

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CUMBRIA FROM 19th C onwards

An Overview

By Eric Apperley February 2020

A. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

1. REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACTS - VOTING RIGHTS

Act	Title	Main elements	Electorate
before 1832			200,000
1832	The first Reform Act or Great Reform Act:	1. Disenfranchised 56 boroughs in England and Wales and reduced another 31 to only one MP; created 67 new constituencies. 2. Broadened the franchise's property qualification in the counties, to include small landowners, tenant farmers, and shopkeepers.	500,000
1867	The Second Reform Act.	Gave the vote to working class men for the first time. Was still based around property qualifications	2M
1884	The Third Reform Act	1. Established a uniform franchise throughout the country. 2. Brought the franchise in the counties into line with the 1867 householder and lodger franchise for boroughs.	
1918	Representation of the People Acts	1. Granted the vote to women over the age of 30 who met a property qualification. Although 8.5 million women met this criteria, it was only about two-thirds of the total population of women in the UK. 2. The same Act gave the vote to all men over the age of 21.	
1928	The Equal Franchise Act	Granted equal voting rights to women and men. All women aged over 21 can now vote in elections. Fifteen million women are eligible.	
1949-1963	Representation of the People Acts	Various amendments generally tidying up.	
1969	Representation of the People Act	Reduced the voting age from 21 to 18. It did not reduce the age at which people could stand for election	
1983	Representation of the People Act	All above, 1949-1963 being repealed through consolidation into this act.	
1985	Representation of the People Act	Allows British citizens who are resident outside the United Kingdom to qualify as "overseas electors" in the constituency for which they were last registered for a period	Another 500,000

of five years after they have left (this was subsequently changed to 20 years and is now 15 years).

2000 **Representation of the People Act** Minor changes to electoral procedures

2. PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES

1832: The Great Reform Act started the revision process to correct the gross anomalies of the rotten boroughs and the lack of representation by the growing industrial cities. As far as Cumbria-to-be was concerned – in 1832, the county acquired one more representative (Whitehaven) making a total of 10 M.Ps.

1885 Redistribution of Parliamentary seats.

Parliamentary boroughs (later known as borough constituencies):

- All these units with a population of 15,000 or less ceased to have separate representation and were merged into a wider division (constituency) of their county – namely 79 constituencies were disenfranchised.
- Six other boroughs were also merged into the county divisions: four that included large extents of countryside (Aylesbury, Cricklade, East Retford, Shoreham) and two that had been disenfranchised for corruption (Macclesfield and Sandwich).
- Those with populations between 15,000 and 50,000 were to have their representation reduced from two MPs to one, namely 76 constituencies.
- Those with populations of more than 50,000 (23 in all) continued to be a set of two-member constituencies
- The number of seats in the Commons was increased from 652 to 670, inclusive of Ireland.

For Cumbria -to-be

Before 1885	Change	After 1885
Cumberland		
Carlisle (two MPs)	Representation reduced to one MP.	Carlisle (one MP)
Cockermouth (one MP)	Abolished. Gave its name to a county division.	
Whitehaven (one MP)	No change	Whitehaven (one MP)
County Divisions		

Eastern Division (two MPs)	Reorganised into four divisions, absorbed abolished Borough of Cockermouth.	Cockermouth Division (one MP)
		Egremont (or Western) Division (one MP)
Western Division (two MPs)		Eskdale (or Northern) Division (one MP)
		Penrith (or Mid) Division (one MP)
Westmorland		
Boroughs		
Kendal (one MP)	Abolished. Gave its name to a county division.	
County Divisions		
Westmorland (undivided) (two MPs)	Reorganised into two single-member divisions, absorbing abolished parliamentary borough of Kendal.	Northern or Appleby Division (one MP)
		Southern or Kendal Division (one MP)
North Lancashire (Furness and Cartmel)		
Formed from part of North Division of county	New parliamentary borough.	Barrow-in-Furness (one MP)

Since 1885 there have minor changes to names and boundaries of the constituencies.

3. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

20th CENTURY ONWARDS

1900-1918	TEN MEMBERS	CUMBERLAND: Boroughs 2, Carlisle, Whitehaven County Divisions 4 Cocker mouth, Egremont (or Western), Eskdale (or Northern), Penrith (or Mid) WESTMORLAND: County Divisions 2 Appleby (or Northern), Kendal (or Southern) LANCASHIRE (N of Sands): Borough 1 (Barrow), County Divisions 4 but only N Lonsdale of interest here
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CARLISLE

			ELECTORATE	MAJORITY
1900	Speaker	William Gully		
B 1905	Liberal	Frederick Chance	7344	1030
1906	Liberal	Frederick Chance	unopposed	
1910	Liberal	Richard Denman	7436	455
1910	Liberal	Richard Denman	7436	64

WHITEHAVEN

1900	Cons	Augustus Helder	2824	677
1906	Lib	William Burnyeat	2945	313
1910	Cons	John Jackson	3050	336
1910	Lab	Thomas Richardson	3050	194

Constituency abolished 1918

EGREMONT

1900	Cons	James Bain	9303	540
1906	Lib	Hugh Fullerton	9093	812
1910	Cons	James Grant	9199	111
1910	Cons	James Grant	9199	250

Constituency abolished 1918

COCKERMOUTH

1900	Cons	John Randles	10,897	209
1906	Liberal	Wilfrid Lawson	11,700	563
B 1906	Cons	John Randles	11700	690
1910	Cons	John Randles	11700	941
1910	Liberal	Wilfrid Lawson	11300	511
B 1916	Liberal	Joseph Bliss	unopposed	

ESKDALE

1900	Cons	Claude Lowther	1054	703
1906	Lib	Geoffrey Howard	10811	237
1910	Lib	Geoffrey Howard	11010	34
1910	Cons	Claude Lowther	11010	370

Constituency abolished 1918






PENRITH

1900	Speaker	James Lowther	unopposed	
1906	Speaker	James Lowther	unopposed	

1910	Speaker	James Lowther	unopposed
1910	Speaker	James Lowther	unopposed

WESTMORLAND

Southern or Kendal Division (one MP)

1900	 Cons	Josceline Bagot	unopposed
1906	 Lib	Dudley Stewart-Smith	6477 252
1910	 Cons	Josceline Bagot	6546 502
1910	 Cons	Josceline Bagot	6546 308
B 1913	 Unionist	John Weston	6575 581





WESTMORLAND

Northern or Appleby Division (one MP)

1900	 Lib	Richard Rigg	6744 579
B 1905	 Lib	Leif Jones	6670 220
1906	 Lib	Leif Jones	6528 8
1910	 Cons	Lancelot Sanderson	6656 467
1910	 Cons	Lancelot Sanderson	6656 579
B 1915	 Unionist	Henry Lowther	unopposed





These two constituencies were recombined under one member for the 1918 general election.

BARROW

1900	 Cons	Charles Cayzer	unopposed
1906	 Lab	Charles Duncan	9426 1772
1910	 Lab	Charles Duncan	9602 1006
1910	 Lab	Charles Duncan	10478 520

LANCASHIRE COUNTY DIVISIONS

North Lonsdale , one of four

1900	 Lib	Richard Cavendish	unopposed
1906	 Cons	George Haddock	9738 179
1910	 Cons	George Haddock	9702 169
1910	 Cons	George Haddock	9702 74

Constituency abolished 1918

1918-1950	EIGHT MEMBERS	CUMBERLAND: County Divisions 5: Whitehaven, Workington, Carlisle, Cumberland North, Penrith & Cocker mouth,
		WESTMORLAND County Divisions 1 LANCASHIRE (N of Sands): Borough 1 (Barrow), County Divisions 4 but only N Lonsdale of interest here

CARLISLE

1918	 Liberal	Theodore Carr	23020 4775
1922	 Lab	George Middleton	24960 1301
1923	 Lab	George Middleton	25630 276
1924	 Cons (U)	William Watson	26330 2111
1929	 Lab	George Middleton	34980 2417
1931	 Cons (U)	Edward Spears	36380 4634
1935	 Cons (U)	Edward Spears	38630 2635
1945	 Lab	Edgar Grierson	46340 5149

WORKINGTON

1918	Lab	Thomas Cape	28691	4495
1922	Lab	Thomas Cape	31789	2482
1923	Lab	Thomas Cape	32425	3515
1924	Lab	Thomas Cape	32690	3110
1929	Lab	Thomas Cape	38915	9596
1931	Lab	Thomas Cape	39150	3304
1935	Lab	Thomas Cape	unopposed	
1945	Lab	Fred Peart	42520	15438

