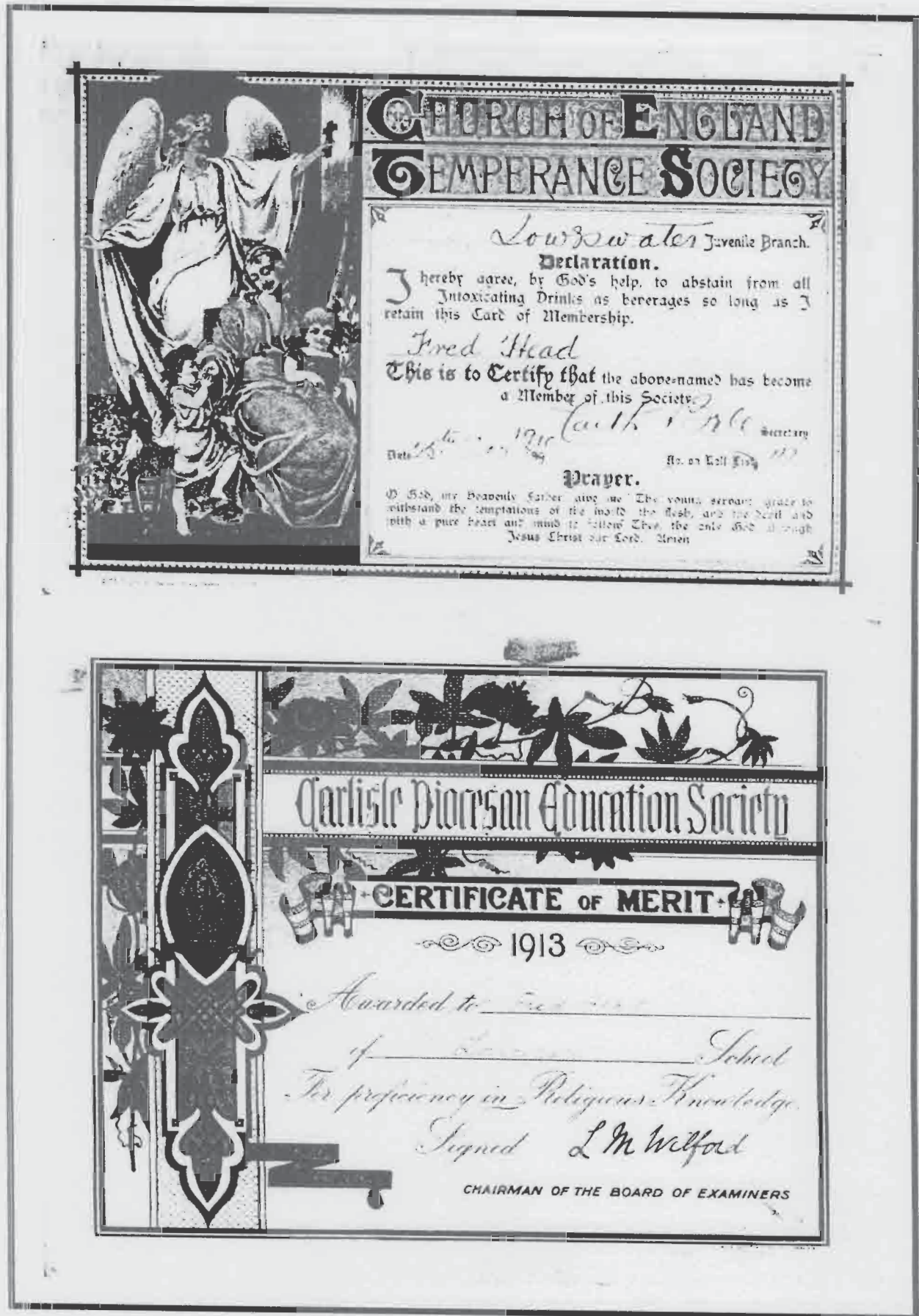


Local History Society



**CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY**



*Lowswaters* Juvenile Branch.

**Declaration.**

I hereby agree, by God's help, to abstain from all Intoxicating Drinks as beverages so long as I retain this Card of Membership.

*Fred Head*

This is to Certify that the above-named has become a Member of this Society.

