

THE MOURHOLME MAGAZINE OF
LOCAL HISTORY

2006-2007, No. 1

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Archive

2006-2007 No.1



The Mourholme Magazine of Local History

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Mourholme Local History Society (Charity Reg No. 512765)
Covers the Old Parish of Warton containing the Townships of
Warton-with-Lindeth, Silverdale, Borwick, Priest Hutton,
Carnforth, Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne

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Notes from Beetham Parish Register

Dorothy Spencer

Records kept by William Hutton, the curate, who became Vicar in 1762 to 1811. His records are very informative about weather and happenings in the district.

He married Lucy, daughter and co heiress of Rigby Molyneux Esq. in 1771.

1754 Memorandum. The Register of Christening and Burials is witness by the Vicar and Churchwardens to the Death of Mr Smyth: Mr Daniel Wilson succeeding the Vicar discontinued it and the Old Custom was not resumed till 1778 when J W Hutton thought it better so to do. Mr Wilson told me that his reason was the Parchment sign'd annually and given to the Archdeacon was the original and this book only the copy I think the reverse. In matter of consequences therefore from 1750 to 1788 I fancy the attested Register at Richmond Yorkshire ought to be consulted.

21 September 1758 Funeral Eleanor Hutton of Liverpool Widow. Mother of me William Hutton Vicar of Beetham: she was an exceeding good woman and will long be remembered in the parish.

1760. The Right Reverend Father in God, Edmund Lord Bishop of Chester confirmed 352 children in the church. Belonging to Beetham, Witherslack, Preston Patrick, Burton, Warton and Silverdale.

1770 Lancaster Charity for Boys instituted this year

1771. Memorandum, on the 23rd April 1 W (illia) m Hutton was married at Preston to Lucy 3^d daughter and coheirress of Rigby Molyneux Esq' and on June 29th began to build the house at the East End of Beetham Bridge

1772 Charity School for Girls at Lancaster Instituted this year

1775 April 26th and 27th 2 remarkable hot days, Fahrenheit Thermometer up to 84 degrees.

1776 in the summer the great sea bank on Arnside Moss was made

1776 This year remarkable for quality of fruit, good apples sold at 2d a six-quart hoop; they were not up to 4d till Christmas

1776 The following is a fact- A two year old Calf went up the stone stairs of Arnside Tower to the very top (in the last Spring) and after grazing round on the halfwall fell down thr' a slate roof on to a Hay mow and tho it was a great height and the sparrs broke with the fall the Calf rec(ieve)'d little hurt.

1777 Yelland Commons Enclosure Bill passed

1777 Miss Gibson's great house built at Far Yelland

1777 Dec 28 This evening at 6 o'clock there were remarkable red streamers or Northern Lights.

1778 Memorandum. The last day of this year we had a great storm of wind than any that had happen'd for 22 years last.

1779 in the course of 9 months 9 persons buried who's ages made 754 (my note average 83 1/2 years)

(This Summer: Wils'(kin) on House near Castlehead Lindale built) also Kendal - Shambles built

NB This year died the Honor(a)'ble Tho (ma)'s Stanley Lord of Our Manor, also his baylif and four or five of his richest Tennants.

1780 On Saturday Dec 9th at half past four o'clock in the Evening was felt a shock of an Earthquake every where in this Country, attended with rumbling noises- twas much the same as that in 1767, but more general.

1781 Lancaster Town Hall built this year.

1782 Memo'd a very Cold Spring no grass till the middle of June. In June the Influenza - Harvest no got in all October and much out quite green Oats the first of December up at a Guinea our load or 240 Quarts- Wheat 38 shillings our load or 144 Quarts - Barley 12 ditto our bushel or 96 Quarts July 20

1783 my Oats sold for £1: 7:6 a load.

1783

N.B. This Year Balloons invented in France.

Memo'd more Thunder and Lightening this summer than ever known within the memory of man- General over all the Island.

18 August A Large Ball of Fire or Meteor flew over the whole length of the Island, a little past 9 o'clock at night in the space of two minutes, scattering large Lucid Sparks; 'twas near the size of a football, and illumin'd the whole Hemisphere as light as day.

Lancaster new Bridge began this summer.

Here Oct 2 the Stamp Duties take place.

Memo'd Apples even in Nov'r this Year for 1d apiece and 4 shillings the 6 quarts hoop.

1783 a server frost commenced 24th December continued nearly without intermission till 4th April and scarcely eased till the beginning of May 1784.

1784

Baptism June 14 William son of William Salthouse Ironmonger of Ulverston, by his wife Hannah giving in his age thirty two years; Mr James Roberts Mr Josiah Baxindale and Mrs Lucy Hutton were sponsors. He was brought up a Quaker and signified his intention to being Christened the 6th day of June

In July for the first time a bridge over the road at Leighton Beck at the joint expense of the Townships of Beetham and Yelland.

