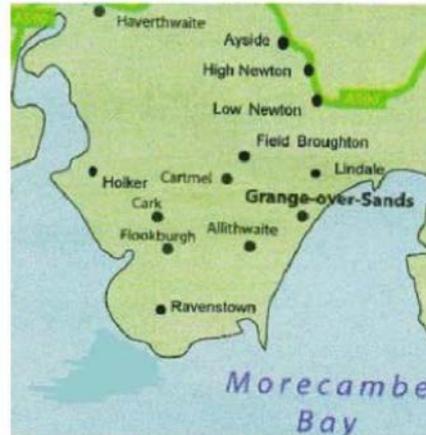


**Cartmel Peninsula  
Local History Society**



CPLHS - Bringing History to the Local Community

# **The WRAYSHOLME HOARD**

**of Documents**

**from the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> centuries**

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**Stephen Morris and his mother Margaret**

## **SUMMARY**

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# INTRODUCTION

This document is a summary of the contents of the deeds etc. belonging to Stephen Morris and his mother Margaret, who now live at Wraysholme, and who kindly allowed their hoard of documents to be scanned and transcribed for the CPLHS Archives.

As a result of that scanning project, there are now three principal files to describe the Wraysholme hoard of documents, namely, (1) an index of the documents, in an Excel file, which has hyperlinks to images of all the original documents, (when loaded in appropriate sub-folders), and to the transcripts of those that have been transcribed, (2) a consolidated file of transcripts, with explanations of why only some of the documents have needed transcribing to extract all the local history within this hoard, and (3) this summary of the local history revealed by the documents in this hoard.

Before the Wraysholme estate etc was sold in 1843, solicitors prepared a long abstract of title, which is included in the transcripts of this hoard. It runs to 38 original pages and cites 14 documents or events as proof of the vendors' title to the property. In addition to documents which are in this hoard, this abstract also mentions several other documents which are not in this hoard. Most of the documents which are in this hoard, and mentioned in this abstract, have not been transcribed, but are described in this summary from their abstract. This summary also included details of abstracted documents which are not in this hoard.

This summary is arranged in four parts, for four time periods, as summarised on the foregoing contents page.

Peter Roden  
2 June 2019

## **PART 1 : 1756 to 1790**

The oldest document in this hoard is the conveyance by which John Carter of Cart Lane bought the Wraysholme estate from the Bare family for £1,292 on the **12<sup>th</sup> February 1756**.

Unfortunately, the recital of the previous history of the property in this conveyance does not mention how or when it came into the Bare family's possession. The only recited previous contract is a lease and release the previous year to a mortgagee and creditor, with a right of sale, which seems like a transfer of assets to creditors as an alternative to formal bankruptcy proceedings.

The conveyance to John Carter was made by three parties, John Carter being the third of them, the other two being (1) William Spencer of Allithwaite, Yeoman, and William Bare the younger of Churchtown, Cartmel, the eldest son of Robert Bare of Churchtown, Chapman, and (2) the said Robert Bare and Margaret his wife, William Bare the elder, of Wraysholme, Yeoman, and Agnes his Wife.

The previous year's transfer of property for the benefit of mortgagees and creditors, was made, by lease and release on 10 & 11 February 1755, by William Bare the elder and Robert Bare, of the one part, to the said William Spencer and William Bare the younger, of the other part, William Spencer being a creditor and William Bare the younger probably being joined with him to protect family interests.

Before describing further details of the conveyance to John Carter, and the previous year's transfer for a sale, it may be useful to consider the relationship between the three members of the Bare family who are mentioned above. William Bare the elder was probably the then elderly father and grandfather of the family at that time. From research on various websites, it seems likely that William Bare the elder married Agnes Hodgson at Dalton in Furness on 7 May 1704. Their eldest son Robert was baptised at Cartmel Priory on 7 Feb 1704/5, and they had a younger son named William, was baptised at Cartmel Priory on 2 Dec 1714. However, Robert Bare also had a son named William, baptised at Cartmel Priory on 20 March 1729/30, when Robert was described as of Wyke House, before he moved to Church Town, and there is no indication in this conveyance whether the younger person described as William Bare the younger was Robert's younger brother or his son.

The property passed to William Spencer and William Bare the younger by William Bare the elder and Robert Bare on 11 Feb 1755 was described as :

*All* that their, or the one of their, capital messuage and tenement called **Wraysholme**, and all the lands and grounds thereunto belonging, and therein particularly mentioned, that is to say : the near Wraysholme, the farr Wraysholme, the seven acres meadow, the Park, the Tower Orchard, the Kiln Orchard, the Orchard to Coppies, and the Hempland, all of which was then either in the possession of themselves or one of their undertenants,

The conditions for passing this property to William Spencer and William Bare the younger for sale were that (1) £500 of the sale proceeds should be retained by the purchaser to fund an annuity for the lives of both William Bare the elder and Agnes his wife, presumably already secured on the property when William passed the property to his eldest son Robert, (2) the remainder of the proceeds should be applied first to discharge the principal and interest owed to William Richardson of Churchtown, Gentleman, (3) then to discharge the principal and interest owed to the said William Spencer, and (4) the residue, if any, to be paid to Robert Bare, by implication for the benefit of his other creditors.

The recitals in the conveyance to Carter go on to mention (1) that since the previous year's mortgage to Spencer, Robert Bare of Churchtown, a Chapman "has been so unfortunate as to fail in his trade and business, and not to able to pay all his just debts in full", and (2) that by a deed dated the day before this conveyance, "directed and appointed the said William Spencer and William Bare the younger, to pay the residue of the money to arise by

the sale of the said messuage etc., (after payment of the money due and directed to be paid to the said William Richardson and William Spencer respectively), to and equally amongst his, the said Robert Bare's, Creditors, according and in proportion to the debt severally and respectively due to them".

The recitals continue by mentioning that the debt due to William Richardson, in his own right, for principal and interest, was the sum of £267/17/-, plus on trust for Mr William Fletcher, for principal and interest, the sum of £262/15/-, amounting together in the whole to the sum of £530/12/-.

The last recited background to the sale to John Carter notes that to make the property more easily saleable, part of the £500 secured on it for the annuity already mentioned was transferred to the Wyke Estate, which was also sold by the same mortgagees to Nicholas Bell, so that only £300 remained secured on this estate, and £200 was secured on the Wyke estate. Consequently, the purchase money of £1,292 was to be paid in three parts, namely, £530/12/- to William Richardson for the debts owed to him, £461/8/- to the mortgagees William Spencer and William Bare the younger, and the residue of £300 to be retained by John Carter whilst he was paying the annuity to William Bare the elder and Agnes his wife. In practice, this annuity probably lasted longer than expected, as the Cartmel parish registers record that William Bare, late of Wraisholme was buried on 10 June 1764, and his widow Agnes survived him for over 10 years until she was buried at Cartmel on 23 Feb 1774 aged 91.