*Carth* Secretary

Date *12/10/10* No. of Roll *111*

**Prayer.**

O God, my heavenly Father, give me Thy young servant grace to withstand the temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil, and with a pure heart and mind to follow Thee, the only God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen

**Carlisle Diocesan Education Society**

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**

1913

Awarded to *Fred Head*

of *Lowswaters* School  
For proficiency in Religious Knowledge.

Signed *L M Wilford*

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS



## Secretary's letter

First of all a reminder that the 1999 North West Industrial Archaeology Conference is being held in the Skiddaw Hotel, Keswick on Sunday, 17 October. It starts at 10am and there will be talks on "Drove roads of Cumbria", "Railways and Industry in West Cumbria" and "Mines of the Lake District". It finishes with a visit to the Lake District Mines & Quarries Museum in Threlkeld. The cost is £8 plus £2 for the museum entrance and a flyer and booking form were included in our last Newsletter. I have some spares by the way.

As Editor of the Newsletter, I really welcome articles, letters and comment on local historical topics. So it's good to see that Ron George's article last time about Wordsworth's yew tree has elicited a robust reaction from Michael Baron. You can read it later in this Newsletter - and can anyone add to it? Ron's article and the comments from Michael are the life and breath of an interested and active readership (thanks for that phrase Ron), so **please keep letters and comments - and particularly articles - coming in!!**

The Roman Roads Group is now trying to predict where the Romans might have put their road from Whinlatter to Papcastle so that we can look for it! Derek Denman has produced some well-founded suggestions and we do need more heads involved so please read Derek's note further on.

In the last Newsletter, there was an article about Fred Head of Low Hollins Farm who emigrated to Canada in 1923. Well, Fred was the uncle of 'our' Walter Head who has lent me the two certificates you see on the front cover and which date back to before the first world war. The lower one is the sort one might expect to find in old drawers but the upper one was a real surprise to me. I'm just sorry that I can't reproduce them in colour.

Our AGM was held before our normal meeting on 8 July. Anne Laws, as temporary Treasurer, told us that we had £758 in the bank and then handed over to Hetty Baron who joined the other members of the Committee who were all re-elected. Then, as part of the AGM, our President Angus Winchester explained the current position of three local history issues. One was that the National Lottery bid to update the old Victoria County History of Cumberland had been rejected but the Lottery Board had encouraged a re-application for a pilot scheme to bring out an update using modern information technology such as CD-Roms. The second issue was that there is a proposal to produce a set of local biographies of those people who were significant in this area but who are not in the existing national biography. There will be a request for relevant names in the future. The last issue was that English Heritage has proposed a national project to protect landscapes - current protection only covers buildings, not complete sites. This proposal should hit Cumbria in a year or two. Then, after a short break, Angus talked to us on the subject that he'd really come to talk about, that of "Parish Boundaries"! In his very interesting talk, he mentioned the fact that the boundaries were all surveyed around 1860 for the first OS maps and the 6" and 25" maps show the boundaries and how they were marked. A "Pile of stones" was typical. Angus told us that these marker points needed checking to see which still remained and that a county-wide initiative to do this had been set up. He said that he had given Ron George the relevant survey forms and asked that anyone interested in helping should contact Ron. One or two have expressed interest - we're a big area - so any more please?

Just a thought - the next Newsletter will have a rather different date on it, providing my computer doesn't suffer too much from the so-called millennium bug (now being called the Y2K bug!).

You may remember, in Newsletter No 13 (January 1998), that we had made some comments on the draft version of the Lake District National Park Management Plan and had received an encouraging reply from John Hodgson, the NP's Archaeologist. I have now received the final version of the Plan which was adopted on 6 October 1998 and published, with factual updates and presentational changes, this year. This copy will go into our Archive and copies can be bought from the NP offices in Kendal for £10 plus p&p.

Walter Head's serialised history of the Yew Tree Hall now gets to 1950 and is approaching the end. It has been a fascinating account of how it became the village hall and how it had its ups and downs through the years. Of course, there has been a transformation in the condition of the Hall in recent years, due largely to the efforts of the present YTH Secretary, Jeannie Hope. I must thank Walter very much for his history - it will be a valuable addition to our Archive. I'd like to finish with an invitation to anyone who owns, or knows about, a building in our area that has an interesting history - please think about setting its history down. Coming to think about it, it needn't be a building, it could be anything from an artefact to a large area of land!



