

Lorton & Derwent Fells

Local History Society

PLEASE RETAIN THIS PROGRAMME FOR REFERENCE

HOLIDAY AREA TICKETS
FOR
Run-About Holidays
IN THE
LAKE DISTRICT
LANCASHIRE COAST and
WEST CUMBERLAND
May 1st to November 3rd, 1950

Third **17/6** Class

FIRST CLASS TICKETS NOT ISSUED

The Holiday Area Tickets are available by any train for an unlimited number of journeys within the area, for a period of five days from Monday to Friday within the week of issue.

HOLIDAY AREA TICKETS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE. EACH TICKET MUST BE SIGNED BY THE OWNER BEFORE USE.

Half-rate Tickets issued for Children under 14 years of age.

TAKE YOUR DOG OR BICYCLE WITH YOU.

Holders of Holiday Area Tickets may obtain Dog or Bicycle Tickets covering the area at the following rates:—DOGS 4/2 BICYCLES 8/2.

CONDITIONS OF ISSUE

Holiday Area Tickets are issued subject to the Conditions applicable to tickets of this description as shown in the Bye-Laws and Regulations, General Notices, Regulations and Conditions exhibited at stations, or where not so exhibited, copies can be obtained free of charge at the station booking offices. For luggage allowances also see these Regulations and Conditions.

Further information will be supplied on application to Stations, Agents, or to Mr. A. HIGGINS, District Commercial Superintendent, Barrow-in-Furness. Telephone 1445, or Mr. E. LEES, District Traffic Superintendent, Carlisle. Telephone 1241.

BRITISH RAILWAYS

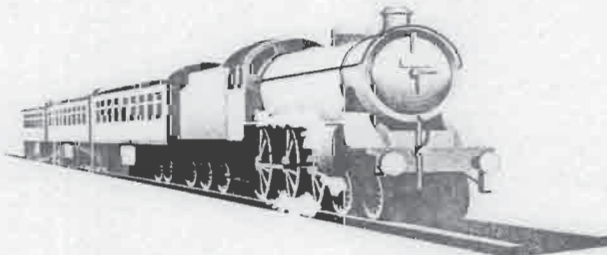
April, 1950

PLEASE TURN OVER

(70,000)

H.A. 157

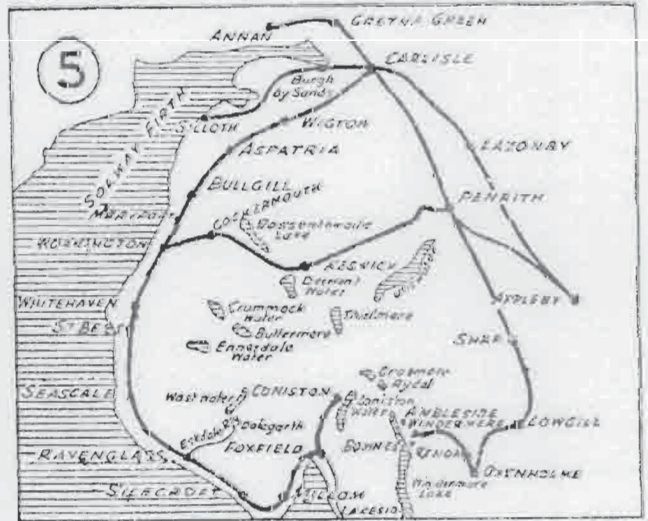
E.R.O. 51340/1



Do you remember these excursion tickets that were so popular after the war?

This is part of a leaflet issued in 1950 by the then British Railways

AREA No. 5—
WEST CUMBERLAND LAKES and CONISTON



Leading Stations—	Branchwaite	Dalston	Kendal	Pennith	Scaveby
Ambleside Pier	Branchwaite	Eastriggs	Keswick	Ravenglass	Tebay
Annan	Braystones	Fimby	Lazonby	St. Ebees	Torrey
Appleby	Broughton	Foxfield	Low Gill	Seascale	Whitehaven
Armthwaite	Burgh-by-Sands	Grayrigg	Maryport	Shap	Wigton
Aspatria	Suttonside	Gretna Green	Milton	Silcroft	Windermere
Basenthwaite L.	Carlisle	Harrington	Oxenholme	Silloth	Workington
Booths	Cockermouth				
Bowness Pier	Coniston				

and at other stations in the area on 12 hours' notice.