The description of the property sold to John Carter is given only as that already described when transferred to the mortgagees the previous year, except the pew in Cartmell Church and a seat in the Old Gallery there, but released from the joyntures & dowers of the two wives, Margaret Bare and Agnes Bare.

The signing formalities were completed with three different groups of witnesses, the only name common to all three was William Richardson, who also witnessed the receipt of £992 by William Spencer and William Bare, other people who witnessed one or more of the signatures were William Coupland, William F Briggs, Robert Michaelson; George Woodburne and Thomas Waller.

The next oldest document in this hoard comes 22 months after the above conveyance of the Wraysholme estate to John Carter, and in the recitals to its background, it provides additional information to the story behind that conveyance.

The essence of the indenture dated **7 December 1757** is that it frees John Carter from any future claims on the Wraysholme estate by the former mortgagees. In principle, this was done by selling the debt that was still owed by John Carter, (which was needed to pay creditors), the interest on which was to fund the annuity for William Bare the elder and Agnes his wife until the death of the survivor of them, only after which would the cash for this debt be otherwise payable and available. The details of how this was done are given in the recitals to this indenture, which are summarised below.

The first recital not only mentions the lease and release of, 10 & 11 February 1755 passing the Wraysholme estate to mortgagees, but also mentions another lease and release the following days, 12 & 13 February 1755, by the same parties, without mentioning the content of the latter. It is a fair assumption that this second lease and release would be for the Bare family's Wyke estate, as both estates were subsequently sold at the same time, and it is mentioned that between them, the two estates were charged with the annuity of £20 p.a. payable to William Bare the elder and Agnes his wife. The description of Robert Bare in this recital also notes that by then he was "since deceased", though his burial in that time frame is not mentioned in the Cartmel parish registers. From what follows, one speculate that he committed suicide ?

The second recital mentions that sometime after Robert Bare made the above two transfers of his real estate to his mortgagees, (a) he became a bankrupt within the meaning of the relevant Act of Parliament, (b) by a certain deed dated 19 Nov 1755 he assigned all his personal estate to William Spencer, William Bare the younger, William Crosfield and James Walker, for them to sell for the benefit of his creditors, which was followed by another deed on 12 Jan 1756, after the contracted sale of real estate to John Carter, for a similar purpose.

The next two recitals explain that all Robert Bare's real estate was put up for sale on 16 Oct 1755, at which sale John Carter bought both the Wraysholme estate and the Wyke estate for £2,042, but had bought the Wyke estate for the use of Nicholas Bell, which was agreed to be for £750, leaving the balance of £1,292 for the Wraysholme estate.

The next recital mentions the allocation of the £500 debt to fund the annuity, with £300 charged on the Wraysholme estate and £200 on the Wyke estate, as mentioned in the above description of the previous conveyance.

The next two recitals deal with the fact that whilst the Robert Bare's creditors wanted cash for their debts, but also wanted to save the expense of suing out a Commission of Bankrupt against him, they agreed that the debt of £500 secured on the Wraysholme and Wyke properties, but unlikely to produce cash for many years, should be sold. Accordingly, it was offered for sale on 16 Dec 1755, and purchased by George Rigg, late of Cartmel Church Town, Yeoman, since deceased, and Richard Goad of Allithwaite, Mariner, for £350.

The next recital confirms that this £350 was received in cash by Robert Bare's effective trustees in his bankruptcy, and that by another deed dated 26 Feb 1756, the creditors had agreed to receive their respective dividends, and discharge Robert Bare from further liability for his debts to them.

Consequently, as there were no other incumbrances attached to either of the properties sold to John Carter, including that for Nicholas Bell, both the mortgagees and the parties who had bought the security for £500, were all happy to confirm that they had no further claims on the properties bought by John Carter.

The actual parties to this release of claims were then described as : (1) William Spencer of Allithwaite, Yeoman, William Bare late of Church Town, Cartmel, but now of Liverpool, Yeoman, William Crosfield of Broughton in Cartmel, Gentleman, and James Walker of Church Town in Cartmel, Clerk, and (2) John Carter and Nicholas Bell both of Cart Lane in the parish of Cartmel, Yeomen.

This conveyance has a memorandum endorsed on it, dated 21 March 1759, and signed by William Spencer and William Crosfield, to record that since the sealing and delivery of this indenture, they had "become Administrators to the within named Robert Bare deceased, and do hereby ratify and confirm the several covenants of the deed within written, witness our hands"

A couple of years before he bought the Wraysholme estate, on **11 Feb 1754**, the same John Carter, a Yeoman of Cart Lane, had bought another nearby property. The indenture for this purchase is not in this hoard of documents, but it is mentioned in the 1843 abstract of title when sold as part of a larger estate. In that abstract, this property is simply described as :

*All* that messuage or tenement commonly called or known by the name of **Holme**, situate in and surrounded by Windermoor, or common in the parish of Cartmel.

John Carter bought it for £230 from George Carter of Slack in the parish of Cartmel, Yeoman. There is no mention in the abstract regarding whether George and John Carter were related to each other.

This John Carter had a daughter named Dorothy, who was baptised at Cartmel on 9 March 1755, when interestingly, her father John's occupation is recorded as Guide over

Lanc'r Sands. When she was aged 21, on 9 Oct 1777, Dorothy married Thomas Harrison at Cartmel, by licence, when Thomas was described as a Gentleman of Colton parish. They had several children, mentioned below, but by November 1790, Thomas had died, (no plausible burial record yet found), and John Carter's daughter Dorothy was left a widow with children. At that time Dorothy's father, John Carter, would be quite old, possibly the son of Edward Carter of Cart Lane who was baptised at Cartmel on 3 March 1733/4. Accordingly, he made a settlement for his family, by lease and release, on 25 & 26 Nov 1790, which is in this hoard, but not transcribed as its contents are recited in the 1843 abstract of title.

