

A HISTORY OF LINDALE FARM

KIRKHAMGATE

1711 - 2014



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Introduction

Lindale Farm is situated on the Wakefield and Batley Road at Kirkhamgate just to the west of the junction with Park Mill Lane which leads to nearby Ossett. The Farm stands just beyond the Ossett boundary which is situated only several hundred metres to the south of the farm.

One of the Farm's nearest neighbours is Park Mill Farm which is situated in Ossett, itself only a short distance from the better known Low Laithes Farm, now Low Laithes Golf Club. These three farms, and several others in Alverthorpe and Ossett cum Gawthorpe, have many things in common including their history as one of the Wakefield New Park farms. Established many centuries ago the farms were owned, courtesy of the King, at one time by the Lord of the Manor of Wakefield and subsequently the Saviles and, by marriage, the Brudenells who for several centuries carried the name, the Lord Cardigan.

The New Park comprised some 1300 acres and its several farm holdings will have been worked since time immemorial by Wakefield men and women who paid their rents to their wealthy landlords. These men and women were tenant farmers until the early 21st century when some were able to purchase their holdings as the Cardigans sold off their farm holdings known as Pease House, Kirkham Gate, Low Laithes, New Park, Low New Park, Park Mill, Low Hod, Owlars, Lodge Hill, Tuft's, Upper Park and, the subject of this history, Lindale Farm.

In its origins, Lindale Farm shares its beginnings and early history with all of these farm holdings. The reason for their being is largely a product of topography and their ownership, at least until the 21st century, is largely a product of patronage. This history explores those early beginnings.

The farms also have in common the fact that for centuries they were worked by "working class" men and women whose families had often been tenants of the same farm holdings for many decades. This history also seeks to identify those men and women, some of whom were able to purchase those holdings, who have contributed much to the history of the New Park farms, including Lindale Farm.

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Early Lindle¹

Lindale derives its name from Lindle Hill and there can be no doubt that this place has played a significant role in the history of Wakefield. The country around was once the subsiding floor of a vast swampy delta to which the sluggish waters brought large quantities of mud. This provided an ideal setting for luxuriant forests to prosper. These forests grew on beds of sandstone and clay and subsequently these were laid down, decayed, formed peat and, over time, coal measures were formed.

These coal measures lie beneath the whole of the old parish of Wakefield, which included Stanley, Alverthorpe, and Thornes; but the town itself is built upon a late deposit of a coarse white or grey friable sandstone which overlies the coal and is close to the surface at St. John's from where it dips rapidly down to the south and east.

The Ice Age came and went and the course of the River Calder was modelled largely on the flow of glacial waters during that period. The bed of the River is a thickness of sandy clay and at the flat where the Humble Jumble beck comes down from Alverthorpe to join the Balne Beck at the bottom of Westgate, the coal measures are overlaid by the alluvium of those beds.

It is known that Neolithic man, probably originating in Scandinavia, lived or hunted on the ridges from Lake Lock to Lee Moor and Lofthouse and on the ground sloping down to the windings of the river Calder in the valley below. They brought with them a new agricultural industry with short horned cattle, sheep and goats often guarded by savage semi domesticated dogs against the attacks of the wolves and bears from the surrounding forests. They also brought seeds of barley, wheat and peas; flax was grown and linen made from it; the apple, pear and plum was cultivated and they introduced the preservation of meat by salting.

A bronze palstave or early bronze axe dating from around 800 B.C. was found in 1842 at Lindle Hill and in 2000 a bronze age axe was also discovered by Ossett historian, Neville Ashby, on land which is now home to the Silkwood Estate on the opposite side of the Bushy Beck valley to Lindle Hill. Both finds provide evidence of man's presence in the locality during the Bronze Age (3000 B.C. – 600 B.C.). Bronze Age men were agriculturalists and they introduced new land management techniques, such as ploughing, coppicing, timber clearing and so on, to the localities in which they settled. The subsequent Iron Age saw the art of smelting and there is evidence of Iron Age presence at nearby Lofthouse and Snapethorpe.

Fast forward to Roman times and at Lingwell Gate clay moulds, dating from A.D. 138-274, for coining Roman money have been found and recorded since 1697. In 1902 at Thorpe on the Hill, north of Lingwell gate a hoard of roman coins was discovered. Five coins were found at Lindle Hill in 1770 two of the Emperor Hadrian and three of Trajan. Early in the nineteenth century a Roman urn and some coins were found in Alverthorpe.

Little wonder then that this landscape which had been hunted or occupied by man for thousands of years would become so treasured by men of influence and power who followed those early settlers.

¹ Wakefield : Its History and People by J.W. Walker 1934

The Manor of Wakefield and The New Park

1066 and all that

Almost 1000 years ago land ownership was largely the province of the privileged classes. In those days that meant the Crown and those who the ruling monarch, Edward The Confessor (1003-1066), wished to reward for their support and endeavours.

But things were about to change and when Edward died in 1066 there was an unseemly scramble to claim the Throne. There were three contenders; Harold Godwinson Earl of Wessex, the Viking King Harald III of Norway and William of Normandy, affectionately known as William The Bastard due to his uncertain parentage. In January 1066 in accordance with Edward's last Will Harold Godwinson was crowned King. His reign was to be short.

Neither William of Normandy nor Harald of Norway took kindly to being snubbed and the new King Harold was forced to head north in late September 1066 to repel Harald of Norway who was supported by the new King's brother Tostig. Having seen them off new King Harold headed south to engage William of Normandy, who had arrived at Pevensey Bay with a French invasion force.

Harold wasn't to be quite so successful on this occasion and he was killed on the Hastings battlefields and William of Normandy became William The Conqueror. He was crowned William 1st of England on Christmas Day 1066. Not all though was plain sailing and it was six more years before William was able to subjugate northern England. He did so by implementing a large scale and vicious scorched earth policy aimed at demoralising the local population by laying waste to much of the land relied upon by the people for their survival.

