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The
Mourholme
Magazine
of Local History

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THE MOURHOLME MAGAZINE

OF LOCAL HISTORY

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The Mourholme Magazine of Local History is issued by the Mourholme Local History Society for the study of the history of the ancient Parish of Warton and its seven constituent townships: Borwick, Carnforth, Priest Hutton, Silverdale, Warton with Lindeth, Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne.

The Society is named after the Manor of Mourholme, the home of the mediaeval Lords of Warton. Their seat, Mourholme Castle, stood on the site now covered by Dock Acres.

* * *

Yearly subscription £2.50, includes evening lectures and field trips, the Mourholme Magazine and access to the Society's archival material.

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Contributions of articles, notes and queries, letters etc., are invited and should be sent to the secretary, Mrs. J. Clarke, 55 Silverdale Road, Yealand Redmayne, LA5 9TB Tel 0524-781363

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Farming 1918-1920

Eddie Sandes

Part 1. Silverdale

Eddie Sandes was probably best known locally as a Morecambe Bay fisherman, but in the 1970's Mr Bradley recorded an interview with him about his experiences as a farm hand at the end of the first world war. Mr Bradley has kindly allowed this shortened version of the tape to be printed. (A transcription of the whole tape has been put in the archives.)

When he was thirteen Eddie started working for Jonathan Robertson, first at Knowe Hill, then at Bank House Farm, living in at both places. Bank House had about forty acres, but did not carry so many cows as a farm of that size to-day, Eddie said.

'...never above six or eight at the most milking. And you can tell it was a good piece, really a good farm...well, the same farm to-day...It has twenty odd milk beasts. They've got a milking parlour put up, haven't they?...Well, that's thirty then. So the same farm now is going to have thirty milk cows on it as had six or eight on.'

(Who got him up?) Well, the boss, Jonathan...Oh, well, he wasn't a hard task master. I wouldn't say. Probably seven o'clock, half past six. He wasn't one of these real hard cases, you know...it was only a small farm and he just liked to live his life and went on. He didn't do much work himself...Spent a lot of time on rabbiting and things like that... He was a very keen poultry man. He used to do a lot of showing Bard Rocks...That was very popular about here at that time. There was a few in Silverdale. Matt Slater. Him and a fellow called Jackson. He isn't here now. He's dead. Old Dr Jackson too..He was a well known sportsman. He was very keen on this poultry.'

'...Well of course the lad's job, the first thing, was to get the cows up ready for milking, you see...of course the boss used to milk what you'd say the cows that give the most milk. Because the old-fashioned milking wi' hand, you know, the faster you could milk them, the better milker you were, the more milk the cow gave...Therefore the boss picked the best. Those giving the most milk out. And the lads did what they call the stripper. They were cows that weren't giving much, what was going to calve again before long...they didn't give them much cake then, not like they do now. Some of them a bit, but in summer...None at all in summer. No.'

'Yes. Well, yes. Tried (*ploughing*). But of course they were never satisfied with a lad's ploughing, weren't farmers. They were very proud about their ploughing in those days. How straight it had to be and the depth and everything. Used to spend a lot more time working the land than they do now. Rolled it about more. Put it that way...It was a slow job getting crops in...Very slow.

'...of course, all farms kept a bit of everything then. A pig or two. A few hens, which they don't now...So then the next job was going feeding these few hens which then they used to be fed outside, not like they are now. I used to take some corn and throw it down on the grass, you know, that's what the hens got.'

'...There's a lot of good grassland now that was more or less..well, nearly going to waste..er..probably trees growing on it...Bright's Farm...What they call the Lots, which is a real good field with a lot of cattle on it. In those days it was nothing but that wild gorse. We used to go burn it off in summer and snathen it off and that, so the sheep didn't get fast among it...(*How many sheep?*)...not many. Mick Mason keeps about a hundred yowes now. Because he lets them out on the marsh. Well, then about a dozen was a lot,

going back. (*Then there was very little marsh, not as much as twenty or thirty yards.*) Now there's probably what? A mile? Quite a mile. Yes.'

'You'd be always found your job...Used to fell a tree somewhere because there...was more wood about then than there is now. More waste land. Used to fell a tree and we'd saw it up. Might be you'd spend all day sawing wood up, rather than having to buy coal. The wood did for the fire, d'you see?'

'You see the farmers then, well I understand...they were poor, they hadn't the money to buy the stuff they needed, so they used to have to make their living out of the land, which was ploughing, growing different kinds of fruit...different kinds of crops...vegetables, potatoes, things like that and take them to market and sell them to get the cash to carry on with.'

