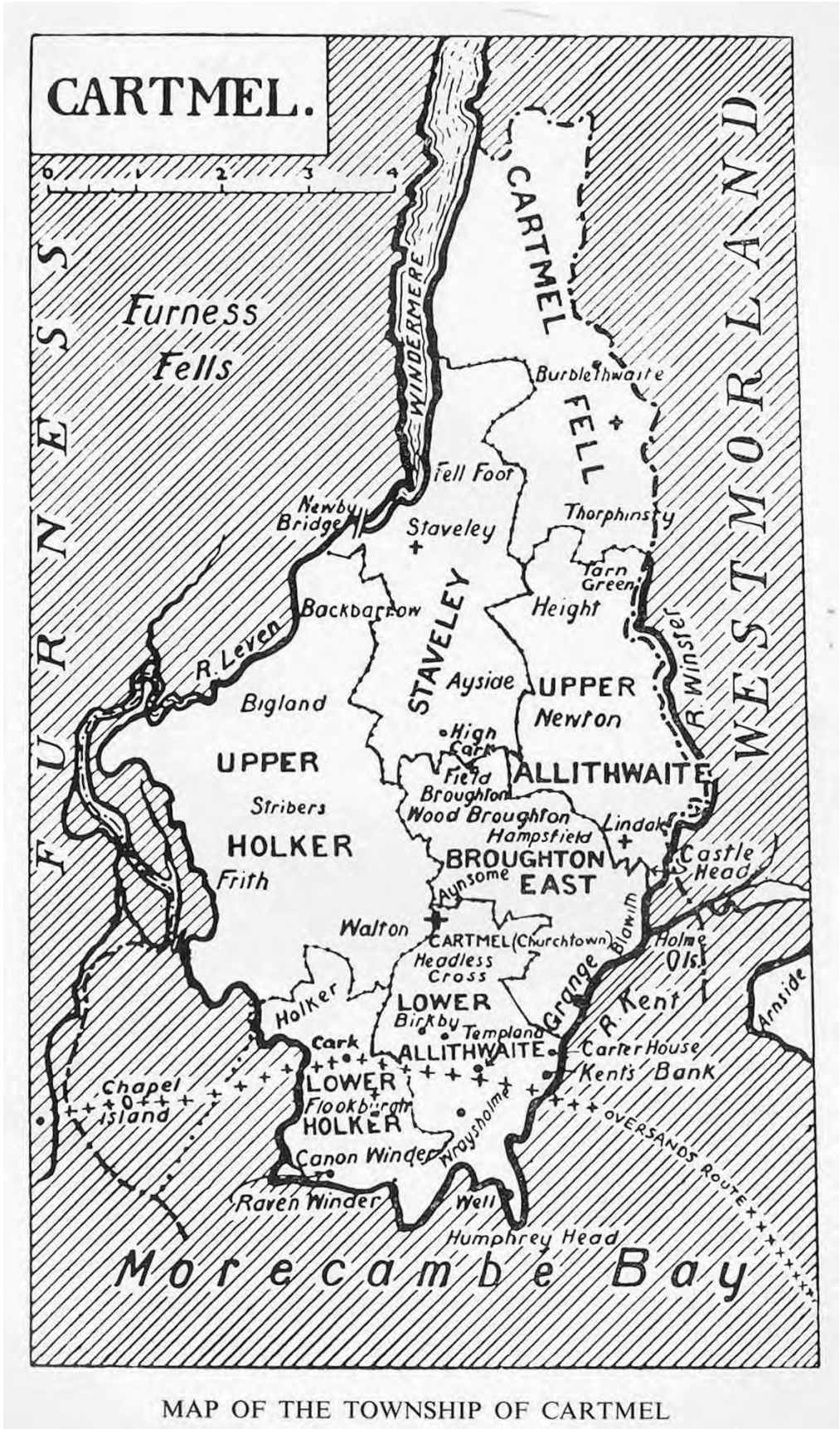
The terminology of the local authority districts changed during the period covered by the census records. Up to and including 1871, they were described as Townships, in 1881 as Civil Townships, and after 1891 as Civil Parishes.

Not only did the terminology change, some boundaries have also changed subsequently. The principal boundary change during the period of our census records, was the creation of Grange as a separate urban district by the Local Government Act 1894, between the 1891 and 1901 censuses. Most of the new urban district of Grange was formerly in Broughton East, but also included small parts of Lower Allithwaite and perhaps Upper Allithwaite.

Subsequently, six of the seven historic townships evolved into today's civil parishes with the same names, the exception being Upper Holker. Details of the disappearance of Upper Holker as a local authority area have not been researched, but suffice it to say that the whole of the town of Cartmel is now in the civil parish of Lower Allithwaite, and the northern part of old Upper Holker is now part of the civil parish of Haverthwaite.

The detailed subdivision of that overall area varied from one census to another, but generally, the responsibility for collecting census information was divided into between 12 and 14 Enumeration Districts [ED's], initially 2 for each of the historic Townships in the area, or convenient adjacent parts of other townships. Detailed descriptions of the ED's were recorded and those descriptions have also been transcribed, but they were rarely exclusive to one Township. One district, (ED10 in 1871) principally covered Upper Allithwaite, but also has entries for parts of 3 other townships, viz. Staveley, Cartmel Fell, and Upper Holker. Further details of all ED's are given in the Appendix to this memorandum.

One of the reasons why ED's had to cover more than one township was because for most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the whole peninsula was peppered with "detached" parts of townships. The reasons for this were a mystery until Dr Alan Crosby's lecture on 1 Sept 2017, in which he explained that they originated from the sharing out, amongst the seven townships in the peninsula, of what had formerly been common grazing land, before the Enclosure Acts of 1796 and 1808. Dr Crosby used examples from the 1848 Ordnance Survey map, with a scale of 6 inches to a mile, to illustrate some examples. Subsequently, a set of very large digital copies of the four such maps covering the Cartmel peninsula have been obtained, as a by-product of this project, and added the CPLHS archives for members to utilise.



MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CARTMEL

Illustration from Sam Taylor's book *Cartmel People and Priory*, 1955

## CONTENTS OF THE CENSUS RECORDS

The dates on which the censuses were actually taken are listed below.

6 June	1841
30 March	1851
7 April	1861
2 April	1871
3 April	1881
5 April	1891
31 March	1901
2 April	1911

Although all eight censuses since 1841 contain lists of people with their ages and occupations, they also contain other information which varied from one census to another.

The images below show examples of the headers of the forms that were used, and they illustrate that every one was different.

1841

Compared to later censuses, the information collected in 1841 was fairly basic. There was no schedule number for each household, as there is in all later censuses. Although all censuses have a column for a place name or address, very few house numbers are given in any census, and often no street name, so it is almost impossible to identify specific properties within villages.

All censuses except 1851 have columns to indicate the number of houses occupied and unoccupied. In the later censuses with schedule numbers for each household, there are many examples of more than one household in the same house, and occasionally one household occupying two houses.

All censuses have two columns for peoples ages, to facilitate separate counts of males and females. However, in 1841, the age of a person aged over 15 was usually (but not always) rounded down to the nearest 5 years: for example a person of true age 49 was recorded as 45.

All censuses have columns for “where born”. In 1841, this only required a Yes or No answer to the question “whether born in same County”, i.e. Lancashire, or if in another Country. Subsequent censuses give locations, usually the name of the County and the parish within it, but there are many exceptions to this general rule. Giving house names for places of birth, or village names within parishes, is not uncommon, which can make it difficult to locate places outside our local area. However, when house names are given in later censuses as a place of birth, they provide a useful addition for property research.

Particular mention must be made of the use of the name Cartmel for a place of birth, as this often refers to the whole parish, or the peninsula, rather than the village or town; e.g. in the 1861 census for Lindale, the enumerator does not record Lindale as a place of birth for anyone living there, though lots of the residents there then have Cartmel recorded as their place of birth.

1851

1

Parish (or Township) of <i>Allthwaite Upper</i>		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of		Town of		Village of <i>Lindale</i>	
No. of Schedule	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851		Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Male (Female)	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf, or Imbecile

Apart from the introduction of schedule numbers for each household, mentioned above, the records for 1851 and all subsequent censuses also have three additional columns for personal information, i.e. (1) relationship to head of household, (2) Condition as to marriage, and (3) a column to record various types of infirmity, though entries in the latter are rare, or may depend on the diligence of the enumerator, or the honesty of the householder.

1861

Page 2] The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Parish (or Township) of <i>Allthwaite Lower</i>	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Hamlet or Tything, &c., of	Ecclesiastical District of			
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES (No. of Rooms, No. of Cellars, No. of Basements, &c.)	Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON. DITION	AGE of (Male (Female)	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether Blind, or Deaf, or Imbecile

1871

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the [Page 1]

Civil Parish (or Township) of <i>Allthwaite Lower</i>	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c., of <i>Cartmel</i>	Local Board, or (Improvement Commissioners) District of	Ecclesiastical District of <i>St. Mary's</i>		
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES (No. of Rooms, No. of Cellars, No. of Basements, &c.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON. DITION	AGE of (Male (Female)	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Deaf and Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic

1881

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the [Page 2]

Civil Parish (or Township) of <i>Allthwaite Lower</i>	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of <i>Cartmel</i>	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of <i>Wharfedale</i>	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of <i>St. Mary's</i>		
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES (No. of Rooms, No. of Cellars, No. of Basements, &c.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON. DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of (Male (Female)	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether (1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic

The records for 1861, 1871 and 1881 all have the same columns of information, which are also similar to 1851 plus the reintroduction of housing data.

1891

Administrative County of *Lancaster* The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the [Page 1]

Civil Parish <i>Allthwaite Lower</i>	Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Urban Sanitary District of	Town or Village or Hamlet of <i>All Gals</i>	Rural Sanitary District of <i>Wharfedale</i>	Parliamentary Borough or Division of <i>South Lonsdale</i>	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of <i>St. Mary's Allthwaite</i>				
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES (No. of Rooms, No. of Cellars, No. of Basements, &c.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON. DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of (Male (Female)	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer, Worker, or Own account	Working at Home	WHERE BORN	Whether (1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic

1901

Administrative County *Lancashire* The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the [Page 1]

Civil Parish <i>Allthwaite Lower</i>	Ecclesiastical Parish <i>Allthwaite Lower</i>	Urban Sanitary District of	Ward of Municipal Borough of <i>Wharfedale</i>	Rural District of <i>Wharfedale</i>	Parliamentary Borough or Division of <i>South Lonsdale</i>	Town or Village or Hamlet of <i>Allthwaite</i>				
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES (No. of Rooms, No. of Cellars, No. of Basements, &c.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	AGE last Birthday of (Male (Female)	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer, Worker, or Own account	Working at Home	WHERE BORN	Whether (1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic

In 1891, two additional types of information were required, one relating to property and one relating to people. Small houses were identified by requiring the number of rooms occupied, if less than five, and employment status was analysed in three columns for employers, employees and neither, the latter meaning self employed without employees.

In 1901, additional columns were added to analyse reasons for unoccupied houses, but the analysis of employment status was revised to a single column, with a second column to indicate whether working from home.

Although separate columns were used in these two censuses to analyse employment status, the occupation column in earlier censuses often indicates whether someone was an employer, and how many people they were employing, particularly farmers, whose acreage is also often given as part of their occupation details.

## 1911

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.														
Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.														
The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is divulged with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, or in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.														
NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family.	AGE (and Sex) at Census	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE				PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Person aged 15 years and upwards			BIRTHPLACE of every person.	NATIONALITY of every Person	INFIRMITY.		
of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who	State whether "Head" or "Wife" or "Son," "Daughter," or other relative, "Visitor" or "Boarder" or "Servant."	For Infants under one year state the Age in months and whether one month, etc.	State, for each Married Woman entered on the Schedule, the number of—				Personal Occupation.			(1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County and Town or Parish.	(2) If born in any other part of the British Empire, write the name of the Imperium, Colony, etc. and of the Province or State.	(3) If born in a Foreign Country, write the name of the Country.	(4) If born at sea, write "At Sea."	If any person included in this Schedule is—
			Wife "Single," "Married," "Widowed," or "Never" since the present Marriage, (if no children born alive write "None" in Column 7)	Children born alive to present Marriage.	Children born alive to previous Marriage, but have since died.	Children born alive to previous Marriage, but have since died.	Children now living.	Children who have died.	Whether Employed, Worked, or Unemployed.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)		
I certify that—	Total	
(1) I have read the instructions given in the printed instructions, and I have read the instructions given in the printed instructions, and I have read the instructions given in the printed instructions.	Males	Females
(2) After making the necessary inquiries I have ascertained that all persons included in this Schedule are persons who are entitled to be included, and that no persons who are not entitled to be included have been included.	3	3
	6	

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)		
I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.		
Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (Kitchen, Bathroom, or Apartment). Count the Kitchen as a room but do not count sanitary, landing, lobby, closet, bathrooms, or washrooms, offices, etc.		
Signature	Edwin G. G. G.	
Postal Address	Middle Lane, Gals, Grange, etc.	