The King stopped at nothing to hunt his enemies. He cut down many people and destroyed homes and land. Nowhere else had he shown such cruelty.

To his shame, William made no effort to control his fury, punishing the innocent with the guilty. He ordered that crops and herds, tools and food be burned to ashes.

More than 100,000 people perished of hunger.

—[*Orderic Vitalis*](#) 11th century

The Lords of the Manor of Wakefield (1088-1362). The Earls De Warrene.

Having forced the populace into submission William replaced the local Anglo-Danish lords with his own Norman supporters. So it was that the first Lord of the Manor of Wakefield was to be William's right hand man at Hastings, William De Warrene 1st Earl of Surrey. When William De Warrene died in 1088 the Manor was inherited by his descendants and held by eight generations of De Warrenes for another 300 eventful years. This period was to see the de Warrene's

* build a wooden castle at Sandal and its replacement with a stone Castle which was to be the seat of power for the Manor and sometime later the site of the Battle of Wakefield.

* establishing three hunting parks; the Olde Park in the south, the Outwood and the **New Park** in the west covering parts of Alverthorpe, Dewsbury and Ossett.

Life in the New Park (1090-1347) from “Wakefield Its History And People” by J W Walker

John, 8th Earl of Warrene and Earl of Surrey and Sussex died in 1347 and whilst his widow, Matilda lived until 1360, their sons John and Thomas pre-deceased her and, because there was no surviving male heir, the Manor (and the New Park) reverted to the Crown in 1362.

The **New Park**, comprising about 1300 acres, was larger than the Old Park, being four miles in circuit. It lay on the west side of Wakefield, and included Westgate Moor, spreading towards Horbury and Ossett, extending up to Lodge Hill at its north-west corner, with Red Lodge one mile north, over **Lindle Hill** and Kirkhamgate towards Wrenthorpe, with Humble Jumble beck flowing through the midst of the Park. This curious name is derived from the Norse *humul*, a stone or boulder, and *jumble*, a rough bushy hollow. In the manor of Wakefield Bailiff Account's for 1391 it appears as *Humble Jomble*, in the court Rolls for 1531 it is called Hunbill Jumbyll and in 1576 Humble Jumble as now.

By his Will dated May 28th 1508, Robert Sharpe left 20 pence to the mending of Hunbill Jumbyll brig in Wakefield. In the West Riding Session Rolls for 1598 mention is made of Homble Jomble close from which a dun coloured mare was stolen. In 1576 John Savile of Stanley and Elizabeth his wife surrendered one selion of arable land lying in the field called Thorne well feild(sic) alias Humble Jumble field in the township of Alverthorpe to the use of George Savile of Wakefield.

The Park was described as bushy barren ground and was stocked with red and fallow deer, hares, rabbits and partridges. In 1304 John de Fulham, the King's yeoman was directed by the Earl to take twenty red deer and one hundred and twenty fallow does from these parks, to salt them down as venison, to pack them into barrels, and to send them for the King's use

The duty of the parker was to thin the herds of deer, which was usually done in August and September the fallow deer being ready for shooting in the former month, and the red deer in the latter month when they had completely lost their velvet from their horns. These were shot with bolts from cross-bows. Later in the year it was the parker's business to hunt the fox and badger, and so protect the grouse, partridges and pheasants which were numerous in these parks. Another obligation of this officer was to keep down the pike, water wolves as they were called in the mill dam and in the river near the dam stakes, so that the salmon could safely ascend the river for spawning. With the turn of the year the training of falcons occupied much of the time of the parker and his assistants; so that this office was no sinecure

Poaching was common in these parks. In the Court Rolls constant notices of this crime are found; such as in November 1284 “ a doe was strangled at Alverthorpe, and John Salesman's dog was found upon her; William de Lewenthorpe and others unknown killed a deer in Wrenthorpe field..... Such large numbers of deer must have been very troublesome to the farmers; in January 1285, Richard de Heya was charged with taking the earl's deer at Thornes with traps made of great cord. Richard said that he intended to take whenever he could all deer found in his close, because that was his common chase.

Sometimes there was wholesale poaching, as in 1302, when there was a commission of oyer and terminer to try the persons who with a multitude of armed men, while the earl was in Scotland fighting in the King's service, entered the earl's parks and chases and warrens at Wakefield, hunted therein and carried away deer, hares, rabbits, and partridges, also took fish from his fishery at Sandal. There was also another commission in 1331 to examine certain persons who had broken into the earl's parks in Yorkshire, and had carried away two hundred swans, worth 100 marks, and also as

many deer. Two years later William de Skargill was appointed by the earl to be the chief forester of his chases in Wakefield and Sourebyshire, to have the custody of vert and venison, with a daily wage of 4d.

In 1454 two chantry priests were brought before the manor court and fined for taking grouse, showing at the time the presence of game birds, and consequently heather in the neighbourhood. In 1471 three people were fined for taking partridges in the warren. Towards the end of the 15th century Sir John Savile, the parker of the Old and New parks in addition to his salary had a grant of a tun of red wine, a hart, two fallow bucks and two does. This largesse would enable him to dine right royally.

In these parks the fees received by the bailiffs of the lord for grazing rights from may to October 1325 amounted for the Old Park to £2 11s 8d and for the New Park to £8 5s 3d besides 21s for the grazing of eighteen oxen and nine horses, which was remitted to the owners of four and a half ploughs, because they had no pasture for their beasts except in the parks. The charges for the season were 8d for an ox, 4d for a steer, 2d for a calf, 12d for a horse, In 1308, John Cay paid 13s 4d for his pigs feeding in the new coppice, and for those in the New Park 6s 8d. Grazing values had increased by this date for in 1296 the total pannage of the Old park was worth nothing and for those in the New Park was valued at only 26 shillings. By 1312 the payments for pigs in the Outwood and the New Park amounted to 39s 1d for pigs bred within the town, to 79s 8d for strange pigs and pigs brought in; townsmen paid 4s 5d for their pigs grazing within the Old Park

In the time of Elizabeth there were over 300 deer in the New Park and the lodges and palings were in good repair, so that the deer did not escape.