WHITEHAVEN

1918	Cons (U)	James Grant	27430	1720
1922	Lab	Thomas Gavin Duffy	27700	1979
1923	Lab	Thomas Gavin Duffy	28220	1390
1924	Con (U)	Robert Hudson	28510	1408
1929	Lab	M Philips Price	34020	1652
1931	Cons	William Nunn	34090	2031
1935	Lab	Frank Anderson	34640	352
1945	Lab	Frank Anderson	36700	6747

BARROW

1918	Cons	Robert Burton-Chadwick	37700	299
1922	Cons	Daniel Somerville	35620	1927
1923	Cons	Daniel Somerville	34190	420
1924	Lab	John Bromley	33720	710
1929	Lab	John Bromley	40720	4247
1931	Cons	Jonah Walker-Smith	41200	4959
1935	Cons	Jonah Walker-Smith	42220	217
1945	Lab	Walter Monslow	49670	12291

NORTH CUMBERLAND

1918	Con (U)	Christopher Lowther	Unopposed	
1922	Con (U)	Donald Howard	21714	271
1923	Con (U)	Con (U)	22075	218
1924	Con (U)	Con (U)	22717	3765
B 1926	Con (U)	Fergus Graham	22607	1996
1929	Con (U)	Fergus Graham	27653	731
1931	Con (U)	Fergus Graham	28110	1277
1935	Lib	Wilfrid Roberts	28780	894
1945	Lib	Wilfrid Roberts	31580	198

Constituency replaced by Penrith & Border

WESTMORLAND

1918	Unionist	John Weston	unopposed	
1922	Unionist	John Weston	unopposed	
1923	Unionist	John Weston	unopposed	
1924	Unionist	Oliver Stanley	31390	10693
1929	Unionist	Oliver Stanley	42130	3878
1931	Unionist	Oliver Stanley	unopposed	
1935	Unionist	Oliver Stanley	44780	12217
1945	Cons	William Fletcher-Vane	48060	10043

PENRITH & COCKERMOUTH

1918		Speaker	James Lowther	unopposed	
B1921		Cons (U)	Cecil Lowther	20710	31
1922		Lib	Levi Collison	21510	378
1923		Cons (U)	Arthur Dixey	21730	327
1924		Cons (U)	Arthur Dixey	22180	6027
1929		Cons (U)	Arthur Dixey	22180	1845
1931		Cons (U)	Arthur Dixey	28080	1492
1935		Cons (U)	Alan Dower	28740	6460
1945		Cons (U)	Alan Dower	30680	2204

LONSDALE

1918		Cons	Claude Lowther	27680	5190
1922		Cons	Nigel Kennedy	28260	6240
1923		Lib	Henry Maden	28330	1010
1924		Cons	David Lindsay	28160	3458
1929		Cons	David Lindsay	34730	5087
1931		Cons	David Lindsay	35230	5602
1935		Cons	David Lindsay	36160	9392
B 1940		Cons	Ian Fraser	unopposed	
1945		Cons	Ian Fraser	41460	5135

Constituency abolished 1950











1950-1983**SEVEN MEMBERS**

CUMBERLAND: County Divisions 4 Whitehaven, Workington, Carlisle, Penrith & Border









WESTMORLAND County Divisions 1

LANCASHIRE (N of Sands): Barrow, County Divisions 4 but only Morecambe & Lonsdale of interest here

CARLISLE

1950		Lab	Alex Hargreaves	46250	5181
1951		Lab	Alex Hargreaves	48040	3192
1955		Cons	Donald Johnson	48450	370
1959		Cons	Donald Johnson	49520	1998
1964		Lab	Ronald Lewis	49140	2120
1966		Lab	Ronald Lewis	48140	4927
1970		Lab	Ronald Lewis	52300	2625
1974		Lab	Ronald Lewis	47170	628
1974		Lab	Ronald Lewis	52300	6254
1979		Lab	Ronald Lewis	53690	4566

WHITEHAVEN

1950		Lab	Frank Anderson	43750	7617
1951		Lab	Frank Anderson	45960	7200
1955		Lab	Frank Anderson	45960	6194
B 1959		Lab	Joseph Symonds	45960	6306
1959		Lab	Joseph Symonds	46650	6130
1964		Lab	Joseph Symonds	47192	7827
1966		Lab	Joseph Symonds	46530	8791
1970		Lab	Jack Cunningham	50330	6556