Earlier in 1790, John Carter had bought on additional property by lease and release on **11 & 12 February 1790**, the documents for which are in this hoard, but not fully transcribed as they are summarised in the 1843 abstract of title. On those dates, John Carter had bought the following property for £41 from Sarah Muchelt of the City of Bristol, widow and relict of Thomas Muchelt, formerly of Allithwaite but then of the City of Bristol, Mariner deceased, and Mary Muchelt of Bristol foresaid, Spinster, only child and heir at law of the said Thomas Muchelt, namely :

*All* that close or parcel of ground commonly called or known by the name of the **Walker Croft** containing by estimation 0<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>p</sup> of the customary measure there used, situate at or near Blenkett in Allithwaite, all which said close of ground was formerly the estate and inheritance of John Muchelt deceased, then late grandfather of the said Mary Muchelt, who purchased the same of one William Barrow, since deceased, and was afterwards the estate & inheritance of the said Thomas Muchelt, whom and by his last will and testament gave and devised the same Sarah Muchelt and Mary Muchelt in manner therein mentioned, and were then in possession or occupation of Robert Atkinson as farmer thereof

On **25 & 26 November 1790**, John Carter made a settlement for his family by conveying probably all his real estate on trust to his widowed daughter Dorothy Harrison of Landing (near Newby Bridge). The reason for the settlement also mentions another daughter, Ann Peel, the wife of John Peel of Carnforth, Gentleman. Although no record has been found for Ann's baptism, her marriage at Cartmel is likely to be that on 8 Sept 1774 when her husband's name is transcribed as John Pool of the parish of Warton. The whole of the property conveyed by John Carter on trust, for various uses following, comprised five parts, summarised as follows :

*All* his messuage & tenement with the orchard garden barns stables outbuildings and the several closes inclosures fields and parcels of land thereunto belonging, called and commonly known by the name of **Wraysholme Tower**, in Allithwaite, containing by estimation 55 acres, and then in the possession of Robert Atkinson as farmer thereof,

*Also* one other close or parcel of land commonly called and known by the name of **Walker Croft**, in Allithwaite, and adjoining a lane there called Blenkett Lane, containing by estimation 3 roods, and then in the occupation of the said John Carter, and also his seat or pew near the clock in Cartmel Church, and also one moiety or half part of his seat or pew in the gallery in Flookborough Chapel,

*Also* all his other messuage and tenement with the orchard garden barns stables outbuilding and the several closes inclosures fields and parcels of land thereunto belonging, called and commonly known by the name of **Cart Lane**, in Allithwaite, containing by estimation 14 acres, and then in the several occupations of him, the said John Carter and William Carter,

*Also* one third part or share of a meadow or parcel of land, commonly called by the name **Cow Close**, in Allithwaite, containing by estimation 12 acres, and then in the possession of

William Harrison as farmer thereof, together with a moiety or half part of and in all his seat or pew in the organ gallery in Cartmel Church,

*Also* all that other messuage and tenement with the orchard garden barns stables outbuildings and the several closes inclosures fields and parcels of land thereunto belonging, called and commonly known by the name of the **Holme** Estate, in Allithwaite, containing by estimation 9 acres, then in the occupation of William Harrison as farmer thereof, and also that other moiety or half part of and in all his seat or pew in the gallery of Flookborough Chapel,

The uses to which the properties in this trust should be put, depending of course on who survived whom, may be summarised as follows. Firstly, John Carter himself should continue to enjoy everything during his life time, including the right to make any improvements or alterations therein, or in any part or parcel thereof, from time to time, at his will and pleasure, without any interruption or disturbance whatsoever. After John Carter's death, his estate was to be divided up between his two daughters and their families, with various conditions as follows.

The **Wraysholme Tower** estate, the **Walker Croft**, and the seat of pew near the clock in Cartmel Church, and the moiety of the seat in the gallery of Flookborough Chapel, were all to go to the use and behoof of Ann Peel both for her life and for disposal by her will, despite coverture, and in the absence of a such will, then to her right heirs. *subject* to and charged with the payment of £300 to Dorothy Harrison within 12 months of the death of John Carter, if she should be then living, but if she should happen to be dead, that the same sum of £300 should go and be paid unto such of her children as should be then living in equal proportions, save and except such of her sons as should at that time happen to be entitled to his late father's demesne, (Thomas Harrison's intailed estate at Landing aforesaid),

The other properties, at **Cart Lane**, the **Holme**, the share of **Cow Close** and the moieties of seats or pews in the organ gallery in Cartmel Church, and in the gallery of Flookborough Chapel, were all to go to Dorothy Harrison for her life, and then to her two sons younger sons, Thomas and Miles Harrison as tenants in common, subject to two provisos.

The first proviso was that if by the death of John Harrison, the eldest son of the said Dorothy Harrison, who was entitled to a certain intailed estate and premises at Landing, and which belonged to his late father Denison Thomas Harrison deceased, the said Thomas Harrison at any time, by or under any limitation whatsoever, should become intitled to any estate tail in possession of and in the said lands and tenements at Landing, or the same should descend to him as heir at law in fee simple, then his interest in John Carter's estate should cease and utterly determine, and the same should enure to the use of the said Miles Harrison, his heirs and assigns for ever,

The second proviso was simply to allow Dorothy Harrison, if necessary, to raise money not exceeding £600 on her estate, which was an option which she did not exercise.

## **PART 2 : 1802 to 1836**

Between 1802 and 1836, John Harrison, the eldest son of John Carter's daughter Dorothy Harrison, (who also inherited his father's estate at Landing mentioned above), bought a number of properties, some from third parties, and some from his younger brothers who were given their mother's share of John Carter's estate. This section of this summary of the Wraysholme hoard describes the transactions, and their background, by which John Harrison acquired several local properties during this period.

John Harrison's first acquisition in this area was part of the estate of John Seatle, a Yeoman of Kents Bank, who died on 8 March 1796, having made his will on 15 Feb 1796. In that will, he bequeathed to Mary Seatle, a widow of Kents Bank, (variously described as his step mother or mother-in-law), the house in which she lived, and he directs that all his estates at Kents Bank and Allithwaite should be sold, and the proceeds should be divided with one third going to his step mother, Mary Seatle, and the residue to be shared by his two brothers and sister when they reach the age of 21. His two brothers were Richard and Robert Seatle, both dealers in glass china and earthenware in Lancaster, and his sister, formerly Ellin Seatle, who had become the wife of Thomas Marshall, a husbandman of Allithwaite, by the time that John Seatle's property was sold. The sale was timed so that Ellin reached the age of 21 the day before the conveyance of part of her father's estate to John Harrison. That conveyance is dated **3 March 1802**. In his will, John Seatle appointed two executors, both of whom had died before the sale in 1802. One of the executors was Thomas Briggs, a Surgeon of Cartmel, who died on 5 March 1797, without ever having acted as a trustee under the will. The second executor was John Wainhouse, a Gentleman of Flookburgh, who died on 1 Feb 1798. The management of John Seatle's estate was then taken over for about 12 months by John Wainhouse's executor, John Helm, another Gentleman from Flookburgh, until at their request, he formally handed over the management of the estate to the devisees. The whole estate was sold by auction on 15 Sept 1801, at which John Harrison, a Gentleman of Landing in the parish of Coulton, bid £592 for the part described below. However, it was not the majority of the whole estate. Consequently the conveyance to John Harrison, had four parties including the purchaser. The other three parties were (1) John Helm, as succeeding executor of John Seatle, (2) the devisees and legatees of John Seatle's will mentioned above, and (3) William Ashburner, a Gentleman of Cartmel, who was joined in the conveyance for a covenant for the custody of the estate documents, presumably as purchaser of the largest part of the estate. The description of the property, which John Harrison bought from John Seatle's estate, may be summarised as follows.