**The Yew Tree Hall history - 1927 to 1950**  
by Walter Head

In 1927 cash in hand was £56-0-0. A dado rail with bead was fitted in the main hall and supper room at a height of 4'6" (1.40m) and the walls above this were painted. The main hall ceiling was varnished and the supper room ceiling whitened. The total cost of this was £64-10-0 (£64.50) and contributed to a cash in hand deficit in 1928 of £6-2-7 (6.13). Replacing the concrete floor with wood was discussed but not pursued. The cost of oak flooring at this time was £3-12-6 (£3.62) per square yard and at least 12 square yards would have been required.

In 1929 the anthracite stove in the supper room was replaced and £17-15-0 (£17.75) was spent to make the Hall comply with the Theatre Act; this included £9-15-0 (£9.75) for three fire extinguishers. In addition, approximately £20 was required for the licence. In 1930 a Concert Supper and Dance was held to raise funds, admission being 2/4 and 1/3 (11p and 6p) for the Concert and 2/- (10p) for the Supper and Dance. The installation of central heating for the Hall was discussed at a cost of £50-10-4 (£50.52) for the main hall and £9-12-0 (£9.60) for the supper room. In 1932 a new wooden closet pail system was erected in the yard at a cost of £5 and two new pails were purchased for the women's lavatories. £150 of War Loan Stock was converted into 3½% Conversion Loan.

In 1934 the Hall was connected to the national electricity grid system and the electricity cost was 7d (3p) per unit. Cash in hand was £54-6-4 (£54.32) and the balance of £41-15-1 (£41.75) from the War Memorial Fund was handed to the Yew Tree Hall management committee to spend on a specific purpose for the improvement of the Hall. Unconnected with this, the walls were replastered at a cost of £33-13-6 (£33.67) by George Kennon.

In 1936 the PCC was given permission to store the village fire fighting equipment in the Hall. The Inland Revenue raised the income tax assessment on the Hall from £2-10-0 (£2.50) to £6, which was reduced to £5-5-0 (£5.25) on appeal. £50 of War Loan Stock was sold to meet current expenditure.

In 1937 application was made on 17 November to the Mid-Cumberland Electricity Company Limited for the supply of electricity. In 1939 a further £100 of 3½% War Loan Stock was sold to cover costs.

There are no records of any meetings of the management committee or Annual General Meetings being held between 1939 and 1943.

In 1943 the Home Guard was using the Hall at a charge of 2/6 (12½p) per week. The WI ran a pie and produce distribution scheme in the Hall, also at a cost of 2/6 per week or 3/6 (17½p) with a fire; these were reduced to 2/- (10p) and 2/6 respectively. Mrs Clulow presented a piano to the Hall but this was sold later in the year, with her consent, for £15. At this time, expenditure was approximately £30 per year but income was only £15 to £20 per year. The gable end wall at the north end of the Hall was repaired at a cost of £15.

To improve income from lettings, the charges for the Hall were revised as follows:

Use of whole building, 7pm - 10.30pm:	20/- (£1)
7pm - 12 midnight:	25/- (£1.25)
Hire of supper room, per night:	3/- (15p)
Hire of smoke room, per night:	2/6 (12½p)
All above inclusive of fires during the winter months.	
Lease of all the crockery:	5/- (25p)
Lease of part of the crockery:	2/6 (12½p)
Lease of the cutlery:	2/6 (12½p)
Hire of tables, each:	6d (2½p)
Hire of chairs, each:	1d (<½p)

By 1943, the whereabouts of the Hall deeds were not known.

By 1944 three of the original Trustees, J D Pearson, C L Burrows and R Wigham, had died. The remaining four, G Oglethorpe, Jos Jackson, J G Mitchell and John Pearson, all resigned in favour of the Midland Bank Executor Trustee Company, who became the new Trustees. Mr D R Wattleworth of Fairfield, Lorton and



Miss Kathleen Samson of Kent Cottage, Lorton were empowered to execute the Trust instrument and agree with the Midland Bank the remuneration to be paid to them.