'...poultry and that, they used to dress a hen or two each week if they could...See, that was something. It was an income. Same with pigs, you know. They could always kill their own pigs. Cut them up. Some made bacon. Sold a bit of pork. Anyway they could...'
(*Pigs were fed*) 'mostly meal. Of course any kind of swill you had. You used to chop mangels for them. Turnips. And most farms grew a bit of corn then. Of course they used to get the corn crushed at the mill and that came back for the pigs...'

'...they used to grow quite a lot of vegetables Peas. Cabbage. Beetroot. Beans. I remember all the farmers would grow all...most of those things. Not just for themselves. To sell. That was a little part of an income...And if you notice every farm's had an orchard in those days. They haven't now, but you can still see where the orchard's been. All of them. Not some. All the lot of them...apples, mostly. A few plums, but plums and pears weren't as popular. Well, plums are very erratic, aren't they? You can't rely on them

somehow...Apples were the main thing.'

(What happened to the milk?) 'Well, if they wanted to rear calves, obviously to use the milk to rear them...They used it for the bigger calves...Oh it was all used on the farm. If they'd more milk than they wanted to rear calves, some used to make butter, some used to make cheese...all of them sold just a drop of milk. Used to go round with a gallon can...and an old fashioned measure used to hang inside it.

Hay Making.

'Well, some of them had to (hire labour in hay time)... but these small holdings didn't. Only a man at night...these around here used to get a chap to come for a few hours on a fine night from the quarry, but, you know, they were sure they wanted him when he came. There was no coming with nothing much to do. They made the hay ready and had it platted up ready. All he had to do was get it inside.'

'Oh, we used to be late in those days. Oh, well, they didn't start before July, sometimes to nearly August. Now it's just the opposite, you see. You can't be any earlier. Nothing like June hay, they say now. It's even got to the piece now they're starting in May, never mind June. You'd have thought they were mad when they talked about getting some June hay.'

'When it was first mown they called it swathe you know. Breaking it out of swathe, they called it...You spread it with forks then. You'd start turning with a rake, then. You see. Its very hard to get it up and cover all the ground with it. And you start with a rake to get it off the ground again. Well. It was always damp underneath a plat. So the next day, where it were a dry year, they'd roll it there, like the other end up. That was procedure....Turning it.'

'...there again in two or three days they have it a good hay now. With the machinery they have. Well then it used to take a week. And most farmers...well, all the good, particular farmers they had to have it standing in cocks a day or two before they were taking it into the barn...that was thought to be a necessity in those days. To stand a day or two like that. Of course now it's in the barn before they would think about cockers *.'

'The women used to have to help. In hay time you know, that was almost the thing.'

After the hay had stood in cocks it was brought into the barn. 'Yes. Yes. Leading... That was leading.' Some times on luries, but more often on two wheeled carts because they were easier to manoeuvre into a barn. (A lurry; any four-wheeled vehicle on a farm.)

'But they had cages on them, as they call them you know. Hay shilvings. Back and front. They would stick out over the horses back, you see. And stick out behind. They called those hay shilvings.

The skill of loading the cart described.

'That-side. That side. Middle. To hold them you see. You put that side first. You keep backing on your cart. You start at the back. Not at the front. Always start at the back. That corner. That corner. Middle. You see the middle was kind of on the top of those, by that was holding them down. Now then you have your back and you keep backing up the cart...No, you don't go right to the front. You left it...you kept doing

*This appears to be the reading, although this form of the word has not been found elsewhere,

that until you'd just room for six more. You see. Well, you turn round and start in the two front corners and the centre and work back again. Then the next two behind them bound all the lot d'you see...If you'd have carried on and finished on your front corner, there'd be nothing to hold it. It would have gone. That's how. And you used to mostly put three rounds on a cart, but a good loader, if he was a good way from the barn would put five on. He'd be canny like, you know. He'd some weight up above, you know...So if you were on a bit of a slope or anything, you'd to be careful. You could...Carts have been thrown over. Well, many a time. And of course if cart goes over horse has to go with it because it's fast in the shafts.

(In the barn) 'you unload it just as you forked it on. You haven't to break any of the forks up, you see. When you want to fork it off, on to the mow...if you don't take it out as it went in, you're soon in a mix up. You're pulling one...trying to get one out that's fast under the other, d'you see? So, that was it.

