

The Newsletter

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Lorton & Derwent Fells Local History Society

Brackenthwaite Buttermere Embleton Loweswater Mockekin Pardshaw Wythop

www.derwentfells.com



Gillerthwaite, Loweswater, in the early 1900s

Gillerthwaite today, except for those who live there, is where we can park or turn off for the Kirkstile or Church. Once it was the centre of village life. Our walk on 13th August will pass through Gillerthwaite on the route to Loweswater's ancient open arable fields. We will have to imagine the pinafore dresses.

Editorial

This Newsletter marks the end of an era, of Newsletters edited and produced by Michael Grieve since the start of the Society in 1993. Never has an issue been missed, or fallen short, which is most important because there is a good number of members for whom the Newsletter is the main benefit of being in the Society, apart from the glory. Michael and Vivien are to move to warmer climes, probably Dorset, but will not be out of touch because, of course, Michael became an honorary member to recognise his eleven years as Secretary, and he cannot escape the Newsletter. At the recent agm, Chris Bower stood down as Treasurer after five years of growth and financial stability. It is a tribute to both of their contributions in creating and maintaining the Society's operations, that new people wish to join and that all Officer and Committee positions were filled at the recent agm – as you will see on the back page.

For the time being at least I will be editor, but a volunteer would of course be welcome. This particular issue has extra pages, because we have many contributions and I prefer not to publish articles in parts. In this issue Jacqui and Chris Bower present their work on Hill in Thackthwaite. Hill was the very northernmost tenement in Loweswater township and manor, in the ancient Parish of St. Bees. After Meregill, where 'mere' means boundary, you enter the ancient parish of Brigham, and the township and manor of Whinfell. This boundary could date back to the tenth century, when parish territories became important in claiming the tithes on the produce, well before Hill existed. As the benefice boundary walkers know, the southern boundary of Loweswater with Lamplugh Parish is also a Meregill.

Recently the members of the Manorial Records Group produced a report of work containing a number of projects based on manorial records. This report can be downloaded from our website. The Fulling Mill project, using elements of research from many people, is presented in this issue from a general historical viewpoint, and we hope to present other projects in future issues.

Derek Denman

Brandlingill Manor follow up ... and a signing off



I put a photograph of Brandlingill Manor on the front of the last Newsletter and asked for information about it. Pat Williams has kindly made the following points:

- It is said that the house had to be demolished due to extensive woodworm and dry rot.
- The stable block is still there.
- For someone wanting to carry out serious research, Mr Christopherson of Hill Farm, Brandlingill, knows some of the history of the Manor.

□

The last Newsletter was also my last Newsletter and Derek is now the Editor as Vivien and I will soon be leaving the Lake District for pastures new. For the 37 Newsletters that I produced, many people supported me with articles and information and only once that I remember had I to cobble up a few column inches at the last minute! This is a wonderful record and I thank all concerned very sincerely; please continue the research and the writing and keep the offerings flowing in the future.

Michael Grieve

A note from the Chairman

To be Chair of a successful local history society is an onerous responsibility.

‘Successful’ means the largest membership of any organisation in the three valleys; it means healthy bank balance; it means thirteen years of talks on a wide range of subjects; maps of the townships, an archive, an oral history project, a photographic record of every house; the uncovering of part of the Roman Road from Keswick to Papcastle; the Yew Tree booklet and the associated event, an informative newsletter, outings and walks. And this list is not complete but it was all accomplished during the successive chairmanship of Ron George and Derek Denman. The cliché is ‘a difficult act to follow’- and to add another cliché - should one ‘rest on their laurels’? Tempting, but not the way forward and certainly not doing what the first aim of the Constitution directs... ‘to study for enjoyment and enlightenment the past and present history and culture’ of our immediate territory, but also the ‘Border Counties’.