In April 1 sold above 300 Stone of Hay at 8d p'r Stone or 16 pounds w't - twas sold for 9d aft)e)rw(ar)'ds

Oats 23 shillings Q(uart)'e load, Potatoes 6d p'r hoop.

At the break of Frost a large Rock near 200 Tons w't fell down of the precipice a ridge w'ch runs Southwards from Park End House Hale.

In this Year was built Lancaster Chapel Spire Steeple

In July was built for the first time a bridge over the Road at Leighton Beck at the joint expence of the Townships of Beetham and Yelland.

N.B In July died at Lancaster the Rev'd Dan'l Wilson my Predecessor who has left our Poor for ever £100

1785 Snow fell 6 inches deep in 4 hours. Frost set in at Martinmas, continued to the Middle of March 1785, with very little intermission. Little or no rain until July.

This Year Arnside Demesne nearly walled about by Lord Derby.

1786 Aug 11 the fourth and smartest Earthquake since I was made Vicar.

Memo on Sept 14 We had a flood equal to that of 1771 with the same circumstances till when we have had rain every day since Aug 11* when about 2 O'clock in the morning a very smart shock of an earthquake allarm'd this and the neighbouring Counties.

1790 Memo'd this year Lancaster Castle much enlarged and above 80 Cells constructed

No frost during the last winter and not above a few hours snow.

N.B. A violent Storm of wind, Thunder and Hail from one O'clock in the morning to six of the 23th Sec 1790 nothing equal to it since 1703

1792

In Nov'r Apples sold at 3 shillings the 6 quart Hoop

1794

Memo I Wm Hutton Vicar here remark to the Parish that this 27th December 1785:-

The following Persons have Children un baptised

Edw'd Stephenson	Three
Robert Baynes	two this entry crossed out
Joseph Wilkinson	one Bapt not christened
Edw'd Harling	one only Bapt this entry crossed out
Tho's Homby	three and two Bapt but un Christn'd
Ann Atkinson	one Bapt but un Christn'd

Oh Tempora! Oh Mores!

1795

Oats sold this summer our load or 240 Quarts for fl-10/-; Wheat sold our load or 144 quarts for £3-10/- per load

The 1795 Act passed for the Draining and Enclosing of Lancaster Marsh

28 Oct 1795 The Highest Sea Tide for the last fifty years and did much Hurt to the Banks in Arnside and Foulshaw.

N.B. 13 weeks Frost in January 25th 1795 in the End of 1795 and beginning of 1796 15 weeks wet and rain

1797 Lancaster Canal aqueduct finished cost £48320 10/10, masonry alone cost £34500 10/7 the whole Canal Expenses £390990 12/7

1798 Memo that December 27 the river of Beetham was in that single night froze so hard as to bear Boy and Man

1799 February 8th a storm of wind and snow filled the lane which were cut open the following week

April 1799 Owing to a little drought last summer Hay was more scarce than in memory of Man, Early in May Horses and Cattle were obliged to be turned out into the fields. 12/- per yard on Hay 14d a stone of 16 pounds weight.

Winter only broke up the 16th May the lambs perish'd by the cold and want of milk in very great numbers: and in the Hill Country even larger stocks of Sheep.

1799 this year marble of good kind got from Hale Fell also Leighton beck lane head.

Maps for the Local Historian

Rod J Ireland

Historic maps of North Lancashire and the surrounding areas are a significant resource for the local historian. They provide snapshots of the past and the information they contain give us unique insights into life in the county at the time the map was made. From the earliest (c1360) up to the 1st series of the Ordnance Survey in the 1840's the maps contain increasing amounts of useful information. Many of the early maps were inaccurate and often contained much data taken from previous works, therefore, need to be treated with some caution. It was the Ordnance Survey that provided us with the first maps that can be regarded as an accurate record, free from inconsistencies and the mists of interpretation.

In this short article a few of the more significant maps are identified and briefly described starting with the earliest map the **Gough Map (c1360)**. The Gough Map of Great Britain is the oldest surviving map, dating from around 1360. Drawn in pen, ink and coloured washes on two skins of vellum, the map's dimensions measure 115 x 56cm. It was donated to the Bodleian Library in Oxford by Richard Gough in 1809. Little is known of its provenance, other than the map was bought by Gough at a sale in 1774 for half a crown (12 ½ pence). The identity of the map-maker is unknown, the clues to its accurate dating are based on historical changes of place name and studies of the hand used to inscribe those names onto the map. The current interpretation is that the North West section of the map (Figure 1) provided only basic information on the main routes for the mediaeval traveller unfamiliar with the area at a

time when travelling was an uncertain and often dangerous business (Higham 1993).

