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VOL 3, No 4 Summer '83

The
Mourholme
Magazine
of Local History

MOURHOLME LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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THE
MOURHOLME MAGAZINE
OF
LOCAL HISTORY

VOL I, No 4 Price 30p Summer 1983

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SILVERDALE PLACE NAMES

David Peter

Inspired by the excellent talk on the origin of place names, given to the Society in December 1982 by Mr J. Hughes of Kendal, the writer of this article was tempted to look more closely at place and other names in his own locality and to try to determine their origins and meanings.

The area selected, namely Silverdale, formed part of the ancient parish of Warton, and it is hoped that as a result of this exercise other members of the MLHS may become sufficiently interested as to 'tackle' the place names in their own neighbourhoods.

Many of the explanations and origins given below are derived from the works of Professor Eilert Ekwall. It seems strange that he, a Scandinavian, should have been such an eminent authority on English place names. Many of the names, however, have too local a significance to have been considered by Ekwall. In a number of such cases the meanings are obvious, but where this is not so, possible explanations have been suggested.

Silverdale (together with Arnside) occupies a rocky peninsula bounded by a line of low cliffs. It is almost completely surrounded by water and marsh. In fact until relatively recent times it was to all intents and purposes an island. There is little or no evidence from its place names that it offered much attraction to the English (mainly Anglian) or later the Danish invaders who penetrated and settled in N.W. England in the centuries after the departure of the Romans, although their presence on the mainland of N.W. England is evidenced by the number of settlements in Lancashire and Cumbria with the following typical name endings:

English, -ton = town	Danish, -by = village
-ham = home	-holm = small island
-ing = people of	-thorp = hamlet

In the Warton area, for example, there are many examples of these:

<u>Warton</u> , <u>Leighton</u>	<u>Hornby</u> , <u>Kirkby</u>
<u>Gressingham</u> , <u>Heysham</u>	<u>Hourholme</u> , <u>Holme</u>
<u>Helling</u> , <u>Hynning</u>	<u>Lilnthorpe</u>

However, it was not until the invasion of N.W. England, around 900 A.D., by peoples of Scandinavian origin, whose ancestors had much earlier rounded northern Scotland and settled in Ireland and the Isle of Man, that the place names suggest permanent settlements in the Silverdale peninsula. Typical Norse words are

<u>Erg</u> = hill pasture	<u>Beck</u> = stream
<u>Saeter</u> = hill pasture	<u>Gill</u> = stream
<u>Thwaite</u> = clearing	<u>Slack</u> = shallow valley
<u>Garth</u> = enclosure	<u>Scale</u> = outlying farm

NAMES OF SETTLEMENTS

Silverdale

Popular theories as to the origin of this name are

a. that it derives from the colour of the exposed carboniferous limestone rocks which underlie the whole area, and

b. that it relates to the silver birches, a common tree in the woodlands hereabouts.

It now appears certain, however, that it was the valley or dale (Old Norse, dalr) settled by one Selvers, a Norse personal name, which produced the name of the place. The earliest form of it (1199) was 'Selredal'.

Arnside

Arnside was the summer pasture (ON, saetr) of a farmer called Arni.

Lindeth

Lindeth may in fact be the oldest settlement. The earliest form of the name was 'Lyndeheved' (Old English linde = lime tree; OE heafod = hill summit).

NAMES OF NATURAL FEATURES

Barrow

There are four possible explanations of the origin of this word: OE burg = fort, OE bearu = grove or wood, OE beorg = tumulus or burial mound, and OE beorg = hill or mound.

In Silverdale, the fourth of these is the probable origin. Examples: Middlebarrow, Castlebarrow, Gait Barrow, Trowbarrow, and further afield, Cringlebarrow and Whitbarrow. The 'trow' part of Trowbarrow is an abbreviation of 'trough', and this refers to a natural trough or trench, varying in width and depth, which emerges from Leighton Moss, runs in a northerly direction across the face of Trowbarrow for four miles and then disappears into the Kent channel near Sandside.