*All* that messuage and tenement in Lower Allithwaite, commonly called or known by the name **Jeremy Hill**, otherwise Allithwaite Estate, consisting of one dwelling house, one barn, one stable, one cowhouse, one turfhouse, one orchard, one garden, together with two crofts behind the same, containing 3<sup>a</sup> 0<sup>f</sup> 38<sup>p</sup> statute measure, and being late in the possession of Sarah Dixon as farmer, but now of the said Thomas Marshall, and also all those three closes of lands called the **Howriddings**, with the wood lands and wood thereunto belonging, containing 8<sup>a</sup> 0<sup>f</sup> 33<sup>p</sup> statute measure, in Allithwaite, and now in the possession of the said Thomas Marshall, and also all that **allotment of common**, late allotted to the estates and premises of the said John Seatle, the South end of which adjoins the said Howriddings, containing 24<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>p</sup> statute measure,

This conveyance concludes with the vendors appointing Edward Barrow of Allithwaite, Esquire, or Robert Atkinson of Cartmel, Yeoman, or one of them, to act as their attorneys for the formality of passing possession and seisin to John Harrison. Both the signing of the conveyance and the receipt for the purchase money were Edward Barrow and R Parker.

By lease and release on **23 & 24 January 1806**, John Harrison of Landing, Esquire, acquired a half share in all the properties mentioned in John Carter's settlement of 26 November 1790, and the introduction to the release explains how this came about, and who else also had interests in these properties at that time.

John Carter had divided his estate between his two daughters, Dorothy Harrison and Ann Peel, as already described above. Some time afterwards, Ann Peel died, having made her will on 27 May 1792. By that will, her husband, John Peel, was to have a lifetime interest in the properties given her by her father John Carter, then her sister Dorothy Harrison was to have a lifetime interest in them, then they were to go in two equal moieties to Dorothy's younger sons, Thomas and Miles Harrison. At the time of 1806 indentures now being described, John Peel was still alive and in receipt of the rents etc. from the properties, Dorothy Harrison too was still alive, and John Harrison had lent £1,300 to his brother Thomas Harrison. Accordingly, for that £1,300, Thomas Harrison of Landing in the parish of Colton, Gentleman, sold his moiety interest in all John Carter's properties, to his brother John, with the agreement of their brother Miles Harrison, then described as a Tanner of Kirkby Kendal, all subject of course to the life time interests of John Peel and Dorothy Harrison.

The description of the properties in these documents is the same as in John Carter's settlement, including **Wraysholme Tower, Walker Croft, Cart Lane, Cow Close, Holme** and various pews. The release concludes with an agreement that Thomas and Miles Harrison would levy a fine *sur cognizance de droit come cov. &c.* in the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster. Curiously, there is in this hoard of documents an agreement in that court, "declared by proclamation according to the form of the statute" on 19 March 1806, which doesn't name the properties concerned, but mentions areas much less than the total, and says that the amount paid by John Harrison was only £666/13/4. No explanation can be offered here to explain the figures in the court record.

In the 1843 abstract of title, there is a note dated only **1808**, that "the said Thomas Harrison died in the West Indies without having been married, leaving his mother, the said Dorothy Harrison, him surviving.

John Harrison's next property acquisition is described in what can only be regarded as extraordinary documents of lease and release dated **11 & 12 February 1822**. The extraordinary feature of these documents is that John's younger brother Myles gave him the whole of a significant portfolio of properties for a minimal nominal consideration of only ten shillings. His real motive for doing so is a mystery, and certainly not explained by the lawyer's standard phrase "for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which he hath and beareth for and towards his brother". The release document, which has been transcribed, is also an extreme example of lawyer's verbosity, with over 4,600 words on four sheets of parchment approximately 30" x 20".

In addition to the moiety that Myles would inherit (on the death of his mother Dorothy Harrison), in John Carter's estate, the gift also included other properties which Myles Harrison had bought in Westmorland, and for completeness adds "all" his other properties wherever in England, (if any).

At this time, the parties to this conveyance are described as Myles Harrison of Kirkby in Kendal, Tanner, and his elder brother John Harrison of Landing, Esquire. As usual, the release starts with reciting how Myles Harrison acquired his properties, which are summarised below, starting with his sole properties and then his moieties.

The first property mentioned was bought by Myles Harrison by lease and release dated **3 & 4 April 1820**, from James Jackson, with Edward Tatham appointed to act as a trustee for

Myles Harrison “to the end and intent that any wife of the said Myles Harrison might not become entitled to dower out of or in the said property”. That property was called **Cragg Hill** at **Beethwaite Green** near Levens. No details are mentioned regarding the size of this property, nor the price paid for it, just the usual synonyms for parts of a rural property.

The second property mentioned was bought by Myles Harrison by a certain indenture dated **14 Feb 1821**, from Richard Lough and Joseph Musgrove and Ann his wife, with William Berry acting as trustee for Myles Harrison for the same reason as above. That property was all those five burgage houses in **Allhallows Lane and Fell side**, or one of them, in **Kendal**, being parcel of the lands of the late George Braithwaite dec’d. It was subject to the yearly burgage rent of 2<sup>s</sup>/3<sup>d</sup>, and then in the possession of the said Joseph Musgrove and his undertenants. A year later, the occupiers were updated to “late in the possession of the said Joseph Musgrove and his undertenants, and now of John Graham, Ann Braithwaite and others as tenants”. As with Cragg Hill above, no details are mentioned regarding the size of this property, nor the price paid for it, just the usual synonyms for parts of an urban property.

The third property mentioned was “lately purchased” by Myles Harrison from Andrew Graham, but no date is given for this purchase. Its recital of this purchase describes it as a certain allotment on **Sampool Moss**, near to Low Levens, in the parish of Heversham, containing two roods or thereabouts, lately allotted to one Myles Simpson of Beethwaite Green, Yeoman, by the commissioners for inclosing the commons and waste grounds within the said parish of Heversham, and marked and distinguished in the commissioners’ plan and award by number 336, and on which the said Myles Harrison hath lately erected and built ten messuages or dwelling houses, with backbuildings yards and conveniences, and hath paid the purchase money for the same, but no conveyance hath been yet made thereof to the said Myles Harrison by the said Andrew Graham. However, the later description in the conveyance says that the initial allotment was made to Andrew Graham, rather than Myles Simpson, and mentions that the occupier then were William Jackson, Nicholas Holme, Lancelot Dobson, Richard Walker, Peter Garnett, John Langhorne and others as tenants thereof.