Christopher Saxton's Map of Lancashire 1577 Christopher Saxton was the first great map-maker of England, he was a protégé of Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley. Thomas Seckford, a wealthy Suffolk lawyer, financed Christopher Saxton's plan to survey and map all the counties of England and Wales. Queen Elizabeth gave the project her blessing and the Privy Council issued instructions that he was to be given every assistance. It seems to be an immense task but Saxton produced the first map in 1574 and the series of 34 county maps was complete five years later.

The Lancashire map (Figure 2) was produced in 1577. Saxton used several engravers throughout the series. The Lancashire map was engraved by Remigius Hogenberg. Sea and adjacent county areas were used for space-filling decorations. To the west are the Royal arms and below this are the arms of Thomas Seckford. Further down is a linear distance scale 10 miles = 2.6 inches. Above the scale is the name Christopher Saxton and below the name of Remigius Hogenberg. Saxton used symbols to indicate high ground with some attempt to use larger symbols for higher ground. Settlements are marked with another set of symbols; these are minute drawings of a church, a tower or a group of buildings. There is no key for these symbols. The size does not appear to accurately reflect the importance of the town. Bridges are marked but there is no attempt to show roads or tracks.

The maps of Christopher Saxton remained in use for 200 years and were widely plagiarised; the famous **John Speed Map of Lancashire 1610** was a direct copy of Saxton. Speed, however, did have the grace to admit that "he had put his scythe in another mans corn".

The **Yates map of Lancashire (1786)** was the first large scale map of the county. It was beautifully engraved by Thomas Billinge and gives a lot of detail (Figure 3). It shows borough and market towns, villages, hamlets, churches, chapels, gentleman's seats (together with their name if they were one of the subscribers to the production of the map). It identifies hundreds, beacons, castles, priories, hills, moors, mosses, meres, coal pits, wind and water mills, open and closed roads (with distances along the turnpike roads), toll bars, rivers, streams, bridges, and canals. ... The scale is 1 inch to 1 mile, the border of the map is marked off into degrees and minutes. The longitude is stated to be "west of London" this was traditionally a point in central London such as St. Paul's and not Greenwich.

A diagram is included on the map that shows the scheme of triangulation that was used by Yates to obtain the required accuracy. The map was published in 1786 on eight sheets at a cost of one and a half guineas or £2 7s coloured. William Yates was a customs officer in Liverpool and also a surveyor. Yates and John Chapman, engraver, stated their intention to survey Lancashire and advertised for sponsorship. John Chapman died in 1779 before the map was finished and so the engraving was carried out by Thomas Billinge. For the map Yates was awarded £100 prize by The Society of Arts.

We now come to the finest of maps, **The Ordnance Survey (1844-1849) Six Inches to One Mile Lancashire in 119 sheets (36 x 24 inches each)** and there is no better testament to the historical value of these maps than the description given by Harold Whitaker in 1938.

"This magnificent work, which cannot be described adequately here, transcends all previous maps, not only in its scale and its accuracy but in its wealth of detail and its success in the representation of relief by contours. The set of 119 sheets constitutes one large outline map of the county.