The records of the 1911 census are not only in a completely different format to previous censuses, but also ask for additional information not previously sought.

The most obvious difference from previous censuses is that there is a separate form for each household, which had to be completed and signed by the householder. All previous censuses, as sent to the Registrar General, were compiled in books, written up by the enumerator of each district. There are further notes below on how the enumerators did their work.

Many of the 1911 columns of personal data are similar to previous censuses, though with longer headers to explain their use for the householder completing them. The additional information sought on this occasion concerns "Particulars of Marriage". Apart from the column for "all persons aged 15 and upwards" regarding their marital status, (as required in most previous censuses), there are four additional columns "for each married woman". Those four additional columns are for the number of completed years of present marriage, and the number of children born alive to present marriage, and whether alive or dead. In practice, these marriage and children details were often completed for the male head of the household, with a bracket to indicate they also applied to his wife on the line below.

One 36 year old gentleman even showed his sense of humour by recording his infirmity as "Feeble Minded, (like most people)" !

At the bottom of each form, apart from a box for the enumerator to enter the total number of persons, male and female, there is a box for the householder to complete regarding "the number of rooms in this dwelling", i.e. the size of every dwelling was being recorded, not just small dwellings with less than 5 rooms, as recorded in 1891 and 1901. Householders were also required to give their "Postal Address", which resulted in some strange entries. Occasionally, a non-resident property owner gives an out of area address. More frequently, postal towns are mentioned, (e.g. Grange in the South of the peninsula or Ulverston in the North), or a railway routings 'via Carnforth' is recorded as part of the address.

These forms were designed to cater up for up to 15 occupants per dwelling. Needless to say there were similar adapted continuation sheets for larger households like hotels.



## COPIES of the census records made for CPLHS

The National Archives, in cooperation with several subscription websites, have intended to make available images of all the original documentation relating to all the censuses.

At no cost to the CPLHS, using existing annual subscriptions to two of those websites, the following volumes of images were downloaded :

Year	ED	Downloaded Images	Area Covered
1841	All	126	
1851	All	306	
1861	All	313	
1871	All	254	
1881	All	267	
1891	All	317	
1901	All	325	
		1,908	
1911	1	115	Lower Allithwaite (part)
1911	2	139	Lower Allithwaite (part) & Broughton East (part)
1911	3	253	Grange (part) & Kents Bank in Lower Allithwaite
1911	4	228	Grange (part)
1911	5	164	Lower Holker (part) & Lower Allithwaite (part)
1911	6	99	Lower Holker (part) & Upper Holker (part)
1911	7	79	Upper Holker (part)
1911	8	109	Upper Holker (part)
1911	9	158	Upper Allithwaite (part) & Broughton East (part)
1911	10	50	Upper Allithwaite (part) & Cartmel Fell (part)
1911	11	83	Staveley
1911	12	100	Cartmel Fell (most of)
		1,577	
Total		3,485	

Clearly, it was going to be inconvenient to have to access 3,485 different files during the transcription process, so they were consolidated into PDF files. There is now one PDF file of images for each of the 7 censuses from 1841 to 1901, and one PDF file of images for each of the ED's in 1911. The consolidated PDF files are quite large, in total over 5GBs.

During the downloading, it was noticed that there are two images for most of the 1911 schedules, to cover both sides of the document. One side has the details in the schedule, the other, (the outside when folded), only has the name and address. The latter have generally been omitted from the downloads, though there are exceptions when they have useful information not available elsewhere, e.g. unoccupied properties.

Most of the collected images came from the Ancestry website, some direct from TNA, after drawing their attention to some Ancestry omissions, and some came from the Findmypast website. However, neither subscription website, marketed for family historian, has a complete set of images, as TNA publicises, with regard to the introductory pages of the enumerators books and their summary statistics. Such pages for 1861, 1891 and 1901 are available on the Findmypast website only, and are included in the PDF files already mentioned, but such pages for other censuses are not currently available on either website.

## THE ENUMERATORS and their work

Many of the Enumeration District records, in all of the censuses, have entries which seem unusual from some point of view. It may be useful, therefore to briefly relate how they were compiled.

There were three levels of responsibility for collecting the local records, before they were sent to the central office in London. The ground work was the responsibility of the Enumerator for each ED, who reported to Registrar for the Cartmel peninsula, who in turn reported to the Superintendent Registrar in Ulverston, which was one of the many registration districts in the whole country.

For all the censuses up to 1901, schedule forms were first distributed to every household, and then copied into reporting books by the Enumerator. Those books all contain declarations by the responsible parties, that they have discharged their responsibilities. The intent of the wording of their declarations is the same in all censuses, though there are minor variations in the phrasing. The following wording of their declarations was pre-printed in the 1891 books :

**Enumerator** : I hereby declare that all the required particulars of the Population and Houses in this Enumeration District have been truly and faithfully enumerated by me, and have been correctly copied into this book, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Book is in all respects complete and in accordance with Instructions.

**Registrar** : I certify that I have carefully examined the Returns and Particulars of the Population and houses contained in this book, and have satisfied myself, by comparison with the Householders' Schedules, that the Instructions have been duly fulfilled, and all defects supplied and inaccuracies corrected, so as to make it as complete and accurate as possible.

**Superintendent Registrar** : I certify that I have examined this Enumeration Book, and am satisfied that the Registrar has duly performed the duties required of him in regard to the same, and that no inaccuracies have been discovered therein which have not been duly corrected, as far as has been possible.

The two key points to note about these responsibilities are (1) that the Enumerator copied his source documents, and (2) that the Registrar also edited them, to which we may add that subsequent further notes were added to the records, either by the Superintendent Registrar or by the Census Office in London. Knowledge of this procedure is useful, as it explains many otherwise incomprehensible entries in the records.

The starting point of the process was the distribution of schedule forms to every household, about a week before each census night. In the mid and late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a significant proportion of the whole population were still unable to read or write, so the enumerator would have to complete these schedules by interviewing suspicious householders. Even after the 1870 compulsory Education Act, there were still elderly people in 1911 who had to have their schedules completed for them, which they then signed 'X his mark'. For anyone interested in further details of the problems that the Enumerators had, there are two relevant articles in the 2014 September and Christmas editions of *Family Tree* magazine.

One of those articles compares some of the few surviving household schedules with the entries in the Enumerator's reporting book, and there is clear evidence that some Enumerators edited what they had been given whilst copying it into their books. There are many examples in the records of the Cartmel peninsula of this copying process, three types of which are worth noting. Obvious copying is apparent when infant children are recorded as unmarried, (un-necessary, according to the instructions), or when no household overflows onto a second page, indicating sequence editing to fit the page, and not necessarily in route sequence.

There is also a clear lack of consistency in recording places of birth. There are examples of "Cartmel, Lancashire" on one line and "Lancashire, Cartmel" on an adjacent line. Similarly, there are examples of variations in township names, like "Upper Allithwaite" and "Allithwaite Upper" appearing on the same page.

A bigger problem which some people, or their enumerators, had was identifying the county of birth, e.g. there are examples of Kendal and Bowness being in Lancashire or Cumberland ! Lots of place names, like Kirkby, do occur in several counties, but when this type of mistake is obvious, it has been noted and corrected in the transcript.

The Enumerators were usually local men who lived in their ED, and so knew the area and probably most of the people therein. The names of those working in 1841 and 1851 have not yet been found. For the six other censuses, the names of the Enumerators, and the numbers of their ED, are listed in the tables below. Further details about the geography of their EDs is given in the Appendix to this memorandum.

<b>1861</b>	<b>1871</b>	<b>1881</b>
1 John Wearing	1 Walter Hinson or Winson ?	1 Walter Win... [illegible]
2 Robert Bigland	2 William Lancaster	2 John Lancaster
3 Joseph Cooper	3 Robert Storey	3 Thomas Westwood
4 Thomas Davis	4 William Mackreth	4 Robert Storey
5 John Wren	5 John Rawlinson	5 William Allanby
6 John Rawlinson	6 James Kirkby Jnr.	6 Thomas Orr
7 James Kirkby Jnr.	7 James Redman	7 James Kirkby
8 William Heathcote	8 James Lishman	8 Thomas Wilson
9 James Redman	9 Christopher Wilson	9 Thomas Jackson
10 James Lishman	10 William Hunter	10 Edward Wayles
11 Adam Cottam	11 James Holme Jnr	11 James Holme
12 William Hunter	12 George Gunson	
13 William Preston		
14 Edmun Ray		
<b>1891</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>1911</b>
1 Anthony Storey	1 William J Lamb	1 Anthony Storey
2 John Lancaster	2 George James Wilson	2 William Joseph Lamb
3 Arthur Warburton	3 William M Hudson	3 Thomas Huddleston
4 William Cragg	4 William Cragg	4 William Cragg
5 David Hall	5 George E Carter	5 Robert Gaskill Storey
6 Edward Allanby	6 Frank Downing	6 F Downing
7 Thomas Orr	7 Isaac Rawlinson	7 Isaac Rawlinson
8 James Kirkby	8 John H Brockbank	8 J.H. Brockbank
9 Thomas R Wilson	9 Thomas R Wilson	9 T.R. Wilson
10 Thomas Jackson	10 Thomas Jackson	10 Thomas Jackson
11 Richard Bennett Barrow	11 Richard B Barrow	11 Richard Bennett Barrow
12 James Holme	12 James Holme	12 D.F. Cockerton

Note that most of the people named acted for more than one census. Their backgrounds may be worth researching, and further details about them can be found in their census entries for themselves.

Although the hand writing of some enumerators can be difficult to read, having a whole book in the same hand provides the opportunity to learn individual idiosyncrasies by comparisons etc. Some of the returns completed by householders in 1911 can be much more difficult to read, with only a small sample of their handwriting, and often not exactly following the instructions for completing the form.

## THE TRANSCRIPTS

The first thing to be said about the transcription project is that its objective was to transcribe all the *information* in the census records, not necessarily every pen stroke of the people who created them. For example, the information about marital status and relationship to the head of household has been converted into consistent abbreviations, and the “where born” information has been divided into two fields of data, one for the county, using the Chapman County Codes, and the other for the place name within the county. As the information in all the records is laid out in columns, the transcription has been done into a spreadsheet using Microsoft Excel software.

When the project started, the initial plan was to progress the transcription in three stages, viz. (1) to create a page index of all the downloaded images, (2) to create an address index by transcribing head of household information only, and then (3) complete a full transcript of all other people and all other information. After that first stage was completed, and about a third of the planned second stage, all working solely from the source documents, an alternative method was discovered which saved a significant amount of keyboard input work.

The website from which the images had been downloaded, (Ancestry.co.uk), also has transcripts of some of the information, as part of their index data. Accordingly, all their index data was downloaded for use as a starting point for both checking their data and completing the transcript of all other information. The type of data available in their index varies from one census to another, so additional data needed to be added, and all the Ancestry data was thoroughly checked. It has to be said, that whilst that procedure saved some input time, a significant number of errors needed to be corrected. The Ancestry data is particularly weak on local place names, and OCR software has clearly be used and not checked for some of their transcripts, (e.g. when long descriptions of occupations are spread over two lines, the continuation on the second line may be attributed to the wrong person). Examples of other errors found include ‘Fom’ for ‘Tom’, ‘Worman’ for ‘Norman’, ‘Sailor’ and ‘Jailor’ for ‘Tailor’, ‘The Stags’ for the ‘The Flags’ in Cartmel, ‘Cork’ for ‘Cark’, ‘Barrow in Sussex’ for ‘Barrow in Furness’, and even ‘Cartmel Hell’ for ‘Cartmel Fell’ !

Another helpful source which saved some input time was the transcript of the 1851 census published by the Cumbria Family History Society, which was scanned and converted into the template for our census database. As with the Ancestry data, it was all thoroughly checked, and some errors corrected.

As a minor point, it might be mentioned that whilst using data from other sources has saved a lot of time for data input, it has also lead to a little inconsistency in the data in the database. At the start of the project, working solely from source documents, all abbreviated personal names were expanded to their obvious full names, e.g. Ed<sup>d</sup> (Edward), Eliz<sup>th</sup> (Elizabeth), Geo. (George), Jas (James), Jno (John), Marg’t (Margaret), Rich<sup>d</sup> (Richard), Thos (Thomas), Wm (William) etc. However, for expedient speed, such abbreviations encountered in other sources have been left unexpanded, as transcribed elsewhere.

The records for the 1911 census, which are the raw data completed by the householders, presented particular transcription problems from two location points of view. The form requires a ‘Postal’ address, which provoked a variety of descriptions when the need of the database was solely to identify the property. Firstly, some owners gave out of area postal addresses, so notes have had to be added to try to identify the property location. Secondly, suffixes like Grange over Sands or Ulverston, for villages outside those towns, are omitted in the database, as are railway routings like ‘via Carnforth’.