At the end of twelve months Eddie decided to try another job. This was in the winter of nineteen eighteen/nineteen. The account of his hiring at Ulverstone Fair and his experiences at a big dairy farm forms Part 2 and will appear in the next issue

THE CARNFORTH NATIONAL SCHOOL

Guy Woolnough

In the early years of the nineteenth century, more people wanted to set up schools for the children of ordinary, low-paid people. Many of those who wished to provide schools for the children of the poor were worried that the poor were ignorant of the Bible and

the Christian faith; they thought the poor needed moral education even more than reading, writing and arithmetic. Religious groups led the way in Carnforth, as in most other places; they knew that only by providing a school would they persuade the parents of the children who most needed "moral guidance" to send them.

In 1849 the Reverend Thomas Dean, Vicar of Warton, was granted £60 by the *National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church*. The site for the new school was a triangle of land previously occupied by the Tithe Barn; the school building is still there to-day, though it is now occupied by the National Tyre Service. To pay for it, a total of £227 was collected, mostly from gentlemen who did not live near Carnforth; the "landowners of Carnforth" donated a total of £11.7.1d.

There was a public opening of the Carnforth National School, with a special service, on October 8th 1850, but there is little to tell us what the school was like. The teacher was given no pay, but would have collected school pence from the children. This would only have been 3d or so per child per week, raising perhaps 10 shillings a week; he most likely had another source of income. The teacher is named in the 1851 census; Robert Townson, age 66, a widower sharing his home with his sister and two nieces.

The following is from the rules and regulations adopted by the Managers at a meeting in 1850. "The children are to be instructed in the Holy Scriptures and in the Liturgy and Catechism of the Established Church." The managers made no stipulation about any other subjects which were to be taught.

By 1861 Carnforth had grown by a third since 1851, thanks mainly to the railway. So it is not surprising

that some of the gentlemen of the parish decided to extend and improve the school; in particular they wanted to provide the school with a regular income. To this end a bazaar was held in August that year, which raised the amazing total of £568.8s.6d. The list of Patrons includes many notable persons. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire heads it. These patrons would make the event smart and fashionable as well as making generous donations. Local worthies acted as stewards. None of their children would ever have attended a school such as Carnforth National. It is, for instance, known that one of them, Robert Jackson of Hall Gowan, employed a governess in 1861 to teach his four school-age children.

The bazaar lasted three days, offering dinner at half a crown, ice-cream, beer, wine, and a 'Room of Curiosities'. The entrance fee to the Bazaar seems to have been specially designed to separate the classes, coming down from two shillings on the first day to sixpence on the third. The Band of the Rifle Corps only attended for the first two days.

Within a few months of the bazaar the managers advertised for a new teacher. The school building had been improved and they were now able to offer a salary. In January 1862 a letter was sent to Henry Ingliss Orr offering him the post. *'You will receive the Interest of £500 which is expected to realize £20 per Ann: together with the whole of the Children's Pence.'* Mrs Orr was expected to instruct the girls in plain knitting and sewing. The letter offering the post added *'Saturday will be a Holiday & this together with the unoccupied Evenings in the Week might enable you to hold the office of Rate or Tax collector or of Assistant Overseer with a proper Remuneration from the Township; there is a desire on the part of some of the Inhabitants to procure you such an Appointment. An Evening School two or three Evenings in the Week might be beneficial to the young Men in the Neighbourhood. &*

be profitable to yourself.'

The method of managing the school was tidied up by a new scheme dated July 4th, 1862. The school was defined as for "the children of the labouring, manufacturing and other poorer Classes" of Carnforth. The Managers had to be well off and live in the area; they must also give at least £1 a year to the running of the school. They were to be elected, but their voting power would depend on how much they gave; one vote for every ten shillings.

An extension to the school was opened in January 1863 with a special tea party. The speeches given (as reported in the Lancaster Gazette) make clear that the school was intended to prepare the children for a working life as servants or manual workers. The Rev. Thomas Dean, vicar of Warton, is reported as follows. *'The surplus population (of Carnforth) is being sent out as servants in the large towns or as emigrants. In either case he urged the necessity of a careful religious education.'* Mr Erving, a retired builder, assured the people of Carnforth from his long experience of the manufacturing districts *'that it was idle to send their children there without some degree of education, for without it they would never succeed.'*

In 1867 the managers decided to apply to the Department of Education for a grant. They learnt that a grant could not be made unless the school was taught by a certificated teacher, which Mr Orr was not. Furthermore, according to the vicar, he expressed himself *'in great doubt whether he shall offer himself for Examination.'* Nevertheless the managers invited the Education Department to send an inspector to see the school, even though no grant would be forthcoming. The inspector reported:-