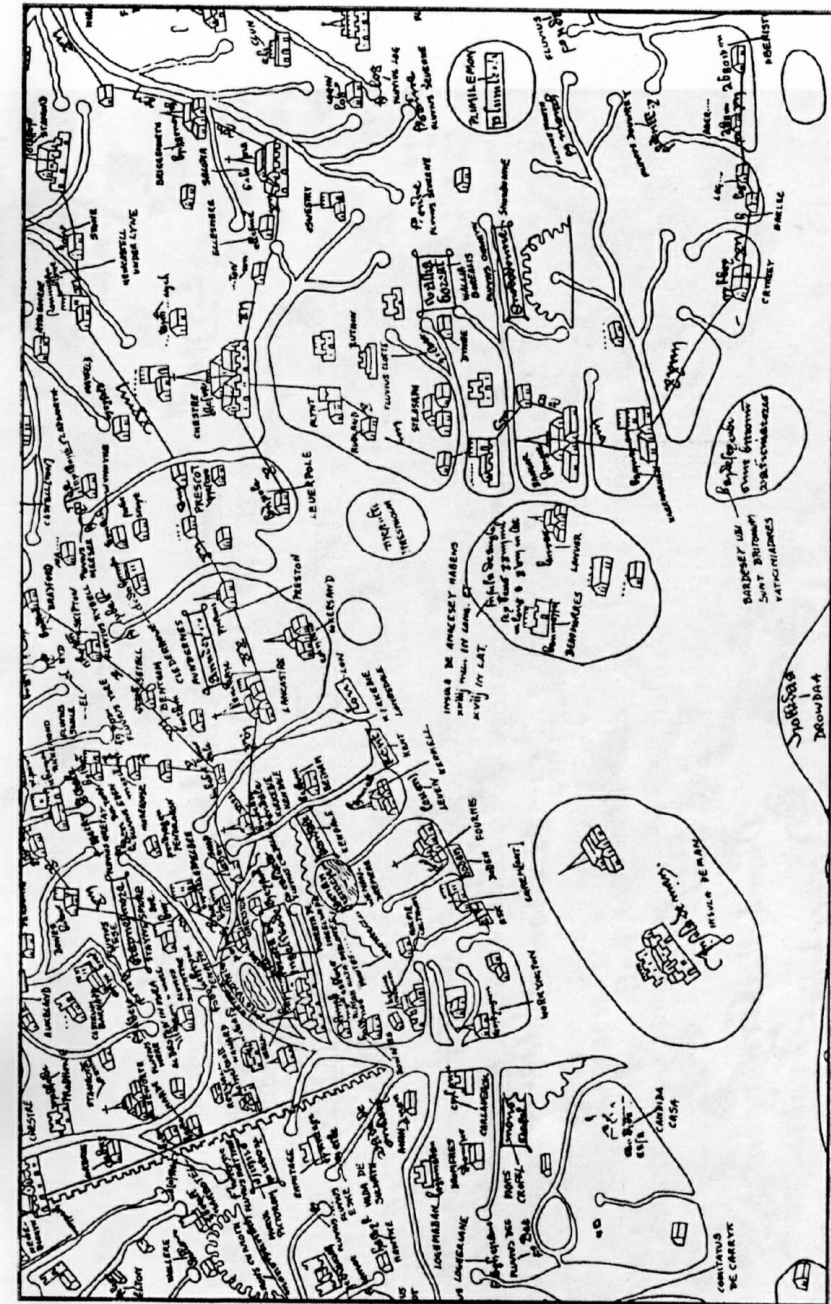
In addition to the details previously shown on maps this series now shows:- contours (at intervals of 25ft up to 1200ft and at 50ft beyond), exact altitudes, buildings, fields, gardens, footpaths, wells, quarries, rocks, cliffs, foreshores, hedgerow timber, the boundaries of civil and ecclesiastical parishes, municipal and parliamentary, boroughs, townships, liberties, honours, hundreds etc., and records of the areas of civil parishes and townships. Further, prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains are recorded, hundreds of minor place names appear on a map for the first time, and the turnpike system of roads, now fully developed, is distinguished by the names of the Trusts which operate them".

..... This first edition (Figure 4) is now officially known as the "Record Map", a name that is amply justified by the historical value of its contents." Harold Whitaker (1938) *The Maps of Lancashire* (The Chetham Society)

Subsequent editions of the Six Inch map have failed to surpass the First edition either in content or presentation. The first edition is an invaluable source of historic data in that it is primary data unclouded by interpretation.

The true value of the OS Six Inch map has often been overlooked and it was Henry Taylor, one hundred years ago this year, who drew the historian's attention to the map's value with the following statement. "Amongst the mass of neglected materials which at some future time should be utilised in writing a complete history of England are the maps of the Ordnance Survey. To the generality of students they may indeed, without exaggeration, be called an unread book. The most casual observer, however, cannot but be struck with the vast amount of information which they contain, and anyone who will take the pains to study them carefully will find much, not merely of great scientific interest, but a good deal even of a poetical and romantic character."

In recent years a group of dedicated map historians have been putting scanned versions of the historic maps of the North West onto CDs to allow a wider audience an opportunity to have easy access to these fascinating documents. The group are currently scanning all 119 sheets of the first Lancashire Six Inch maps and a disc will be available before the end of the year. After a wide search to find a full set for scanning, a clean little used set were eventually located in the library of the University of Lancaster.