The Tickets will entitle the holders to travel as often as they choose over the whole or any portion of the railway between CONISTON and CARLISLE, GREYNA GREEN, and ANNAN, WORKINGTON and WINDERMERE TOYIN (via Keswick, Pennith, and Shap), CARLISLE and APPLEBY (via Lazonby), PENNITH and APPLEBY, and CARLISLE and SILLOTH.

The tickets also include sailings on Lake Windermere by British Railways Steam Yachts, between Lake Side, Bowness and Ambleside during the period of the sailings (Wednesdays, 28th May to Sunday, 24th September).

RIBBLE MOTOR SERVICES LTD.

Road Services are run between Windermere Station, Ambleside, Grasmere and Keswick; also between Ambleside and Coniston; and between Pennith and Patrodale (for Ulswater) and during the season between Windermere Station and Patrodale via Kirkstall Pass. (See Ribble Motor Co.'s notices for fares and times).

CUMBERLAND MOTOR SERVICES LTD.

Road Services are run during the Season by the Cumberland Motor Services Ltd. between Keswick and Borrowdale, and between Cockermouth Station and Battersby. (See Cumberland Motor Co.'s notices for times and fares.)

Secretary's letter

There has been some progress on the History Society archive recently, I'm glad to say. We have quite an extensive archive because it consists of a great deal of material that Ron George has gathered over the years in connection with his historical work in our area plus other material that has been deposited from Society members. Ron's material is wide ranging and includes Manorial Records, correspondence, books, photographs, maps, many local wills and probate inventories and census, tithe and enclosure information. And more! As a result, there is a real need for some sort of indexing system (if that's the right word) for our archive. This will mean that anyone, whether a member of the Society or not, can find out easily if there is relevant information for their use. So a little while ago, Ron and I agreed that putting the information into a computer database would be a good solution which would enable each part of the archive to be listed alphabetically. An obvious database is Microsoft Access and we have made a good start in going through all the material contained in the archive. Up to now, we have covered Manorial Records, correspondence, census records (those which we have in hard copy and which of those is on computer already) and we have made a start on a large number of photographs! In order to carry out a search, you don't need to use a computer - there will be computer printouts in the archive to look through. So, for example, for the Manorial Records, there will be two sets of printouts, one in date order and one in name order.

In the last Newsletter, I wrote a bit about tithe information and the fact that we had got the maps etc for Lorton. We have since obtained the tithe information for Brackenthwaite and for Whinfell. As before, these consist of the tithe maps, tithe apportionments and the general correspondence files. The three sets are now in the archive. The Committee has just given the go ahead to get the Loweswater files as well.

The main article in this issue is Ron's second and final part of his study of vernacular buildings in the Lorton valley. I think that this part, which is an in-depth study of the history of his house White Ash, clearly shows what a complex story can emerge from all the bits of information found. To study an old house, you obviously need to get as much information as possible, from all possible sources, and then put your Sherlock Holmes hat on and try to work out what the history really was!

I've heard that the work of recording the gravestone names in Lorton churchyard has been completed and it is intended to put the information in a form suitable for going into our archive. More news on this later.

We have a first in this Newsletter - a poem written by a member about our area. I hope it's not the last. Also thank you to Michael and Hetty Baron for lending me the British Railways leaflet that's on the front. And there's a new project proposed by Charlie Allison and Derek Denman to identify and record old trees - nominations of possible trees are called for in this Newsletter, so please give this one some thought.

The Committee has decided to hold this year's September meeting in the Loweswater Village Hall as an experiment to try to reach a wider audience. The talks are listed on the back page, so please make a special note in your diary about the venue of the 14 September meeting because the Yew Tree Hall will be cold and quiet that evening!