Thus we can start from prehistory and continue, say, through the industrial development of the West Coast, pause with William Wordsworth and the implications of illegitimacy statistics in say, Flimby, and go on to the history of rugby football, and the Home Guard in Buttermere 1939-1945. What we can talk about and learn from is almost endless-today becomes yesterday unpleasantly quickly. But we also, in the tradition of the last 12 years are a ‘doing’ Society for which there is a perennial need for volunteers. Two years ago at a Committee meeting some suggestions were made for new projects. One might be to find the route of the Roman Road as it came off the Whinlatter; another, a simple one, to make a photographic record of Lorton’s old Methodist Chapel before it is converted into a dwelling house. Then, with camera and notebook to record the ‘street furniture’ - an ungainly phrase to encompass signposts, milestones, gates, pillar boxes, etceteras. Another, in collaboration with the parochial church councils and managers a new and comprehensive history and guide to all the churches, chapels and meeting houses in the territory together with the schools and other community buildings, past and present. Linked to that a series of plaques to be fixed

on all buildings which have undergone significant changes of use; e.g. the old Reading Room in Low Lorton, the blacksmith in Loweswater, the petrol station in High Lorton. Given the time and the skills, to extend the mapping - exemplified in the 1840s maps of Lorton, Buttermere and Loweswater etc, to Mockerkin, Sosgill, Mosser, and Wythop. And another, a history to complement Ron George’s ‘A Cumberland Valley’ telling the story of the rise and fall of local industry: mills, mines and quarries, and its substitution by the visible tourist 20th/21st century versions. Reviving the stalled house history project as a collective enterprise is another.

My predecessors, ably helped by Michael Grieve as Secretary and Chris Bower as Treasurer, with the support of committee and members rightly aimed at excellence for this local history society. It is this that with your support and goodwill we shall continue-without forgetting that to continue to be outward looking and pro-active, we need volunteers; and some of you may be enthused by the suggestions in the preceding paragraphs. Just note that these are not ‘the only game in town’.

Michael Baron

John Allason of Godfrid’s mathematics book, 1676

by C.T.J. Dodson

Almost 25 years ago an elderly lady gave me a book that had been left behind by accident at the back of a bookcase after she had arranged



for auctioneers to clear her house before moving. She said that it had belonged to her late husband and as I was a mathematician it was evidently meant to go to me since this volume was entitled “*Mathematical Recreations: Or a Collection of many Problems*”. That is the sum

total of my knowledge about the recent history of the volume. However, the book is well-preserved, leather bound and embossed front and back with the monogram of its owner, who had inscribed his name thus inside the front and back:

John Allason of
Godfrid his Booke
p. 3. = July 22th
= J G J G F

Which latter places his abode, Godfrid, in the Loweswater area and we believe this to coincide with the 17th century part of what is now called Godferhead. So John Allason had some of the best views of the region from his window facing down the valley while he enjoyed his mathematical recreations.

The book, written by H. Van Etten, published in London in 1674, runs to some 300 pages with problems collected in 14 chapters entitled "Experiments in ..." *Arithmetic, Geometry, Cosmography, Horologigraphy, Astronomy, Navigation, Musick, Opticks, Architecture, Statick, Mechanicks, Chymistry, Water-Works, Fire-Works*, and a final appendix on using an astrolabe or as Van Etten calls, it a *Double Horizontal Dyal*.

The mathematical content is elementary but the breadth of application topics, accompanied by superb grey-tone illustrative drawings makes it fascinating reading. Even more fascinating is the fact that John Allason filled every spare blank page with neatly penned solutions to various of the problems, for example:



I am in the process of digitizing the book page by page and a new version will be printed including information about the locality of Godfrid and what can be discovered about John Allason.

Unfortunately, we know very little about John Allason's personal details. Part of the reason for this item is to stimulate local historians to discover more details of his life and family. Here are a few possible connections that I have discovered:

Allasons are listed in Cumberland in 16th and 17th century parish records, including

- Penrith
1558,1576,1577,1581,1595,1642,
Gilcrux 1697,1705,1706,
- Newton Reigny
1596,1601,1604,1607,1614,1622,1623
,1625,1643,1698
- Dearham 1673,1676,1686,1702,1707
- Lamplugh 1621,1632 (Peter Allason
of Loweswater m Janet Robertson of
Winder)
- A John Allason was curate at Forrester
Hill (Oxford Diocese) in 1697.