A fourth property is mentioned in the conveyance part of the indenture, but not in the initial recitals, with no date of price of its acquisition by Myles Harrison, and that property was : all that parrock close or inclosure of land or ground commonly called **Mason’s Parrock**, adjoining to a certain other parrock called Fletcher’s Parrock, and the inclosures on the fell commonly called **Kendal Fell** in Kirkby Kendal, holden by payment of the yearly rent of 2<sup>d</sup> to the Right Honorable William, Earl of Lonsdale, and containing by a late admeasurement 1<sup>a</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>p</sup> customary measure, and now in the possession of the said Myles Harrison.

Finally, all the parts of John Carter’s estate, in which Myles Harrison would inherit a moiety or half share on his mother’s death, are mentioned. The details are very similar to those already described above, need not be fully repeated here, but can be seen the transcript of this conveyance. In the following summary, the areas are given in customary measurements, rather than statutory measurements, and that customary measurement is mentioned to be 6½ yards to the perch. The estates mentioned in this section are **Wraysholme Tower**, 63 acres, **Kirkhead Meadow**, 1½ acres, **Walker’s Croft**, 1 acre, these three all then being in the possession of Robert Mason as farmer thereof, **The Holme**, 12 acres now in the possession of Richard Hudson as farmer thereof, and **Cart Lane**, 14 acres now in the possession of John Mason, Edward Waller, John Rawlinson and others as farmers thereof, plus all seats or pews, and parts or shares of seats or pews and rights of sitting belonging to the said farms and hereditaments, or any of them, or to the said Myles Harrison in any wise, in the parish church of Cartmel and Flookbugh Chapel.

The witnesses to Myles Harrison's signature on the release conveyance, and his receipt for 10<sup>s</sup> indorsed thereon, were J<sup>n</sup>. Taylor Wilson and Thomas Wilson.

Chronologically, the next note in the 1843 abstract is that on **15 January 1824**, Dorothy Harrison was buried at the Chapel of Finsthwaite, confirmed by its registers, which also note that she was then aged 68.

John Harrison's next purchase was by lease and release on **13 & 14 February 1830**, when he bought an allotment on Bank Moor, Allithwaite. The documents in this hoard include (1) the initial lease and release of this allotment by the Enclosure Act Commissioners to Robert Atkinson, (2) a copy of Robert Atkinson's will, and (3) the lease, release and enrolment of John Harrison's purchase from Robert Atkinson's devisees. Ignoring the peppercorn leases, the other documents are summarised next.

The allotment by the Enclosure Act Commissioners is dated **15 April 1800** and was made to Robert Atkinson of Wraysholme Tower, Yeoman, and his trustee William Field the younger of Cartmel, Grocer. That conveyance starts with very long recitals about the provisions of the Enclosure Act. It names the Commissioners appointed by the Act, notes that two of them had died by the time of this conveyance, how they were replaced, and thus the authorisation of those making this conveyance. For further details, see the transcript of this indenture. What they allotted to Robert Atkinson, for £310, was :

*"All that piece or parcel of ground as the same is now marked or fenced out, (being parcel of the said commons or waste grounds), being part of **Bankmoor** in the parish of Cartmel, containing by admeasurement 14<sup>a</sup> 0<sup>f</sup> 22<sup>p</sup> statute measure, adjoining on the Southwest to the new road leading from Flookburgh to Wyke in the said parish, North on the ancient inclosures of the late John Carter, and East on other part of the said Bankmoor allotted to the heirs of the late William Dover, and which said parcel of common hereby conveyed is to be fenced off from the said road by, or at the expence of, the said Robert Atkinson"*.

Robert Atkinson's covenant etc in this conveyance leaves the date incomplete by which he had to make and finish a good and sufficient ditch or fence with quick thorns planted therein, to separate and divide the said parcel of common from the said new road leading from Flookburgh, but adds that he will also continue to repair and maintain it.

The witnesses to the signing and the Commissioners' indorsed receipt for £310, were Thomas Ingilby and John Robinson.

Robert Atkinson made his will on **3 March 1808**, in which he describes himself as a Farmer of Lower Cark Hall. Cartmel parish registers show that he was buried at Cartmel a few days later, on 11 March, aged 51. The intent of his will was fairly simple with his wife Margaret Atkinson as his sole executor during her life or her widowhood, with eldest son John Atkinson as default executor if Margaret remarried. Margaret got everything for life, or during her widowhood, after which his three sons, John, George and Nicholas shared his real estate, his two daughters Agnes and Margaret would then receive their legacies of £150 each, charged on some of his property, and after payment of the usual expences and debts, the residue of his personal estate was to be shared equally between his five children already named.

There were two parts to Robert Atkinson's real estate. His eldest son John Atkinson would inherit his property in the township of Crosthwaite and Lyth in the parish of Heversham, which was charged with the legacies for his daughters, whilst his younger sons, George and Nicholas Atkinson would inherit his property at **Bank Moor** and Ellerside, in the parish of Cartmel, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants.

The will was witnessed by Thomas Walker, Joseph Dixon and John Bramwell, and there is a note that it was proved by Margaret Atkinson on 18 March 1808

What happened next in the Atkinson family is recited as part of the background to the lease and release of the Bankmoor inclosure to John Harrison on **13 & 14 February 1830**. As Robert Atkinson had left the Bankmoor property to his two younger sons, George and Nicholas, the conveyance not only notes that Nicholas had died before 1830, (he was buried at Cartmel aged 17 on 3 Feb 1816), but also notes that his brother George, (rather than his elder brother John) was his heir at law. So by implication, John had also died by that time, which is confirmed by Cartmel parish registers which record that John Atkinson, of Cark Hall, was buried there of 7 Aug 1809 aged 19, by whose death his brother George must have also inherited the other estates devised by their father to John. The conveyance to John Harrison also noted that Robert Atkinson's widow Margaret had lost all her benefits under her husband's will by marrying James Bell, (at Cartmel on 19 May 1817), although he too was deceased by 1830, (buried at Cartmel on 4 Nov 1825 aged 68).