The Outwood of Wakefield or as it was sometimes called the Micklewood consisted of some 2300 acres which were thickly covered with oak trees among which were a large number of hollies. Several roads ran through it, which were closed on the outskirts by gates, Kirkhamgate, Carr gate, Lingwell gate and Lofthouse gate, the latter mentioned in 1298.....the free burgesses of Wakefield were allowed to feed their hogs and pigs in all the woods around the town....burgesses also had the right of taking dead wood from the Outwood to burn.

The timber growing in the parks and on the Outwood were also a source of profit to the lord; in 1241 ten oaks from the Outwood and ten from the parks were given to the Archbishop of York to help in the construction of the south transept of York Minster...

The chief amusements of the nobility of this period were hunting and hawking. The various parks of the earl gave ample opportunity for hunting deer which abounded in them. Now and again a wolf would be the quarry, for these animals were fairly common in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire until the first quarter of the 15th Century. Wild boars also roamed the woods and pheasants, grouse, partridges, hares and rabbits abounded in the earl's preserves.

The site of a rabbit warren in the New Park in which the name still exists was Lindle hill, on the eastern side of the hill is a house called Warren house on Lindle Lane. *Before the time of the Commonwealth (1649-1660) Lindle hill had a franchise of free warren and on September 28th. 1641, three labourers were summoned before the quarter sessions for entering the warren, commonly called Lindle hill, belonging to Thomas, Earl Savile and there killing with guns charged with powder and hail - shot two conies*

The Manor of Wakefield remained in Royal hands until the 8th September 1629 when Charles 1st granted it to Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland in part settlement of a debt of £25,000. Henry Rich was beheaded in 1648 but he had been able to put his affairs in hand before falling foul of his Parliamentary executioners and the Manor was put in trust for the Royalist, Sir Gervase Clifton. It appears that the New Park itself was not part of the 1629 grant of the Manor to Sir Henry Rich and circumstances suggest that the New Park had been granted to, or purchased by, the Savile family around this time or maybe sometime earlier.

Evidence of the precise date when the Saviles became owners of the New Park is sparse but it is certain that they owned it by 1631 (Sir John Savile's Estate Inquisition). Some 45 years earlier in 1586 Sir John Savile married Elizabeth Carey and the position of her father (Sir Edward Carey) as chief steward of the Manor, and a distant cousin of the Queen suggests the period 1586-1631 as a distinct possibility of the time when the New Park came into the Saviles' possession. There is evidence of other branches of the Saviles working land in the Park before this but no evidence of ownership.

In any event the Saviles owned the New Park by 1631 and in June 1668 Francis Brudenell married Frances Savile, the grand-daughter of Sir John Savile of Howley Hall Morley. The Brudenells were based at Deene Park in Northamptonshire, and became the Earls of Cardigan after the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660. The union between Francis Brudenell and Frances Savile thus brought the New Park within the Brudenell/Cardigan ownership. George Lord Brudenell, (1685-1732) was the son of Francis and Frances and he inherited the Cardigan title from his grandfather in 1703. George Lord Brudenell thus became the 3rd Earl Cardigan.

An early 18th Century estate map, dated 1711, showed the New Park "*belonging to the **Right Honourable George, Earl of Cardigan.***" The western section of the map is reproduced below.

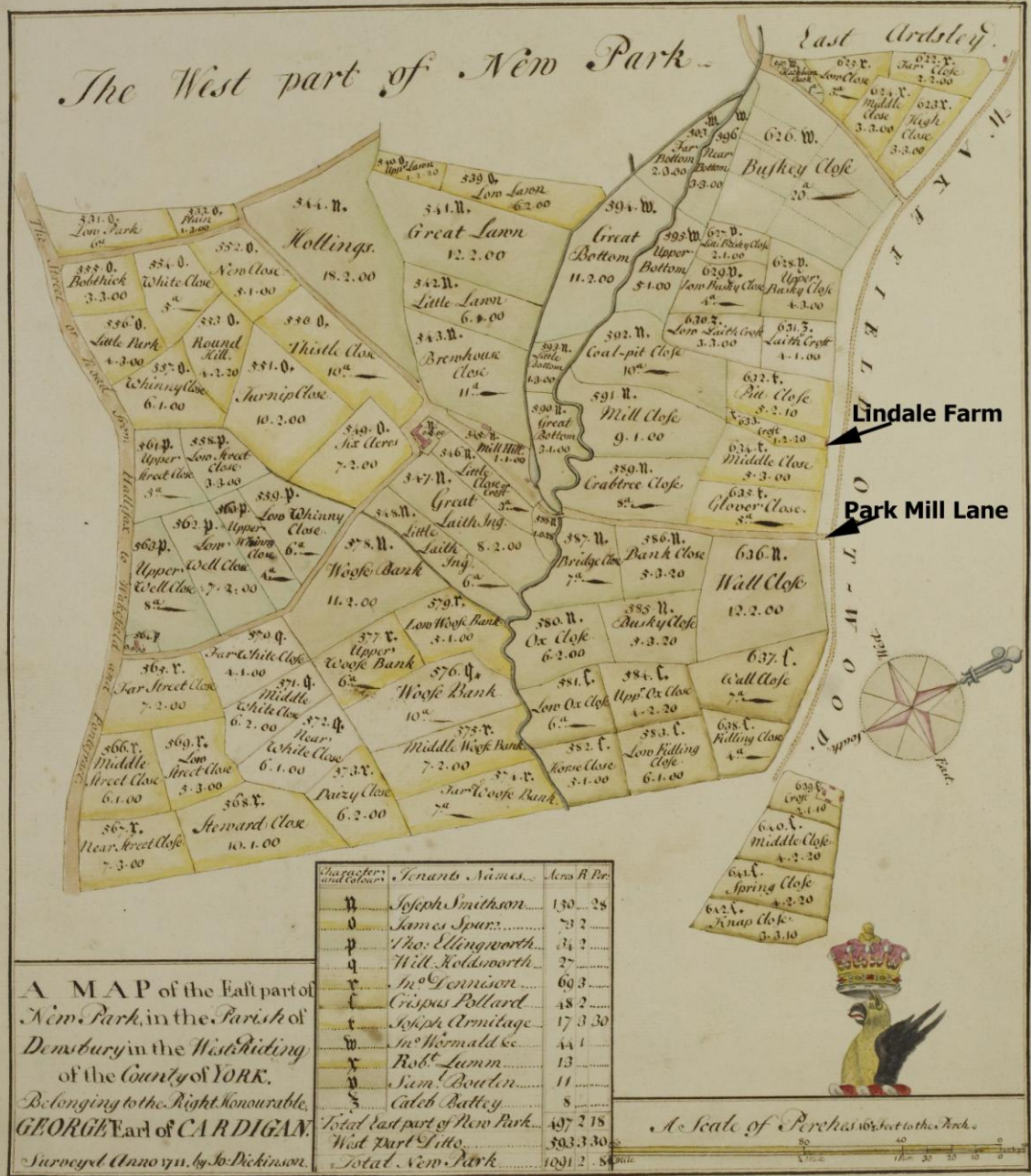
The history of the New Park is the history of Lindle Hill and the land thereabouts including that which is now home to Lindale Farm. Because the land was a part of the Wakefield New Park the ownership and stewardship of the land can thus be traced back 1000 years. The story above tells of its Royal beginnings, through 300 years and eight generations of the De Warrenne family after which it returned to the ownership of its Royal roots.