In 1945 the most serious item concerning the Hall was the report from an independent structural engineer who reported that the main hall floor was not safe for dancing or even meetings and he produced floor loading figures to support this. Therefore, steel rails were placed in position between the existing beams. Brick pillars were built to support the rails at both ends and in the centre and the floor was then declared safe.

In 1946 the Caretaker's salary was increased to £10 per year. The Ladies' Committee organised an event in aid of disabled service men of the village. £140 was invested in the TSB. In 1947 the Lorton Village Club put their billiard table into the Hall for storage. In 1948 a Lorton Social Club was formed and it used the Hall, for one night a week, at a cost of 5/- (25p) per week.

In 1949 film shows were given once a week in the Hall. A request from the PCC for the Yew Tree Hall to be made available to the public was refused. The Lorton Tennis Club started a badminton club in the Hall.

Importantly in this year, it was resolved and agreed that the Yew Tree Hall, Lorton be rested in "the official trustees of charity" hands and the transfer of the trusteeship of the Hall to the Charity Commission was completed in 1950.

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**Some Random Observations on the Lorton Mystery (or why local life would have been peace and quiet had not a certain Mr Wordsworth of Grasmere celebrated trees and written poems)  
.....a reply to Ren George from Michael Baron**

Like all good mysteries, of which this is an unusual example since the victim is a tree, the story has its goodies and its baddies. Clearly, "a certain Mr Pakenham" is the baddie in ascribing monumental ignorance of THE TREE to the resident villagers of High Lorton. While he may nurse a prejudice against the village, he is no slouch when it comes to publications and trees. Thomas Pakenham is author and historian - to wit, *The Boer War*, *The Scramble for Africa*, *The Year of Liberty - the Irish Rebellion of 1789*, *Dublin - A Travellers Companion*, *A Handbook of Trees* and, not least, the beautifully illustrated "Meetings With Remarkable British Trees" (paperback at £14.99, published by Orion Paperbacks and is £11.99 through <http://www.amazon.co.uk>). He is also the President of the Irish Tree Preservation Trust. The Lorton yew is featured in the book, complemented by a splendid photograph. Although there was a hint of the Hibernian in the tale of blank looks and vague information which was the background to the BBC2 film (it was part of a series based on the book), this viewer did not find it "terrible" or unworthy of a repeat. It was repeated because it was a well made, if deliciously inaccurate and charmingly faked, cameo. If it put THE TREE on the map, that can only be a good thing - especially since the National Park's information panel next to the village shop is silent on the only part of Lorton with a tiny place in Romantic literature. In the days of "spin", truth is often mixed with fiction - even Ron George's industrious account, over three pages of questions and answers, includes a goodly quantity of hypothesis and some guesswork about the genesis of Wordsworth's poem. Should one then be surprised that someone writing on every characteristic British tree indulges in a little genial embroidery? Nor is Pakenham the first contemporary writer to have got it wrong. In "A Literary Guide To The Lake District" published in 1993, biographer and Wordsworth Trustee Grevel Lindop (our second baddie) says of the tree "It has now vanished and has no successor". Oh dear, and he adds a little sadly for this otherwise richly informative gazetteer "Return to the gated road sign and continue N to Lorton Church."

I have not yet found the authority for the friendship between John Musgrave of Graccholl and Wordsworth when the latter fell into the beck. Was it behind the brewery, floundering in the water, that he looked up, saw the tree and said "Crikey, there's a poem in that"? But Wordsworth attended for perhaps no more than six months in 1776 the old grammar school in Cockermonth churchyard, where he probably exchanged conkers with young John. The Wordsworth family accounts have just one entry of 15 shillings for a half year's schooling. He would then be 6 years old - hardly the age to be smitten by the splendour of the yew. From an



early age, until 1779 when Wordsworth went to Hawkshead Grammar School, he stayed for long periods with his maternal grandparents in Penrith, not spending much time in Cockermouth. So I have doubts about this story - even if it comes from the poet's autobiographical reminiscences which, at the age of 77, he dictated in 1847.