Goughs Map c1360 North West Section
(redrawn by Mary Higham 1993)

FIGURE 1



**Yates Map of Lancashire 1786
(northern section)**

FIGURE 3



FIGURE 2

Christopher Saxton's Map of Lancashire 1577
(part of north Lancashire)

Sources

Mary Higham (1993) "Through a glass darkly-the Gough Map and Lancashire" in Crosby AG 1993 "Lancashire Local Studies in honour of Diana Winterbotham" Carnegie Publishing & LLHF

Gough Map The map can be viewed on the Bodleian website at <http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/guides/maps/goughmap.htm>

Tyacke S & Huddy J (1980) Christopher Saxton & Tudor Map Making. British Library Series No. 2

Yates Map of Lancashire 1786 CD by Digital Archives Warrington in Collaboration with Chetham's Library. Available via <http://www.digitalarchives.co.uk> (includes following Lancashire Maps: Saxton 1577, Mercator 1595, Ogleby 1675, Bowen 1752)

Whitaker, Harold (1938) The Maps of Lancashire (The Chetham Society)

Taylor, Henry (1906) Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire. Transactions of Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society Vol XX

Lancashire OS 1st Ed Six Inch Maps (in press) on CD from Digital Archives Warrington

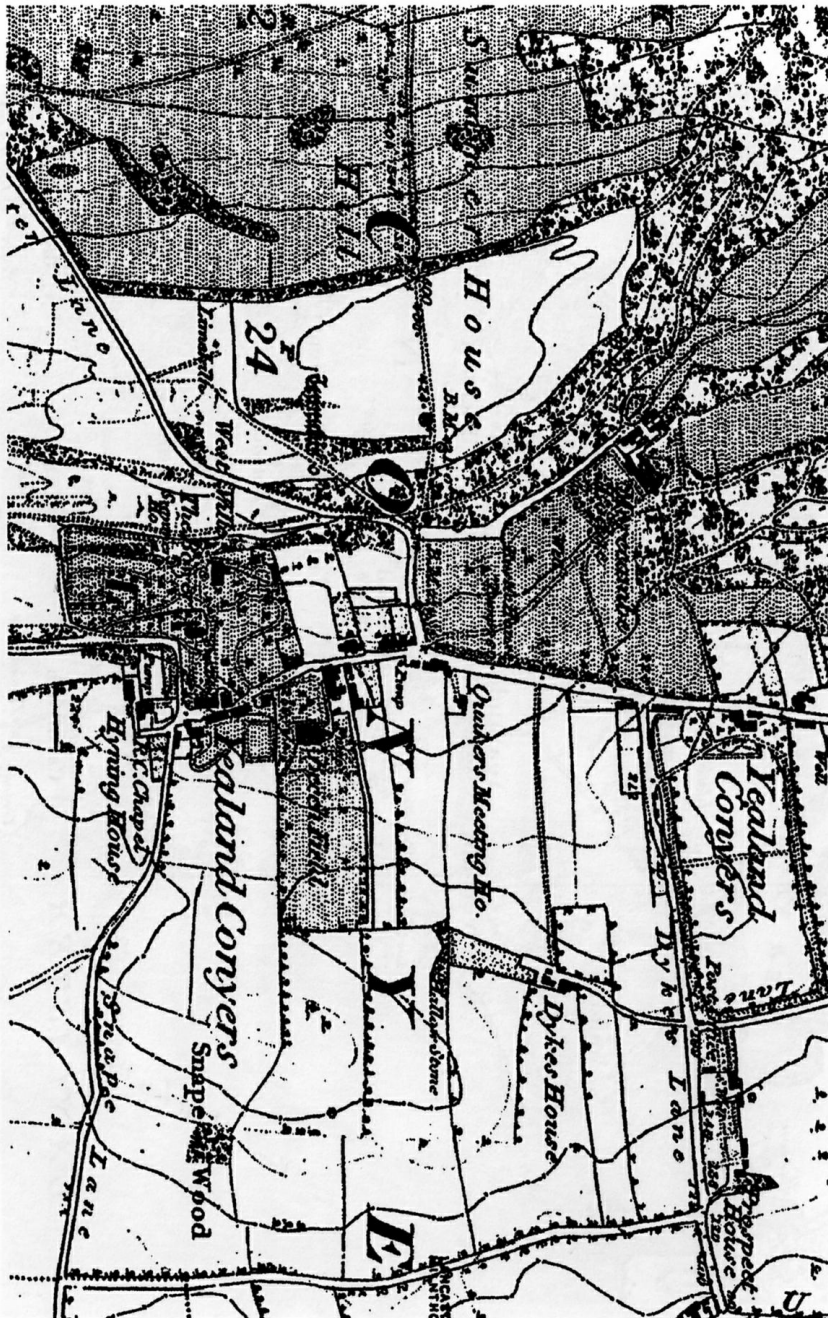


FIGURE 4

Ordnance Survey Six Inches to One Mile First Edition 1844
(part of Lancashire Sheet 18)

MARITIME MATTERS

Dianne Dey

William Stout is a darned good read, as most of you have discovered. His autobiography, edited by Dr John Marshall, the last Mourholme President, is a fascinating contemporary commentary 1672 -1743, opening windows of light upon local commercial, social and religious life through the eyes and keen ears of a Quaker merchant of Lancaster.