The conveyance to John Harrison on 14 Feb 1830, starts by saying that the parties to it were George Atkinson of Ulverston, Miller, and Jane his wife, of the first part, William Field of Cartmel Town, Grocer, of the second part, (because he was Robert Atkinson's trustee in the 1800 allotment described above), and John Harrison of Landing in the Parish of Colton, Esquire, of the third part. It then recites (1) Robert Atkinson's purchase from the Enclosure Commissioners in 1800, (2) Robert Atkinson's will, and (3) the changes in Atkinson family already mentioned above. It then confirms that for £510, John Harrison had bought from George Atkinson all those then three inclosures on **Bank Moor**, containing 14<sup>a</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>p</sup>, which his father had bought in 1800,

Apart from the usual vendors' covenants, there are clauses in the conveyance specifically barring any claim for dower on that property by George Atkinson's wife Jane, and an agreement that the conveyance should be enrolled at the Lancaster assizes, which was duly done.

The witness to both the signing of the conveyance by all parties, and to George Atkinson's receipt for £510, indorsed thereon, was John Carter, an attorney at law in Ulverston.

When that enrolment took place on **5 March 1830**, this purchase on Bank Moor was the first of three properties to be mentioned, each with separate vendors, but there is no indication, in either the Court's proclamation that day nor elsewhere in the hoard of documents, when John Harrison bought the other two properties. The property on Bank Moor, bought from George and Jane Atkinson, is the first property mentioned. The second property mentioned, which was bought from John Braithwaite and Ann his wife, comprised two messuages, two cottages, two weaving shops, two barns, two stables, two hay lofts, two cowhouses, two turfhouses, two orchards, two gardens, and 10 acres of land, but there is no indication of its location except within the parish of Cartmel. The third property mentioned, which was bought from Robert Kell and Elizabeth his wife, comprised four messuages, four cottages, four weaving shops, four barns, four stables, four hay lofts, four cowhouses, four turfhouses, four orchards, four gardens, and 4 acres of land, and its location is given as being at Lack in the parish of Cartmel.

For unknown reasons, the consideration mentioned in this Court record, only £400 for all three properties, is significantly less than expected from the conveyances, as was noticed above in another enrolment. The outside of the Court record mentions the name of an attorney, who presumably acted for the parties, namely Mr C B Walton.

The last property bought by John Harrison, before we have evidence of his mortgages etc., was **High Bank** in Allithwaite. There are no conveyances in this hoard for either John Harrison's purchase or sale of this property, but there is an abstract of title for it made in 1852, presumably in anticipation of its sale then. That abstract only mentions John Harrison's purchase, not what might have happened subsequently, and it is summarised below.

By indentures of lease and release made on **22 & 23 April 1836**, John Harrison, then of Landing in Finsthwaite, Esquire, bought from John Rawlinson of Highbank near Allithwaite, Fisherman, and Mary his wife, for consideration of £85, this property :

*All* that his, the said John Rawlinson's, newly build messuage cottage or dwelling house, with the outhouses garden and orchard at or near Allithwaite called **High Bank**, otherwise the house that Jack built, bounded on the North East side by property of the late Mr Edward Barrow, and on the South West side by the highway or road leading from Allithwaite to Kents Bank and Grange, part of which said buildings, or the ground whereon the same stand, were theretofore the property of the said Edward Barrow, and were by him or his trustees, upwards of 20 years ago, sold to the said John Rawlinson, and the remainder of the premises were formerly part of the waste or common land in the parish of Cartmel, and many years ago was, with the consent of the landowners and inhabitants in Lower Allithwaite, of which township or division, the premises thereby granted and conveyed, formed a part, fenced in and inclosed by the said John Rawlinson, who had ever since quietly and peaceably enjoyed the same, and contained in the whole [blank space not completed] square yards, and were then or late in the possession of the said John Rawlinson or his undertenants,

### **PART 3 : 1841 to 1848**

Part 2 of this summary above shows that by the end of the 1830s, John Harrison had accumulated quite a large portfolio of properties. Where he got the cash from to pay for them isn't mentioned, but one might speculate that he could have raised mortgages on his estate at Landing, Finsthwaite, though there are no documents relating to that estate in this hoard. However, by 1841, he seems to have been desperately short of cash. In this hoard are the lease and release indentures by which he raised a mortgage for £3,000 secured on all the properties which have already been described as he acquired them.

On **16 & 17 March 1841**, John Harrison, Esquire, of Landing in the parish of Colton, raised a mortgage for £3,000 at 4¼% interest, with all the usual mortgage clauses, from Agnes Wilkinson of Kendal, a widow. The properties on which that mortgage was secured have all been described already when John Harrison acquired them, but may be summarised as : **Wraysholme Tower, Walkers Croft, The Holme, and Cart Lane**, with their seats or pews in Cartmel and Flookburgh churches, which are all mentioned in the transcribed 1843 abstract of title, but it adds that they were "inter alia" other properties which weren't relevant to the purpose of the abstract. By inspection only, and not transcription of the release indenture, it may be seen that the other properties on which the mortgage was also secured were those already mentioned in Part 2 above, namely, **Cragg Hill**, the allotment on **Sampool Moss** and the houses built there by Myles Harrison, **Mason's Parrock**, and all his other freehold property in the parishes of Kendal and Heversham, plus the five burgage messuages in **Allhallows Lane and Fellside in Kendal**.

A couple of years later, John Harrison's financial situation had deteriorated much further, to the point where he was effectively bankrupt, within the meaning of a then recent Act of Parliament, and so was forced to pass all his property to trustees for them to sell to pay his debts, and avoid the costs etc. of formal bankruptcy proceedings.

So on **4 January 1843**, by an indenture mentioned in the subsequent abstract of title, but not actually in this hoard, made between said John Harrison and his trustees, who were John Barrow of Meethop, Gentleman, George Barrow of the same place, Gentleman, and James Erving of Rochdale, Timber Merchant, with a provision for how creditors could be joined as third parties. Thus, John Harrison passed all his property to his trustees, for them to sell and pay his debts. The abstract of this indenture doesn't mention any specific properties, but simply refers to them as "all" his freehold and customary burgage property in the counties of Lancaster and Westmorland, so presumably including all the property listed above in his 1841 mortgage plus at least his estate at Landing, inherited as his father's eldest son, and where he lived. There is no other useful local history information in the abstract, just a lot of detail about the management of the planned sale, and how creditors could become parties to the described plan to distribute the sale proceeds. The abstract continues with a memo that this indenture was enrolled in court on **12 April 1843**.

There are no details in this hoard of when or how the whole of John Harrison's estate was actually sold, except the Wraysholme Tower estate, but later in 1843, the very detailed abstract of title was prepared for the title of his trustees in some of his properties, as already mentioned. It was probably prepared at some time in the summer of 1843, as the next chronological document in the hoard is a copy of the Conditions in that Sale for Lot 5, the Wraysholme Tower Estate, on 29 September 1843. The significant fact, in the prefix to this trustees' abstract of title, is that when it was drafted, John Harrison is noted as then being deceased.