The date of composition of the poem, cited as 1803, was Wordsworth's own date, suggested by him to an admirer, Isabel Fenwick, who in 1843 took down his notes on the poems. There is no date on the manuscript and (the experts tell me) the style indicates it was written around 1812 and first published in 1815. To add to the mystery, it is more than likely that the source was Dorothy Wordsworth. In a letter of 1804, she records a visit to "*the fertile Vale of Lorton*" to see "*a Yew tree which is the patriarch of Yew trees, green and flourishing, in very old age - the largest tree I ever saw*". Dr Pamela Woof, in an illuminating essay on Dorothy, refers to her Journals where she wrote down detailed descriptions of places and people as subjects for poems for her brother. Not that the poet did not have his own memories. In 1843, Wordsworth had commented to Isabel Fenwick (either from hearsay or another visit) that "*the spread of that (the yew tree) at Lorton is much diminished by mutilation*". Whilst falling in the beck at Lorton (query a plaque at the spot for the Millennium) may have got the future poet wet pants and a cuff on the ear, it was most probably not the "*spot of time*" when the "*pride of Lorton Vale*" got lodged in William's imagination. Mind you, it is not unknown in the history of poetry for there to be gaps of years between inspiration and poem - the American poet Elizabeth Bishop saw a moose on a bus journey from Nova Scotia to Boston in 1946 and 26 years later wrote her most profound poem 'The Moose'. Nonetheless, a scintilla of doubt remains. Wordsworth might merit an entry in the poets' book of records for a 35 year gestation for "Yew Trees". That would chime nicely with the age and splendour of these arboreal patriarchs.

Bibliography: Moorman "William Wordsworth"; Gill "William Wordsworth - A Life"; Hunter Davies "William Wordsworth"; McCracken "Wordsworth and The Lake District"; Lindop "A Literary Guide To The Lake District"; Pamela Woof "Dorothy Wordsworth Writer"; Stevenson "Five Looks at Elizabeth Bishop".

In response to Michael Baron, Ron George writes:

I bow to Michael Baron's erudition and whilst accepting his support of Mr Pakenham as an author, I maintain that a BBC programme implicitly offered as factual should not be "deliciously inaccurate and charmingly faked", as described by Mr Baron. As regards the date 1803 of Wordsworth's writing, I claim 'non culpa mea' as I quoted from a published anthology. I presume the "Wordsworth-in-a-beck" incident was never published as it was in a personal letter to me in 1985 from Mrs Hilton, who used to live at Graceholme in High Lorton. Mrs Isabella Norman worked at Graceholm and she had known a very old lady whose grandmother witnessed the incident when visiting the Musgraves; and I have no reason to disbelieve it.

#### **Record Offices and the Internet by Michael Grieve**

I'm grateful to Michael Baron for supplying information about the 'Online Catalogue' that the UK Public Record Office (PRO) has recently put on to the Internet. This triggered me off to find out what you can search on the Internet and soon found myself confused by all the different organisations (or, mainly, different parts of one big organisation) and their respective centres.

Basically, the PRO defines itself as "the repository of the national archives for England, Wales and the United Kingdom." This is a brilliant start as the United Kingdom includes England and Wales. I think I should have stopped there and then! Seriously though, the PRO records begin with the Domesday Book of 1086 and span an unbroken period from the 11th century to the present. Separate national record offices exist for Scotland and Northern Ireland; these are the National Archives of Scotland (formerly the Scottish Record Office) and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. Note that the PRO does not hold certificates of births, marriages, deaths and adoptions - these are held by the Office for National Statistics (now at the Family Records Centre in London) for England and Wales, by the General Register Office for Scotland in Edinburgh and by the General Register Office for Northern Ireland in Belfast.



I have only been able to find two areas that can be searched online but I could well have missed others and I should be very glad to hear from anyone with more information. The first is the PRO's 'Online Catalogue' mentioned above and which is described at <<http://www.pro.gov.uk/finding/catalogue>>. This is a database of over 8 million document references, which is based on the PRO's paper catalogue which, of course, was created over the centuries in many different styles. So if the paper catalogue gave full descriptions, the Online Catalogue can be very helpful. At the other extreme, the catalogue may just say 'register' or give a file number, so a visit to the PRO would be necessary to see what is actually in them. You can browse through the Online Catalogue, selecting the department, then the class of document and then a document itself. The Catalogue can also be searched by up to three keywords. But the Online Catalogue contains no images of the documents themselves. However, it will prove absolutely invaluable to researchers planning a visit to the PRO at Kew; being able to order the documents you want to see as soon as you get to Kew can save a lot of time. The Online Catalogue is part of the PRO's 'AD2001 Programme' which, by 31 December 2001, aims to provide:

- a range of Internet reference and enquiry services (e-mail, discussion groups and their web site)
- comprehensive online searching for documents
- document ordering over the Internet
- online credit card mail order for their publications, image library and other services
- an online education centre with access to digitised images of some of their records.