Ramble onto Warton Crag or St Bees Head, wander down to Sunderland Point and the seaward view is a visual feast of infinite ocean with little more than the routine ferry and the odd lonely trawler breaking the waves. Had we enjoyed the same aspect with William Stout, how very differently we would have perceived our relationship with the sea. From Lancaster and Liverpool alone, between 1715 and 1717, one thousand five hundred and fifty two overseas trading ships were accounted, ranging from 30-100 tons. Add to this figure the fishing boats, the considerable coastal traffic and the presence of the navy protecting our maritime interests and a scene of continual interest would have been enjoyed.

Defoe writing in 1725 observed that "almost all the shopkeepers.....in seaport towns.....are necessarily brought in to be owners of ships and concerned at least in the vessel if not in the voyage." Stout was such a man and one by his own account whose working life was constantly beset by the

adversity of forces beyond his control, particularly in respect of overseas trading.

In 1688-89, that time of the 'Glorious Revolution' which finally killed off the Divine Right of Kings and moved the balance of power to Parliament, the seas were "overspread with French privateers and ships of Warr" joining forces with the Irish to support King James II in his final bid to reclaim the throne from the grasp of Mary and her husband William of Orange. "Commerce by sea betwixt London and this county as also commerce with France" was impossible. The price of prunes, one of Stout's trading commodities, shot up "which now turned to the butcher's profit' [ie., the middleman], "cheese of Lancashire and Cheshire which used to employ at least 20 ships yearly.....to London.....were now all sent by wagon...."

Again in 1690, although "there was some shipping but they were tedious.....which often was 6months and hazardous from Dublin for the French privateers cruised of Holy Head and The Isle of Man. And this did wholly discourage the sending cheese by sea which would all be spoyled on long passage.....besides the loss of time and market....."

By 1693 he was able to send goods purchased in London by sea to Lancaster "there being now convoys appoynted - but long a-coming, and damage by rats who eat out the corks in liquor and oyl casks to the loss of some whole casks of oyle and vinigar!"

1697 found him mourning the loss of goods "in one ship from London which was taken by the French" but later retaken

by "a Dutch privateer" who exacted "a salvage" premium before restoring the goods to their rightful owners.

In 1698, he took "a sixth part share in a new ship, of about 80 tons, now building near Warton." This was 'Employment, an ill-fated investment of venture capital, suffering him trading losses on several voyages before finally she was ransomed at the hands of the French on return from Barbados in 1702 and foundered close to port on Walney.

Even when things were fairing well for him, on the occasion when he decided to travel with his cargo from London back to Liverpool, "all the time I was at sea I had no motion to go to the house of office or stoole, as the term is, which was near 3 weeks!" A candid fellow.

By 1715 "there being now an open and free trade by sea" he "made an adventure to Barbados" but finding that his profit was barely £10.00 he "did not concern myself any more in merchandize nor by sea....." However, he was later persuaded by Thomas Backhouse to invest in a new ship, the 'Betty Gally', much against his better judgment for "she was lost the first voyage after by the carelessness and negligence of the master....."

In 1723 he recorded that "The Parliament are inspecting the management of the customs, and find great defrauds.....where they ship off more by debenter then they pay duty for inward....." The problem was chronic but when Parliament voted in 1733 to turn customs into excise payable by the retailer at sale, so great was the public fear that this would

also apply to "eatables and cloth" that about "800 people.....in 200 coaches took a petition [to The Commons] in such a tumultuous and riotous manner..." that it had to be postponed "to the great greifeto the true interest of England."

These references are the more significant in the light of the following article in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1763: "On the 6th February 1745, a Committee of The House of Commons was appointed to enquire into the causes of smuggling and to contrive a remedy.

The principal cause of smuggling is the high duty upon smuggled commodities; for one half of 4/- in the pound duty upon tea, being taken off in 1745, the revenue on that article increased from £175,222 to £490,553 sterling.....[Even beans were smuggled when cheaper in France].

Another cause is the uncertainty of the company's sales, which ought to be twice a year and the small quantity put up at them which obliges people to buy of smugglers.

A third cause is a defect in the Act made in 1745 for indemnifying offenders for running of goods. Many smugglers embraced the supposed pardon and settled themselves in farms and other occupations but [on hearing that] one Murton, being apprehended and indicted for having formerly rode with fire-arms near the coast (an offence not included among those pardoned by the Act of Indemnity) most of the smugglers, who had embraced the pardon, being equally culpable, absconded; and upon Murton's conviction finding themselves liable to the

same prosecution, they returned to the former practice of smuggling again.

A fourth cause of smuggling is the negligence of villainy of Customs House Officers who could then gain nothing by seizures. Though they are sometimes dismissed, yet are liable to no penalty.