It remained so for 300 years more, probably until the mid/late 16th Century by which time it came into the hands of the Royalist Savile family and shortly afterwards, through marriage, into the possession of the Brudenell/Cardigan family.

It is unlikely however that many members of the families who owned the land knew much of it being content to simply draw the rent from those men and women who did know and work the land. It is not possible to trace these families much further back in time than the early 18th century although it is probable that the families who were here in the early part of the 18th Century had worked the land for many years before.

The next section of this history looks at the 300 years or so since 1700 to identify those men and women who worked the land, paid their rents and earned their living from the land at and around Lindale Farm.

Lindle/Lindale - Tenants and owners 1700 -2014



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1711 Estate Map of New Park (East) showing tenants and their land holdings.

The Map reveals that in **1711** the tenant of the land in the area of, what is now, Lindale Farm, was **Joseph Armitage**. Joseph was tenant of 17 acres 3 roods and 30 perches which is just short of 18 acres. No buildings are shown on the estate map but interestingly there appears to be a mark on the map in field 633 at the northern boundary in the present location of Lindale Farm. The mark, which may only be seen with the use of a magnifying glass, (see above map) appears at the point of the arrow pointing to the location of the subsequent Lindale Farm. It is not clear if this was an intended mark, an imperfection in the map or a blemish added accidentally over the years. In any event Joseph Armitage was working the following land which went by the names;

635 **Clover Close** 5 acres 0 roods 0 perches [Clover Lands first mentioned in Court Rolls in 1608]

634 **Middle Close** 5 acres 3 roods 0 perches

633 **Croft** 1 acre 2 roods 20 perches

632 **Pitt Close** 5 acres 2 roods 10 perches

These field names and the field boundaries are important references as later examination is made of source records more recent than 1711. The field names are also important in that they reflected the location or land use. For example **Croft** signifies *a fenced or enclosed area of land, usually small and arable with a crofter's dwelling thereon. A crofter is one who has tenure and use of the land, typically as a tenant farmer.*

This indicates the existence of a dwelling, perhaps much older than 1711, in the location which, 300 years later, is known as Lindale Farm. Joseph's land tenancy is bordered on the east by Park Mill Lane, on the south by a tenancy held by Joseph Smithson and on the west by Caleb Battye. The latter land was later to be known as Battye's Fold and by 1845 it had been purchased by the Battye family from the Cardigan Estate. Joseph Smithson worked 150 acres of land, and was also a well known collier, whilst Caleb worked a mere 5 acres.

The **1723** Alverthorpe with Thornes Census records an Abel Armitage but it has not been possible to determine if he was from the same family as Joseph and the Census provides no information regarding Abel's domicile other than that he lived in Alverthorpe. The Census also records a Samuel Child and the Child family appear to have been in possession of the land sometime later. There is no reference in the census to Joseph Armitage suggesting that he may have moved from Alverthorpe or died.

It has not been possible to determine if Abel was a son of Joseph or if he worked the land at or near Lindale. What is known however is that a **Samuel Child** was the tenant of 15 acres of the Lindale land by **1838**. It is also known that a Samuel Child was *buried in woollen*² at Wakefield, All Saints Church on the 21st June 1696 and so it is possible that the Samuel recorded in 1723 was his son. It is also possible and quite likely that the Samuel Child who appears later in this history was descended from this line.

This suggests that a Samuel Child lived in the vicinity by the mid 17th century.

² The *Buried in Woollen Acts 1666-1680* required the dead, except plague victims and the destitute, to be buried in pure English woollen shrouds to the exclusion of any foreign textiles.