The second area that can be searched is one that I have used myself with some success - this is the collection of Scottish birth, marriage and death certificates (up to 1898) in the General Register Office for Scotland in Edinburgh at <<http://www.origins.net/GRO>>. The Scottish census records are being added as well. For each search, you specify various items such as the event (birth, census entry etc), gender (including 'unknown'), what year or range of years, name (or the phonetic sound of the name) and district. You get 30 searches for £6 and if you find a particular record it gives the details; and you have the option to order a photocopy of the actual record, while you are online, for £10; these take about a week to come by post. The payments are made by credit or debit card, using a secure connection, and it is safe to pay in this way!

#### Another milestone by Michael Grieve

Vivien noticed another milestone on the Whinlatter road a little while ago and, although it is quite obvious when you know exactly where to look for it, I'm willing to bet that not many people have seen it. It is very like the one I featured in the September 1997 Newsletter which is just beyond the Cottage in the Woods. I mentioned then that the current 2½" OS map shows a milestone there but no spot height even though there is a benchmark on the stone itself. The mileages on that stone were 8 (miles to Cockermouth) and 4 (miles to Keswick).



The 'new' stone is two miles nearer the Lorton valley and the two mileages on it are (thank goodness!) both 6; and there is a benchmark on this one too. Looking at the original 6" OS map of 1863, I was delighted to see all the details given - and I've shown a bit of that map here enlarged to 12" to the mile. If you want



to look out for it, it is on the right hand side of the road going towards Keswick and just before the two cottages on the right.

This proves that this and the other stone were in place in 1863 and so are at least 136 years old. As I speculated last time, I wonder whether they were put there when the turnpike was built in the 1760s and the benchmarks added a hundred years later? To back that up, having looked at this stone carefully, I reckon that the benchmark and the numbers could well have been done by different people.



## Lorton Roman Roads Group by Derek Denman

The road on Knott Head on the other side of the Whinlatter Pass has now been fully recorded by the Group and the ground reinstated. We certainly have sufficient information to publish a report on the road, but the Group would like to make some progress in tracing the road on the Lorton side of the Pass first. This is proving difficult, probably because so much has happened in the Lorton valley in the last 1900 years, removing all obvious surface remains.

We have concentrated on two approaches. Firstly trying to put ourselves in the sandals of the Roman surveyors, in their environment and with their objectives and resources, and deciding on the routes they might have chosen. Secondly looking at the historical record and features on the ground today to try to see how Lorton developed and how this could be related to a pre-existing Roman road.

The group has had two meetings this year. We visited the site of the Roman fort at Papcastle, Derwentio, to see the remains and look back at possible routes to Lorton. Three routes were considered. The first, and least likely, fording the Derwent at Papcastle (on the course of the Roman road to Ravenglass) then skirting Whin Fell and crossing the Cocker at Low Lorton. The second, also fording the Derwent as before, but crossing the Cocker at Double Mills in Cockermouth, going on to Roundclose Hill and then down the East side of the valley to High Lorton. The third, coming from the East gate of the fort, crossing the Derwent by Cockermouth Castle and also going down the East side of the valley to High Lorton. The routes are shown on the map.



More recently we have concentrated on routes through High Lorton between Scales and Cass How, since we are about 70% sure that the road went this way. The group met on 26th August to walk part of this route, to consider feasible crossing points on Whit Beck and to view the remnants of the ancient boundaries in High Lorton which may be relevant. Quite often old boundaries are placed along the line of a Roman road, and many ancient boundaries remain in use to the present day. The group is indebted to our Chairman, Ron George, for access to some of the results of his work on ancient High Lorton which has enabled us to trace boundaries on the ground which probably date back to the 12th century. However, this is still a millennium after our road was built! To find this road will require much more research, leaps of imagination, field archaeology and continued good luck.