1974	Lab	Jack Cunningham	50450	7362
1974	Lab	Jack Cunningham	50960	9933
1979	Lab	Jack Cunningham	52780	5455

WORKINGTON

1950	Lab	Fred Peart	48720	11095
1951	Lab	Fred Peart	49290	8644
1955	Lab	Fred Peart	49100	7982
1959	Lab	Fred Peart	49400	8543
1964	Lab	Fred Peart	49220	9957
1966	Lab	Fred Peart	49070	10506
1970	Lab	Fred Peart	52330	9443
1974	Lab	Fred Peart	52660	7770
1974	Lab	Fred Peart	53100	9551
B1976	Cons	Richard Page		1065
1979	Lab	Dale Campbell-Savours	55020	5756

BARROW

1950	Lab	Walter Monslow	53300	9549
1951	Lab	Walter Monslow	54460	6484
1955	Lab	Walter Monslow	53070	2759
1959	Lab	Walter Monslow	51900	3974
1964	Lab	Walter Monslow	51600	4129
1966	Lab	Albert Booth	50720	8032
1970	Lab	Albert Booth	54190	4864
1974	Lab	Albert Booth	54040	8470
1974	Lab	Albert Booth	54540	7354
1979	Lab	Albert Booth	54450	7741

WESTMORLAND

1950	Cons	William Fletcher-Vane	47150	1317
1951	Cons	William Fletcher-Vane	47710	14108
1955	Cons	William Fletcher-Vane	47210	13147
1959	Cons	William Fletcher-Vane	46980	11692
1964	Cons	Michael Jopling	46940	8047
1966	Cons	Michael Jopling	54130	8855
1970	Cons	Michael Jopling	55450	11827
1974	Cons	Michael Jopling	55880	6534
1974	Cons	Michael Jopling	59960	7715
1979	Cons	Michael Jopling	59960	12407

PENRITH & BORDER

1950		Donald Scott	51590	8881
1951	Cons	Donald Scott	51570	12515
1955	Cons	William Whitelaw	50870	13672
1959	Cons	William Whitelaw	50910	14209
1964	Cons	William Whitelaw	50620	10738
1966	Cons	William Whitelaw	54270	8901
1970	Cons	William Whitelaw	55100	13544
1974	Cons	William Whitelaw	55600	17338
1974	Cons	William Whitelaw	55600	13756
1979	Cons	William Whitelaw	57210	17096

1979		MORECAMBE and LONSDALE			
1950	Cons	Ian Fraser	55070	15273	
1951	Cons	Ian Fraser	55900	17479	
1955	Cons	Ian Fraser	55990	17701	
B1958	Cons	Basil de Ferranti		11231	
1959	Cons	Basil de Ferranti	57970	15795	
1964	Cons	Alfred Hall-Davis	59630	12364	
1966	Cons	Alfred Hall-Davis	60760	10300	
1970	Cons	Alfred Hall-Davis	66370	13526	
1974	Cons	Alfred Hall-Davis	68010	14756	
1974	Cons	Alfred Hall-Davis	68470	12244	
1979	Cons	Mark Lennox Boyd	68630	15815	

1983-	CUMBRIA	SIX MEMBERS			
		CARLISLE			
1983	Lab	Ronald Lewis	54500	71	
1987	Lab	Eric Martlew	55020	916	
1992	Lab	Eric Martlew	55140	3108	
1997	Lab	Eric Martlew	59900	12390	
2001	Lab	Eric Martlew	58770	5702	
2005	Lab	Eric Martlew	59490	5695	
2010	Cons	John Stevenson	65220	853	
2015	Cons	John Stevenson	65820	2774	
2017	Cons	John Stevenson	62590	2599	
2019	Cons	John Stevenson	65060	8319	

		WORKINGTON			
1983	Lab	Dale Campbell-Savours	56110	7128	
1987	Lab	Dale Campbell-Savours	56800	7019	
1992	Lab	Dale Campbell-Savours	57660	10449	
1997	Lab	Dale Campbell-Savours	65740	19656	
2001	Lab	Tony Cunningham	65960	10850	
2005	Lab	Tony Cunningham	59870	7895	
2010	Lab	Tony Cunningham	59570	4575	
2015	Lab	Sue Hayman	58630	4686	
2017	Lab	Sue Hayman	60220	3925	
2019	Cons	Mark Jenkinson	61350	4176	