When characters or words have been edited in to the transcript, they are shown in square brackets like [ ].

Finally, it must be admitted that despite due diligence and thorough checking, there are probably some unintended typing errors in the database, notice of which would be appreciated.

## THE DATABASE

The prime objective of this project was to create a comprehensive database of all the information, in all the available eight censuses, for the whole of the Cartmel Peninsula, for all local history purposes, e.g. location studies, population studies, occupation studies, etc. The result is a large file in Excel format, over 18MB in size, with 47,156 rows of data in 40 columns of data.

There are two basic requirements for anyone wishing to use the database, viz. a thorough understanding of its contents, and some knowledge and experience of the facilities available in Microsoft Excel software, in order to be able to extract relevant information for any particular research requirement. Whilst these notes can attempt to provide an understanding of the contents of the database and how and why it is structured as it is, they cannot pretend to be a User Guide to Microsoft Excel for anyone who is not already an experienced user thereof.

The table below summarises the structure of the database. Explanations of this structure follow on the next page.

Column	Contents	Applicable Censuses	When used, if available
<b>Part 1 : Reference Data</b>			
A	Record number	All	Every Record
B	Year	All	Every Record
C, D & E	TNA References : Doc's, Folio & Page #'s	All	Every Record
F	PDF Page	All	Every Record
<b>Part 2 : Enumeration District Data</b>			
G	ED #	All	Every Record
H	Description of ED	All	First Page of ED only
I	Notes of Miscellaneous pages in ED books	All	Only when relevant
J	Township	All	Every Record
K	Page Header Data	All except 1911	Every Record
L	Memo only : Edited Location	All	Every Record
<b>Part 3 : Address &amp; Property Data</b>			
M	Schedule #	All except 1841	Every Record for each household
N	Address	All	Every Record for each household
O	No. of houses occupied	All except 1851	Only 1st Record for each household
P	No. of houses unoccupied or being built	All except 1851	Only when appropriate
Q	No. of rooms if <5, (or total in 1911)	1891, 1901 & 1911 only	Only 1st record for each household
R	Notes on empty properties	All	Only when appropriate
S	Enumerator's notes	All	Whenever they occur
<b>Part 4 : Personal Data</b>			
T & U	Forename & Family name	All	Every personal record
V & W	Relationship & Marital Status	All except 1841	Every personal record
X & Y	Age (Male & Female)	All	Every personal record
Z to AB	Years married, children alive & dead	1911 only	Every personal record
AC	Occupation	All	Every personal record
AD & AE	Employment status	1891, 1901 & 1911 only	Every personal record
AF & AG	Where Born - County & place	Yes or No only in 1841	Every personal record
AH	Nationality, if born in a foreign country	1911 only	Every personal record, when recorded
AI	Infirmities	All except 1841	Every personal record, if relevant
<b>Part 5 : Memoranda</b>			
AJ	Total No. of household occupants	All	Only 1st Record for each household
AK	Transcribers' Notes	All	Whenever noted
AL & AM	JPG file reference data	All	Every Record

The Excel file containing the database is divided into five parts, to cater for the four types of data from the source documents, plus a fifth part for memoranda data. Apart from the contents of each field of data, the table also shows which censuses have data for that type of information. It should be apparent from the previous description of the contents of the source documents that the type of information varies from one census to another, but the consolidated database has to cater for all of them. The table also shows which type of record a specific type of data will appear in, if it was available in the source document.

The general convention for the sequence of data, in both the PDF files and the database, is that it follows the sequence in TNA's source documents, though this is not always logical. A rare exception to this convention has been noted in the database.

Note that for some cells with longer than average text, word-wrap is turned off throughout the file. Experienced Excel users will know several methods by which the full cell contents can be displayed.

### **Part 1 : Reference Data**

The record number is a sequential number for all records, so that however they may be sorted for whatever reason, they can always be sorted back into their original sequence.

The year is simply the year of the census from which the data has been transcribed. At the end of every year, there is a blank row with solely a record number, so that the census for any particular year can be located by using 'End Up' or 'End Down' commands in that column.

The next three columns contain the TNA references to the source document, and they have been added to every transcribed record. If they are not required by a user, they can easily be hidden.

The PDF page is a reference to the page number of the compiled consolidated PDF files of source images described earlier.

### **Part 2 : Enumeration District Data**

The ED # is simply the number of the Enumeration District in the source document

The Description of the ED is simply a note that there is a separate image with the description of each enumeration district as the start of the records for that ED. Its principal use in the database is that if a user wishes to look at a specific ED in a specific census, then after locating the year, as described above, the use of 'End Down' or 'End Up' commands in this column can quickly locate the relevant ED. The Description of the ED is one of several introductory pages in each enumerator's book, and has been separated into a separate column in the database for the reason above. Other introductory pages, or images of blank pages, are noted in a separate column.

The name of the Township, to which records relate, is given in the header data of all enumerator's books, and is identifiable from the source of the 1911 images. Sadly, on the boundaries of their enumeration districts, enumerators were not always sure of to which township a specific property belonged. There are quite a number of examples of pages with notes about mixed townships on a page, and as far as possible, the noted intended township is included in the database, even if not actually in the page header information.

Other location information given in page headers varies significantly from one census and one enumerator to another, but where it is given and potentially useful, it is recorded in this field of data. In later censuses, when the Rural District of Ulverston or Parliamentary Division of North Lonsdale are mentioned in the page headers, they have been ignored in the transcript as being the same for the whole of our subject area.

As there are only seven townships in the Cartmel peninsula, and boundaries of ED's changed from one census to another, it seemed useful to try to indicate the location of a property in a larger number of smaller and currently 'known by' areas. A memorandum location column has therefore been included in this group of data to try to meet this need.

It must be admitted that whilst defining a small area for each village centre is relatively easy, it is necessarily somewhat arbitrary when it comes to determining a useful description for properties near villages, or the many properties in rural locations between villages. An example of its potential use is given later.

### **Part 3 : Address and Property Data**

This group of data includes all property related information. Note that the schedule # and address have been added to every record of the personal data which follows.

It also includes transcriptions of various types of notes made by the enumerators, as and when they occur.

It is worth mentioning that there are examples in the next section of people who give their house name as their place of birth, so anyone researching a particular property are advised to search that type of data too.

### **Part 4 : Personal Data**

This section includes all the personal information about all the people recorded in each census. As explained earlier, within this group of information, the type of information available varies from one census to another. When looking at a census from which a specific type of information is not available, (e.g. employment status before 1891), it is easy to hide those columns when looking at the database.

Only the 1911 census has a separate column for Nationality data, with the intended use only by people born in a foreign country, and it is only used in the database for 1911 data. However, there are many examples of householders in 1911 using it to record their British nationality. In all previous censuses, the nationality of people born overseas is recorded as part of their place of birth.

Not surprisingly, the thoroughness with which infirmities are recorded depended on people's willingness to admit them, or the enumerator's diligence in eliciting that information. Some enumerators' books have quite a lot of such records, whilst others have none at all.

### **Part 5 : Memoranda**

The columns in this section are *not* part of the transcription of source documents, but have been added as potentially useful for various purposes.

The first memorandum column is simply a note of the total number of people in each household, which is useful for statistical purposes when the data is sorted.

Transcribers' Notes are simply what they say, i.e. notes made by various transcribers during this project. There are many reasons for these notes, including (a) corrections to obvious enumerators' errors, e.g. wrong counties, ages in wrong sex column, schedule numbers missing or out of sequence, deleted entries, &c.; (b) notes of who signed 1911 schedules if not the head of the household; (c) notes when family surnames clearly have more than one spelling in an obviously same family; (d) notes when separate schedules at the same address are not counted as separate houses; and (e) notes when unclear writing has been researched for clarification from other sources.

The final two memoranda columns are reference notes to the file names of the JPG files downloaded from either the Ancestry or Findmypast websites, and subsequently consolidated in the PDF files of images mentioned earlier. They can be ignored or deleted unless reference is required to the JPG images. They were useful during transcription work as breaks in their sequence numbers are one indication of missing images, the other indication being missing folio or page numbers in the source documents.

At this point, it might be mentioned, that if any user wishes to add any other memoranda data regarding specific records, (e.g. flagging records for later sorting), then it can easily be done by inserting addition columns anywhere in the spreadsheet.



## POTENTIAL USES FOR RESEARCH

This section of these notes is divided into two parts, namely, the bare statistics of people and properties, and some intentionally provocative thoughts for future research.

### Part 1 : Statistical Data

The bare statistics of the population and the number of households are given in the tables at the end of these notes, before the Appendix. They do show some changes in the population, both within the area as a whole, and within some districts within the whole area. There are interesting questions to be explored, such as : what was happening in the local economy to cause these changes, where did people come from in areas with increasing populations, and where did people go to, from areas with decreasing populations ?

Those tables utilise the memorandum locations in the database, problems with which have already been mentioned, Whilst some properties may be regarded as being in the 'wrong' area, they have been carefully checked for consistency in all censuses, even if the accuracy of the allocation may be debateable.

To extract this data, the database was first sorted by year, then by the memorandum field for the edited location, (noting when areas cover more than one township). Additional rows were then inserted after each local district, and the @sum formula used to add up the memorandum field of the total number of people in each household in that district.

Despite the problems of allocating properties to a currently 'known by' area, these tables illustrate how the database can be used for further research.

### Part 2 : Some thoughts for future research

For future local history research, there are two obvious types of analysis for which the database can be used. Property histories can easily identify the occupiers from 1841 to 1911, (except within villages with unnamed houses). Changes in the local economy from 1841 to 1911 can be studied by analysing either occupations or where 'in-comers' came from.

The following notes on a few occupations may provoke the use of the database for various research reasons ?

**Farming** has always been widespread throughout the peninsula, and some of the earlier censuses give details of the acreage being farmed and its type of land. Tenant farmers often moved from one farm to another, and their movements can be followed.

**Fishing** is well known as the main historic occupation in Flookburgh, and the census data shows how many people were involved in it at various times.

**Factories** : in 1841, there were Cotton Mills and other factories in Backbarrow and the Gunpowder factory at Low Wood. The latter was still in production in 1911, but the effect of the subsequent closure of the Cotton Mill can be seen in the population change in Backbarrow.

**The Employment of Children** in factories is evident at least in Backbarrow before the Cotton Mill closed. There is other evidence in the census records of the employment of young people, both before the 1870 compulsory Education Act, and subsequently when the school leaving age was relatively low.

**The Building Industry** would be an interesting subject to study, as it expanded to cater for the demand for new buildings in Grange in particular, and there is plenty of information in the database for that purpose. Articles which have been written about the development of Grange usually mention the owners/financiers and architects of the developments, but rarely mention where the necessary labour force came from, who actually did the construction.

**Police** : almost every village had its own resident policeman at some time, and their identities can be found in the census records, and where they lived.

**Railway** : It is well known that the Furness Railway, through the Cartmel peninsula, opened in 1857, but it took a long time to build. There were railway workers in Cark in 1851, and subsequently the census records show that the railway provided many employment opportunities, including station masters, porters, signalmen, plate layers, etc.

**Female Occupations** : there is a lot of interesting information in the census records regarding female occupations, at a time when women were not generally regarded as 'workers'. There are many examples of farmer's families with sons and daughters working on their parents' farms, but only the sons are noted as 'workers' in 1891 and later censuses, when employment status needed to be stated. Similarly in 1911, some households describe their domestic servants as 'workers', though most do not do so.