I would be very glad to receive any comments, suggestions and information that may help me assemble some historical details of John Allason of Godfrid; I can be reached by email at: ctdodson@manchester.ac.uk

The Hill, Thackthwaite - 1626 to 2002

by Jacqui and Chris Bower

The Hill is the name of a farmhouse close to Thackthwaite in the Loweswater Township, being the last building before you enter Whinfell Township. The size of the associated farm has varied over the years with fields being sold or purchased not to mention an allotment of common rights. At its largest the farm probably encompassed 65 acres plus common rights over 90 acres.

This article gives a summary of the ownership and occupation of The Hill from the beginning of the reign of Charles I through the Commonwealth Period, the Restoration, William of Orange and the Hanovers right up to the present time. Farming methods and crops have changed greatly over this period, as indeed have forms of dress and methods of transport.

The information has been obtained from original documents some written on parchment nearly 400 years ago, such as indentures, defezances and declarations of trust. To have been allowed to handle such documents was a great privilege, though sometimes they were rather difficult to decipher. However, before becoming baffled with technical legal words these will now be explained. Skip the next paragraphs if you know the meaning of the words.

Indenture *This is simply an agreement written out a number of times on one sheet of paper. The paper is then cut up in a wavy or jagged line (an "indented" line) between each complete agreement. Each party to the agreement keeps one copy that will match like a jigsaw with the other copies. In this way each party to the agreement knows that identically cut copies show and prove they are the same agreement.*

Defezance *A bond to a forfeit or financial penalty. This is rather like a penalty clause in a modern building contract, but often drawn up as a separate document.*

Declaration of Trust *This is associated with wills. It can be either*

1. *An agreement to administer the will correctly or*
2. *An agreement to allow a person to use land for life but with no right to sell or bequeath the land*

Moiety *A one half share.*

Tenement *A package of land.*

Messuage *Building(s).*

Fine *In this article fine means a fee paid to the Manorial Court to register a change of tenancy of a manorial property or to re-register a tenancy on the accession of a new Lord of the Manor.*

Admittance *This is the legal document drawn up by the Manorial Court confirming that the rights of the named tenant have been noted following payment of the fine.*

Tenant *In the article this can relate to the party having the right to use the property directly from the Lord of the Manor, or to the party legally occupying the property. They are not necessarily the same party, but they could be.*

Ing *Meadow or pasture. This is Old Norse and is still used in modern Swedish as the word for meadow.*

The earliest document is in a well-written hand on vellum dated 15th February 1626 - the time of the Stuart King Charles I - transferring the property from Gilbert Mirehouse the Elder to Gilbert Mirehouse the Younger for £60. One day later Gilbert the Younger sold Corn Close, which seems to be a field on the farm he bought from his father the day before, to John Fletcher for £25. So the rest of the farm only cost him £35.

Documents were missing for the next 45 years but the Mirehouses were still in occupation of the land because on 27th March 1669 they sold $\frac{1}{8}$ part of the tenement to Peter Iredale. In 1673 Joseph Robinson is recorded as renting $\frac{1}{4}$ of the tenement.

A generation later Thomas Iredale described as a yeoman of Ardensland sold his interest in The Hill tenement (presumably inherited) to John Mirehouse and Peter Woodall on 7th January, 1700. Seven years later William Mirehouse became tenant of the tenement. At the same time he sold his interest in Hollow Garth, Boon House and

admittances. Yet another unfortunate gap in the documents. An example of the problem relates to Skelton Wood who was a minor in 1833 and the property was held in trust for him. He did not appear again in the conveyance documents. Did he die before majority, or were there dark goings-on? Plenty of scope for the imagination in this Victorian age of trusts and legislation.

It is also interesting to note that in Cumbria it is often the custom to use the maiden name of a wife as the final or only Christian name for her child particularly if there was any possibility of the wife's maiden name dying out.

Back to the story! John Fisher still owned the property on 17th July, 1810 when he died. On this day his son, also John Fisher, was admitted in the Manorial Records as customary heir. John Fisher the son released and surrendered the messuage and tenement of The Hill on 23rd May, 1833 to Skelton Wood. As Skelton Wood was a minor John Wood of Middlesex (now described as a "merchant"), Robert Jopson of Woodhouse, Buttermere and Sarah Wood of Lowhouses, Brackenthwaite acted as trustees.