A few weeks ago, the Roman Roads Group was disbanded. It was formed in late 1997 and led by Derek Denman who, all through, has done a lot of work behind the scenes. It has had its successes and the work "on the ground" is by no means complete. So it's important that all the information gathered is written up properly - and this has been planned - which will help enormously any future work carried out. As a member of the Group, I should like to thank Derek for all his work. He has written a short piece on the Group for this Newsletter, so please read on!



The Society's AGM

May I make a special plea for you to come to our forthcoming AGM. Unfortunately, it can't be held on its usual day (the second Thursday of the month) but **it will be held on Thursday, 22 June**. It will be in the Yew Tree Hall, starting at 7.30pm and there is a good reason for this plea. It is that there are important decisions that need to be agreed which directly affect the running of the Society. But I must mention another reason which is that Derek Denman and I are giving a post-AGM presentation of what the Roman Roads Group has achieved - and what remains to be done too!

Fortunes of war

by Walter Head

Who made the fortunes during the first world war? Certainly not the ordinary soldier and certainly not William Head, born 1886, the eldest son of Thomas and Jane Head of Low Hollins Farm, Brackenthwaite.

William, known to the army as Private 332102 RASC Corp Royal Garrison Artillery, had enlisted on 28 February 1916 age 29. He was Medical Category B2 and when demobilised on 18 February 1919 only 10 days short of a 3 year engagement mostly in France, he was a recognised military specialist as Motor Driver. The Royal Garrison Artillery used heavy siege guns.

On demobilisation at Woolwich Dockyard, Wimbledon No 1 Dispersal Unit, he was due a total of £27.19.8. This included 28 days pay at 1/10 (almost 10p), total £2.11.4, and 28 days ration allowance of 2/1 (just over 10p), total £2.18.4. £16 of the £27.19.8 had been placed in a savings account at Cockermonth Post Office on his behalf. £1 was also deducted, but repayable on the return of his military greatcoat. He also received an "Out of Work Donation Policy", Policy No A/4 038779, which was valid for one year and entitled him to unemployment pay of £1.4.0 (£1.20) per week up to a maximum of 26 weeks. He refused to make any claim on this policy.

William never forgot the horrors of war and, although wounded during one fierce engagement in 1916, talked little of his experiences. He never married, found employment as a roadman and lived a simple quiet life on his own in a cottage near Rogerscale. He died in 1970, age 84.

Historical Trees of Lorton - Call for Nominations

The trees in the valley are its oldest living residents and have 'seen' much more of the history than have the humans alive today. We are intending to make a millennium year record of the old trees in Lorton Parish which are of interest in themselves or which have a role in the landscape or history of Lorton. This will include a description of around 30 trees, each at least 200 years old, plus their histories and photographs which will be taken in September.

We would like to start with tree nominations from members and other residents, of trees thought to be suitable; whether in gardens, fields or fells. From these we will make a selection for the project. If anyone would like to do a similar project for the other parishes please contact us.

Charlie Allison, Holme Cottage
Derek Denman, Winder Hall

Please send tree nominations to
Derek Denman at Winder Hall or
tel: 01900 85551 or
email: winderhall@lowlorton.freeseve.co.uk



Lorton Roman Roads Group by Derek Denman

The Lorton Roman Roads Group held its last meeting on 12th April and decided that it was time to conclude the project and commence the process of documentation. All agreed that we had learnt a great deal about the history of our area in Roman times and had been lucky to have found and excavated the probable road near Knott Head. On the Lorton side of Whinlatter there has been insufficient evidence to decide on which side of Whitbeck the road entered Lorton, but we are fairly sure that from High Lorton the road went to Papcastle only, and not over Whinfell. Various routes have been examined to Papcastle but none is sufficiently obvious to justify the next stage of excavation. As a spin off we have learned much about the medieval roads in the area, and have found some remains. The group will reassemble if new evidence is found.

The report of the Group will be available in the autumn, and we are hoping to give a short presentation on our findings after the Society's AGM.

Vernacular buildings in the Lorton valley - part 2, White Ash

by Ron George

In the last Newsletter, I took a general look at the old buildings in Lorton and, because it is the reason I got interested in local history and founded our local history society, I am now going to describe my own house, White Ash. Its precise history is still conjectural because no documents have yet been found to define the size, shape or contents of the building of that name before the map accompanying the Tithe Awards of 1840.