'Brow', as in Heald Brow, could be either a corruption of 'barrow' or possibly derived from OE bru = slope.

Slack

From ON slakki = shallow dell or valley. Examples, Waterslack, Elmslack, Slackwood, Dogslack (Well), Orchard Slack (near Cove), and further afield, Wither-slack and Hazelslack.

Bottom

From OE botn or ON botn = valley or dell. Examples, Bottom's Lane, Bottom's Farm

Haweswater

From OE Earnwulf = a personal name
or OE heafod = hill
or ON hals = a col (pass between two hills)
plus 'water'.

This small lake was at one time referred to as Arnside Dub. 'Dub' = a small pool or pond.

Eaves

From OE efes = border, edge of wood (later also brow of hill). Eaves Wood is now National Trust property.

Know Hill

From OE knoll = hillock.

Cow's Mouth

Possibly a landfall, provided by a break in the cliffs, for cattle drovers driving their herds across the Kent Sands to markets in industrial Lancashire.

Heald

From OE hield = a slope. Example, Heald Brow.

Jack Scout

From OE ac = oak, or ON eik = oak; and ON skuti = high rock or precipice.

Moss

From OE moss = marsh or bog
or ON mose = marsh or bog

Examples, Leighton Moss, Haweswater Moss, Silverdale Moss, and Arnsdale Moss.

Jenny Brown's Point

There are many fanciful explanations of the origin of this name. What is certain is that a man called Brown farmed in this area in the 17th century. It seems reasonable to assume that Jenny was a member of his family. Close to the farm (Dykes Farm) there is a row of several houses known as Brown's Cottages.

Cove

From OE cofa = a recess or cove

Quick Sand Pool

The lower reach of the stream which drains Leighton Moss. The name is self explanatory.

Silverdale Green

'Green' was the name given to public grass land situated near to a village. The Enclosure Acts gradually swallowed them up. The name, however, persists in many places, as here.

Potter Hill

The Wallings Lane-Elmslack Lane area was the site of one or more potteries in mediaeval times. Much evidence of this in the form of sherds and domestic utensil fragments has been unearthed whilst the gardens

of new properties built here in recent years were being developed. The source of clay was the shoreline of Haweswater (fields called Clayholes). Markets were probably quite local, but may have included Cartmel and Conishead Priors and Furness Abbey across the sands.

NAMES OF ROADSGate

Probably from ON gata = road. Examples, Emesgate, Bradshaw Gate, Waterslack Gate, Ford Gate. 'Gait' as in Gait Barrow probably means 'goat'.

Stankelt Road

From OE stan = stone
and ON kelda = spring or well

Stankelt Road was formerly (1817 Enclosure Map) called Levens Field Road. Levens was the name of a farmer in Lindeth. His name is now preserved in Levens Way.

Park Lane

Either (a) a corruption of Parrock (enclosure) or (b) so called because of the park-like appearance of the adjoining fields, created by the planting of many trees (mainly oaks), singly and in groups, by the Inman family who lived at Hill House and owned this land in the first half of the 18th century.

At one stage (1848 O.S. Map) it was called Mine Road. A field near Red Bridge Farm is called Mine Field. It has also been known as Chapel Lane.

Wallings Lane

Members of the Walling family at one time owned the land on both sides of this lane.

Inman's Road

This is the main track through Eaves Wood. The Inman family for many years live at Hill House (later Woodlands).

Hollins Lane

From OE holegn = holly

Emesgate

No ready explanation is forthcoming as to the meaning of the 'Emes' part of this word. Could it be a corruption of 'Eaves' and thus the road to Eaves Wood?

Red Bridge Road

So called after the colour of the soil in this area (copper or iron ore). Formerly (1817 Enclosure Map) it was Myers Road.

Lindeth Road

It was formerly Sand Lane (1848 O.S. Map).