John Wood and the trustees then seem to have used the estate to raise a mortgage from Joseph Huddlestone of £1850 at 4% interest, and Joseph Huddlestone was admitted tenant of The Hill on 18th March, 1834. There must have been some dispute over this, because John Wood stated that Robert Jopson should be the customary tenant and he was registered as such on 30th March, 1834. This did not please the mortgagor who reregistered his admittance the same day as customary tenant.

John Wood died on 21st January, 1835 and his widow, Mary Ann Wood, repaid the loan and was his sole executrix (Canterbury Court 1835). The Hill was "re-conveyed" from Joseph Huddlestone to John Wood's estate. Robert Jopson was then re-admitted as customary tenant on 26th May, 1836 for the joint lives of Henry Howard Thomas Graham and James Graham and their survivors. John Marshall was Lord of the Manor at this time and after he died in 1845, Robert Jopson duly paid his fine on 29th May

1846 to continue as customary tenant under the new Lord of the Manor, William Marshall. In 1850 the ownership and customary tenant of the messuage and tenement of The Hill changed from Robert Jopson to John Atkinson on payment of the fine of £2.3.6d.

John Atkinson now holds it in trust for Frederick John Reed. The witnesses to this conveyance were: James Postlethwaite of Buttermere, William Norman of Loweswater, Eliza Sladen Wood daughter of Mary Ann Wood, Frederick John Reed, Charles John Hughes clerk to Reed Langford Johnson, Charles Daniel Baptist Minister of Melksham, Mary Ann Reed née Wood wife of Frederick John Reed in the presence of Henry Batchelor, and finally John Wood in the presence of Charles Sturtevant Wood his son. Names are getting longer and legal documents more complicated. To obtain all these signatures must have involved quite a logistics problem. The Lord of the Manor William Marshall died on 23rd May, 1874 when John Atkinson was re-admitted as customary tenant.

When Frederick John Reed dies in 1888 he was owner of The Hill, and by his will he bequeathed everything to Eliza Sladen Reed nee Wood and her daughters, Edith Wood Reed and Bertha Wood Reed. Eliza was to receive income from The Hill until her death. Thereafter the income was to go to Mary Wood Sale and her direct children and grandchildren. This is typical of the legal trusts of the Victorians who liked to be ordered and in control long after their own deaths! At this time in 1888 The Hill had changed occupation from John Clark and Joseph Mitchell to John Iredale.

Bertha Wood Reed was admitted to the messuage and tenement following the death of William Parker, Lord of the Manor, on 16th December, 1892. This manorial court was held at Joseph Folder's, Innkeeper at Scale Hill, the fine being £4.7.0d and the rent £1.1.9d.

Eliza Sladen Reed died on 27th January, 1894 and in her place Money Clark Fisher became a trustee jointly with Edith Wood Reed and Bertha Wood Reed. Bertha seems to have been the most active, because

when the Lord of the Manor, Walter James Marshall, died on 22nd December, 1899 she was again admitted as tenant on payment of a fine of £2.3.6d, the rent still being £ 1.1.9d.

On the death of Mary Wood Sale, wife of William George Sale, on 17th November, 1923 the trustees were able to sell The Hill, so they must have been able to break the trust. The trustees were: Frederick William Reed Sale (her son), Edwin Ledham Haugh (a friend who refused to act as trustee), Kightly John Haugh (a friend) and Claude Alan Redhead. They sold The Hill to Rev. Hugh Niven, Thomas Niven, Jane Niven and Nora Elizabeth Niven.

On 8th January 1925 Plot 405 known as The Parrock was bought by Thomas Niven Ltd from Mrs Mary Robinson, and the firm sold the plot to the four individual Nivens for £50 and it was thus added to the tenement of The Hill.

15th December 1939 saw Rev Hugh Niven of Christchurch Vicarage, Penrith (in 1925 he was described as of Netherton, near Maryport) paying to N Trent £50 for the “extinguishment of the Manorial incidents” relating to The Hill. Thereafter they owned the tenement and messuage freehold.

John Storr was the tenant of The Hill on 1st April, 1946 when he purchased the buildings and land of The Hill, in all about 60 acres from the four Nivens for £1550. John Story added to his land on 12th August, 1946 when he purchased Plot 486 from the executors of John Iredale. Due to lack of legal proof of ownership of this Plot, before this sale could take place John Edward Musgrave, Solicitor, had to make a statutory declaration to say he believed the Iredales owned the plot freehold.