'The elder children seem to have been taught

something and have passed fairly on the Standards in which they were presented which generally are too low. The younger children know little or nothing for their Age. Discipline is poor, and there is a general want of Order and Method. Nothing can be done until a proper Supply of Books and Slates is provided. The master should procure proper Registers and a Log Book and study the Requirements of the Revised Code generally. It is strongly recommended to provide a Mistress for the Girls and Infants; and to separate off the Upper part of the room for them.' As often happens to-day the blame was directed at the easiest target. On November 21st 1867, Mr Orr was dismissed. He remained in Carnforth working as Surveyor, Assistant Overseer and later as Secretary to the Carnforth Waterworks Company.

A new teacher, Mr Joseph Smith, took over the school in March 1868. He had been a pupil teacher at the Lancaster National School, and had then attended a college in Oxford. He had taught before and was properly certificated. He was unmarried and his sister undertook the duties of Mistress. A grant was given, but the Inspector made it contingent on there being improvement. The next year, in the absence of any such improvement, the grant was cut by ten per cent though the Inspector did allow some excuse from 'the fluctuating character of the surrounding population which to some extent affects the attendance.' In December 1870 the grant was cut by two thirds. 'Whatever knowledge there is seems almost purely mechanical and the power of fixing attention and answering thoughtfully is very small.'

Mr Smith was duly dismissed.

After some delay, Mr Tom Clark, a Cumberland man, was appointed master of the school, starting his duties

please turn to page 16

M.L.H.S. Archival Material (continued)

MAPS

Borwick	Tithe map 1846,	(revised 1946)
Carnforth	O.S. 25" / mile	(1891)
	U.S. (col'd to show land use)	(1910)
	Tithe map	(1846)
Caton	O.S. 6" / mile	
(Brookhouse)		
Grange-o-Sands	O.S. 6" / mile (SD)

2nd Land Utilisation Survey
(includes Warton Parish)

Kent Estuary		Greenwood (1818)
Carnforth		
Across Sands Route		
Lancaster	Plans	(1684, 1778, 1845)
County Palat.	Survey of	Yates (1786)
Lindeth	Map with field names	(undated)
	Tithe Map(tracing)	(1846)
Priest Hutton		(1846)
Silverdale	Tithe Map(tracing)	(1846)
	O.S. 6" / mile	(1956)
	(incl. Arnside & Yealands)	
	O.S. 6" / mile	(1848)
	(incl. Yealands)	
do.		(1919)
Allotment of 'inclosures		(1817)
	and waste ground'	
do.	(1919)	

Warton with Lindeth	Tithe map(tracing)	(1846)
Windermere & Ulverstone	Land Utilisation Survey (incl. Warton)	
Yealand Conyers	Tithe Map(and schedule)	(1846)
Yealand Redm.	Tithe Map	(1846)
World(18 sects)	drawn by W. Whinnerah (Abbeystead School)	(1876-1879)

DOCUMENTS

Box A Item I

NOTES ON A HISTORY OF WARTON (typescript copies of original documents)

1.	Thos. Grimston. Claim to Warton Rectorship (Archbishop of York's Visitation)	1281
2.	Rob't Washington <i>Inquisition PM</i>	1324
3.	Ingram de Gynes <i>Inquisition PM</i>	1324
4.	From Lanercost Chronicle King Edward of Scotland, Lady Christiana Mourholme Castle 1332	
5.	Ninths of Warton Ch. <i>Inquisition</i>	1341
6.	John son of Alan <i>Inquisition PM</i> Redmayne of Yealand	
7.	Ralph Borwick <i>Inquisition PM</i>	1350
8.	Ralph Borwick <i>Inquisition PM</i>	1354
9.	Thomas Thweng <i>Inquisition PM</i>	1374

10.	Warton rental (for Henry VII)	1511
11.	Warton Court Roll	Sept: 1593
12.	Warton: A copyhold from Court Leet	1599
13.	Warton Rental	1609
14.	Thos. Hubberstie et al: Warrant for arrest	1634
15.	John Kitson: Provision for family of. (Court order)	1638
16.	Isabelle Helme's Petition for Relief	1639
17.	Lindeth: Petition for reapportioning Assessment of.	1648
18.	Constables of Townships etc. (within Lonsdale Hundred)	1650-1663
19.	Mr George Middleton: Information against.	1655
20.	Repair of Highway	1660
21.	Court Leet at Warton	1668
22.	Dame Anne Middleton's Account Book	1675
23.	Thos Clarkson: <i>Inventory</i>	Jan: 1686