White Ash and Lambfold c1985

The building seen by the passer-by since 1982 is not the same as that which he would have seen in 1702. Why 1702, when the solid stone-walled building was almost certainly in existence some years earlier? The first documented reference to White Ash is found in the register for births as "Thomas, son of Thomas Watson of White Ash, baptized 3rd January, 1701"; in modern terms that is 1702. We also know, from the 1649 Survey, that the Watson family held this farming property as copyhold tenants from the Cathedral Church in Carlisle since some time before 1588, though the property, like all the others mentioned in the same survey, was precisely defined but not named. Round about 1700, there are only two properties in the village mentioned in the registers by name, and the other, Midtown, is dated 1678. It seems that in the absence of other evidence, **but with the proviso about the lack of**

documentation at the beginning of this paper, we might reasonably postulate that in 1649 all the houses were wood, or wattle and daub structures, probably with turf or straw thatch roofs; but by 1700 the Curate considered the newly built solid stone-walled houses warranted mention by name. Why wait until 1700 if these houses were built before? A glance at the list of incumbents shows that a new Curate, with at least a smattering of Latin who always signed himself Patricius Curwen, had just arrived on the scene. Perhaps he was more particular about details and recording them. He it was who also recorded the trade of various folk he buried, though by no means every body was so honoured.

Whilst considering the probabilities of the date of White Ash, it would be well to also go back to that other original problem of mine. Whence the strange name? I have pondered long and hard over this. If one remembers the Cumbrian speech, a glottal 't' is used before the noun instead of 'the', and occasionally the inversion compound is used, such as "Seat Sandal" instead of "Sandal Seat". Then I suggest that "The Ash Thwaite" would be spoken as "t'hwait Ash", and then slide into, or be mistakenly quoted as "White Ash". But if Curwen was a Cumbrian, as his name suggests, it is unlikely he could have initiated such a transformation, though he might well have continued the custom. Can this be the explanation of the origin of White Ash? An expert has told me that this theory is linguistically untenable, and that the name probably originated as it now is, and meant just what it says. Well maybe, but I still like my own theory.

There is, however, another aspect to the problem. The deeds relating to White Ash, as they have come down to the mid 20th century, throw a different light on it. They quote "White Ash" as being part of a messuage or tenement or dwelling house, farm buildings and several closes formerly "a moiety (half) of a messuage or tenement called the 'Ash' of customary rent 6s 9d apportioned to 4s 6d apportioned to 3d". Presumably this last sum refers to the building alone. On the other hand, Manorial documents relating to Lambfold give its customary rent as 2d apportioned from 4s 6d. This appears to leave two rents, the first 2s 3d and the later one of 4s 1d, to be accounted for and so to mean that both the modern properties of White Ash and Lambfold were parts of the original holding "The Ash". The other two apportioned rents of 2s 3d and 4s 1d relating to farm land originally associated with The Ash, and subsequently split between two farm holdings, may or may not be directly related to the two houses. Unfortunately, this can not be squared up with the Survey of 1649. This describes the property of White Ash as having one dwelling house, barn and stable, as the working centre of a holding of 27 acres, together with Commons, and Commons of pasture on the adjacent moors. The whole was valued at £12 16s 3d and the annual Old Rent was 13s 1d, and New Rent on Improvement 6s 6½d, the combined rents equalling 1/25th of the value. The sole tenant was Thomas Watson Senior.

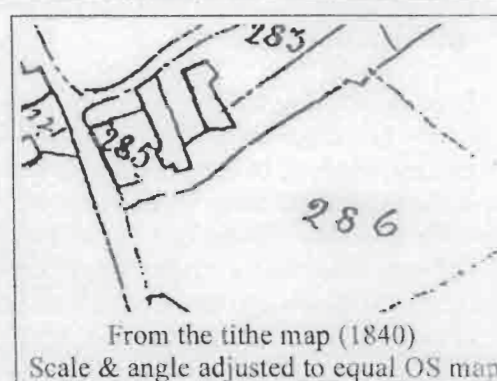
We next meet this Watson family (there were several others in the village, probably direct relations, including two Thomas Watsons, Senior and Junior) with the baptism mentioned above, in 1701. But in 1714, before the Court Leet and Baron, Thomas Watson "surrendered one moiety of a messuage and tenement in Over Lorton of a rent of 13s 6d apportioned to 6s 9d to John Dalton and his heirs according to custom". Rent 6s 9d. None of the various statements tally with each other, and doubt must be expressed regarding the accuracy, or more particularly, the interpretation of each original statement.