The Row

OE raw = a row of houses, a street. Several groups of old cottages still exist. They now merge with modern housing.

Townsfild

This name survives, and is applied to an unadopted road/footpath which connects Cove Road and Emesgate. This was the name given in the north of England to the common arable land of the village, before it was enclosed. The common field was divided into strips among the villagers. Much of what was once the 'Town' field has now been built on, but two large fields remain under grass.

NAMES OF FARMS

Silverdale is an unusual village, in that it has not grown up around some central point, determined by natural advantages. Rather has it developed as a series of separate farmsteads. Over the years certain of these increased in size as more land was brought under cultivation, necessitating additional workers and therefore extra accommodation. More recently, modern housing developments have linked up certain of these early settlements to produce a village, to which shops and other facilities have been attracted.

Possible explanations of the names of a number of the farms have already been given under previous headings; for example, Slackwood, Red Bridge, Waterslack, Bottoms, Bradshawgate, etc. The following farms with interesting

names have not so far been mentioned.

Green Farm

Now derelict, it is part of the Silverdale Green nucleus.

Bank House

Possibly from OE banke or ON bakki = sloping ground or hill. It could also be attributed to (a) Sand Bank, it overlooks the shore and the river Kent, or (b) Bank, the home of a banker (cf. Waithman).

Dyke Farm

Land drainage ditches and channels of streams running into the sea are known locally as Dykes.

Fleazarth Farm (site of)

From either Danish flaeg = flag (iris) and other water plants (many still grow in this area), or ON fla = a small ledge on a hill side, plus 'garth' = enclosure.

Myers Farm

From ON myrr = marsh or bog
or Mid. English mire = marsh or bog

Gibraltar

Many attempts have been made to explain this name, by splitting the word into three syllables, producing something like 'the home of the family of ...'. The true explanation is probably something very much simpler. It was at the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century that the farms in this area, previously built of wood, were replaced by stone buildings. In 1704 Sir George Rooke captured Gibraltar, and it is not unreasonable to assume that in a moment of intense patriotism the new farm buildings made of stone on this site were given the name 'Gibraltar'. No doubt its position on top of a rocky eminence, overlooking the sea, was vividly reminiscent of the Rock of Gibraltar.

Challan Hall

Possibly from OE cealc = chalk or limestone, or possibly Challan was a family name.

Ossliff

From OE Oslaf = a personal name
 or ON Oswulf = a personal name
 or ON Osmund = a personal name

NAMES OF HOUSES

The names of houses, especially of older properties, can often provide valuable information about the local 'scene'. A few examples from Silverdale will serve to illustrate this point.

Tower House

This is sited close to Gibraltar Farm and was so called because of a three storey summer house erected in its grounds in 1842 by a Mr Henry Paul Fleetwood. It is one of the few of the many summer houses (Belvederes or Gazebos) built by the owners of the larger houses in Silverdale around the middle of the last century which survive and have been well maintained. It is of particular interest because in the 1850's Elizabeth Gaskell, the Victorian novelist, came to Silverdale with her children for their summer holidays and stayed at the adjoining farm. It appears certain that some of her books were at least conceived and possibly written in Lindeth Tower.

Wolf House

Nearby is Lindeth Lodge, popularly known as the 'Wolf House'. In recent years it and its outbuildings have been converted into a very successful Art and Crafts centre. There is a local 'theory' that the name 'Wolf House' derives from the fact that from it, on the opposite side of the Kent estuary and some four miles distant, Humphry Head is visible. This is one of the several places where the last wolf in Britain is reputed to have been killed.

Actually, the house is so described because over the front door the coat of arms of the Fleetwood family has been incorporated into the stone work. Above the coat of arms and part of the crest is the figure of a

wolf, and below the family motto, 'Homo Homini Lupus' (Man is a wolf to his fellow men).