## POPULATION STATISTICS

Township &/or Area	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
<b>Lower Allithwaite : Village &amp; Area</b>								
Allithwaite Village	195	226	195	248	248	237	253	335
Allithwaite West	46	65	72	60	63	53	76	71
Allithwaite South	29	25	45	55	47	58	57	42
Templand, Birkby &c.	50	55	74	59	42	61	57	73
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	320	371	386	422	400	409	443	521
<b>Lower Holker : Flookburgh</b>								
Flookburgh Village	396	430	413	455	447	505	426	443
Flookburgh area	47	61	86	78	79	85	88	73
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	443	491	499	533	526	590	514	516
<b>Lower Holker : Cark &amp; Holker</b>								
Cark	462	565	466	371	355	391	396	372
Holker	165	173	206	221	216	209	152	181
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	627	738	672	592	571	600	548	553
<b>Mostly Grange or East Broughton</b>								
Grange	166	161	232	693	906	1467	1708	1986
Grange area	19	23	19	35	32	37	47	33
Kents Bank, Cart Lane &c.	87	72	125	217	191	242	235	201
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	272	256	376	945	1129	1746	1990	2220
<b>Upper Allithwaite : Lindale</b>								
Lindale Village	293	412	427	402	395	422	392	508
Lindale area	183	81	89	158	154	169	198	136
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	476	493	516	560	549	591	590	644
<b>Cartmel (from several townships)</b>								
Cartmel Village	612	664	623	508	545	456	433	454
Cartmel area	71	63	79	67	67	71	55	47
Aynsome & Longlands	46	43	37	58	51	56	47	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	729	770	739	633	663	583	535	531
<b>East Broughton</b>								
Field Broughton	146	169	162	146	149	133	138	159
Wood Broughton	34	47	26	38	53	37	24	32
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	180	216	188	184	202	170	162	191
<b>High &amp; Low Newton (mostly Upper Allithwaite)</b>								
High Newton	168	173	176	164	172	164	136	121
Low Newton	64	45	43	54	32	31	44	40
Cartmel Fell South	46	41	41	48	44	45	40	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	278	259	260	266	248	240	220	190
<b>Staveley</b>								
Ayside, Barber Green &c.	166	183	185	164	177	167	171	170
Other areas around Staveley	150	131	137	139	114	123	91	104
Staveley Village	66	85	79	116	111	102	78	89
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	382	399	401	419	402	392	340	363
<b>Upper Holker (mostly)</b>								
Beckside &c.	73	93	77	85	60	72	57	70
Greenbank	26	25	37	33	36	31	27	19
Howbarrowe &c.	25	54	38	58	39	46	39	36
Upper Holker Central	44	27	29	22	40	22	20	23
Upper Holker Mosses &c.	68	60	77	72	71	68	91	89
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	236	259	258	270	246	239	234	237
<b>Upper Holker : Brow Edge &amp; Low Wood</b>								
Brow Edge	133	146	147	153	167	138	128	138
Low Wood	102	97	86	67	57	102	94	87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	235	243	233	220	224	240	222	225
<b>Upper Holker : Backbarrow</b>								
	386	366	272	148	149	231	204	210
<b>Cartmel Fell</b>								
	356	351	308	297	293	287	268	244
<b>Totals</b>								
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4920	5212	5108	5489	5602	6318	6270	6645

## OCCUPIED PROPERTIES

Township &/or Area	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
<b>Lower Allithwaite : Village &amp; Area</b>								
Allithwaite Village	39	37	40	50	52	55	57	77
Allithwaite West	8	11	13	12	11	12	16	13
Allithwaite South	5	4	8	7	7	7	7	7
Templand, Birkby &c.	10	9	12	11	9	11	9	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	62	61	73	80	79	85	89	109
<b>Lower Holker : Flookburgh</b>								
Flookburgh Village	83	89	96	98	95	107	105	110
Flookburgh area	9	11	13	12	12	12	12	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	92	100	109	110	107	119	117	123
<b>Lower Holker : Cark &amp; Holker</b>								
Cark	98	103	95	86	82	86	86	91
Holker	31	33	42	45	44	44	43	44
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	129	136	137	131	126	130	129	135
<b>Mostly Grange or East Broughton</b>								
Grange	35	34	49	113	150	223	284	362
Grange area	3	3	3	6	6	6	7	7
Kents Bank, Cart Lane &c.	14	14	21	33	32	37	43	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	52	51	73	152	188	266	334	417
<b>Upper Allithwaite : Lindale</b>								
Lindale Village	57	92	95	102	93	92	89	120
Lindale area	33	15	19	31	27	28	36	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	90	107	114	133	120	120	125	143
<b>Cartmel (from several townships)</b>								
Cartmel Village	130	140	141	123	129	121	126	130
Cartmel area	11	11	12	10	12	12	10	8
Aynsome & Longlands	6	7	6	7	7	8	7	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	147	158	159	140	148	141	143	144
<b>East Broughton</b>								
Field Broughton	27	30	33	30	29	24	27	31
Wood Broughton	6	7	5	7	8	8	6	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33	37	38	37	37	32	33	37
<b>High &amp; Low Newton (mostly Upper Allithwaite)</b>								
High Newton	37	40	45	42	39	37	33	34
Low Newton	12	8	7	7	8	7	9	9
Cartmel Fell South	7	7	8	6	6	6	6	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56	55	60	55	53	50	48	48
<b>Staveley</b>								
Ayside, Barber Green &c.	30	36	33	34	33	33	35	37
Staveley area	22	17	21	19	18	19	18	21
Staveley Village	16	15	19	20	23	25	22	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	68	68	73	73	74	77	75	82
<b>Upper Holker (mostly)</b>								
Beckside &c.	15	18	16	17	15	16	14	15
Greenbank	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	6
Howbarrowe &c.	6	8	7	8	8	8	8	6
Upper Holker Central	9	6	7	6	7	4	5	6
Upper Holker Mosses &c.	9	7	9	12	11	13	14	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	44	43	44	48	46	46	46	47
<b>Upper Holker : Brow Edge &amp; Low Wood</b>								
Brow Edge	27	28	27	33	31	34	32	34
Low Wood	16	18	18	15	15	16	16	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	43	46	45	48	46	50	48	51
<b>Upf Backbarrow</b>	70	51	55	32	32	44	42	45
<b>Car Cartmel Fell</b>	64	63	61	58	59	54	56	53
<b>Totals</b>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	950	976	1041	1097	1115	1214	1285	1434

## APPENDIX – DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS

At the start of every enumerator's book, there is detailed description of the enumeration district [ED] which he covered. The definition of the ED's varied from one census to another, as did the system by which they were numbered. The table below is a general summary of the numbering of the ED's for the various townships and their parts. For simplicity, small detached parts of townships, which were within the ED for another township, have been omitted from this table. However, full descriptions of each ED are given in the remainder of this Appendix.

	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
<b>Lower Allithwaite</b>							
South part	11	5a	1	1	1	1	1
North part inc. Cartmel	10	5b	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Broughton East</b>							
North part, later all	6	4b	10	8	2	2	2
South part inc. Grange	5	4a	9	7	3		
<b>Grange</b>							
West part						3	3
East part						4	4
<b>Lower Holker</b>							
Flookburgh & Cark	14	6a	3	3	4	5	5
Cark & Holker	12 & 13	6b & 6c	4 & 5	4	5	6	6
<b>Upper Holker</b>							
Cartmel area	7	7a & 7d	6	5	6	7	7
Backbarrow &c.	8 & 9	7b & 7c	7 & 8	6	7	8	8
<b>Upper Allithwaite</b>							
Lindale	3	1a	11	9	8	9	9
North part & Cartmel Fell South	2	1b & 3a	12	10	9	10	10
<b>Staveley</b>	4	2a & 2b	14	12	10	11	11
<b>Cartmel Fell, North part &amp;c.</b>	1	3b	13	11	11	12	12

In 1911, there were no enumerators' books, and detailed descriptions of the ED's then has not yet been found. However, they are generally very similar to those for 1901. A general summary by civil and ecclesiastical parishes for 1911 has been found, and that too is included at the end of this Appendix.

## 1841 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS

- ED 1 All that part of the township of **Cartmel Fell** North of the watercourse running past Fox Field, and including that part of the township of **Staveley** called back of Gomers how
- ED 2 All that part of the township of **Cartmel Fell** lying on the South side of the watercourse running past Fox Field, and all that part of the township of **Upper Allithwaite** lying North of the road called Hollow Lane, and the footpath leading above Skinner Hill across Lindal Fell and towards that lane
- ED 3 All that part of the township of **Upper Allithwaite** lying South of Hollow Lane and foot path above named viz. leading across Lindal Fell towards Nablane
- ED 4 All the township of **Staveley** except back of Gomers how
- ED 5 All that part of the township of **Broughton East** lying on the East side of the road leading from Newton to Cartmel
- ED 6 All that part of the township of **Broughton East** lying on the West side of the road leading from Newton to Cartmel, taking in that part of the township of **Upper Holker** lying on the East side of the road leading from the Grammar School toward Backbarrow, as far as the North boundary of the Green Hurst estate
- ED 7 All that part of the township of **Upper Holker** bounded on the West by the Ellerside road leading onto Baines Paddock, on the North by Stribers Brow, and on the East by the road leading from the Grammar School to Backbarrow
- ED 8 All that part of the township of **Upper Holker** lying North of the North boundary of Green Hurst estate, and East of the road leading from Low Wood to Cartmel by way of Bigland, leaving out Low Wood village
- ED 9 All that part of the township of **Upper Holker** bounded on the North by the road leading from Low Wood to Cartmel by way of Bigland, taking in all Low Wood village and on the East by Stribers Brow and the Ellerside Road, taking in Baines Paddock
- ED 10 All that part of the township of **Lower Allithwaite** lying North of the road leading from High Fell Gate as far as Boar Bank house, taking in Templand and Headless Cross
- ED 11 All that part of the township of **Lower Allithwaite** lying South of the road leading from High Fell Gate as far as Boar Bank house, and West side of Templand, and taking in that part of Low Marsh called East Plain
- ED 12 All that part of the township of **Lower Holker** lying on the North side of the road leading from Cartmel through the High side of Low Cark to the sands
- ED 13 All that part of the township of **Lower Holker** lying South of the road leading from Cartmel through the High side of Low Cark to the sands, and so far South as to take in Downtarn
- ED 14 All that part of the township of **Lower Holker** lying on the South side of Downtarn, taking in Main Gates

## 1851 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS

- ED 1a Not available [probably All that part of **Upper Allithwaite** which lies South of Hollow Lane ... &c. as in 1861]
- ED 1b All that part of **Upper Allithwaite** which lies North of Hollow Lane and footpath from Skinner Hill over Lindale Fell to Nablane, (including Tarn Greens, Low Green, Sunny Green, Hunter Fold, Eller How Mansion, Farm House & Cottages, Moss End, Buck Cragg, Villages of Lower & Upper Newton, Mosside, Watsons Cottage, Headhouse, Yorfell gate, Summer Hill, Height Mansion, The Height, Hare Hill, Pattinson How), and all other detached intervening houses)
- ED 3a Also, all that part of the Township & Chapelry of **Cartmell Fell** South of the watercourse running past Fox Field, including Simpson Ground, Little Thorphinsty, Thorphinsty Hall, and Mill House), and all other detached intervening houses.
- ED 2a The whole of the Township and Chapelry of **Staveley** (except back of Gummers How called Birch Fell), including the Villages of Ayside & Staveley, Fell Foot, Town Head, Newby Bridge, Canny Hill, Hazel Ridge, Hare Bridge, Barrow Banks, Fiddler Hall, Fair Ridge Hill, Fieldend, Seatle, High Cark, Greaves, Barber Green, Ramps Grove, & Oak Head), and all other detached intervening houses.
- ED 3b All that part of the Township and Chapelry of **Cartmell Fell** which lies North of the watercourse running past Fox Field, (including The Ashes, Swallow Mire, Hodge Hill, Bridge House, Fox Field, Low House, Tower Wood, Blake Holme, Mill Head, Rosthwaite, High House, Birket Houses, Old House Beck, Wood, Luther Burns, Moor How, Hart Barrows, Addyfield, Strawberry Bank, Hollings, Burplethwaite & Lightwood), and all other detached intervening houses.
- ED 2b Also, all that part of the Township & Chapelry of **Staveley** at the back of Gummers How called Birch Fell or Dry How
- ED 4a All that part of the Township and Chapelry of **East Broughton** which lies East of the road leading from Lower Newton to Cartmel, (including Blawith Cottage, Grange Village, Andyfield, Low Plains, Woodheads, Cart Lane, Spring Bank, High Aynsome Farm, Longlands, Hampsfield Hall, Hampsfield, Blawith, Slack, Eggerslack Cottage), and all other detached intervening houses &c.
- ED 4b All that part of the Township and Chapelry of **East Broughton** which lies West of the road from Headhouse to Cartmel, (including Field Broughton, Broughton House, Stoney Dale, Broughton Lodge, Aynsome Mill & Mansion, Green Bank, Broughton Bank, Broughton Hall, Wood Broughton Mansion & Farm House & Cottages, and Sturdy's), and all other detached intervening houses.
- ED 7d Also, all that part of **Upper Holker** East of the road leading from Cartmel to Backbarrow, and South of the North boundary of Green Hurst estate, (including Townson Hill, Greenbank, Tanley Mansion & Cottage, Garret Houses, Tanpit House, Beckside, Gateside, and Green Hurst), and all other detached intervening houses.