The next documentary evidence appears in **1845** when the Alverthorpe with Thornes Tithe Award records field numbers as follows;

Samuel Child	2069	Inner clover close	Meadow	3	0	20	4	6
	2070	1st clover close	do	3	1	34	5	3
	2073	House and Hb. nestead			1	38		6
	2071	Croft	Arable	1	3	34	12	6
	2090	Pitt close	Pasture	5	2	32	14	
				14	2	38	1	16

For ease of reference this reads;

Middle Close³ is field numbers 2069 (**Inner Clover Close**) *Meadow* 3 acres 0 roods 20 perches

& 2070 (**First Clover Close**) Both tenanted by Samuel Child *Meadow* 3 acres 1 rood 34 perches

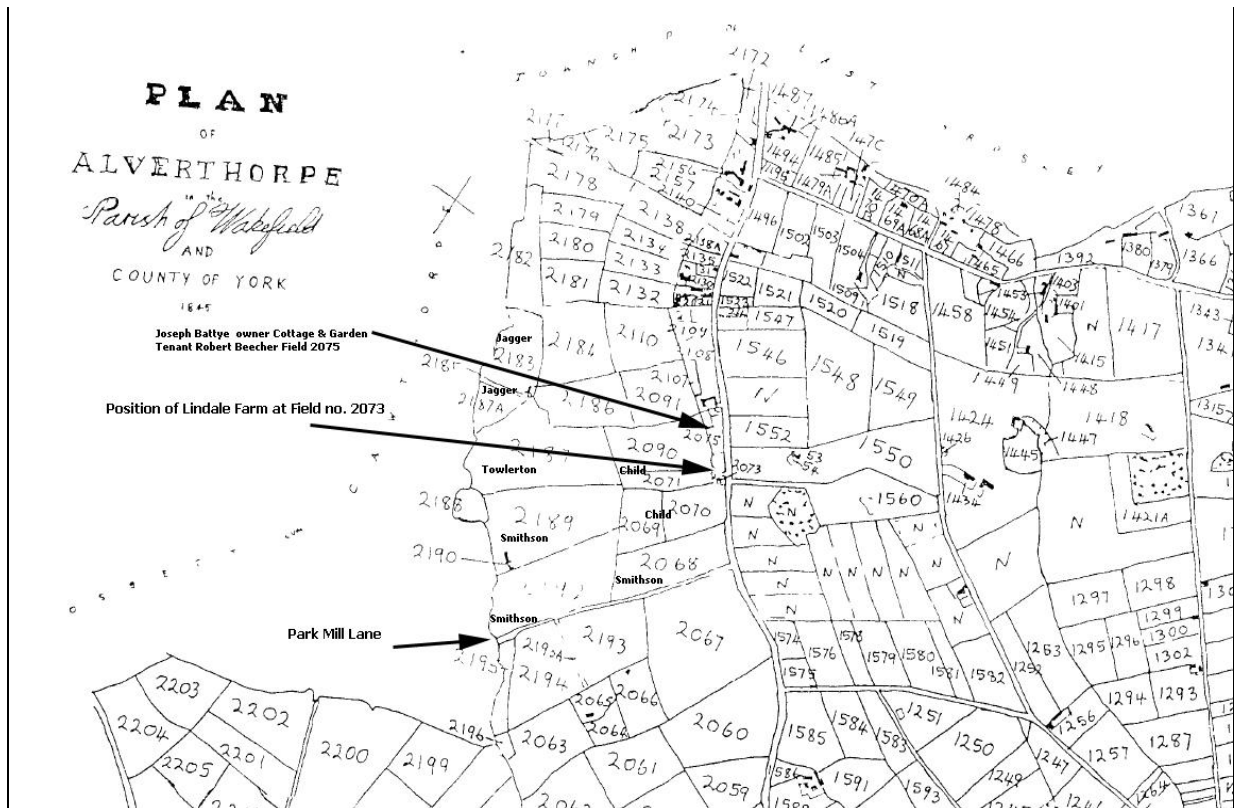
Croft is now field numbers 2073 (**House & Homestead**) 1 rood 38 perches

& 2071 (**Croft**) Both tenanted by Samuel Child *Arable* 1 acres 3 rood 34 perches

Pitt Close is field number 2090 tenanted by Sam Child *Pasture* 5 acres 2 roods 32 perches

Samuel's 1845 tenancy totalled 14 acres 2 roods 38 perches compared with Joseph Armitage's 18 acres or so in 1711. Part of the difference is caused by different measurement/re-alignment of fields between 1711 and 1845 but the major change is due to Clover Close, occupied by Armitage in 1711 but by Joshua Smithson in 1845. I.E. **Clover Close** is field no. 2068 (tenant Joshua Smithson) *Meadow* 5 acres 3 roods 36 perches

³ The 1711 field names are also shown here alongside the equivalent 1845 Tithe Award Field names



Alverthorpe & Thornes Tithe Map 1845 showing Lindale Farm area & tenants. Owner Lord Cardigan except where shown

The Alverthorpe with Thornes Trade Directory of **1838** records Samuel of Kirkhamgate as a gardener and in the 1842, 1853 and 1867 Directories he is described as a farmer. The 1847 edition shows him as *farmer & ass. overseer*. Evidence suggests that the Child family had been in the vicinity for very many years.

The **1841** Census records Samuel Child with an address of "New Park". He is a 45 year old farmer married to Mary with three children, William, aged 25 and an accountant, Hannah aged 20 (who will be seen again in later years) and Mary aged 9. Their nearest neighbour is Matthew Jagger whose house and homestead was in field 2185 in the above map. Three families, James Hudson, James Horbury and Benjamin Ellis are living nearby at Batty's Fold which is shown on the 1850 map below.

Samuel's death in **1874** ended his occupancy of Lindale/Lindle Cottage. Records referred to above show he was probably living there by 1838 by which time he would have been aged about 47 years. It is quite possible that he was at Lindale much earlier than this. Earlier reference has been made to a Samuel Child who died in 1696 and another Samuel Child in the 1723 Alverthorpe Census. These men must surely have been direct ancestors of the Samuel Child who died in 1874. Most likely this Samuel was the grandson of the Samuel recorded in 1723. It is possible that the Child family took over the dwelling on the death of the 1711 tenant, Joseph Armitage.

The **1881** Census records **Hannah M Illingworth**, a 61 year old widow living at **Farm House**. Her occupation is recorded as a farmer of 40 acres and employing one labourer. Living with her as a lodger is a 76 year old bookkeeper, William Painton. Hannah's near neighbours, Joseph Pickersgill, a miner, have a Battye Fold address whilst another close neighbour is Samuel Beacher, a farmer of 23 acres employing one man, at Bushy Beck. Also living in the Beacher household is his niece, Polly Jagger. The 1845 Tithe Map shown above records the Jagger family in the same location and the Beecher family as tenants living at Battye's Fold. Evidence, were it needed, that most families in those days and earlier tended not to wander too widely.