Warton

24.	Report of Vicar on the State and History of his Parish	1722
25.	Terrier of Improprate Rectory	1778
26.	Improprate Rectors of the Church Report to Dean and Chapter of Worcester	?1853

27. M.O.H. Infectious Diseases Register 1910-1935
(extracts from)
28. Notes on documents belonging to Lord of the Manor
of Warton with Lindeth. (compiled by MLHS 1985)

Box A. Item II

Assorted Secretary Hand Documents
(collected for practice in reading)

Box A. Item III

Hagg Hall, Carnforth.

Box A. Item IV

Warton Land Company Ltd. Prospectus.

Box A. Item V

Warton History Exhibition Display Sheets
Mr Paul Booth 1967

1. 1086 Warton in Domesday Book
2. 1322 The effects of the Great Scots Invasion
3. 1343 100 Years' War. De Courcy loses Warton
4. 1423 Deed of Wheelman Family
- 5a. 1512 Warton's first guide book
 - b. ditto
 - c. Warton Rental
- 6a. 1246-71 Warton's Borough Charter
 - b. ditto
7. 1593 Sixteenth Century Crime
8. 1694 Sir G. Middleton and Cromwell
9. 1686-95 Incumbency of Parish Church
10. 1698 Social Security, 17th Century
11. 1740 Enclosure of Myers
12. 1800 Turnpike Roads
13. 1840 Warton's Oliver Twist

on January 1st 1872 with the generous salary of £90 per annum. On this occasion the managers made a determined effort to improve the school. The building was extended to take another hundred pupils, and a separate infant's department was set up under Tom's wife.

The next inspector's report was flattering. The Managers sent a letter to Mr Clark congratulating him on the improvement in the school. The total number of passes on inspection had risen from 33 in 1870 to 109 in 1872. The number of children had risen from 67 to 141 and the total grant paid from £21.73 to £82.90.

As the school and the town grew it became essential to extend the building and employ more staff. Building programmes were started in 1872 and 1882. The money was found in 1872 from donations. By the 1880's it was clear that donations alone would not work. At their meeting in July 1882, the managers adopted a system, new at any rate to Carnforth, but tried elsewhere: a voluntary rate was levied on the people of Carnforth. There is no indication of what the response of the public was to this voluntary rate, but it did at least pay for the alterations needed.

I have looked at the people aged five to twelve in the census returns; this is the age group which would most commonly be scholars. Of this age group in 1881 and 1861 only three were not described as 'scholar'. The 1851 census is more varied. This is how the five to twelve year olds were described; 'At home' 11, 'Scholar' 20, 'Servant' 1. No entry for 10 children.

If the census entries can be trusted, it seems that by 1861 most children did go to school even though the law did not require it. By 1878, when the Clarks were well established, virtually all school age children must have been attending. It would be interesting to know how all parents were persuaded to send their children. No mention is made in the Minute Book of

parents being forced or persuaded to send their children.

The Clarks were never the only teachers in the school. In January 1872, when they took over, there was a pupil teacher about to be appointed for the infants, and another, Daniel Miller, already appointed. Daniel was 13. He was born in Carnforth, the son of a farmer, Joseph Miller. In the 1861 census, at the age of two, he is shown as a 'scholar'! In 1881, age 22, he was an assistant teacher. When Mr Clark died, Daniel Miller was appointed headmaster in his place. He himself died in office in 1913, so his association with the school was almost lifelong. Daniel Miller can be seen in the school photo of 1890 (*John Easter Roberts, Old Carnforth 1977*)

In the 1881 census 6 pupil teachers are listed, with ages ranging from 14 to 19. So three teachers were teaching more than 350 pupils, with the assistance of six pupil teachers. In 1895 the staffing of the school was much the same; two certificated teachers, three assistants and three pupil teachers to 430 pupils. Even with excellent pupil teachers, the task must have been tremendous. The number of staff and pupil teachers stayed much the same well into the 20th century; no wonder that Mr Clark died aged 48 and Daniel Miller in his early fifties; no wonder that on one occasion Mr Clark lost his temper and struck a boy with disastrous results.*

The estimates of Receipts and Expenditure in 1872 show, that out of a total expenditure of £201.16s, £60 came from the Government Grant (30 per cent) and £72 from School Pence, and £22 from interest on money

* An account of the case of 'the boy Heslop' will appear in the next issue.

invested. From 1873 Mr Clark received all the income of the school: the school pence, the Government grant, the income of the invested money. Out of this he met all the running expenses of the school, including payment of any other teachers needed. Mr Clark would keep all the remaining money, up to a generous maximum of £220, as his own, instead of receiving pay. However a few years later the managers were very angry to discover that he was gaining much more than this. The Clark's were, in the 1881 census, shown to have two servants, much more than an elementary teacher could usually afford.