Waithman House

This is one of the oldest houses in the village. It was once owned and occupied by a Quaker business man and banker of that name. He was interested in the manufacture of linen (for example, mills at Holme based on locally grown flax), and he probably helped finance the drovers who landed their cattle at nearby Cow's Mouth after crossing the Kent Sands.

Old Post Office

The reason for this name is obvious. It is now a private residence, having ceased to function as a post office about the turn of the century.

The Shieling

This house at Richmond Hill was built about 1880 by Mrs Gaskell's daughters. The name means a 'summer pasture' or a 'homestead used only in summer'. It could be interpreted as perpetuating their mother's idea of escaping from the smoke and grime of industrial Manchester to this rural retreat. From 1914 to 1948 it was the home of Mr Gordon Bottomley, author and poet.

Windyridge

This house is situated on Wallings Lane. It was occupied for 33 years, from 1919 to 1952, by the novelist William Riley. It was so called after the title of his most successful book, which was actually written in 1912 before he came to live in Silverdale.

Gray Green

This is one of the older houses on the 'Green'. No suggested origin of the word 'Gray' is forthcoming. It is just possible, however, that it is derived from 'Crayke' (Welsh craig = a rock) and that Gray Green is a corruption of Crayke Green. It is certainly built on a rocky eminence.

Pye Hall

Possibly from OE pie = gnat and OE halh = low lying ground beside a stream or at the edge of mosses.

It is an old house built on a slight eminence in a low lying area. This was obviously once swampy and was possibly, therefore, infested by insects.

Castlebarrow (The 'Pepper Pot')

The summit of Castlebarrow, the highest point in Silverdale (250 feet), is marked by a solid stone circular tower some twenty feet high and known familiarly to the villagers as the 'Pepper Pot'. The original pinnacle was erected on this site in 1887 to mark the 50th Anniversary (Golden Jubilee) of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. It was struck by lightning shortly after its erection and it had to be re-built. It has been suggested on many occasions during the intervening years that a companion 'Salt Cellar' monument should be built, but so far this has not materialized.

* * *

INVENTORIES: SOME LOST WORDS OF WARTON

Nancy Thomas

Reading early inventories gradually makes one very wary. Things are not always what they seem, and the wise transcriber learns to keep a good historical dictionary at the ready. For example, swine are safely pigs, but pigs are baby swine, and hogs, of course, are sheep. Yeats are gates, but gates are roads. And saucers are for holding sauce, not tea cups.

There are many words, common enough in our 17th century inventories and hence in the usage of the period, which have either vanished altogether from the language or passed into dialect usage.

Some of the items that could have been found in Warton houses are

doublers, large plates or dishes

cruses, drinking cups

ream pots, pots for holding cream

trustes or tristes, trestles to support the boards that made the table tops

buffet stools, posh 3-legged stools, possibly joined or covered

happings or happyns, coverlets or bed quilts

coods or cods, pillows or cushions

There are a large number of words for containers made of various materials and used for various purposes. Among the wooden vessels are

knops, very common tubs of assorted uses, usually unspecified.

gathering knops, knops used in ale-making to hold the whole brew

fats, vats, actually, or tubs whose purpose is often specified

gile fats, vats used to hold the fermenting wort in ale-making

salting fats, vats used for preserving meat
whinocks, milk pails, a word of Celtic derivation
skeeles, also milk pails, but Scandinavian

Wicker or woven containers include

swills, large shallow baskets made roughly with strips
of oak or unpeeled willow
scuttles or scootles, large baskets for winnowing
grain
mands, baskets with handles for moving grain in a
granary or barn
hotts, pack baskets for carrying manure, lime, sand

Containers and measures seem to overlap, containers
probably coming to be used as local measures and often
apparently associated with specific types of produce.