The next chronological document in this hoard is a draft of the Condition of Sale for Lot 5 in the sale of John Harrison's estate, namely the Wraysholme Tower Estate. It is a copy of a document prepared in advance of that sale, and intended to be completed on

completion of the auction. The document in the hoard is not the one completed after the auction, but it does indicated that the relevant auction was planned to be held on **29 September 1843**, at the house of Matthew Knowles, the Cavendish Arms in Cartmel. These Conditions of Sale were drafted by Messrs Holgate and Roberts of Rochdale, perhaps indicating that the trustee James Erving of Rochdale was leading the sale proceedings ? The description of the estate then comprised as Lot 5 in that auction are described as follows.

“a freehold estate known by the name of the **Wraysholme Tower Estate**, consisting of a farm house and extensive farm buildings, and several closes of excellent meadow and pasture land, and which estate, closes of land and premises are in the occupation of Mr John Story, and the closes of land are known by the names following, that is to say, Walker Croft and seven acres, Cross lands and Kiln Parrock, Moorfield Parrock, Plantation, part of Parks Tower Orchard, orchard, part of Alder Meadow, Parks, part of Parks ploughed, Parks, Park Ends, Alder Meadow, Wraysholme Ends, first Wraysholme, second Wraysholme, third Wraysholme and fourth Wraysholme, and which said closes of land contain in statute measure, (including the site of the buildings gardens folds and roads), 87<sup>a</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>p</sup>”.

The rest of the Conditions for the sale of Lot 5 essentially deal with the settlement details, for the actual purchaser to sign and agree after the auction, but they are not completed on the draft in this hoard. Nor does this hoard contain any other document, neither auctioneers’ nor conveyance, to directly indicate who bought Lot5 at that auction.

A few years later some lawyer must have realised that Myles Harrison’s gift to John Harrison, of his moiety in his grandfather’s property mentioned earlier, was less than legally perfect. Consequently, there is an indenture dated **12 June 1848** to rectify the error for the presumed then owner of some of it.

The indenture of that date was made between Myles Harrison of Landing in the parish of Colton, Esquire, and George Atkinson Gelderd of Aikrigg End near Kendal. After reciting John Carter’s settlement of 25 & 26 November 1790, Ann Peel’s will of 27 May 1792, and Myles Harrison’s gift to his brother on 11 & 12 February 1822, (all previously described herein), the cause of the problem requiring this indenture is identified by saying that the indentures of February 1822 “did not operate effectually to pass the estate tail of the said Myles Harrison in the hereditaments intended to be hereby granted and conveyed, but only operated to pass an estate liable to be defeated by the issue of the said Myles Harrison after his death”. Accordingly, for only a nominal consideration of 5<sup>s</sup>, Myles Harrison confirmed unto George Atkinson Gelderd the whole interest of himself and his heirs in the **Wraysholm Tower, Kirkead Meadow and Walkers Croft** properties, and specifically barred his issue from any interest therein.

The signing of this indenture was witnessed by W Atkinson, a Surgeon of Penny Bridge, and Eldred Harrison, a Kendal Solicitor, and it is endorsed with a note to say that it was Enrolled in Her Majesty’s High Court of Chancery on 15 June 1848, pursuant to the Act of Parliament 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> William the 4<sup>th</sup>, Cap 74; 68 P. It is noted on the outside as being a “Release for the purpose of barring Mr Harrison’s estate tail in the Wraysholme Tower Estate”, prepared by T & E Harrison, Kendal solicitors.

## PART 4 : 1857

Chronologically, the latest document in this hoard is an “Abstract of mortgages between George Woodburne & Thomas Woodburne & others affecting The Raven Winder & Templand Estates &c in the parish of Cartmel” made in 1857 for Mr John Parkinson. Curiously, it appears to be intended to be an exact copy of part of previous longer abstract, because there are references to “before abstracted” documents, which are not included herewith, and there are a number of mentions of “the said” persons who are not previously mentioned herein. The numbering of the eight pages is also unusual, being a2, b2, c2,d2, e2, f2, g2 and h2. The reason for its inclusion in this hoard of documents is currently unknown, but it contains abstracts of four mortgages raised by George Woodburne between 1852 and 1856, and the assignment of one of them in 1857. They are summarised below.

The first abstracted document is an indenture dated **6 July 1852**, made between George Woodburne and “the said” Thomas Woodburne, with no further descriptions of them. The very briefly abstracted recitals to this indenture mention the will of Margaret Hall, who died in 1832, that John Woodburne, the husband of “the said” Margaret Woodburne had died in 1840, an undated but “before abstracted indenture or disentailing deed”, and the “before abstracted will” of “the said” Myles W H Woodburne who died on 2 October 1848 and whose will was proved by Thomas Woodburne in the prerogative Court of Canterbury. The intention of this indenture proceeds as a mortgage for £840, borrowed by George Woodburne from Thomas Woodburne, and secured on :

*All* that his one undivided 4<sup>th</sup> part or share of and in all those messuages lands hereditaments and premises mentioned described and comprised in the schedule thereunder written, or thereunto annexed, and all other the freehold hereditaments and premises to which he, the said George Woodburne was, under the said recited will of the M W H Woodburne seized or entitled for an estate of inheritance in remainder expectant on the estate or interest of the said Margaret Woodburne therein during her life. The abstract then quotes the schedule referred to, namely :

*All* those two messuages or dwelling houses with the outhouses thereunto belonging, & the several closes inclosures or parcels of ground, lying near to each other, situate at or near **Ravens Winder** in the parish of Cartmel, and commonly called or known by the names of Ure Close, seven roods, Calf Close, Hemplands, West Bank Close, Cow Close, South Bank Close, North Bank Close, Withi Field, Middle Cow Close, High Cow Close, Cow Close and Teuit[?] Close, Liby Dub, Nab Green, Brooms Meadow, Brooms, Brooms Wood, Long Meadow, Moss Wood, Noates Meadow, Noates Barn Close, Bottom Dale, Bracken Close, Cherry Tree Croft, White Stone Bridge Close, Bridge Close Meadow, Snathe Meadow, Low Bridge Meadow, Shaw Meadow, Near Moss, Middle Moss, Far Moss, orchards garden waste and pond, housesteads and folds, or whatsoever names [etc], containing in the whole by admeasurement 171<sup>a</sup> & 33<sup>p</sup> or thereabouts, formerly the estate and inheritance of Margaret Hall of Raven Winder, spinster dec'd, and now in the occupation of George Lawrence and others as tenants or farmers.