This arrangement only ceased with Mr Clark's death in 1894. Mrs Clark continued as mistress of the Infant's Department, but both Mrs Clark and the new Headmaster, Daniel Miller, received a fixed salary. They were paid £120 and £130 respectively, quite modest compared with Mr Clark's £220.

By the 1890's the managers were almost totally reliant on the Government grant; since this could vary according to the Inspector's report, the financial position of the school was increasingly difficult. 'Estimates of Working' for 1895-6 show that, out of a total expenditure of £606.10s, £310 was expected to come from the Government grant (51 per cent) and £250 from 'Pence and subsidy' (41 per cent). Except for this item the old sources of income were now very small in value. The managers' problem was that the law said parents could apply for free education. Such an application was made in 1893. The managers of the National School contacted, for the first time, the managers of the British School on Hawk Street (a Congregational school set up in the early 1880's). The managers of the two schools decided on a joint policy, which was to charge the younger children nothing; the older children (who were not required by law to attend) would have to pay, but they conveniently managed to "find" a few free places, so that those parents who

made a fuss could be satisfied. A proper solution only came with the Education Act 1902 which set up Local Education Authorities to assume financial responsibility.

The 19th century, especially the Victorian period, was one of considerable change in education in Carnforth as elsewhere. In many ways progress has been slower in the 20th century. Yet the National School remained what it had been at the start, a school for the children of the working classes. The children of gentlemen were no more likely to go to such a school in 1900 than they would have been in 1850. There was however one noticeable change. In 1897 a new scheme of management was introduced. Instead of a system in which only the better off could be managers, the new committee of managers was to have nine members, three from the church, three from the town council and three parents. This was a foretaste of the changes which would come in the 20th century.

The building itself, on the old site, remained in use as a school until 1960, when the new secondary school opened.

SOURCES

The Minute Book of the Managers of the Carnforth National School. This book is kept at Christchurch School, Carnforth.

The census returns, 1841 to 1881.
(Unfortunately, 1871 returns are largely illegible.)

The Lancaster Gazette, Observer and Guardian, Trade directories. Charity Commissioners Reports.

This article is a shortened version of Schools in Carnforth 1840-1902 Guy Woolnough 1987. A copy of the complete article has been placed in the archives.

YEALAND IN 1912: the diary of Helen Escolme of Holmere Farm (now Dykes Farm) in Yealand Conyers.

Selected extracts

Robin Greaves

Helen Escolme was born in the 1890's in Yealand. She married Herbert Nixon, and died soon after the birth of her only child. As her diary shows, she took a full part in the social life of the village. An able musician, she was organist at Borwick parish church, and sang in the local choir. I am grateful to her daughter Marion Cottier for permission to publish these extracts from her diary.

Jan 10th

Reuben's birthday... We had thirteen of my Sunday School Class in for tea and games... All enjoyed themselves very much till 7 o'clock when the big folks came, and we started playing cards, having supper about 9.30. Cards were played till midnight. We then struck up a dance till 3 a.m. Mrs Spencer danced stepdances alone beautifully.

Jan 26th

Janey Bentham was going to a new place in Lancaster, so Mrs Spencer, Alice and I went with her. Walked to the station, and spent the day in town. I was perished all day, we had tea at Maddocks, but still I was starved... Next day, 27th, I had to stay in bed with a chill. Got up after tea and fainted.

Jan 28th

Got up in morning... but before I got dressed off I went again. Dad rushed off for the doctor... For the next four days I was more in bed than out, and all the time I was missing the ice. They told me that dozens were on Holmere, and I was fast. However, on Saturday 3rd I was out for half an

hour in the sun, so the next day I met Herbert and walked down to the tarn. Saw a lot I knew and enjoyed it thoroughly.

February 5th

I had to walk to Borwick to see Mrs Briggs about the organ at that place. She was very nice, and we walked to the church, and did a little playing...

February 11th

Sunday morning. I cycled to Borwick. Everyone was exceptionally nice, especially the coachman whom I got to know later, Joey, an exceptionally clever man, in the choir. I cycled over again at night...I met Bert at the signal box and we'd a nice walk up Snape Lane.