In this category might come

wisketts, baskets often associated with wool
windles, baskets used as corn measures
fetlets, bags or sacks possibly for wool
poaks, small sacks probably for holding grain (though
more famous for holding pigs)
strikes, wooden measuring vessels for grain
hoops, measuring vessels possibly holding $\frac{1}{4}$ strikes

Husbandry tools present a bewildering array of strange
terms:

spittles, small spades
hacks, hoe or pick-ax type tools
hatches, hatchets
gavelocks, crowbars
wombles or wimbles, augers, braces
tixells or thixells, adzes
stees, ladders. And a stee-even, a kind of step-
ladder?
flacks, wattled hurdles used as temporary gates.

Among the animals commonly kept were

kve, cows
whyas or guyes, heifers
stotts, young castrated oxen
spanings, weanling pigs

Wearing apparel includes such items as
sarkes, garments worn next to the skin, chemises or
shirts
safeguards, outer skirts or petticoats worn by women
when riding to protect their dress
slopps, wide baggy breeches
say aprons, fine-textured woolen aprons
kelter hose, hose made of coarse cloth
warde or warday suits, everyday or workaday as
opposed to Sunday suits

Finally, three miscellaneous items:

reeing sieves, sieves for cleaning or sifting winnowed
grain
haircloths, not penitential shirt fabric but screens
made of coarse woven hair on which sprouted barley
was dried in malt kilns
smowetinirands, smoothing irons

Still unsolved is the meaning of

ellers, Best guess to date, lids made of the wood
of elder or alder used to cover the brewing fats.

* * *

(All definitions from the Oxford English Dictionary)

NOTESLITERACY IN 19th CENTURY WARTON

Following the article by Mrs Thomas in the last issue of The Mourholme Magazine on literacy in Silverdale in the 18th century, I thought readers might be interested in some research done on the Warton marriage registers for part of the 19th century.

Between August 1837 and December 1875, 500 weddings were registered at Warton Parish Church. Of the 1000 brides and grooms, 225 made their mark, usually a simple cross, instead of signing their names. This would indicate a literacy rate of 78%.

In more detail:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Number married</u>	<u>Number marks</u>	<u>Approx. Literacy</u>
1840-49	248	75	70%
1850-59	254	49	81%
1860-69	250	54	78%
1867-75	288	50	83%

These figures show a steady improvement towards the second half of the century. Of the 500 weddings, 201 were of either groom or bride or both from the village of Warton itself, and of the 802 persons, only 79 could not sign their names (32 men, 47 women)- a literacy rate of 80%, i.e. only slightly higher than for the 1000 persons sample, and moreover, remarkably little higher than for the literacy rate of 77% quoted in Mrs Thomas's article for the parish in the previous century.

Some other comments on the 19th century marriage registers may be of interest. Many of the witnesses to the weddings were also illiterate. Very few of the 1000 persons were under 21. With occasional exceptions, most Warton men and women married partners from Warton or adjacent parishes. (The exceptions are mainly from the landed gentry or the children of professions which necessitated travel further afield.) Most girls married

men in the same trade as their fathers, and cases of 'out of social class' marriages are very few indeed!

Jean Chatterley

(Thanks are due to Rev. Oddy who allowed access to the registers.)

* * *

SOME SIGNATURE MARKS USED BY WARTON PARISH INHABITANTS

The marks used in earlier centuries are generally much more interesting than the simple crosses one might expect. Following are some of the ones used by local inhabitants, offered as a footnote to my previous article.

<u>S'dale Manor Court 1698</u>	<u>1734 (cont)</u>
John Burrow 	James Hoggart H
Richard Burrow 	Thomas Mason T
William Burrow 	Christopher Walker X
Christopher Bisbrow 	<u>1746</u>
Thomas Clark, Sr T	John Burrow 
Thomas Clark, Jr T	<u>Wills, Inventories, Bonds</u>
Richard Hutton 	Rowland Godsalve  1632, Carnforth
Robert Jackson 	William Hodgson WH 1649, Yealand Conyers
William Jackson 	John Bisbrow  1669, Silverdale
Anthony Mason 	Thomas Saul  1669, Silverdale
<u>1726</u>	Robert Burrow RB 1672, Priest Hutton
John Ashton 	Nancy Thomas NT
Benjamin Hoggart 	* * *
<u>1734</u>	
Robert Burrow R	
Robert Burrow 	