continued

## 1851 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

- ED 5a All that part of the Township of **Lower Allithwaite** which lies to the South of the road leading from High Fell Gate thence to Low Carke by way of Boar Bank House, (including Middle and Low Fell Gate, Cart Lane, Sea Wood Cottage, Kents Bank, Abbott Hall, Wyke, Humphrey Head, or Holy Well Cottage, East & West Plains, Holme, Wraysholme Tower, Outerthwaite, Boar Bank House and Lodge, Appleberry Hill, Green, Rosthwaite, Gateside, Three Dollys, Birkbys, Birkby Hall, Allithwaite Village and Lane Side), and all other detached and intervening houses &c.
- ED 5b All that part of **Lower Allithwaite** which lies to the North of the road leading from High Fell Gate to Boar Bank House, (including Pitt Farm, Hag Lane Cottage, High Fell Gate, Templand, Headless Cross, all that part of the Town of Cartmel which lies to the East of the river running through said Town of Cartmel, and Ivy Cottage), and all other detached and intervening houses &c.
- ED 6a All that part of **Lower Holker** which lies South of Dawtarn, (including the village of Flookburgh, Mire Side, Raven Winder, Winder Hall, Sandgate and Wain Gate), and all other detached and intervening houses &c.
- ED 6b All that part of **Lower Holker** which lies on the South side of the road leading from Cartmel, through the high side of Low Carke to the sands, and North of Dawtarn, (including Dawtarn and all that part of the Village of Low Carke which lies South of the aforesaid road leading from Cartmel), and all other detached and intervening houses &c.
- ED 6c All that part of **Lower Holker** which lies North of the road leading from Cartmel, through the high side of Low Carke to the sands, (including Low Bank side, Carke Hall, Bank Top, and that part of the Village of Low Carke which lies North of the aforesaid road, Carke Cottage, Quarry Flatt, Holker Farm, Bigland Scar, Holker Hall, Holker Gardens, Holker Village, and Hole of Ellel), and all other detached and intervening houses &c.
- ED 7a All that part of **Upper Holker** which lies East of Ellerside road, (leaving out Bones Parrock), South of the road leading up Stribers Brow, and West of the road leading from Cartmel to Backbarrow, (including the Town of Cartmel West of the river running through said Town, High Bank side, Seven Acres, Hill Mill, Walton Hall, The Hill, How Barrow, Burns, Speel Bank, Tewit Moss, Over Ridge, Lane Head, Beckside, Wall Nook, Hard Cragg and Wellknow), and all other detached intervening houses &c.
- ED 7b All that part of **Upper Holker** which lies North of the North boundary of Green Hurst Estate, and North of the road leading from Low Wood Village to Cartmel by way of Bigland, (including that part of the Village of Backbarrow which lies in Upper Holker, Brow Edge, Hard Cragg, Mungeon and Trundle Brow), and all other detached intervening houses &c.
- ED 7c All that part of **Upper Holker** which lies South of the road from Low Wood to Cartmel by way of Bigland, and West of the Ellerside Road and Stribers Road, (including Low Wood Village, White Gate, Bigland Hall, Grass Garth, Stribers, Bones Parrock, Old Park, Park Head, High and Low Friths, Mean House, Lady Syke, Fish House, and Birk Dault), and all other detached and intervening houses &c.



## 1861 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS

- ED 1 All that part of the Township of **Allithwaite Lower** which lies South of the road leading from High Fell Gate, Boar Bank House, and West side of Templand, including Middle Fell Gate, Low Fell Gate, Cart Lane, Sea Wood House & Cottage, Kentsbank, Abbot Hall. Lane Side, Kerkhead End, Wyke, Holly Well, Cottage at Railway Crossings, East & West Plains, Holme, Wrayholme Tower, Outerthwaite, Boarbank Lodge, Allithwaite Village, Quarry Lodge, Appleberry Hill, The Green, Rosthwaite, Gate Side, Three Dollys, Birkbys & Birkby Hall, and all other detached and intervening houses.
- ED 2 All that part of the Township of **Allithwaite Lower** which lies North of the road leading from High Fell Gate as far as Boar Bank House, from thence to Low Carke, including Pit Farm, Hag Lane Cottage, High Fellgate, Templand, Headless Cross, and all that part of the Town of Cartmel which is East of the river running through said Town of Cartmel, Ivy Cottage, and all other detached and intervening houses.,
- ED 3 All that part of the Township of **Holker Lower** which lies on the South side of Daw Tarn, including the Village of Flookburgh, Mire Side, Raven Winder, Winder Hall, Sandgate, and all other detached and intervening houses.
- ED 4 All that part of the Township of **Holker Lower** which lies on the South side of the road leading from Cartmel through the high side of Low Carke to the sands, and North of Daw Tarn, viz. that part of the Village of Low Carke which lies on the South side of the said road, taking in Daw Tarn, Railway Station House, and all other detached and intervening houses.
- ED 5 All that part of the Township of **Holker Lower** which lies North of the road leading from Cartmel through the high side of Low Carke to the sands, including Low Bankside, Carke Hall, Bank Top, and that part of the Village of Low Carke which lies North of said road, Carke Cottage, Holker Village, Hole of Ellel, Holker Hall, Holker Gardens, Bigland Scar, Holker Old and New Farm Buildings, Quarry Flatt, New Cottages, Railway Huts, and all other detached and intervening houses.
- ED 6 All that part of the Township of **Holker Upper** which lies East of Ellerside Road, (leaving out Bones Parrock), & southside of the road leading up Stribers Brow and westside of the road leading from Cartmel to Backbarrow, including that part of the Town of Cartmel on the West side of the river running through the Town of Cartmel, Seven Acres, High Bankside, Walton Hall, Hill Mill, The Hill, Wellknow, Howbarrow, Burns, Speelbank, Tewit Moss, Over Ridge, Lane Head, Hardcrag, Wall nook, Beckside, and all other detached and intervening houses.
- ED 7 All that part of the Township of **Holker Upper** which lies North of the North boiundary of Green Hurst Estate, and North of the road leading from Low Wood Village to Cartmel by way of Bigland, including that part of Backbarrow which lies in this Township, Brow Edge, Hard Crag, and Mungeon, and all other detached and intervening houses. The whole of this District is in the Ecclesiatical District of Haverthwaite.
- ED 8 All that part of the Township of **Holker Upper** which lies South of the road leading from Low Wood Village to Cartmel by way of Bigland, and West of Ellerside Road and Stibers Road, including the Village of Lowwood, White Gate, Bigland Hall, Grass Garth, Stribers, Bones Parrock, Old Park Farm, Park Head, Reaks Cottages, High Frith and Low Frith, Meanhouse Farm, Ladysyke, Fish House, Bank Dault, and all other detached and intervening houses. Those places marked thus [i.e. underlined] are in the Ecclesiastical District of Haverthwaite

continued

## 1861 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

- ED 9 All that part of the Township and Chapelry of **Broughton East** which lies East of the road leading from Newton to Cartmel, including Blawith Cottages, Grange, Low Plains, new houses lying above Cart Lane, Hard Crag, Parsonage, Wood Heads, Spring Bank, The High, Aynsome Farm, Longlands Mansion, Longlands Farm, Hampsfield Hall, Hampsfield, Blawith, Blawith Farm, Merlewood, Slack, Eggerslack Cottages, and all other detached and intervening houses.
- ED 10 All that part of the Township and Chapelry of **Broughton East** which lies West of the road leading from Newton to Cartmel, and that part of **Holker Upper East** side of the road leading from Cartmel to Backbarrow, viz. **in Broughton East**, including Field Broughton, Chapel House, Broughton House & Farm, Stoney Dale, Broughton Lodge, Aynsome, Green Bank, Broughton Bank, Broughton Hall, Wood Broughton, Kennel Cottages, & Sturdys; **in Upper Holker**, Green Hurst, Townson Hill, Gateside, Beckside, Tan House, Garret Houses, Tanley Cottage, Green Bank, and all other detached and intervening houses. Green Hurst noted as being in the Ecclesiastical District of Haverthwaite.
- ED 11 All that part of the Township of **Allithwaite Upper** which lies South of Hollow Lane, and footpath leading from Skinner Hill over Lindale Fell towards Nab Lane, including Wilson House, Toll Barr, Castle Head Mansion & Gardener's Cottage, Sandy Bridge, Village of Lindale, Brocka, and up to and including Skinner Hill, and all other detached and intervening houses.
- ED 12 All those parts of Allithwaite and Cartmell Fell which lies on the South side of the watercourse running past Fox Field, and that **part of Upper Allithwaite** North of Hollow Lane and foot path leading over Lindale Fell End to Nab Lane; including Little Thorphinsty, Thorphinsty Hall, Mill House, and Simpson Ground **in Cartmell Fell**; Tarn Green, Pattinson How, Hare Hill, Heights, Summer Hill, Gorefellgate, Slackhouse, Higher and Lower Newton, Buck Crag, Moss End, Eller Howe, Splendid Ash, Hunter Fold, **in Upper Allithwaite**; Sunny Green & Low Green, in Broughton East; and Low Tarn Green **in Upper Holker**; and all other detached and intervening houses.
- ED 13 All that part of the Township of **Cartmel Fell** which lies North of the watercourse running past Fox Field, including The Ashes, Swallowmire, Hodge Hill, Ravensbarrow Lodge & School Cottage, Bridge House, Chapel House, Pool Garth, Burblethwaite Hall and Mill, Strawberry Bank, Hollins, Brian Beck, Hartbarrow, Wood Oaks, Luther Barn, Moor How, Old House Beck, Birket Houses, High House, Rosthwaite, Gill Head, Beech Hill, Tower Wood, Blakeholme, Sow How, Light Wood, Princes Ground, Foxfield, Lound Cottage; and that **part of Staveley** Township called Birch Fell, and all other detached and intervening houses.
- ED 14 The whole of the Township of **Staveley** (except back of Gomers how called Birch Fell, and two houses in Newton), including the Villages of Barber Green, Ayside and Staveley, Greaves, High Cark, Seatle, Ramps Grove, Fieldend, Hazelridge, Canny Hill, Newby Bridge, Fell Foot, Town Head, Chapel House, Barrow Banks, Fiddler Hall, Fair Ridge, Oak Head; And \*Hare Bridge otherwise Fell side, which is **in Upper Holker**, and all other detached and intervening houses. \* within Haverthwaite Ecclesiastical District

## 1871 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS

- ED 1 All that part of the Township of **Allithwaite Lower** which lies to the South of the highway leading from High Fell Gate by Boarbank House to Rosthwaite, including Middle Fell Gate, Low Fell Gate, Cart Lane, Sea Wood Cottage & Sea Wood House, Kentsford House, Moorhurst, Lyndock Terrace, Kentsford Terrace, Nether Villa, Kents Bank, Abbot Hall, Monkland, Priory Terrace, The Lodge, Kirkhead End, The Wyke, East & West Plains, Holme, Wraysholme Tower, Railway Cottage, Outerthwaite, Boarbank Mansion Lodge & Cottage, Appleberry Hill, Allithwaite Lodge, Allithwaite Village, The Parsonage, & School House, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 2 All that part of the Township of **Allithwaite Lower** which lies to the North of the highway leading from High Fell Gate by Boar Bank to Rosthwaite, including all that part of the Town of Cartmel situate in the said Township, Ivy Cottage, Pit Farm, Hag Lane Cottage, Higgs Cottage, High Fell Gate, Templands, Green, Rosthwaite, Birkbys, Gate Side, Three Dollys, Headless Cross, Clogger Beck, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 3 All that part of the Township of **Holker Lower** which lies to the South of the highway leading from Rosthwaite through Carke to the sands, including part of Low Carke Village, Railway Station, Dawtarn, Flookburgh Village, Mireside, Waingate, Raven Winder, Winder Hall, Sandgate, Railway Cottages, Carke House, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 4 All that part of the Township of **Holker Lower** which lies to the North of the highway leading from Rosthwaite through Carke to the sands, including part of Low Carke Village, Bank Top, Carke Hall, Low Bankside, Hole of Ellel, Holker Village, Holker Hall, Holker Gardens, Holker Old Farm Buildings, Bigland Scar, Holker New Farm Buildings, Quarry Flat, and Railway Cottages in Holker Lower; And Old Park Farm, Parkhead, Wrecks Cottages, and Low Frith in **Holker Upper**, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 5 All that part of the Township of **Holker Upper** which lies East of the highway leading from Ellerside to Stribers, (leaving out Bones Parrock), and South of the highway leading from Stribers to Greenhurst, including Greenhurst, Gateside, Townson Hill, Beckside, Lanehead, Override, Tewit Moss, Speelbank, Wallnook, Hardcrag, Wellknow, Walton Hall, Hill Mill, Burns's, Howbarrow, High Bankside, part of the Town of Cartmel situate in the said Township, Tanley Cottage, Grammar School, Greenbank, Garret Houses, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 6 All that part of the Township of **Holker Upper** which lies West of the highway leading from Ellerside to Stribers, and North of the highway leading from Stribers to Greenhurst, including that part of Backbarrow which lies within this Township, Browedge, Whitegate, Lowwood, Birkdault, Fish House, Lady Syke, Meanhouse, High Frith, Bones Parrock, Stribers, Grassgarth, Mungeon, Hardcragg, Bigland Hall, and all detached intervening houses.