		COPELAND			
1983	Lab	Jack Cunningham	54220	1837	
1987	Lab	Jack Cunningham	54700	1894	
1992	Lab	Jack Cunningham	54940	2439	
1997	Lab	Jack Cunningham	54255	11996	
2001	Lab	Jack Cunningham	53540	4964	
2005	Lab	Jamie Reed	54180	6320	
2010	Lab	Jamie Reed	63290	3883	
2015	Lab	Jamie Reed	62120	2564	
	Cons	Trudy Harrison	62100	2147	
2017	Cons	Trudy Harrison	61150	1695	
2019	Cons	Trudy Harrison	61710	5842	

BARROW

1983	Cons	Cecil Franks	67910	4577
1987	Cons	Cecil Franks	69280	3927
1992	Lab	John Hutton	67860	3578
1997	Lab	John Hutton	66990	14497
2001	Lab	John Hutton	64710	9889
2005	Lab	John Hutton	61850	6037
2010	Lab	John Woodcock	69270	5208
2015	Lab	John Woodcock	68360	795
2017	Lab	John Woodcock	69470	209
2019	Cons	Simon Fell	70144	5789

WESTMORLAND & LONSDALE

1983	Cons	Michael Jopling	67170	16587
1987	Cons	Michael Jopling	70270	14920
1992	Cons	Michael Jopling	71230	16436
1997	Cons	Tim Collins	68530	4521
2001	Cons	Tim Collins	70650	3147
2005	Lib	Tim Farron	69320	267
2010	Lib	Tim Farron	67920	12264
2015	Lib	Tim Farron	65850	8949
2017	Lib	Tim Farron	66350	777
2019	Lib	Tim Farron	67750	1934

PENRITH & BORDER

1983	Cons	William Whitelaw	68120	15421
B1983	Cons	David McLean	68120	552
1987	Cons	David McLean	47150	17366
1992	Cons	David McLean	47710	18449
1997	Cons	David McLean	47210	10233
2001	Cons	David McLean	46980	14677
2005	Cons	David McLean	46880	11904
2010	Cons	Rory Stewart	46940	11241
2015	Cons	Rory Stewart	54130	19894
2017	Cons	Rory Stewart	55880	15910
2019	Cons	Neil Hudson	59960	18519

B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For nearly 300 years local government had been based on –

Date	Class	Status	Responsibility	Officials	Notes
1540– 1832	First tier	County Corporate	Judiciary, 'County business' (primarily through judiciary)	Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Lord Lieutenant	
	Second tier (non-governmental)	Parish	Maintenance of roads (from 1555); administering the Poor Law (from 1605)	Vestry	Functions supervised by unpaid officials (e.g. Surveyor of Highways)
	Independent town	Borough	Administration of town	Mayor, Town Corporation	

By 1888, it was clear that the piecemeal system that had developed over the previous century in response to the vastly increased need for local administration could no longer cope. The sanitary districts and parish councils had legal status, but were not part of the mechanism of government. They were run by volunteers; often there was no-one who could be held responsible for the failure to undertake the required duties. Furthermore, the increased "county business" could not be handled by the Quarter Sessions, nor was it appropriate to do so. Finally, there was a desire to see local administration performed by elected officials, as in the reformed municipal boroughs. The Local Government Act of 1888 was the first systematic attempt to impose a standardised system of local government in England creating County Councils.

A second Act in 1894 (Local Government Act 1894) created a second tier of local government. Henceforth, all administrative counties and county boroughs would be divided into either rural or urban districts, allowing more localised administration. The municipal boroughs reformed after 1835 were brought into this system as special cases of urban districts. The urban and rural districts were based upon, and incorporated the sanitary districts which had been created in 1875 (with adjustments, so that districts did not overlap two counties).

The Act also provided for the establishment of civil parishes. The 1894 Act formed an official system of civil parishes, separated from the ecclesiastical parishes, to carry on some of these responsibilities (others being transferred to the district/county councils). However, the civil parishes were not a complete third-tier of local government. Instead, they were 'community councils' for smaller, rural settlements, which did not have a local government district to themselves. The act automatically created them in all settlements with more than 300 residents in rural districts; settlements with between 100-300 residents could apply to form

a civil parish. Where urban parish councils had previously existed, they were absorbed into the new urban districts.