A fifth cause is the mitigation of penalties incurred by dealers in run tea to prevent a Seizure [involved fraudulent documentation].....

A seventh cause is selling smuggling vessels when seized by which means they come into the same hands again.....The running of tea is the sole cause of running brandy and of smuggling away our wool; for it would not be worthwhile to bring brandy alone, which is employed as ballast."

"Smuggling was carried on at home in open boats, which land on any part of the coast, at any time, without regard of tides."

The local impact was felt by the proximity of the Isle of Man where no duty was imposed. Tea and brandy were bought from France and then "in magazines" to Liverpool and Whitehaven and other western ports, accounting for a revenue loss of £100,000/annum.

The suggested solutions were

"To lower duty on tea,..... a general indemnity for all crimes committed in smuggling,.....burn all vessels taken, compel persons taken on board smuggling vessels "to serve on board as men of war", rewards for detection and apprehension, to withhold from any involved in smuggling their voting rights, "to make it high treason to resort to the ports of France with money or wool...."

Dr John Marshall : The Society's President steps down after two decades at the helm

Members will be sorry to learn that Dr. John Marshall has decided to step down from his position as Honorary President of the Mourholme Local History Society. From the early years of the Society's existence he has been an active member of the research team, always ready with words of encouragement, wise assessment of our efforts and suggestions of where we could turn next for further information and enlightenment. His working knowledge of the history of the 19th century has been particularly valuable. It has been a privilege to have his hand guiding our efforts and a source of delight that he has been proud of us as a local history society. It came as a real boost when we read his review of "How It Was" in academic history journals.

Many of us will have our own tales of his part in the Society's life. For me his appearance in "full fig" at our Victorian

evening at Hyning is certainly one! And then there was the response to a long letter of mine, at a time when many of us were immersed in years of studying the 19th century Lancaster Guardians. I came across reports of poverty-stricken farmers migrating from Cumbria and North Lancashire to the Midlands: could he throw light on this? And yes, of course, he did - but with the wonderful caveat: "Don't believe everything you read in the papers"

For over two decades MLHS has had an excellent man at the helm. To say that we shall miss his leadership is a great understatement, and on behalf of us all the Committee expresses its gratitude and appreciation, and we send him our best wishes.

Jean Chatterley

Mourholme Local History Society Meeting 13th April 2006 and AGM

At the April meeting, the Chairman, Robin Greaves gave a review of the year's events at the Mourholme Local History Society AGM. The new book *Warton 1800-1850: How a North Lancashire Parish Changed*, has been launched successfully, an exhibition to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Society's foundation was well attended and the archives are now housed at a new venue in Warton vicarage.

In spite of the gap in the Society made by the sudden death of the previous chairman, Michael Wright, a few days after last year's AGM, the Society has had a good year. The contributions made by the committee members, who were standing down were acknowledged.

The next meeting will be on September 14th at the new venue, Yealand Village Hall., and the Society is to host the meeting of the Lancashire Local History Federation at Borwick in October.

Following the AGM, Geoff Wood, previously a civil engineer with N.W. Water and United Utilities, captured the interest of the audience by his talk, "Taken for granted, not just going through the motions: A brief history of sewage disposal". We heard about the unsanitary and dangerous practices of previous eras, the warning "Gardy Loo! (Gardez l'eau)" as chamber pots were emptied into the streets; the contamination of rivers and water courses; the "Great Stink" produced by the contaminated River Thames and the problems with disease and early death in the mid 19th century. We can be thankful for our modern systems and think with gratitude of the engineers and builders who put in place sewage schemes, sometimes 150 years ago, which are still working as well as the day they were finished.

Jenny Agar

ARCHIVE REPORT – AUTUMN 2006

Jane Parsons (Keeper of the Archive)

We haven't met quite so frequently over the summer, so consequently work has slowed down somewhat. However, we seem to be picking up a bit of momentum again, now that autumn appears to be on the way, and the distractions of summer are nearly over.

We did an autumn clean a few weeks ago, as some of the boxes seemed to be getting a little mildewed. I am pleased to report, however, that the documents inside the boxes are fine.

As mentioned in the previous report, we are colour-coding items where they refer clearly to one particular township, though in many cases it seems easier to categorise according to topic, for example, matters of religion or industry, or type of document, such as Quarter Sessions. We are intending to colour code documents within these categories where possible, and have started doing so. Larger items, such as photocopies of Census Records are kept separately. All the maps have been colour coded, and listed, so it should be easier to find them. A key for the colour codes will be displayed in the Archive Room.

Dorothy Roberts has been doing a huge job of listing the contents of the box and other files, which are identified by number. She is also doing the same for the books.