continued

## 1871 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

- ED 7 All that part of the Township and Chapelry of **Broughton East** which lies to the East of the footpath leading from High Fell Gate to Hampsfield, including Hampsfield, Merlewood Mansion Lodge & Farm Buildings, Slack, Eggerslack House, Eggerslack Terrace, Nut Wood, Blawith House & Cottage, Grange Hotel, Railway Station, Rose Cottage, Yewbarrow House & Cottage, Grange Village, School House, Berners Close, Underwood, Fern Hill, Bay View, Methven Terrace, Hardcragg, Parsonage, Belmont Villas, Grange Fell, Springbank, High, Handyfield, Yewbarrow Lodge, Eden Mount, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 8 All that part of the Township and Chapelry of **Broughton East** which lies to the West of the footpath leading from High Fell Gate to Hampsfield, including Field Broughton, Broughton Grove, Broughton House, Chapel House, High Dog Kennel, Low Dog Kennel, Stoney Dale, Broughton Lodge and Farm, Hampsfield Hall, Longlands Farm, Longlands Mansion, Aynsome Farm, Aynsome Mill, Aynsome Hall, Aynsome Cottages, Green Bank, Broughton Bank, Broughton Hall, Wood Broughton Mansion and Cottages, Sturdys Farm, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 9 All that part of the Township of **Allithwaite Upper** which lies to the East of the highway leading from Hollow Lane to Low Newton, and South of the footpath leading from Low Newton to Blea Cragg Bridge, including the Village of Lindale, Bell Hill, Parsonage, Lyn Wood, Blawith Cottage, Brockholes, Castle Head, Sandy Bridge, Castle Head Marsh Cottages, Holme Island, Wilson House, Toll Barr, Skinner Hill, Hunterfold, Eller Howe, Moss End, and Buck Crag in Allithwaite Upper; And Sunny Green and Low Green in **Broughton East**, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 10 All those parts of the Townships of **Allithwaite Upper and Cartmell Fell** which lies on the South side of the watercourse running past Fox Field, and that part of **Upper Allithwaite** which lies West of the highway leading from Hollow Lane to Low Newton, and North of the footpath from Low Newton to Blea Cragg Bridge, including Little Thorpinstye, Thorpinstye Hall, Mill House, and Simpson Ground in **Cartmell Fell**; Tarn Green, Pattinson How, Harehill, Heights, Summer Hill, and Yorefell Gate, (which is in a ruinous state and uninhabited), Head House, Villages of Upper & Lower Newton and Moss Side in **Allithwaite Upper**; two houses at Upper Newton in **Staveley**; and Low Tarn Green in **Holker Upper**; and all detached intervening houses. The only place of worship is a Meeting House belonging to the Society of Friends, situate at Height, erected 1677.
- ED 11 All that part of the Township of **Cartmel Fell** which lies North of the watercourse running past Fox Field, including The Ashes, Swallowmire, Parsonage, Ravensbarrow, Hodge Hill, Bridge House, Poolgarth, Burplethwaite Hall and Mill, Green Thorn, Collin Field, Goswick Hall, Strawberry Bank, Hollins, Addy Field, Bryan Beck, Hartbarrow, Moor How, Oaks, Luther Burns, Old House Beck, The Wood, Birket Houses, High House, Rosthwaite, Gill Head, Beech Hill, Tower Wood, Blakeholme, Sow How, Lightwood, Princes Ground, Foxfield, and Low House in Cartmell Fell; and part of **Staveley** Township called Birch Fell, and all detached intervening houses.

continued

## 1871 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

ED 12 The whole of the Township of **Staveley** (except back of Gummers How called Birch Fell, and two houses in Newton), including the Villages of Barber Green, Ayside and Staveley, Greaves, High Cark, Seatle, Ramsgrove, Field End, Hazelridge, Newby Bridge, Newby Bridge Mill, Fell Foot, Town Head, Chapel House, Fiddler Hall, Fair Ridge, Barrowbanks, Oak Head; Greenoak, Browside, in Staveley; And Fellside in Upper Holker, and all detached intervening houses.

## 1881 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS

- ED 1 **Allithwaite Lower** Civil Township (part of). The whole of the District is in the Ecc. Parish of St.Mary's Allithwaite except West Plain which is in the Ecc. Parish of St.John Baptist, Flookburgh  
All that part of the Township of Allithwaite Lower which lies to the West of the highway leading from High Fell Gate to Kents Bank, and by the footpath leading from Templand to Birkby Hall and the Green to Rosthwaite, including Middle and Low Fell Gate, Cart Lane, Lane Side Farm, Abbot Hall and Lodge, Kirkhead End, Wyke, East and West Plain, Holme, Wraysholmne Farm, Railway Cottage, Outerthwaite, Allithwaite Lodge and Village, Parsonage, School House, Boarbank Mansion and Cottages, Appleberry Hill, The Green, Rosthwaite, Rosestead House, Birkby Hall, Templand, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 2 **Allithwaite Lower** Civil Township. Part of **Broughton East** Civil Township. Part of R.S.D. A portion of this District is in the Ecc. Parish of St.Mary's, Cartmel [marked thus. The remainder is in the Ecc. Parish of St.Peter, Field Broughton, except the High Farm which is in the Ecc. Parish of St.Paul's, Grange-over-Sands  
All that part of the Township of **Allithwaite Lower** which lies North of the highway leading from Cartmel to High Fell Gate including that part of the [Town of Cartmel situate in the said Township, Ivy Cottage, Pitt Farm, Hagg Cottages; Also the following places which lie to the South of the said highway, viz. High Fell Gate, Headless Cross, Three Dollies, High & Low Birkby, Gateside];  
Also all that part of the Township of **Broughton East** which lies West of the footpath leading from High Fell Gate to Hampsfield, including High Farm, Hampsfield Hall, Broughton Lodge & Farm, Stoney Dale, Broughton House & Farm, Chapel House, Field Broughton, Broughton Grove, High & Low Dog Kennels, Sturdies, Broughton Grange, Wood Broughton Mansion & Cottages, Broughton Hall & Broughton Bank, Greenbank Farm, Aynsome Hall, Farm, Mill & Cottages, Longlands Mansion & Farm, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 3 Parts of the Civil Township of **Allithwaite Lower, Allithwaite Upper and Broughton East** U.S.D. The portion of this District [marked thus] is in the Ecc. Parish of St.Mary's, Allithwaite; part marked in red ink is in the Ecc. Parish of St.Paul's, Lindale, and the remainder is in the Ecc. Parish of Grange.  
All those portions of the Civil Townships of Allithwaite Lower, Allithwaite Upper and Broughton East which forms the Grange Urban Sanitary District, including [Kents Bank, Priory Terrace, Nether Villa, Kentsford House and Terraces, Moorhursts, Sea Wood Cottage, and that part of Cart Lane situate in the Township of **Allithwaite Lower**].  
[Castle Head Mansion, Cottage and South Lodge, Blawith Cottage and LynWood in **Allithwaite Upper**.  
Slack, Merlewood Mansion, Farm and Cottages, House at Hampsfield]. Holme Island, Blawith, Grange Hotel, Eggerslack House and Cottages, Nut Wood, Handyfield, Hillside Cottage, Yewbarrow House and Lodge, Grange Village, Eden Mount, Grange Fell, Springbank, Woodhead, Fern Hill, Underwood, Bay View, Prospect House, Methven Terrace, Burners Close; And that part of Cart Lane situate in **Broughton East**, and all detached intervening houses.

continued

## 1881 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

- ED 4 **Holker Lower** Civil Township, (part of U.S.D.). The whole of this District is in the Ecc. Parish of St.John the Baptist, Flookburgh  
All that part of the Township of Holker Lower which lies to the South of the highway leading from Rosthwaite through Carke to the sands, including part of Low Carke Village, Railway Station, Downtarn, Flookburgh Village, Mireside, Waingate, Raven Winder, Farm and Cottage, Winder Hall, Sandgate, Railway Cottages and Carke House, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 5 **Holker Lower** Civil Township, part of; **Holker Upper** Civil Township, part of. The whole of this District is in the Ecc. Parish of St.John the Baptist, Flookburgh  
All that part of the Township of **Holker Lower** which lies to the North of the highway leading from Rosthwaite through Carke to the sands, including part of Low Carke Village, Bank Top, Carke Hall, Low Bankside, Hole of Ellel, Holker Village, Holker Hall, Holker Gardens, Holker Old Farm Buildings, Bigland Scar, Holker New Farm Buildings, Quarry Flat, and Railway Cottages in Holker Lower;  
And Old Park Farm, Park Head, Wrecks Cottages, and Low Frith in **Holker Upper**, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 6 **Holker Upper** Civil Township, part of R.S.D. A portion of this District is in the Ecc. Parish of St.Peter's, Field Broughton, [marked thus], the remainder is in St.Mary, Cartmel Ecc. Parish, except Greenhurst which is in St.Ann's Haverthwaite Ecc. Parish.  
All that part of the Township of Holker Upper which lies East of the highway leading from Ellerside to Stribers, (leaving out Bones Paddock), and South of the highway leading from Stribers to Greenhurst, including Greenhurst, [Gateside, Townson Hill], Beckside, Lanehead, Override, Tewit Moss, Speelbank, Wall Nook, Hard Crag, Wellknow, Walton Hall, Hill Mill, The Hill, Burnses Farm, Howbarrow, High Bankside, part of the Town of Cartmel situate in the said Township, Seven acres, Tanley Cottage, Grammar School, Greenbank and Garret Houses, and all detached intervening houses.
- ED 7 **Upper Holker** The description page for Enumeration District No.7 is blank. It is probably the same as ED No. 6 in 1871, i.e. Backbarrow, Brow Edge etc.
- ED 8 **Allithwaite Upper** Civil Township, (part of); **Broughton East** Civil Parish; (part of); **Staveley** Civil Township, (part of); R.S.D. The whole of this District is in the Ecc. Parish of St.Paul's, Lindale.  
All that part of the Township of Allithwaite Upper which lies to the East of the highway leading from Hollow Lane, including Low Newton on the West side of the highway, by Upper Newton to Blea Cragg Bridge, including the Village of Lindale, Brockholes, Sands Bridge. Castle Head North Lodge, Wilson House, Toll Bar, Skinner Hill, Hunterfold, Eller Howe, Moss End, Low Newton, Moss side & Buck Cragg in **Allithwaite Upper**;  
four houses at Upper Newton in **Staveley**;  
Sunny Green, Low Green & Hampsfield in **Broughton East**, and all detached intervening houses.

continued

## 1881 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

ED 9 **Allithwaite Upper** Civil Township, part of, including part of **Cartmel Fell and Holker Upper** R.S.D. A portion of this District is in the Ecc. Parish of St. Anthony's, Cartmel Fell, [marked thus], the remainder is in St. Peter's Field Broughton Ecc. Parish.

All those parts of the Townships of **Allithwaite Upper and Cartmel Fell** which lie on the South side of the watercourse running past Fox Field, and that part of **Allithwaite Upper** which lies West of the highway leading from Upper Newton to Blea Cragg Bridge, including [Little Thorphinsty, Thorphinsty Hall, Mill House, and Simpson Ground in **Cartmel Fell**; High Tarn Green, Pattinson How, Hare Hill, Heights], Summer Hill, Headhouse, and Village of Upper Newton in **Allithwaite Upper**, and [Low Tarn Green] in **Holker Upper**; and all detached intervening houses.

ED 10 **Staveley** Civil Township, (part of), including part of **Holker Upper** R.S.D. The portion of this District [marked thus] with four houses at Ayside, are in the Ecc. Parish of St. Peter, Field Broughton, the remainder is in St. Mary's, Staveley Ecc. Parish.

The whole of the Township of **Staveley** (except back of Gummers How called Birch Fell, and three houses in Newton), including the Villages of [Barber Green], Ayside & Staveley, [Greaves, High Cark, High Cark Hall, Seattle, The Grove], Field End, Hazelridge, Canny Hill, Newby Bridge, Newby Bridge Mill, Fell Foot, Townhead House at Gummers How, Chapel House, Fiddler Hall, Fairridge, Barrowbanks, Oak Head, Green Oak, Browside and Bellman Beck in Staveley; Fell Side in **Upper Holker**, and all detached intervening houses.

ED 11 **Cartmel Fell** Civil Township, part of, including part of **Staveley** R.S.; the whole of this District is in the Ecc. Parish of St. Anthony's, Cartmel Fell, except Birch Fell which is in St. Mary's, Staveley Ecc. Parish.

All that part of the Township of **Cartmel Fell** which lies North of the watercourse running past Fox Field, including The Ashes, Swallowmire, The Parsonage, Ravensbarrow, Hodge Hill, Bridge House, Poolgarth, Burplethwaite Hall and Mill, School House, Green Thorn, Collin Field, Goswick Hall, Strawberry Bank, Hollins, Addyfield, Brian Beck, Hartbarrow, Moor How, The Oaks, Luther Burn, Old House Beck, The Wood, Birket Houses, High House, Rosthwaite, Gill Head, Beech Hill, Tower Wood, Blakeholme, Sow How, Lightwood, Princes Ground, Foxfield, and Low House in Cartmel Fell; and part of **Staveley** Township called Birch Fell, and all detached intervening houses.