LEIGHTON HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

While I was reading the manuscript of a book based on the diaries of William Walker of Yealand Redmayne and Silverdale a few months ago, I was struck by the following reference to Leighton Hall:

We used to go to Church and Bible Class regularly and the scholars from Leighton Hall, which was now a private school for boys, used to fill a few pews and help to swell the congregation.

They had to let Leighton Hall for a few years as the Gillows, now living at Holmere Bank in Yealand Conyers, were hard hit by having to pay two death duties near together...

The date was about 1909.

It caught my interest first, as a new element to be added to the history of education in our area (I for one, at least, had never heard of a boarding school at Leighton Hall), and second, as an addition to the history of Leighton Hall itself. I would be less than honest if I did not admit that I was also intrigued by what appeared to be a striking parallel between the Leighton Hall predicament then and now.

A search through The Lancaster Guardian for other evidence for the school finally produced the following results:

LEIGHTON HALL, YEALAND
Near Carnforth

A first-class Boarding School for Boys

Fine Country Mansion in Park, Sea and mountain air. Excellent moral tone. Thorough education (professional and mercantile). Chemistry a speciality. Diet unsurpassed. Fruit, vegetables and dairy produce from own farm. Gymnasium. Extensive private playing fields for cricket, football, and tennis - Address,
Dr Marshall, M.Sc

(5 June 1909, Education Adverts.)

In the early months of 1909 a regular column appeared in The Lancaster Guardian written by Caroline Thursfeil of Carnforth. She is chiefly concerned with local history and quotes widely from Lucas, but in the issue of 29 May 1909 she turns her attention to the new school at Leighton Hall. It is a school for boys, she says, that has just been transferred from Morecambe, and the Principal is Dr J. Willis Marshall, Ph.D. (Marburg), M.Sc.

Pupils are prepared for all examinations, for the commercial world as well as for the Universities, and the various Services, but the great feature of the School is the thorough training given in Physical Science, which is now so much demanded.

No place could be better suited for the purpose than Leighton Hall, which is an old family mansion, rennovated, almost to the extinction of the original fabric, but a fine old Hall even with this reservation...The Schoolroom, which was formerly the billiard room, is more than 50 feet long and 23 feet wide...The Chemical Laboratory is fitted with all apparatus, including a delicate chemical balance...

Most of Miss Thursfeil's account reads like a school brochure.

The Reference Department (and especially the Librarian) of the Morecambe Library uncovered some more information. The school that was transferred to Leighton Hall was the Lancaster College, established sometime before 1898 and situated at 6-7 Winterdyne Terrace, Marine Rd (the present site of the Clarendon Hotel). Advertisements for it appear in the Visitor from 1898 through 1909. Over the years different aspects of the school are advertised: 1901, an association with Owen's College; 1905, 'successful results', 'recognised by the Board of Education', and 'Sanitation Perfect'. On 13 January 1909 the staff are named and an 'Illustrated Prospectus and Pass List' offered. On the 10th of March the transfer to Leighton Hall is announced.

The most important piece of information about the school, however, has only just come into my hands from a private source. It is the 30 page Illustrated Brochure published by the Leighton Hall School itself, obviously the source of most of Caroline Thursfeil's article.

It not only describes how the buildings have 'recently been adapted to modern educational needs', but in a series of most interesting photographs shows views of the Schoolroom, the Dining Hall, the Bed Rooms, all adapted to the needs of schoolboys. There are pictures of boys playing cricket, football, and tennis against a backdrop of the beautiful Leighton grounds and an excellent photo of about 40 boys 'At Drill' in the forecourt of the Hall itself.