February 15th

I got an awful shock. Jack Escolme is dead. Granny came to tell us. It took the very life out of me, but I kept up all day, and went to practice at Borwick in the evening...

February 16th

I took the milk and set Minnie Lund to Yealand Redmayne and we had a good long talk, I felt I wanted to relieve my feelings to someone. That day I looked at Jack's photo and couldn't stop crying. I often wondered if he knew how much I cared for him. If only my parents had let us alone, but maybe it was for the best.

February 18th

I played at Borwick, Mrs Briggs said I played very well indeed and she would say a good word for me...I played again at night for a good choir. Coming home I met Bert at Skew Bridge, and we went for a walk up Snape Lane.

February 26th

Our Choral class met at 7.15 pm at High School and drove in waggonette to Burton. There we enjoyed ourselves immensely, first practising Mozart in Moorwood school, Mr Willink conductor, then supper at Shorland-Balls, returning home somewhere about midnight,

February 27th

After tea I went to Fallowfield to ask for the gramophone for the following night, it being my birthday. Returning I met Bert.

March 3rd

Morning and Evening at Borwick. Mrs Briggs simply lifted me with praise, and so did the parson, this person also wanted to bring me home, but I wasn't having some. I caught up with Joey, J. Croft and Stewart and had a jolly time. Bert did not come.

~~March~~ 16th

April
This was Annie Fallowfield's wedding day, and I was to stand bridesmaid...What a funny sensation to stand at those rails...I didn't know whether to laugh or cry, but my knees seemed near together at times...We arrived at the cottages, the menfolk went to Carnforth and the gramophone amused the female side till the men came back for the wedding breakfast at 3.0'clock. After this much enjoyed feast, dancing began and we jogged along till 10.30 when a whist drive began.

March 18th

Our competition day at Kendal. We left the New Inn at 6.30 a.m...The morning ride was ripping, folks cheered us as we passed. Herbert's mother was watching for us passing Oxenholme, and they waved. 9 a.m. was the time we had to be seated in St. George's Hall. The few minutes we had to spare...we spent practising with Mr Smale in the

restaurant opposite. ... Everybody was terribly excited during the competitions. Yealand came on the platform first. Windermere in *Music Sweet Voice* came first, we being sixth, a rather low peg. We went out for another practice, then returned at 11 o'clock to sing *Lullaby*. In this Burton came first, they sang beautifully. They got 80 marks out of 100, we got 78, not so far behind. We all cleared off for dinner. Every restaurant was packed, but we got squashed in at last, and had a good tuck in. At 2.30 all the classes met in the hall for a rehearsal with the ...Queen's Hall Orchestra...we sang our evening pieces; Mozart's *Requiem*, *Captive Queen*, and *Out of Silence*. Sir Henry Wood kept everybody laughing, but sweat poured off him. When we'd had a second practice we left for Stramongate Hall, where a splendid tea was provided for us. We then...went to change for the concert. We had to wear white in memory of Mary Wakefield. At 6.45 we met in St. George's Hall again...No seat was under 2 shillings and most folk wore evening clothes. It was simply thrilling singing before that audience, it made your blood boil...I sang that night as I'd never sang before. Then the orchestra played their pieces. It made you jump from the seat sometimes. At 10.30 p.m. all our class met at the Town Hall where the wagonettes awaited us. I saw Herbert for a few minutes just before leaving. As we were leaving town, a strap broke and the horse ran away with one charabanc, one or two folk jumped out, but no-one was any the worse. We arrived home about 1.30 a.m.

March 19th

Eclipse of the sun. It went ever so dark and cold. The flowers drooped and our cockerels crowed as if it were bedtime.

April 20th

March 21st Sunday.

I played well at church. Afterwards I met Herbert and we walked over to Deepdale. He was in quite a good mood, and is getting ever so loving, won't leave me without a kiss. Evening service I played *Dead March* for the victims of the dreadful shipwreck, the Titanic. Herbert met me on the canal bank, and we walked home by Cinderbarrow.

May 30th

The solicitors came to look round the farm.

July 5th

I went to Carnforth to get Herbert a present for his 19th birthday. Went to Choral.

July 8th

I sent Bert his present (waistcoat button).

July 14th

This week scorching hot, three or four men have died through sunstroke.

July 21st...met Bert. Went a walk up Deepdale. He gave me a lovely rose.