Presumably some improvement had taken place. An apparent increase of 5d in the total rent does not seem very much, but we must note that other landless tenements at the time had rents varying from 1/4d to 6d. So 5d could well reflect an approximate doubling of the farm buildings. The balance of the rent suggests an average rent of about 5d to 6d per acre. Firm evidence for this improvement does not appear until the first edition of the Ordnance Survey was published in 1863, which shows a combination of buildings forming a rough letter "E" shape owned half and half. However, the much smaller scale Tithe Map does indicate what may have happened. This latter map shows two distinct parallel buildings of similar size, and a smaller third alongside and parallel to the Cockermouth road.

Since there is a gap of nearly 150 years between these two events we can not assume the 1840 and 1863 details reflect correctly the improvements made between 1649 and 1714. Some corroboration may be derived from the 1840 Tithe Awards. In 1840, the White Ash tenement still consisted of some 27 Acres, whilst the "Dalton" half (still shown as "White Ash" in 1851 Census) was one of roughly comparable size at about 40 acres, mixed arable and pasture. Both sets of buildings, taken together, were roughly double the "house, barn and byre of 1649" and may reasonably be assumed to represent, or at least incorporate, the extent of improvements between 1700 and 1714. The third, smaller, of the three buildings was probably added after 1714, otherwise there would have been an imbalance in the division of the rent in 1714. It is known to have been a barn, and was demolished in 1924. The small addition linking the two principal buildings does not show on the 1840 map but is present on the O.S. 1863 edition. There is one further complication. Both the Tithe Map and O.S. 1863 map show that the barn of White Ash was a square building, twice the width of that which we know now. One half of it was demolished sometime after 1863, that is obvious, but when was it built and who knocked it down?

By a roundabout route we have arrived at the point where evidence of field and document suggest the two principal buildings of "White Ash" date from about the turn of the 18th century. What of the houses themselves? A twentieth century owner of "Lambfold", the name of the "Dalton" half which appears by 1883, claimed it had been built about 1660. Whilst not impossible, there is no hard evidence to support this. Undoubtedly the building dates from the period 1660 - 1730. The present "White Ash" also has features, such as the stone flagged staircase that is said to date it to the period about 1700. It is also just possible that "White Ash" is the "improvement" dating back to the Dalton sale. If this is so then Thomas Watson built "White Ash" for himself and moved into it before selling "Lambfold" to John Dalton. It also means that we have to remember that in reading the registers between 1700 and 1883, there are two quite independent homes called "White Ash" in the same way that "Armaside" did not refer to the single house of today but a hamlet of four independent farms. White Ash was in fact a small, but growing, community on the very edge of the village and perhaps for this reason warranted the Curate's specifying it by name in the Registers.

The Lord's Rent List for 1749 shows that whilst John Dalton was still paying rent of 6s 9d for his portion of White Ash, the other portion had now passed to Peter Peall, who was also paying 6s 9d. John Dalton's daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Thomas Westray whose family thus became the copyhold owner of that half of Lambfold/White Ash. Through successive generations, Joseph, his son Thomas, and grandson James Brown Westray were to farm Lambfold/White Ash firstly through tenant farmers Daniel Hodgson, then by two generations of Jacksons, Joseph and John, until at least 1901. The name Lambfold first appears about 1880. Until 1924 Lambfold had that large barn standing right on the corner where the lane joins the main



village street. It was taken down and the stone used to build an extension to Terrace farm. Both families were still paying equal Land Tax, 9s 10d, in 1767.