It was about this time that the Cardigan family began to contemplate the disposal of some of their land holding interests in the New Park as can be seen from the Notice from The Morning Post of 29th June **1889** which is reproduced below.

No. 1 The Cardigan Estates, Wakefield Division.—Important Freehold Properties, embracing valuable building estates and wharfage premises, situate in the city of Wakefield, and several well appointed farms, small holdings, accommodation and market garden lands, dwelling-houses and cottages, comprising in all about 1,300 acres, situate at New-park, in the parishes of Alverthorpe and Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe, with Flushdyke and Alverthorpe Stations upon the property, affording easy communication with all the commercial centres of the North. In the occupation of responsible tenants, at moderate rents.

CHINNOCK, GALSORTHY, and CHINNOCK will SELL, by AUCTION, in 45 Lots, at the Albert Hall, Cookridge-street, Leeds, on TUESDAY, July 23, at twelve for one precisely.

The above Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, comprising an important wharf having a good frontage to the navigable River Calder, together with a strip of building land extending from Thorne's-lane to the Denbydale-road; a chief rent of £50 per annum, most amply secured upon Messrs. Craddock's extensive wire and hemp rope manufactory in the Denbydale-road; about 12 acres of building and accommodation land, with frontages to Denbydale-road and Lawfield-lane, divided into convenient lots; four plots of building land, with frontages to Orsett and Horbury Roads; two plots of building land abutting on Humble Jumble-lane and Stafford-road; and several enclosures of rich pasture land adjoining same, all situate in and around the important and increasing city of Wakefield, affording many eligible building sites immediately ripe for development. Also several compact farms, situate at New-park, in the parishes of Alverthorpe and Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe, consisting of Pease House Farm, with about 83 acres, and an enclosure of market garden land, let to Mr. George Haigh; Lindale-hill Farm, comprising 20a. 2r. 34p., let to Mrs. Illingworth; and several enclosures of accommodation land on Lindale-hill, divided into convenient lots; Kirkham-gate Farm, comprising 78a. 2r. 13p., let to Messrs. T. W. and F. S. Greaves; Park-mill Farm, comprising about 55 acres and mill, let to Mr. Right Hepworth; Low Lathes Farm, comprising about 90 acres, in the occupation of Mr. C. S. Robson; New-park Farm and Low New-park Farm, commanding extensive building frontages to the Dewsbury and Wakefield road, let to Mr. J. F. Brown; Owlers Farm and a plot of building land, situate close to Flushdyke Station, let to Mr. F. E. Pape; Lodge-hill Farm, comprising about 212 acres, with a capital homestead; Tufty's Farm, comprising about 113 acres; Greaves Low-park Farm, of about 134 acres, with a commodious homestead; and Upper-park Farm, comprising about 99 acres, in the occupation of Mr. George Gosling, Messrs. T. and J. Greaves, Mr. Stevenson, and others; about 15 acres of accommodation land at South Ossett, let to Mr. Mark Welby; and a rent charge of £37 12s. 4d., secured upon lands forming part of the Great Northern Railway.

Particulars (No. 1) may be obtained of Messrs. Walker and Mewburn-Walker, solicitors, 12, Furnival's-inn, E.C.; of Messrs. Burch, Whitehead, and Davidson, solicitors, 29, Spring-gardens, S.W.; of Messrs. Martin and Fenwick, surveyors, 1, Park-place, Leeds; and of Messrs. Chinnock and Co., land agents and surveyors, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

The Auction was held at the "Albert Hall", Cookridge Street Leeds on Tuesday the 23rd day of July 1889 at 12 for 1 o' Clock precisely – in 45 lots. None of the farms were sold. The particulars for Lindale Farm were as follows;

LOT 21.
(Coloured Blue on Plan No. 3.)

A Compact FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "Lindale Farm," situate close to Kirkham Gate in the parish of Alverthorpe, comprising about 20A. 2R. 34P. of good Pasture and Arable Land, having an extensive frontage to the Wakefield and Batley Road, and to Park Mill Lane, comprising a modern Farmhouse, pleasantly situate, a short distance from the road, substantially built of red brick with slated roof, containing:—

On the Upper Floor.—Three Bed Rooms and Box Room.

On the Ground Floor.—Two Sitting Rooms and Kitchen. Walled-in Flower Garden in South front, ash-pit, &c.

The FARM BUILDINGS adjoining consist of Five-stall Cow-house, with feeding-way in rear, and Cart Stable, stone-built and slated, Piggery, two-bay Wagon Shed and Loose Box, brick-built and slated, enclosed Cattle Yard, Stackyard, &c.

On the roadside, adjoining No. 245 on Plan, is a brick-built and slated Cottage, containing two Rooms, with Shed adjoining.

THE LANDS ARE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:—

TIME AWAYD	No. on Plan.	Description.	Quantity.			TIME AWAYD FIELD MAPS 1845/7
			A.	R.	P.	
2069	244	...	3	0	20	INNER CLOVER CLOSE
2068	245	...	5	3	36	CLOVER CLOSE
2070	246	...	3	1	34	FIRST CLOVER CLOSE
2073	247	...	0	1	38	HOUSE & HOMESTEAD
2071	248	...	1	3	34	CROFT
2040	249	...	5	2	32	P. TT. CLOSE
Total			A.	20	2	34

Let to Mrs. H. M. Illingworth, with other Lands comprised in Lots 22, 26, 27, 28 and 29; and £86 10s. per Annum is the apportioned Rent for this Lot.

The Cottage is let, with Lands comprised in Lots 19 and 20, to Mr. George Haigh, who has given notice to quit on the 13th February next.