We are entertained at every visit by the goats. In order to let in light and air, but not livestock, we block the lower part of the doorway. The goats know their food is in the cellar, and they are very curious animals anyway, so they spend a lot of time gazing into the cellar while we are working, and trying to get in too.

We are continuing our routine of as many of the Archive Group as possible trying to get together on a Tuesday afternoon once a fortnight, but, as stated in my previous report, would welcome any volunteers who would like to come and join us.

PROGRAMME 2006-2007

(Indoor Meetings at the Yealand Village Hall, at 7.30 p.m. 2nd Thursday of the month*, September to April.)**

Subscription - £9 for individual members, £17 for family or school members. Visitors are welcome at a fee of £2 each meeting.

Autumn 2006

September 14th Lord Burghley's Maps of Elizabethan Lancashire A fascinating tale. Dr. Michael Winstanley

October 12th 'From Rags to Riches' – The Industrial Revolution in Cumbria. Mike Davis-Shiel

November 9th 'The Eden – A Glorious River' – an illustrated history. Mr. W.M. Johnstone.

Christmas 2006

December 14th Christmas Buffet (must book) followed by The History of Cartoons with Colin Shelbourn, the wickedly perceptive cartoonist of the Westmorland Gazette.

Spring 2007

January 11th Holy Wells and Spas of NW England & Yorkshire. Rod Ireland .

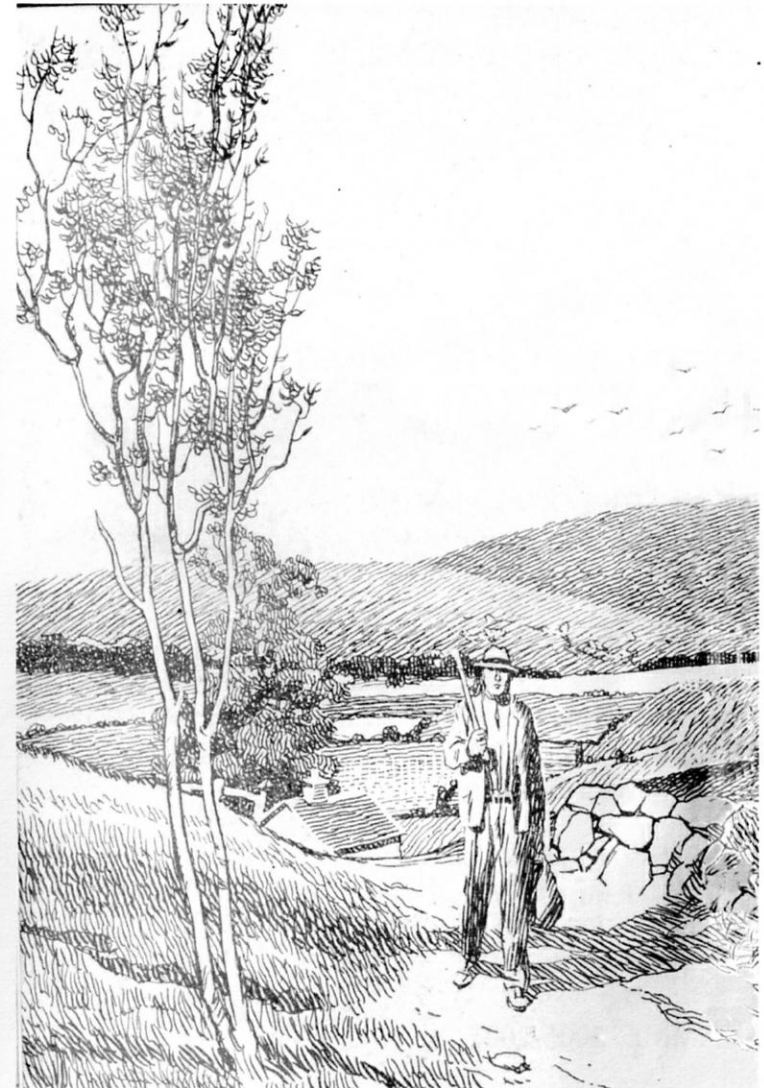
February 8th The Parrs of Kendal & The Bellinghams of Burneside. Martha Bates.

March 8th Inn Signs & their historical raison d'être.
Dr. K.M. Petyt

April 12th AGM followed by 'The Slave Traders of Lancaster and Area'. Janet Nelson

***Meeting Day** – Change of meeting day is still under review. We've been round this difficult course before. For now, the meeting day remains as it has been.

****Change of venue** - for a number of reasons, which were reported at the AGM, the committee has decided that we move back to Yealand Village Hall, where extensive renovation work will have been carried out. We meet there from September 14th.



End paper from "The Silver Dale"
by W Riley (1932)