## 1891 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

### ED 1 CP Lower Allithwaite; EP *Allithwaite*

Being that part which lies West of the Highway leading from High Fell Gate by Allithwaite Road to Kents Bank; And on the North bounded by the Footpath leading from Templand to Birkby Hall.

Comprising Middle and Low Fell Gate, High Cart Lane Farm, Lane Side Farm, Part of Kents Bank, Abbot Hall, Kirkhead End, The Wyke, East Plain, Holme, Wraysholme Farm and Crossing, Outerthwaite, the whole of the Village of Allithwaite, Templand, Boarbank House and Cottages, Appleberry Hill, The Green, Rosthwaite, Rosestead House, and Birkby Hall.

### ED 2 CP Lower Allithwaite; EP *Cartmel*

All that part of the Township of Allithwaite Lower which lies North of the Highway leading from Cartmel to High Fell Gate, on the South by a line drawn from Fell Gate to Low Gateside, and on the West by the River Aye.

Comprising all that part of the Town of Cartmel situate in the said Township, Ivy Cottage, Pit Farm, Hags Cottage; High Fell Gate, Headless Cross, Merebeck, High & Low Birkby, and Low Gateside.

#### CP East Broughton; EP *Cartmel*

Also all that part of the Township of Broughton East which lies West of the Highway leading from High Fell Gate to Hampsfield.

Comprising Aynsome House, Mill, Farm and Cottages, and Longlands House.

#### CP East Broughton; EP *Field Broughton*

Also Longlands Farm, Hampsfield Hall, Broughton Lodge and Farm, Stoney Dale, Broughton House & Farm, Chapel Cottage, Field Broughton, Broughton Grove, High & Low Dog Kennels, Sturdies, Wood Broughton, Broughton Hall, Broughton Bank and Greenbank Farm.

#### CP East Broughton; EP *Grange*

And High Farm which is in the Ecclesiastical Parish of St. Paul, Grange.

### ED 3 CP East Broughton; EP *Grange*

Being that part of the Township of Broughton East which lies South of the Road leading from Woodhead by the Crown Hotel and Myrtle Bank to the Railway Crossing, bounded on the East by the Furness Railway to Cart Lane.

Comprising Woodhead, Fernleigh, Kents Bank Road to Cart Lane, Fern Hill, Underwood, Rockery Terrace, and all intervening houses to Fernleigh, Grange House, Crown Hotel, Myrtle Bank, The Esplanade, Clare House, Burners Close, and two houses at Cart Lane.

#### CP Lower Allithwaite; EP *Allithwaite*

Being that part bounded on the South by the Furness Railway to Kents Bank Station, and on the North by the Road leading from Grange to Allithwaite.

Comprising the Hamlets of Cart Lane and Kents Bank, Sea Wood, Kentsford, Moorhurst, Priory Terrace, Heatherlea and Blands Cottage.

continued

## 1891 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

**ED 4 CP East Broughton; EP *Grange***

Being that part of the Township of Broughton East which lies East of the road leading from Grange Cemetery to Hampsfield, bounded on the South by the road from Grange Fell, past Mossop's Shop & the Lancaster Bank to the Railway Crossing, and on the East by the Furness Railway to Holme Island.

Comprising Grange Fell, Springbank, Eden Mount, Hydropathic, The Vicarage, Hard Cragg, the Village of Grange, Yewbarrow House & Lodge, Hillside Cottages, Andyfield, Nutwood, Eggerslack House and Cottages, Eggerslack Terrace, The Slack, Grange Hotel, Grange Station, Blawith, Hazlewood, Hydropathic & Terrace.

**CP Upper Allithwaite; EP *Grange***

Also houses at Grange Marsh and Holme Island which are in the Ecclesiastical Parish of St. Paul, Grange.

**CP Upper Allithwaite; EP *Lindale***

Also the following houses situate in the Township of Allithwaite Upper, viz. Castlehead, Gardener's Cottage and South Lodge.

**CP East Broughton; EP *Lindale***

Hazel Bank, Merlewood House, Farm and Lodge, House at Hampsfield, Blawith Cottage and Lynn Wood.

**ED 5 CP Lower Holker; EP *Flookburgh***

Being that part bounded on the North by the highway leading from Rosthwaite through Cark Village to the Sands.

Comprising part of Cark Village, Cark House, Cark Farm, Railway Cottages, Cark Railway Station, Downtarn, Flookburgh Lodge, Flookburgh Village, Mireside, Waingate, Sandgate, Raven Winder and Winder Hall.

**ED 6 CP Lower Holker; EP *Flookburgh***

Being that part which lies North of the Highway leading from Cark Hall through Cark Village to the sands, bounded on the East by the River Aye, and on the North by the road leading over Holker Bank by Ellerside and Bigland Scar to Parkhead.

Comprising a portion of Cark Village, Cark Villa, Bank Top, Cark Hall, Low Bankside, Hole of Ellel, Holker Hall, Holker Village, Holker Gardens, Bigland Scar, Old and New Farm Buildings, Quarry Flat and Cottages at Low Cark.

**CP Upper Holker; EP *Flookburgh***

The Old Park which is situate in the Township of Holker Upper.

continued

## 1891 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

### ED 7 CP **Upper Holker**; EP *Cartmel*

Being that part which is bounded on the East by the River Aye, on the North by the road leading from Townson Hill past Gateside to Stribers, and by the footpath leading to High Frith, and on the South by the road leading past High Bankside over Holker Bank by Ellerside to Wreak Cottages.

Comprising a portion of the Town of Cartmel, Grammar School, Tanley, Garret House, part of Greenbank, Beckside, Lanehead, Overrigge, Tewit Moss, Speelbank, Wallnook, Hard Cragg, Wellknow, The Hill Farms, Hill Villa, Hill Mill, Dam Head, Walton Hall, Seven Acres, High Bankside, Burnses, Howbarrow, Bones Parrock, Wreak Cottages and High and Low Frith

### CP **Upper Holker**; EP *Field Broughton*

Also High Gateside and Townson Hill which are in the Ecclesiastical Parish of St. Peter, Field Broughton.

### ED 8 CP **Upper Holker**; EP *Haverthwaite*

Being that part bounded on the East by the Highway leading from Greenhurst to Backbarrow, on the West by the River Leven, and on the South by a line drawn from Stribers to Mereness Farm.

Comprising a portion of the village of Backbarrow in the Township of Holker Upper, Browedge, Hard Cragg, Bigland Hall, Mungeon, White Gate, the Village of Low Wood, Birkdault, Fish House, Lady Syke, Railway Cottages, Mereness Farm, Stribers, Grassgarth and Geenhurst.

### ED 9 CP **Upper Allithwaite**; EP *Lindale*

Being that part bounded on the East by the River Winster, on the West by the road leading from Hampsfield by Hollow Lane to Newton, (including five houses at Low Newton), and on the North by the road leading from Newton over Soutup to Blea Cragg Bridge.

Comprising the Village of Lindale, Brockholes, Sandy Bridge, Castlehead, North Lodge, Wilson House Farm and Cottages, Skinner Hill, Hunters Fold, Ellerhow, Mossend, Low Newton and Moss Side; And a formerly detached part of the Township of Staveley, comprising four houses at High Newton;

Also a *formerly detached part of the Township of Broughton East* comprising Sunny Green and Low Green.

### CP **East Broughton**; EP *Lindale*

And also four houses at Hampsfield in the Township of Broughton East.

continued

## 1891 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

### ED 10 CP **Upper Allithwaite**; EP *Field Broughton*

That part bounded on the East by the River Winster, on the West by the road leading from Headhouse past Newton Reservoir to Simpson Ground, on the North by the watercourse running past Foxfield, and on the South by the road leading from Newton to Blea Crag Bridge.

Comprising the Village of Upper Newton, Headhouse, Barrow Green, [deleted : Summer Hill]

### CP **Upper Allithwaite**; EP *Cartmel Fell*

The Heights, Hare Hill, Pattinson How and High Tarn Green;

Also Low Green Tarn, a *formerly detached part of the Township of Holker Upper*.

### CP **Cartmel Fell**; EP *Cartmel Fell*

And the following four houses which are situate in the Township of Cartmel Fell, viz. Little Thorphinsty, Thorphinsty Hall, Mill, House and Simpson Ground.

### ED 11 CP **Staveley**; EP *Staveley*

The whole of the Civil Parish of Staveley.

Comprising Townhead, Fell Foot, House at Gummershow, the Village of Staveley, Barrow Banks, Fiddler Hall, Fairrigg, Field End, Hazelrigg, Newby Bridge, Newby Bridge Mill, Canny Hill, Oak Head, Green Oak, Browside, Bellman Beck, and part of the Village of Ayside.

### CP **Staveley**; EP *Field Broughton*

Snowdrop Villa, three houses at Ayside, The Grove, Barber Green, The Greaves, High Cark, Summer Hill, High Cark Hall and Seatle.

### ED 12 CP **Cartmel Fell**; EP *Cartmel Fell*

Being that part bounded on the East by the River Winster, on the West by Lake Windermere, and on the South by the road leading past Sow How to Foxfield, thence by the watercourse running past Foxfield to the River Winster.

Comprising The Ashes, Swallowmire, The Parsonage, Ravensbarrow, Hodge Hill, Bridge House, Poolgarth, Bluethwaite, Thornthwaite Side, School House, Green Thorn, Burplethwaite Hall and Mill, Collin Field, Lightwood, Goswick Hall, Strawberry Bank, Goswick Hall, The Hollins, Addyfield, Brian Beck, Hartbarrow, The Oaks, Moor How, Ludderburn, The Wood, Birket Houses, High House, Rosthwaite, Gill Head, Beech Hill, Tower Wood, Blakeholme, Sow How, and both houses at Foxfield.

## 1901 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS

### ED 1 CP Lower Allithwaite; EP *Allithwaite*

Village of Allithwaite, Hamlet of Templand, and outlying places

All that part of the Civil Parish of Allithwaite Lower which lies West of the highway leading from High Fell Gate by the Allithwaite Road to Kents Bank Station; bounded on the North by the footpath leading from Cark road by Birkby Hall & Templand to the highway leading from Allithwaite to Cartmel, and on the South by Morecambe Bay.

Comprising Middle & Low Fell Gate, High Cart Lane Farm, Laneside Farm, that part of Kents Bank lying West of the highway, including Abbot Hall, Kirkhead End, The Wyke, East Plain, The Holme, Wraysholmne Farm & Crossing, Outerthwaite, Allithwaite Village, Boarbank House & Cottages, Templand, Applebury Hill, The Green, Rosthwaite, Rosestead House, and Birkby Hall.

Area 1917 acres (about).

### ED 2 CP Lower Allithwaite; EP *Cartmel*

Part of the Town of Cartmel, Hamlet of Field Broughton, and other outlying places

All that part of the Civil Parishes of Allithwaite Lower & Broughton Eaath which lies North of the footpath leading from Cark Road by Birkby Hall to Templand, and by the road leading past Fell Gate to the High Farm & Hampsfield Hall, on the North by the road & footpath leading from Field Broughton by the Sturdies to Wood Broughton, on the West by Greenbank road, and the River Aye.

Civil Parish of **Allith. Lower** (part of) Comprising all that part of the Town of Cartmel which is situated in the Civil Parish of Allithwaite Lower, Merebeck, High & Low Birkby, Low Gateside, High Fell Gate, Haggs Cottage, Pit Farm & Ivy Cottage, (1)

#### CP Lower Allithwaite; EP *Cartmel*

Ecc. Parish of Cartmel St.Mary (part of) : Aynsome House, Farms, Mill & Cottages, and Longlands House which are situated in St.Mary Cratmel Ecc. Parish,(2).

#### CP East Broughton; EP *Field Broughton*

Civil Parish Broughton East (part of) : Longlands Farm, Hampsfield Hall, Broughton Lodge & Farm, Stoneydale, Broughton House & Farm, Chapel Cottage, Field Broughton, Broughton Grove, High & Low Dog Kennels, Sturdies, Wood Broughton,

#### CP East Broughton; EP *Field Broughton*

Ecc. Parish Field Broughton (part of) : Broughton Hall, Broughton Bank and Greenbank Farm (3)

#### CP East Broughton; EP *Grange*

Ecc. Parish Grange St.Paul (part of) : High Farm which is situated in the Ecc. Parish of St.Paul, Grange, (4).

Area 2800 acres (about).

continued

## 1901 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

### ED 3 CP *Grange*; EP *Grange*

Part of the Town of Grange; Hamlet of Cart Lane; Village of Kents Bank, &c.