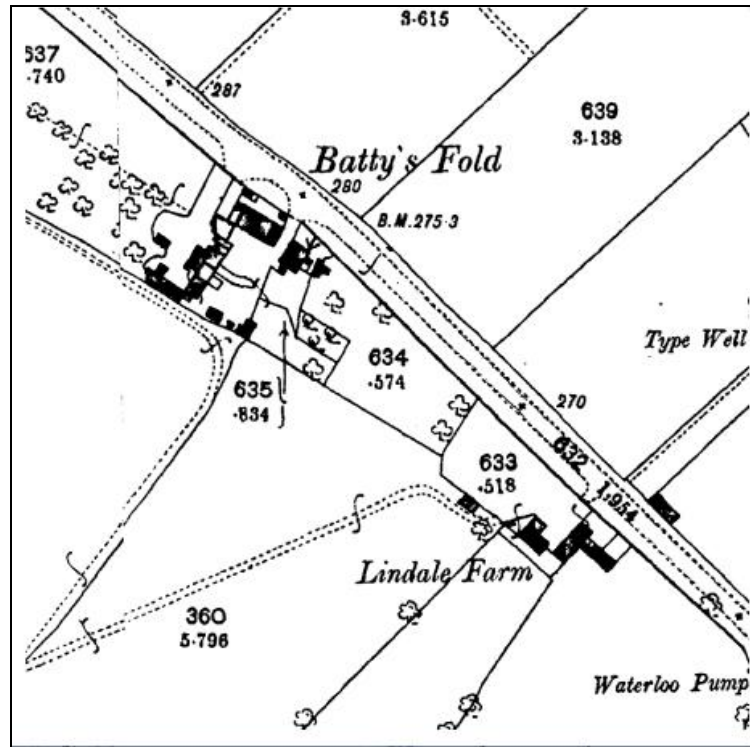
From what is known the proposal failed to generate sufficient interest, or sufficient money, and none of the farms in the New Park were sold at this time although many of the Cardigan farm holdings had been disposed by the 1920's. The Press Notice indicates that Mrs Illingworth (Hannah) was the tenant of **Lindale-hill Farm** which comprised 20 acres 2 roods and 34 perches and this was set out in the particulars of sale which is reproduced above.

This is only half of the acreage worked by Hannah according to the earlier 1881 census suggesting either that some of the Lindale farm holding had been amalgamated with other holdings or, more likely, that Hannah had been renting land elsewhere to make up her total acreage. The sales particulars above suggest that Hannah was also renting lots 22, 26, 27, 28 and 29⁴ (totalling approximately 21 acres) and that Mr George Haigh was renting "the Cottage" which was described as being brick built and slated with two rooms and adjoining shed. This dwelling adjoined field number 2068, Clover Close and it is likely that (some or all of) this building still exists in 2014 as out houses to the main 19th century farmhouse. It is also likely that it was this building which was home to the Child family for so long.

Importantly the sales particulars also include reference to**a modern Farmhouse**.... suggesting that the house which stands there in 2014 had not long been built by 1889.

⁴ None of these lands were sold enabling Hannah to continue to work 40 acres or so.

The **1891** Census records Hannah Maria Illingworth, aged 71, a widow and farmer living with her 69 year old brother, Thomas at Kirkham Gate Road. Their neighbours on one side are Samuel Beecher and his wife, Martha, and their niece, Mary Hannah Jagger. Across the road on Lindle hill side are two houses and the Pickersgill family were still recorded at Battye Fold.



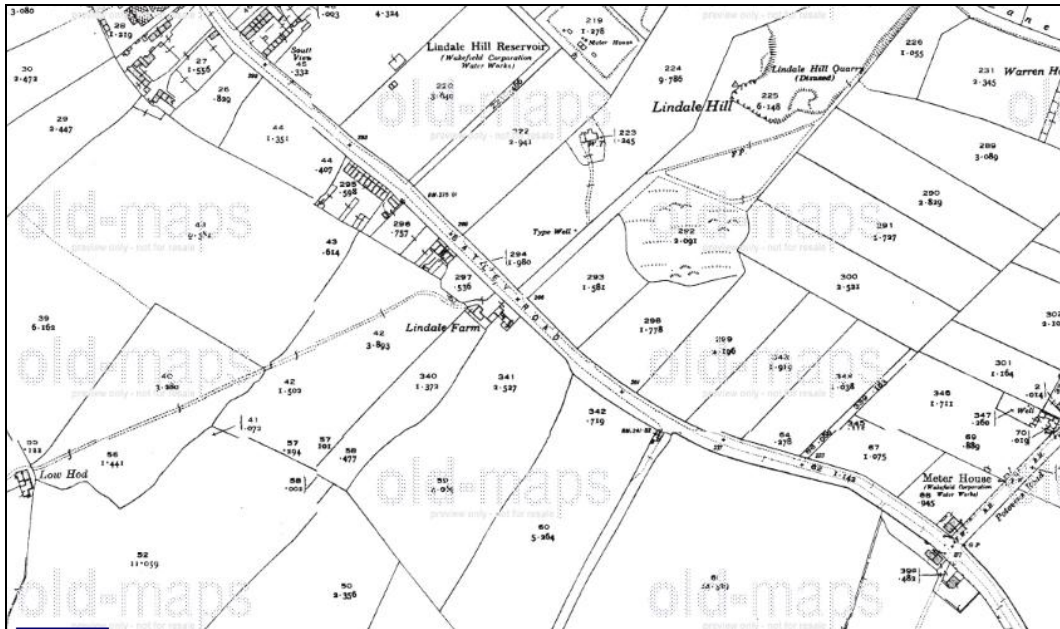
1893-94 Map of Lindale Farm and Battye's Fold. Note the Lindale Farm outbuilding's footprint

Hannah Maria Illingworth (nee Child) died on the 12th January **1892** aged 72 and she was buried at Alverthorpe St Paul's Church on the 16th January 1892. She left effects to the value of £12 8s and probably brought to an end the long occupation of Lindale farm by the Child family. Her brother, Thomas, who lived with Hannah in 1891 survived her by 15 years and died in 1906. In 1901, aged 79 he was living with his four unmarried children, aged in the 40's, in Westmoreland Street Wakefield.