The structure of Local Government after the Act of 1894

Date	Class	Status	Responsibility	Officials	Notes
	Super tier	Statutory County	Judiciary, Ceremonial	Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Lord Lieutenant	Based on the historic counties of England
	First tier	Administrative county (incorporating counties corporate)		County Councillor	Counties corporate retained their own ceremonial officials, but no other powers
	First tier	County boroughs (Towns with popn. over 50000) (incorporating counties corporate)		Borough Councillor	
	Second tier	Urban district (Called metropolitan boroughs in London) (Both)		District Councillor	
	Second tier	Rural district (Only in administrative counties)		District Councillor	
	Second tier	Municipal Borough (Both)	Administration of town business	Mayor, Town corporation	Effectively urban districts with a royal charter
	Third tier	Civil parish (Rural districts only)	Variable, generally 'upkeep of the town'	Parish Councillor	

Various adjustments to the system were done over the years but subsequent acts created more confusion, so that a complete reform was carried out by the Local Government Act of 1972; this resulted in the most uniform and simplified system of local government which has

been used in England. The act effectively wiped away everything that had gone before, and built an administrative system from scratch. All previous administrative districts - statutory counties, administrative counties, county boroughs, municipal boroughs, counties corporate, civil parishes - were abolished, with the exceptions of Greater London and the Isles of Scilly. The aim of the act was to establish a uniform two tier system across the country. Onto the blank canvas, new counties were created to cover the entire country; many of these were obviously based on the historic counties, but there were some major changes, especially in the north.

The Structure of Local Government after the Act of 1972

Date	Class	Status	Responsibility	Officials	Notes
1974-1997	First tier	County (metropolitan or non-metropolitan)		Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Lord Lieutenant, County Councillor	Counties redrawn; generally based on historic counties
	Second tier	District or Metropolitan Borough		District Councillor	
	Third tier	Civil Parish (rural areas only)	Variable, generally 'upkeep of the town'		
1997-	Super tier	Region	Strategic direction	Mayor of London (only London)	
	Ceremonial	Ceremonial county	Ceremonial	Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Lord Lieutenant	Compromise between counties of 1888 and 1974
	First tier	(Administrative) County		County Councillor	
	Second tier	District		District Councillor	
	Joint tier	Unitary Authority Metropolitan borough	All local government administration	Councillor	
	Third tier	Civil Parish	Variable, generally 'upkeep of the town'	Parish Councillor	

The changes in the 1972 Act (effective 1st April 1974) as they affected Cumbria were - the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland and that part of Lancashire (north of the sands) and a part of Yorkshire West Riding became the county of Cumbria. Rural and Urban districts were absorbed into the District Councils.

Rural and Urban districts in Cumbria-to-be in 1973 and their successors in 1974 –

District	Successor
CUMBERLAND	
Alston with Garrigill Rural District	Eden
Border Rural District	Carlisle
Cockermouth Rural District	Allerdale
Cockermouth Urban District	Allerdale
Ennerdale Rural District	Copeland
Keswick Urban District	Allerdale
Maryport Urban District	Allerdale
Millom Rural District	Copeland
Penrith Rural District	Eden
Penrith Urban District	Eden
Whitehaven Borough	Copeland
Wigton Rural District	Allerdale
Workington Borough	Allerdale

Carlisle was a county borough.

WESTMORLAND

Appleby Borough	Eden
Kendal Borough	South Lakeland
Lakes Urban District	Eden, South Lakeland
North Westmorland Rural District	Eden
South Westmorland Rural District	South Lakeland
Windermere Urban District	South Lakeland

There were no county boroughs.

LANCASHIRE (N OF THE SANDS)

Dalton-in-Furness Urban District	Barrow-in-Furness
Grange Urban District	South Lakeland

Ulverston Urban District
North Lonsdale Rural District

South Lakeland
South Lakeland

Barrow-in-Furness was a county borough.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING

Sedbergh Rural District

South Lakeland (*Cumbria*)

Much of the information in this article has been derived from the Wikipedia entry which is duly acknowledged https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_local_government_in_England. It has extensive references to the primary sources.