The second abstracted document is an indenture dated **6 May 1853**, made between the said George Woodburne of the one part, & Thomas Atkinson of The Beck in the parish of Millom, Cumberland, Farmer, of the other part. It recites that George Woodburne was entitled to one undivided 4<sup>th</sup> part or share of and in the several messuages lands and hereditaments mentioned in the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> schedules thereunder written, for an estate for an estate of inheritance in remainder expectant on the decease of Margaret Woodburne of Thurston Ville “aforesaid”, widow. The intention of this indenture proceeds as a mortgage for £600, borrowed by George Woodburne from Thomas Atkinson, and secured on :

*All* that his one undivided 4<sup>th</sup> part or share of and in all those messuages lands tenements hereditaments & premises mentioned described & comprised in the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> schedules thereunder written, & all other the freehold hereditaments & premises to which he, the said George Woodburne was entitled for an estate of inheritance in remainder expectant on the estate & interest of the said Margaret Woodburne therein during her life as aforesaid, under the last will and testament of the said M W H Woodburne, late of Thurston Vile aforesaid..

The first schedule to which referred to comprised the **Dale Park** estate in the parish of Hawkshead, whilst more detail is given of the second schedule as follows :

*All* that farm house with the outhouses thereunto belonging, & the several closes inclosures or parcels of land, situate at or near **Templand, Allithwaite and The Green**, respectively, in the parish of Cartmel, commonly called or know by the several names of Byerstead, Carter Croft, Far Field, Barker Slack, Low Back Woods, Far Back Woods, Near Back Woods, Wood before Woods, Low Pasture, Stone Lands, Well Field, Welton Hors, Templand Parrock, Kiln Croft, High Field, Bigland Field, North Croft, East Croft, West Croft, East Workbarrow, Near East Workbarrow, Middle Workbarrow, West Workbarrow, Far Sill Field, Great Sill Field, New Sill Field, garden & homesteads, Oliver Mill Meadow, Stubbing Meadow, Turf Pots Meadow near Flookburgh, orchard garden housesteads & folds, or by whatsoever other names [etc] containing in the whole by admeasurement 95<sup>a</sup> & 33<sup>p</sup> in statute measure, & now in the occupation of John Hartley as tenant thereof.

The third abstracted document is an memorandum dated **4 April 1856**, signed by George Woodburne of Pendleton near Manchester, Calico Printer. It recites that the previous year, on 3 May 1855, he had borrowed £500 @ 5% interest from George Borrow, a butcher of U'ston, Lancs., [probably Ulverston] for which he had given a promissory note. The purpose of the memorandum was to record that for better securing that loan, (a) he thereby charged all his 4<sup>th</sup> part of share of & in all and singular the messuages tenements lands grounds & hereditaments situate at or near **Raven Winder, Templand, The Green, Ellerside**, & all other my hereditaments & premises situate within the parish of Cartmel, or at or near **Dale Park** in the parish of Hawkshead, devised to me in fee by the will of my late brother M W H Woodburne, & also my share and interest in the said hereditaments and premises devised to me in fee by the will of my late sister, Sarah Woodburne, and (b) he agreed that, upon request, he would execute a legal mortgage to confirm this.

The fourth abstracted document is an indenture dated **7 April 1856**, by which the said George Woodburne raised another mortgage, for £2,400, from the said Thomas Woodburne. After reciting from whom George Woodburne inherited the property that he was mortgaging, without any property names or detailed descriptions, it proceeds in the usual style for a mortgage, with the property only briefly described as :

*All* that one 1/4<sup>th</sup> part or share or other the part share & interest of him, the said George Woodburne, of & in all those hereditaments and premises which were devised by the will of the said M W H Woodburne, *and all* those the parts shares & interests whatsoever of him, the said George Woodburne, of & in the residuary real & personal estate of the said Margaret Woodburne & Sarah Woodburne respectively.

A curious feature of this indenture is that the main text includes the usual acknowledgement by George Woodburne that he had received the £2,400, but the usual indorsed receipt is only for £2,060 (part of the consideration), with a postscript added on 22 April 1856, for a further sum of £74.

The fifth and final abstracted document is an indenture dated **19 February 1857**, made between the said Thomas Atkinson and the said Thomas Woodburne, which is basically an assignment of the described mortgage dated 6 March 1853, following a default in interest payments by George Woodburne. It recites that the principal sum of £600 was still outstanding, plus interest of £8.18.10 which had accrued since 6 October last, and for a consideration of £600, Thomas Atkinson assigned his security to Thomas Woodburne.

It seems a fair assumption that this whole abstract was made in anticipation of a sale of the mortgaged properties, but there is no further information in this hoard regarding that probability.

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## INDEX of FIELD NAMES

There are four places in this summary where lists of field names are included in property descriptions. Those descriptions are as follows.

On **Page 2**, the fields in the **Wraysholme Estate** on 11 Feb 1755 are listed as :

The near Wraysholme, the farr Wraysholme, the seven acres meadow, the Park, the Tower Orchard, the Kiln Orchard, the Orchard to Coppies, and the Hempland,

On **Page 14**, the fields in the **Wraysholme Estate** on 29 Sept 1843 are listed as :

Walker Croft and seven acres, Cross lands and Kiln Parrock, Moorfield Parrock, Plantation, part of Parks Tower Orchard, orchard, part of Alder Meadow, Parks, part of Parks ploughed, Parks, Park Ends, Alder Meadow, Wraysholme Ends, first Wraysholme, second Wraysholme, third Wraysholme and fourth Wraysholme

On **Page 15**, the fields in the **Raven Winder Estate** on 6 July 1852 are listed as :

Ure Close, seven roods, Calf Close, Hemplands, West Bank Close, Cow Close, South Bank Close, North Bank Close, Withi Field, Middle Cow Close, High Cow Close, Cow Close and Teuit[?] Close, Liby Dub, Nab Green, Brooms Meadow, Brooms, Brooms Wood, Long Meadow, Moss Wood, Noates Meadow, Noates Barn Close, Bottom Dale, Bracken Close, Cherry Tree Croft, White Stone Bridge Close, Bridge Close Meadow, Snathe Meadow, Low Bridge Meadow, Shaw Meadow, Near Moss, Middle Moss, Far Moss.

On **Page 16**, the fields in the **Templand Estate** on 6 May 1853 are listed as :

Byerstead, Carter Croft, Far Field, Barker Slack, Low Back Woods, Far Back Woods, Near Back Woods, Wood before Woods, Low Pasture, Stone Lands, Well Field, Welton Hors, Templand Parrock, Kiln Croft, High Field, Bigland Field, North Croft, East Croft, West Croft, East Workbarrow, Near East Workbarrow, Middle Workbarrow, West Workbarrow, Far Sill Field, Great Sill Field, New Sill Field, garden & homesteads, Oliver Mill Meadow, Stubbing Meadow, Turf Pots Meadow near Flookburgh