Academically, boys were prepared for the London Matriculation, the Oxford and Cambridge Local, and the Civil Service Examinations, 'etc', and an 80% success rate is claimed. There was a Preparatory School which stressed 'Reading, Writing and Arithmetic'. Religious Training was based on 'broad protestant and evangelical principles, common to both Church of England and Non-conformity'. Fees were from 45 to 60 guineas a year and boys might receive pocket money, threepence a week for under 12's, sixpence for over 12's.

I have not yet discovered how long the school lasted. It was still in existence when Bulmer's 1912-1913 Directory of Lancaster & District was compiled, although no advertisements appear in the papers after 1909. The Directory also corroborates William Walker's statement that the Gillows (Mr and Mrs Charles Richard Gillow) were living at Holmere Bank at this time.

I would be very interested to hear from anyone who could add any more information about the Leighton Hall School.

Nancy Thomas

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NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Members will please note that the Committee has found it necessary to raise the subscription for the coming year to £2.50. We hope you will agree that it is only a modest increase.

GUEST ADMISSION FEES

The Society has a policy of asking guests to pay a 40p admission fee to our lectures and field trips, a policy which has been put into practice in the past with great inconsistency. It is planned to apply the rule more scrupulously in the future and members' cooperation would be appreciated.

SUMMARIES OF LECTURES

Our publicity chairman is preparing short summaries of the lectures which will be retained by the Society and made available to any member who would like to see them. Copies will be available for a small duplicating charge. Apply to the Secretary/Editor.

COMMITTEE CHANGES

Two Committee members retired at the end of the last term, Mr C. Evans and Mrs M. White. Their contribution to the running of the Society has been very much appreciated.

We are very pleased to welcome one new member to the Committee, Mrs K. Holt of Yealand Redmayne.

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COMING EVENTS

MLHS SUMMER OUTINGS 1983

26 May 1983 Dallam Tower, an 18th C: Country House
Led by Brigadier Tryon-Wilson

6:30 at Dallam Tower

Note: This outing is limited to members only.

Would members wishing to come please contact Mrs
Briggs, Tel 732519.

22 Jun 1983 Middleton Hall, a fine medieval building
Led by Mrs Anne Hyelman

7:30 at Middleton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale

14 Sep 1983 A Walk Around Historic Warton
Led by Mrs Margaret Clarke

7:00 at the Church, Warton

Anyone requiring transport to any of the outings
should contact Mrs Briggs.

MLHS PROGRAMME FOR 1983-1984

13 Oct 1983 The Historical Demography of Warton Parish
Mr Robert Speak

10 Nov 1983 Lancashire Heraldry
Mr Hugh Sherdley

8 Dec 1983 The Bronze Age Site at Borwick
Mr A.C.H. Olivier

12 Jan 1984 Sharpe, Paley & Austin, Architects
Mr J. Price

9 Feb 1984 Quakerism in the Northwest
Mrs E.V. Foulds

8 Mar 1984 Schools and Homes
Dr Elizabeth Roberts

12 Apr 1984 AGM and Members' Evening

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COMING EVENTS

A Day School for Local Historians

UPLAND COMMUNITIES

Four speakers will examine upland communities from the
point of view of their particular disciplines.

Mr Alan King, the archeological evidence for prehistoric
communities

Dr Angus Winchester, the documentary evidence for medi-
eval settlement and monastic estates

Mrs May Pickles, the evidence provided by Wharfedale
population studies in the early modern period

A speaker to be announced, oral evidence for the late
19th and early 20th centuries

Saturday, 15 October 1983, 10:00-5:00

Ingleborough Community Centre

Ingleton, North Yorkshire

Fee: £2.50 (£2.00 for individual members of BALH)

includes coffee, tea, but not lunch

Further details to be announced

Sponsored by The British Association for Local History
and The Federation of Local History Societies in the
County Palatine of Lancaster.

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