Meanwhile, White Ash had passed from Peter Peall to his son John and through the latter's daughter Jane, to Thomas Burnyeat, who was admitted as tenant by the Court in 1812. Ownership then passed through John Peile Johnson and others until it was acquired as part of the growing estate of the Harbord family of Lorton Park in 1896, along with many other adjacent properties. Through much of this period White Ash was occupied by William Wigham as tenant farmer, whose descendants are still living in the village today.

The house is approximately square and comprises two ample rooms and buttery downstairs. The principle room had a door directly to the narrow outside yard on the south side, whilst on the north side the buttery had a door into the garth now blocked up and discovered during internal replastering. In the passage beside the staircase is a second door to the garth. Upstairs there are four rooms joined by a corridor. These may well have been added piecemeal because they are at three slightly different levels, and the result of a later increase in the elevation to provide an adequate upper storey. If there were any sub-divisions to make separate bedrooms, and the number of inhabitants at different times suggest this must have been highly desirable, they have since disappeared leaving no visible trace. Although it does not conform closely to any of the examples given by Brunskill¹, it is similar to example 26(i), p61, with a load bearing wall separating the right-hand main room.

The barn, which is in one contiguous construction with the house, has been considerably modified. Both the 1840 and 1863 maps show it to be much wider than it now is, the latter, a better map, puts it at double the present day width of 16 feet, which would have made the original size about 32 feet square. A plan relating to the Harbord estate dated 1886 also shows this². There is slight external evidence of stonework removed. Internally there is evidence of a "cross passage" hard up against the wall of the house, though no evidence of this being other than a "right of way between two doors" as there is no sign of a walled division. Here too is an entrance which appears to have been introduced later into the downstairs passage in the house. Apart from the two doors mentioned above, there is a pair of large double doors up to the full wall height on the south side and another small door opposite on the north side. Above the latter is a walled up "window", into what would seem to have been a hayloft. The deeds of the property, which go back no further than 1924, but incorporate the 1649 description of the holding, describe the barn as a "byre". Just inside the double doors is a small drain. Outside the small door opposite, in what was the part of the barn since demolished was a large soakaway, with dimensions approximately 2 feet by 3 feet, and three feet deep, with a single slab of slate covering it. When discovered in 1982 it was thought to be a well, but if so, it had been filled in, and the upper walling destroyed.

In 1924 the property ceased to operate as a farm and became the home and workshop of the village Joiner and Undertaker, John Stoddart. He and his family remained here until 1957 when the property was again sold. It then changed owners a number of times in quick succession. It became a tea shop, then book shop and post office, and then throughout the decade starting 1980 a tea shop again; the bare stone barn that had erstwhile stored the coffins transformed into a warm and colourful place lively with pictures, flowers and happy chatter. During all these periods of change, a number of progressive improvements were made to the house, and the barn modified to include the glass end-windows and door seen today. In 1982, my wife and I made further extensive improvements, adding a modern kitchen extension on the north-east side overlooking the garden, with a room above. This gable extension blends well with the original building, the original outside wall of the barn being left in its original state as a feature of the upstairs extension. We joke that this particular room took three hundred years to build. Storm porches were added to both front and kitchen doors at the same time. In the 1990s, after its closure, the erstwhile teashop/barn has a dual function as an integral part of the house and craft workshop.

So, the history of one traditional building in the valley has been brought up to date. It is by no means complete, or necessarily completely accurate. There is much research that possibly could still be done to improve it. There must be many, many other buildings in the valley, both ancient and not so ancient that could benefit from such research - why don't you all try and at the same time provide yourselves with an interesting activity and this Newsletter with further material for publication and general interest?

¹ R. W. Brunskill, 'Vernacular Architecture of the Lake Counties', Faber 1978

² C.R.O. (old reference) EM.5a/48 plans with admittance, Wm. Sampson Davis, 17/3/1886

Voices die, names remain - history lesson 2000 - by Michael Baron

Once there was the dense land
 and above the land, forested,
 tangled, full of the night howl and
 bark of boar, wolf, polecat, marten, the Fell.
 In wide secret lakes (which no one
 had named) char held the deep,
 trout and pike the water's surface.
 Under scarred stones, loosed
 from glaciers, crayfish lingered
 snapping claws on shivery
 silvered fry. Each creature a place,
 its kingdom unvisited, unknown.