Progress has been delayed by a lack of spare time on the part of the coordinator and by the departure of Daphne Holbrook, whose valuable contribution has been missed. If any member of the Society has an interest in doing some of the research work and fieldwork, he or she will be welcomed. Enthusiasm and spare time are the requirements. Would anyone who is interested please contact Derek Denman (85551) or Michael Grieve (85259).



## Man's best friend by Walter Head

There are a number of reports of dogs protecting their owners and this is an account of one such dog in the Vale of Lorton. The following paragraph is from a newspaper at the time:

"The devotion of sheep dogs to their masters was exemplified by an incident in connection with the distressing tragedy at Buttermere on Sunday, when one of those faithful animals led a brother of the dead man to the body that was lying below a crag, and later kept at bay a helper until the brother of his master, who had gone for assistance, returned."

The dog in question was a 4½ year old border collie named Nell with a red/brown coat, much like a fox, and owned by Walter Head, the son of Thomas Head and his wife Jane of Low Hollins, Brackenthwaite. Of their seven sons, Walter, who was the natural shepherd in the family, had returned to work on the farm after seeing action with the Border Regiment in the first world war. Three had emigrated to Canada, one had been killed in the war, one had left home to work and the youngest, Herbert, worked in Carlisle during the week and returned home at weekends.

At 8.30am on Sunday, 31 May 1931, Walter and his younger brother Herbert set out from Low Hollins to gather sheep around Rannerdale. Both had been raised at Low Hollins Farm and knew the surrounding fells well. Normally, Herbert took the Rannerdale Knotts side but on this particular day, Walter took that side, which overlooks Crummock Water, while Herbert went along the other side of Rannerdale. The weather, after a cloudy start and a little rain first thing, had brightened up although it still remained rather cloudy; the temperature was in the low to mid 60s which was about normal for that time of year. As Herbert approached the top of the ghyll, he saw Walter on the top of Rannerdale Knotts. When he reached the sheepfold at the top of the ghyll, Walter was not there so he set off along Low Bank to meet him. When he could not see Walter, he whistled for Walter's dog. Nell quickly appeared and, whimpering, led Herbert to a crag, a little way from the summit and facing Crummock Water, where Walter's body lay. He had stood on a rock which crumbled, then slid 20 feet before reaching the edge of a precipice and then fell over 20 feet, striking his head on boulders and sustaining severe head injuries from which he died. Walter's dog Nell sat down beside the body and Herbert ran down the fell to Rannerdale Farm to summon help.

Herbert returned to his brother to wait for Dr Eaton and Dr Selby who attended the scene of the accident and they were of the opinion that Walter had died almost immediately from head injuries.

Some hours elapsed before Joseph Stephenson, farmer of Rannerdale Farm, accompanied by a stretcher party, took a stretcher up the fell to retrieve Walter's body. When they arrived at the location, there was no one there except the dog Nell who began to growl and would not let them near the body. They had to wait for Herbert to arrive before the dog would let them approach the body.

At the inquest, the Coroner said "The dog obviously didn't trust you as its master" to which Mr Stephenson replied "No, though I have known him [Walter] ever since he started to work and have seen him almost every day." The Coroner returned a verdict of "Accidental Death".

Walter, who was 33 and unmarried, was buried in Lorton churchyard on Wednesday, 3 June 1931.

Herbert didn't return to his driving job in Carlisle, but stayed to work on the farm until his father retired in 1934. (There's a story in this too, but that can wait for another time). Nell continued to work with Herbert alongside his own dog Sweep and finally died of natural causes at Hopebeck.

### Future meetings - at 7.30pm in the Yew Tree Hall

**Thursday, 9 September** - Mike McCarthy on "Romans in the North West". Mike is in the Carlisle Archaeology Unit and was in the TV Time Watch programme from Papcastle.

**Thursday, 11 November** - we're having a members' evening and hope that there will be some short presentations on what is brought along. Please let Ron or me know beforehand what you will be bringing and whether there will be a presentation with it. Alternatively, just come along!!