In **1901 Joseph Swainson**, a farmer aged 36, his wife and three children were living at **Lindale Lane Farm**. They also have two boarders staying with them. This is probably Lindale Farm but in the same census a man by the name of Kirby Douthoite, an auctioneer was living with his wife at nearby Lindale Hill Farm. In 1891 this couple were living on Lindale Hill.

In **1910** the Inland Revenue undertook a property Valuation (known as the "Domesday Valuation") to determine any capital appreciation in property values arising from public expenditure on roads, infrastructure and so on. A tax on the incremental increase was then levied. In that year the Valuation recorded the proprietors of **Lindale Farm** as the trustees of the Cardigan Estate . It appears that Joseph Swainson was tenanting and working the land and the house and buildings were occupied by **Richard Fairfax Fearnley**. The land acreage was recorded as 41 acres 2 roods 16 perches. Maps of 1905 and 1907 tell little more of the area than has been earlier reported.

The **1911** Census confirms that a **Richard Fairfax Fearnley** and his wife, Agnes Ann, aged 39, were living at the six roomed Lindale Farm house which had the postal address of Lindale, Kirkhamgate, nr. Wakefield. Richard, aged 46 was born in Dublin and was working as a railway clerk for the Great Northern Railway Company. Agnes was born in Scarborough. The couple record that they married in 1891 and have no children. They also have a boarder, Carys Lionel Butler Brockwell, aged 25 and working as an Education clerk for the West Riding County Council.



Map of 1933-1939 showing Lindale Farm & surroundings

On the 3rd July **1924** **George Lionel Thomas Brudenell** (i.e. the Cardigan family) conveyed 42 acres and 30 perches of land, farmhouse and outbuildings to **Joseph Swainson**⁵ thus bringing to an end almost 300 years of Cardigan estate ownership. At least one other Cardigan New Park Farm, Owers, was sold about the same time as Lindale Farm.

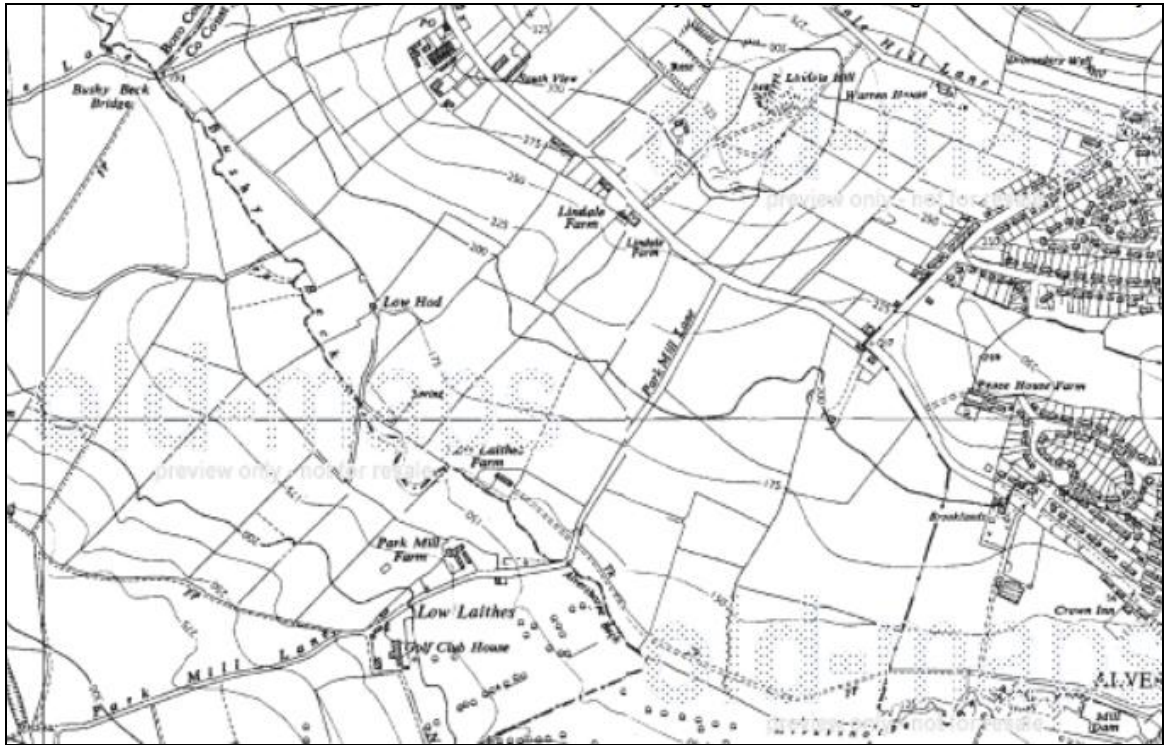
Joseph Swainson of Red Lodge Farm Kirkhamgate died on the 8th January **1936** and probate of his estate, with a value of £9124 4s 5d, was granted at Wakefield on 14th February 1936 to **Percy and Herbert Swainson**. Joseph had an address at Red Lodge at the time of his death and it may be that, for a time at least, he did not live at Lindale Farm. The farm may have been occupied by other members of the Swainson family or it may have been let to third party tenants.

On the 6th September **1962** Herbert Swainson of Lindale Farm entered into a conveyance with **Norman Hall**, butcher of 10 Fairfield Avenue, West Ardsley, **John Hall**, farmer, and **Edith Hall**⁶ carrying on in partnership together with trade or business of Farmers at Kirkhamgate under the style of John Hall & Company. The conveyance related to all those pieces of land with dwelling house and outbuildings known as Lindale farm totalling 30.19 acres.

At September 2014 Lindale Farm remains in the ownership and occupation of the Hall family.

⁵ West Yorkshire Archive Service [W.Y.A.S.] Deed Registry reference 66 1333 464

⁶ West Yorkshire Archive Service [W.Y.A.S.] Deed Registry reference 205 144 70



1956 Map including Lindale Farm



1992 Map including Lindale Farm