And when he came, up
 from the Southlands, the East,
 from a chilled West ocean,
 in the stretched back centuries,
 he cleared the land. Owned it. Trees
 tumbled, became roofs, poles
 for nets drying fish in summer.
 Stones were causeways over
 marsh and mud, shaped drains to draw
 floods off thwaites (hear the names
 begin) and barley grew, small,
 wholesome in hard-worked, pebbled,
 rough-tooled earth. He complained:
 the mardy days, a daad o'snow, the wind

But gave things names. Land wanted
 words to make it belong. Low Thwaite
 High Mere, Ing Garth, Boat Parrock,
 Bulls and Stockbridge Meadow,
 Setter How, High Close, Outgang.
 Translate - a clearing in the lowland;
 hillock by the lake next
 a fenced field ditched in spring;
 paddock with a wattle hut
 for cowmen watching over
 bullocks tonguing tussocked grass;
 pasture on a hill; (and, thoroughly
 Norse), the place of going out.

Money changed cottagers to farmers. Statesmen.
 More names - you knew who lived where
 before surveyors in black suits cribbed
 us in grids, set trig points on peaks,
 defined a landscape by hedge and wall -
 Mill Hill, Bargate, Peel,
 Godferhead, Asgill,
 Miresyke, Kirkhead,
 High Iredale, and Latterhead.
 The Waters - End and Gate,
 High Cross, The Place,
 Hudson's and Thrush Bank;
 below Black Crag's brant hump, High Nook,
 its beck burbling; Dub, Cocker, Derwent, sea.

Nineteen hundred years have washed the valley in tides
 of change. Sheep folds crumble, bytes decay.
 The school, had England's grandest view -
 Norman Nicholson's mountains a 'double-queue' -
 shut its door on scrape of chalk, the shout of kids.
 Songs of praise in church counterpoint the clink of

glasses in the pub where dustbins spill with stuff
of one-day travellers' mementos, paper,
cans, scraps a sparrow wouldn't touch.
Offcomers snore in designer beds; the Jag
adorns the yard; and 4X4's ride like chariots
twisted lanes of sloe and berry, hawthorn, elder.
Honeysuckle still bursts seasonally on time; blackcaps call
from shrubbery indifferent to our altered states.

No village prophet, no clairvoyant,
no seer of entrails, can say just how the story ends.
The balance on a mythic millennial account -
black - or red? The pastures green - or scrub,
thistled, brackened, the land a double nought?
The ground is backbone, bedrock, root,
foundation; generations, who made what's seen,
can unmake it, leaching trails toward oblivion
through broken stoups to isles of lichened stone.
Will black-faced Swaledales dawdle
on Darling Fell, sleek cows saunter under Little Dodd?
Or foxhounds race tails-up across the scree?
Loved voices die, old farms will pass
to pensioned "Lakers" from the towns -
the new inheritors? The names remain.

Competition response



The competition was to give a title to the photo on the cover of the last Newsletter and here it is as a reminder. Ron is on the left and the yew on the right just in case you weren't sure.

I got four titles from only three people - fortunately, all four are worth printing and here they are (I like the real 'groaners' best!):

"Please come down Mr Pakenham! I can guarantee you a fair trial"
(Derek Denman)

"I said 'How about forming a Yew Tree Hall SPLINTER group'"
(David Herrod)

"I know it needed a bit of light pruning, but this is ridiculous" and
"I see what you mean about 'branching out'" (Rob Silverwood)

Meetings for the rest of 2000

With grateful thanks to Michael Baron, our meetings for the rest of this year are as follows. Our talks are on Thursdays at 7.30pm, normally in the Yew Tree Hall, but the September meeting will be in the Loweswater Village Hall.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 11 May | Rachel Newman (Lancaster University): "Dacre - an early Christian Monastery" |
| 22 June | AGM followed by a presentation from the Roman Roads Group by Derek Denman and Michael Grieve. |
| 13 July | Tom Higham: "Smuggling in Cumbria" |
| 14 September | Christine Craghill (lecturer in local history): "Researching your own house" at Loweswater |
| 9 November | Dr John Todd: "St Bees Man" |