All that part of the Civil Parish of Grange which lies South of the road leading from Grange Cemetery by Woodhead, Crown Hotel & Myrtle Bank to the Railway Crossing; bounded on the East by the Furness Railway to Kents Bank Station, on the West by the Allithwaite road which leads from Kents Bank by Allithwaite road end to Cart Lane, thence to High Fell Gate.

Ecc. Parish of St.Paul, Grange (part of) : All that part of the Civil Parish of Grange called Kents Bank Road leading from Mossops Shop to Cark Lane, including Myrtle Bank, Crown Hotel, Grange House, The Esplanade, Clare House, Berners Close, Fernleigh Road, including all the houses on the West, Netherwood, House of Rest, Woodhead &c., also two houses at Cart Lane which are situated in the Ecc. Parish of St.Paul, Grange.

### CP *Grange*; EP *Allithwaite*

Ecc. Parish of St.Mary, Allithwaite (part of) : The hamlet of Cart Lane, all the village of Kents Bank which is on the East side of the road leading to Allithwaite, Kentsford, Moorhurst, Sea Wood, High Field, Heatherlea, Bland's Cottage, and all other intervening houses.

Area 527 acres (about).

### ED 4 CP *Grange*; EP *Grange*

Town of Grange (part of), Hamlet of The Slack, and other outlying places.

All that part of the Civil Parish of Grange which lies North of the road leading from the foot of Springbank Lane by Grange Fell, Grange Hydro, Mossops Shop, Lancaster Bank, to the Railway Crossing, bounded on the South by the Furness Railway, on the East by the River Winster, and on the North & North West by the road leading from the High Farm by Hampsfield to Lindale.

All that part of the Civil Parish of Grange comprising Grange Fell, Spring Bank, Eden Mount, Grange Hydro, The Vicarage, Hard Cragg, Main Street, Yewbarrow, Yewbarrow Terrace, Eggerslack Terrace, Hillside Cottage, Andy Field, Nutwood, Eggerslack House & Cottages, The Slack (5 houses), Grange Hotel, Grange Station, Blawith House, Farm & Cottages, Hazlewood Hydro & Terrace, Berrydale Terrace, Convalescent Home, Grange Marsh, Holme Island, and all other intervening places.

### CP *Grange*; EP *Lindale*

Also Hazelbank, Merlewood House, Farm & Lodge, Farm House at Hampsfield, Lynwood, Blawith Cottage, Castlehead Mansion, Gardeners Cottage & South Lodge, which are situated in the St.Paul's Lindale Ecc. Parish.

Area 975 acres (about).

continued

## 1901 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

### ED 5 CP Lower Holker; EP *Flookburgh*

Village of Cark (part of), Village of Flookburgh, and other outlying places.

All that part of the Civil Parish of Holker Lower which lies South of the Stream called the River Aye, which runs past Cark Hall, through Cark Village to Morecambe Bay, bounded on the West & South by Morecambe Bay, and on the East by the Civil Parish of Allithwaite Lower.

All that part of the said Parish comprising the portion of the Village of Cark which lies South of the River Aye, Cark Station, Downtarn, the Village of Flookburgh, Flookburgh Lodge, Mireside, The Holes, Sandgate, Waingate, Raven Winder, Winder Hall, Cark House & Cark Farm. Also a formerly detached part of the Civil Parish of Lower Allithwaite called West Plain Farm.

Area 1631 acres (about).

### ED 6 CP Lower Holker; EP *Flookburgh*

Villages of Cark (part of), Holker, and outlying places.

All that part of the Civil Township of Holker Lower which lies West & North of the River Aye, running by Cark Hall, through Cark Village to Morecambe Bay; bounded on the West by Morecambe Bay; on the North by the road leading from Park Head to Bigland Scar, and by the boundary of the Civil Parish of Holker Upper, including Old Park Farm.

All that part of the Parish of Holker Lower which comprises a portion of the Village of Cark, which lies North of the River Aye, including Cark Hall, The Mount, Bank Top, Low Bankside, Hole of Ellet, the Village of Holker, Holker Hall, Holker Gardens, Bigland Scar, Holker Old & New Farms, Quarry Flat, Cottages at Cark Crossing, part of Cark Village, and Cark Manor.

**CP Upper Holker; EP *Flookburgh***

Also Old Park Farm which is situated in the Civil Parish of Holker Upper.

Area 1221 acres (about)

### ED 7 CP Upper Holker; EP *Cartmel*

Part of the Town of Cartmel, and other outlying places.

All that part of the Civil Parish of Holker Upper comprising that part of the Town of Cartmel which is bounded on the East by the River Aye; on the South by the road leading past High Bankside over Holker Bank, by Ellerside Farm, to Wreak Cottages; on the South by the footpath leading from High Frith across the Mosses to Stribers, thence by the main road over Barnsley to Townson Hill.

All that part of the Parish which comprises part of the Town of Cartmel, the Grannar School, Tanley, part of Greenbank, Garret House, Becksides, Lane Head, Overrigge, Tewit Moss, Speelbank, Wall Nook, Hard Cragg, Welknow, the Hill Farms, Hill Villa, Hill Mill, Walton Hall, Seven Acres, High Bankside, Dam Head, Howbarrow, Burneses, Ellerside Farm & Cottage, Bones Paddock, High & Low Frith, and Wreak Cottages.

**CP Upper Holker; EP *Field Broughton***

Also High Gateside & Townson Hill which are situated in the Ecc. Parish of St. Peter, Field Broughton.

Area 3195 acres (about).

continued

## 1901 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

### ED 8 CP Upper Holker; EP *Haverthwaite*

Villages of Low Wood, Browedge, part of Backbarrow, and outlying places.

All that part of the Civil Parish of Holker Upper which is bounded on the West by the River Leven & Morecambe Bay; on the South by the footpath leading from High Frith across the Mosses to Stribers, thence by the main road over Barnsley to Greenhust; on the North & East by the main road leading from Greenhurst by Barnsley to Browedge & Backbarrow.

All that part of the Parish which comprises the Villages of Low Wood, High & Low Browedge, and part of Backbarrow,. Bigland Hall, Mungeon, Hard Cragg, Trundle Brow, White Gate, Birkdault, Fish Houses, Lady Syke (Cottages & Farm House), Mereness, Stribers, Grassgarth, Greenhurst, and all intervening places.

Area 3411 acres (about).

### ED 9 CP Upper Allithwaite; EP *Lindale*

Village of Lindale, Hamlets of Hampsfield & Low Newton, and outlying places.

All those parts of the Civil Parishes of Allithwaite Upper & Broughton East, bounded on the East by the River Winster; on the North by the main road over Soutup to High Newton; on the West by the main road through Low Newton (including four houses at Low Newton), to the four lane ends, thence by the narrow lane to Hampsfield; and on the South by the footpath leading from Hampsfield to Lindale.

Civil Parish Allithwaite Upper (part of) : All that [part] of the Civil Parish of Allithwaite Upper, comprising the Village of Lindale, Brockholes, Sandy Bridges, Castlehead North Lodge, Wilson House, Tollgate, Skinner Hill, Hunter Fold, Ellerhow (House & Farm &c.), Mossend, Low Newton, Moss Side, and Redman's Cottage.

Detached part : A former detached part of the Civil Parish of **Staveley**, comprising four houses at High Newton,

and a formerly detached part of the Civil Parish of **Broughton East**, consisting of two farm houses called Sunny Green & Low Green.

#### CP East Broughton; EP *Lindale*

Civil Parish of Broughton East (part of) : And the hamlet of Hampsfield which is situated in the Civil Parish of Broughton East.

Area 1607 acres (about).

continued



## 1901 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

### ED 10 CP **Upper Allithwaite**; EP *Field Broughton*

Village of High Newton, and other outlying places

All those parts of the Civil Parishes of Allithwaite Upper & Cartmel Fell which are bounded on the East by the River Winster; on the North by the watercourse running past Foxfield, thence by the main road to The Ashes, on the West by the road leading from Simpson Ground & The Height to Head House (except Summerhill), and on the South by the road leading from Newton to Blea Cragg Bridge.

Civil Parish Allith. Upper (part of); Ecc. Parish Field Broughton (part of) : All that part of the Civil Parish of Allithwaite Upper comprising the Village of High Newton, Head House & Barrow Green, which is situated in St.Peter Field Broughton Ecc. Parish.

### CP **Upper Allithwaite**; EP *Cartmel Fell*

Ecc. Parish Cartmel Fell (part of) : The Heights, Hare Hill, Pattinson Howe & High Tarn Green.

Formerly detached : A formerly detached portion of the Civil Parish of **Holker Upper** called Low Tarn Green.

### CP **Cartmel Fell**; EP *Cartmel Fell*

Civil Parish Cartmel Fell (part of); Ecc. Parish Cartmel Fell (part of) : Also the following five houses which are situated in the Civil Parish of Cartmel Fell, viz. Mill House, Thorphenstie Hall, Little Thorphenstie, The Ashes, and Simpson Ground.

Area 2662 acres (about).

### ED 11 CP **Staveley**; EP *Staveley*

No villages or hamlets mentioned for this heading.

The whole of the Civil Parish of Staveley, bounded on the West by Windermere Lake and the River Leven to New Bridge Mill, thence by the road leading from Newby Bridge by Hazelrigge to Field End; on the South by the Civil Parish of Broughton East, which runs by The Greaves; and on the East by the road leading from The Greaves lane end to The Height, including Summer Hill.

Ecc. Parish St.Mary, Staveley (part of) : The Civil Parish of Staveley comprises Staveley Village, Fell Foot, Tower Head, House at Gummershow, Chapel House, Barrow Banks, Fiddler Hall, Fairrigg, Field End, Hazelrigge, Canny Hill, Newby Bridge, Newby Bridge Mill, Oak Head, Green Oak, Brow Side, Bellman Beck, and part of the Village of Ayside.

### CP **Staveley**; EP *Field Broughton*

Ecc. Parish St.Peter, Field Broughton (part of) : Snowdrop Villa, Summer Hill, three houses at Ayside, Barber Green, The Greaves, The Grove, High Cark, High Cark Hall, Seatle, and all intervening houses.

Area 4377 acres (about)

continued

## 1901 DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS continued

### ED 12 CP **Cartmel Fell**; EP *Cartmel Fell*

Village or Hamlet of Cartmel Fell

All that part of the Civil Township of Cartmel Fell which is bounded on the South by the watercourse running past Foxfield to the road leading to the four lane ends near to The Ashes, thence by a straight line drawn to the River Winster; bounded on the East by the River Winster; on the West by Windermere Lake, and by the Civil Parish of Staveley from near Blakeholme to Foxfield.

All that part of the Parish which includes The Parsonage, Ravensbarrow, Swallowmire, Hodge Hill, Bridge House, Chapel House, Pool Garth, Bluethwaite, Thornithwaite Side, School House, Green Thorne, Burplethwaite Hall & Mill, Collin Field, Lightwood, Strawberry Bank, Goswick Hall, The Hollins, Addyfield, Brianbeck, Hartbarrow's, The Oaks, Moor House, Ludderburn, The Wood, Low House Beck, Birket Houses, High House, Rosthwaite, Gill Head, Beech Hill, Tower Wood, Blakeholme, Sow Howe, Foxfield and all intervening houses.

[also includes part of **Staveley**]

Area 4288 acres (about)

## 1911 SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS

<b>Civil Parishes</b>		<b>Ecclesiastical Parishes</b>
ED 1	Allithwaite Lower (part of)	Allithwaite, St.Mary, (part of)
ED 2	Allithwaite Lower (part of) } Broughton East (part of) }	{ Cartmel, St.Mary, (part of) { Field Broughton, St.Peter, (part of) { Grange-over-Sands, St.Paul, (part of)
ED 3	Grange (part of)	{ Grange-over-Sands, St.Paul, (part of) { Allithwaite, St.Mary, (part of)
ED 4	Grange (part of)	{ Grange-over-Sands, St.Paul, (part of) { Lindale, St.Paul, (part of)
ED 5	Holker Lower (part of) } Allithwaite Lower (part of) }	Flookburgh (part of)
ED 6	Holker Lower (part of) } Holker Upper (part of) }	Flookburgh (part of)
ED 7	Holker Upper (part of)	{ Cartmel, St.Mary, (part of) { Field Broughton, St.Peter, (part of)
ED 8	Holker Upper (part of)	Haverthwaite, St.Ann, (part of)
ED 9	Allithwaite Upper (part of) } Broughton East (part of) }	Lindale, St.Paul, (part of)
ED 10	Allithwaite Upper (part of) } Cartmel Fell (part of) }	{ Field Broughton, St.Peter, (part of) { Cartmel Fell, St.Anthony, (part of)
ED 11	Staveley (entire)	{ Staveley in Cartmel, St.Mary, (part of) { Field Broughton, St.Peter, (part of)
ED 12	Cartmel Fell (part of)	Cartmel Fell, St.Anthony, (part of)