When John Storr died on 12th September, 1953 the farm passed to his widow Nancy. Meanwhile, Nancy’s son Clement Harrison Storr purchased Brook Farm including 56 acres of land on 16th December, 1957. This farm has neighbouring fields to The Hill so they could have been managed as one farm (pure speculation) until his mother died on 7th January, 1964. After his mother’s death Clement progressively sold off the land and farm buildings between 1964

and 1982. He sold The Hill in 1976 with four fields numbered 541, 452, 453 and 486 to Alan Francis.

In 2002 Alan Francis was given a deed of grant by John Moore Hayton and Elizabeth Ann Hayton, who had previously purchased Brook Farm and a number of fields from Clement Storr, to draw and receive spring water from the Hayton’s land via a pipe to The Hill for domestic and farm use. The Hill must have changed hands in 2002 because on 29th April, 2002 a similar deed of grant was given in favour of Charles William Harvey-Kelly.

Here the documents end, but they have given a fascinating glimpse of history and of how land use and society have changed. Simple Manorial Tenant/occupier changed to part ownership/occupation; then to multiple ownership for investment and to raise money through mortgages; followed by complicated inheritance trusts to control future ownership and income flow. Next came the selling off of land, reflecting changes to the size and viability of farming units resulting in fewer larger farms. This farmhouse has ended up as a holiday home.

We wish to record a great debt of thanks to John and Ann Hayton for giving us access to their documents and for welcoming us in to their home on more than one occasion.

***“And drew their sounding bows
at Azincourt” (from
Wordsworth’s ‘Yew Trees’)***
from Michael Baron

The mediaeval romantics amongst us may have believed, with Wordsworth, that our beloved yew in its prime may have furnished the wood for a local follower of Percy at Umfraville or Henry V at Agincourt in 1415. The truth may well be different. Here is Juliet Barker on the subject in her 2005 book

‘Agincourt - The King - The Campaign - The Battle’.¹

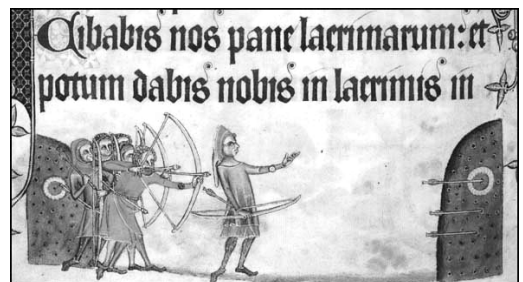
In England and Wales, the preferred bow for military purposes was the longbow, as distinct from the crossbow. The latter never gained any great popularity in England, except for hunting animals, though they were extensively used in Europe from at least the mid-eleventh century. The Genoese, in particular, were renowned cross bowmen and regularly served as mercenaries in French armies. The advantages of the crossbow were threefold. It required comparatively little training and physical strength to be operated, it could be put into the shooting position and held there till needed, and its highly effective use of the power of torque - a winding mechanism was used to bend the bow - produced greater impact over a longer range, especially after the introduction of steel crossbows in the fifteenth century. Its great disadvantage was that it was slow and cumbersome in action: the ability to draw a weight of a thousand pounds did not compensate for being able to shoot only two quarrels or bolts a minute, especially in the heat of battle.

Longbows were not only lighter and faster to operate, but also considerably cheaper to make than crossbows. Prices in 1413-15 ranged from less than 1s to just over 2s, at a time when an ordinary archer earned 6d, or half 1s, a day on campaign. The quality of a bow depended on the wood from which it was made. Every schoolchild knows the story that the ancient yew trees, which grow in so many English churchyards, were planted to provide the archers of England with bows. In fact, English yew was an unsuitable material for bow-making because the changeable climate encouraged its tendency to twist as it grows. (Church property was, in any case, exempt from requisitioning; when Nicholas Frost, the king’s bowyer, was empowered to acquire anything belonging to the bowyers’ trade, including ‘the timber called bowstaves’, just before the Agincourt campaign, he was not allowed to encroach on Church land.)