August 26th

At Practice we were all very excited about the choir trip. Herbert met me as usual and promised to meet me at Blackpool.

August 27th

A fine morning...Had to meet wagonette at 6.45 a.m. at Borwick road end. Alice went. We left Carnforth at 7.20 a.m. in reserved carriages singing and playing cards all the way to Blackpool...went on the scenic railway, water shute, joy wheel and hobby horses. Mrs Briggs had cash and paid for all, she also supplied us with chocolate and cigars. I went to station to meet

Herbert. He never came. I was rather late for dinner at the Palatine Hotel...soup, fish with salad, roast meat with potatoes and vegetables, pudding or stewed fruit and custard, then biscuits and cheese with butter. Joey and I, Jack Croft and Kate with Alice then went to the Tower circus...Joey gave me a squeezing when the lights were low. All met for tea at the Palatine at 6 p.m. Jam * and lettuces. Going to South Shore later I met Bert, he turned with us, and we enjoyed more rides till hometime when it rained a little - went through fairyland. Bert said the driver had taken a fancy to me - jealous creature. 8.30 at station, H. left me (shy)...Singing all the way to Carnforth where the wagonette met us. Saw H for a minute at station (cycling). Left wagonette at Borwick road end and arrived home with H tired out - about midnight.

* or Ham? The reading is uncertain.

NOTES AND QUERIES

DR WALLING OF YEALAND CONYERS

It is always particularly pleasing to receive follow up information on any article. After reading "Two Yealand Conyers doctors" (*Mourholme Magazine 1990 No.2*) Mr M.L. Walling, a member of our society, has given this further information.

The Walling family has long been established in Silverdale. Wallings were known to be living in Dyke House in 1605. In 1706 a John Walling purchased Bradshawgate, and there continued to be Wallings there until 1893. In 1799 John Walling of Bradshawgate married Ellen Burrow. Their oldest surviving son, John, was born in 1801. He trained as a doctor at

Guy's and St. Thomas, London. He qualified MRCS and LSA in 1830., and obtained his M.D. in Edinburgh in 1851. In 1831 he married Mary Proctor, daughter of the Vicar of Hornby.

Dr Walling lived in Yealand Conyers, in premises 'adjoining' Beechfield, where in 1857 an auction sale was held (Furniture, effects, garden tools and 'an excellent iron framed mangle with a fly wheel') on the occasion of his leaving the neighbourhood. He went to live in Stephenson Terrace, Preston. He was an Honorary Medical officer at Preston Dispensary, and later at the Infirmary. His practice in Preston 'was almost devoted to charitable objects, rarely accepting a fee. He was a firm adherent of Total Abstinence.' He died suddenly in his seventieth year in his own home

On the occasion of his removal to Preston he was presented with a very fine clock by the Gillow family. On the death of Mrs Walling her effects were sold and the Gillows purchased the clock. It can still be admired at Leighton Hall.

FOOTERAN LANE

Footeran Lane runs from the edge of Yealand Redmayne, past the village school and village hall up to Yealand Conyers. The low-level site of the school and hall may have been a rubbish dumping ground before the school was built in 1840. There is also a piece of waste ground adjoining the last house in Well Lane which a resident of the village, born locally in 1900, referred to as "the footeran". She recalled that this is where the refuse collectors took the rubbish they collected on their then rare visits. The origin of the name is not recorded.

The question of the origin was aired in the *Journal of the Lancashire Dialect Society* last year, and a correspondent suggested a connection with French forms

and perhaps a link with some lingering Norman-French term. In demotic usage *Foutre quelque chose par terre* means to throw something on the ground, *foutoir* is a messy place and *foutaise* is rubbish; and *terrain* is a piece of ground in French and English. An alternative possibility is that the term was brought back from World War I, but the history of the name has not been traced far enough back to decide whether this is even possible.

A century ago Carnforth had an influx of miners, largely from Dudley in Worcestershire. A north midland term for a drift mine was "footerill", and this has been brought into the discussion. If this is relevant at all, the explanation of "footeran" will be more complicated.

The editor would be glad to hear from any reader who has any specific information which may clarify the origins of Footeran Lane.

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NOTICE OF MEETING

A preliminary meeting to discuss possible research to be undertaken by the Mourholme Society.

Mr Paul Booth has agreed to be present at a meeting to be held in Yealand Village Hall on November 16th at 2.30 p.m. Our President, Dr Marshall, also hopes to be present.

Please come, if only for interest. We would like members to learn what is planned, even if they do not feel they can give time to research.