The best bow-staves were cut from a single piece of straight-grained yew, imported from Spain, Italy or Scandinavia, and shaved into shape. Unstrung, the bow would be some six feet long and tapered, with the softer, more flexible sap-wood on the outside and a thicker layer of heart-wood on the inside, a combination that gave the bow its natural elasticity.

Nocks made of horn Practising at the butts; Luttrell psalter, 1325 were glued at either end to hold the string, and the whole bow was given several layers of protective wax or oil sealant. A regular maintenance regime of waxing and polishing ensured that the bow did not dry out or crack under the pressure of being strung or fired. Bow-strings, made of hemp or gut, were also waxed or oiled to keep them weather-proof, but this was not always successful. At the battle of Crecy in 1346, the Genoese crossbowmen found out to their cost that the pouring rain had soaked their bow-strings, so that they ‘could not stretch the cords to the bows so shrunken were they ... they could not shoot a single bolt’. The English, perhaps because they were more accustomed to rain, had learnt how to deal with such eventualities. According to the French chronicler Jean de Venette, they ‘protected their bows by putting the strings on their heads under their helmets’, a habit that is said to have given rise to the expression ‘keep it under your hat’.

Archaeological evidence from the wreck of the Tudor warship the Mary Rose suggests that the commonest draw-weight of a medieval English military longbow was between 150 and 160 pounds and that it was capable of firing an arrow weighing 4 ounces over a distance of 240 yards. To achieve this, regular use was essential. In 1410 Henry IV had reissued Edward III’s act of 1363 which made archery practice compulsory for all able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and sixty; every Sunday and feast day they were to go to the butts to ‘learn and practise the art of shooting ... whence by God’s help came forth honour to the kingdom and advantage to the king in his actions of war’. Novices would begin with lightweight bows and arrows, progressing to heavier ones as their skill and strength increased. ‘I had my bows made me according to my age and strength’, Bishop Latimer later wrote: ‘as I increased in them, so my bows were made bigger and bigger, for men never shoot well, unless they be brought up to it’. He had learnt, he said, ‘how to draw, how to lay my body in my bow,



Practising at the butts; Luttrell Psalter 1325

¹ Barker, Juliet. *Agincourt: The King - The Campaign - The Battle*. Little Brown, 2005

and not to draw with strength of arms as other nations do, but with strength of the body'. The twisted spines and increased bone density of the over-developed shoulders, upper arms and elbows of the Mary Rose archers are testimony to the physical effort required to use the military longbow. They also explain why English archers were feared throughout Europe.

Peiles, Bowes, Jennings and mills: a history of the Tenters fulling and thread mills in Lorton, 1479-1912.

By Derek Denman



This Pythonesque group, treading newly woven cloth in tubs, are walkers. If your name is Walker, this is the origin, though it was also done by hand. For as long as cloth had been woven from wool, or linen from flax thread, the walker was required to full the cloth before it could be sold or used for clothes. Fulling cleansed the woollen cloth of lanolin, perhaps using stale urine or a soap from the potash kiln, then felted and shrunk the loose cloth into a tighter, denser material for making clothes. After fulling, the cloth would then be dried on the tenter riggs.¹

¹ Davies-Shiel, M. A little known late medieval industry, pt II the ash burners. CWAAS 1974 p.33 for much greater expertise on the processes involved.

A water-powered fulling mill could mechanise the process with a system of hammers pounding the cloth in troughs, but needed a volume of work to justify its construction. Through the medieval period woollen cloth was the principal export of England, and the main purpose of keeping sheep was to provide wool for cloth, not to eat mutton. After Domesday the wool trade increased, the monasteries having a role as mercantile capitalists, and as domestic production gave way to rural industry, the number of fulling mills grew rapidly. By the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the upland areas such as the Lake District, with grazing for sheep and fast streams for mills, took leadership in the production, with as many fulling mills as corn mills in these parts. The yeoman families would spin their own wool, but would probably use a handloom weaver and the local fuller to make the cloth, which would then be either be used domestically for making clothes and other items, or sold into the trade, Kendal developing as a focus of trade.

Angus Winchester has traced the earliest records of fulling mills in our area, in Cockermouth c.1200, in Whinfell c.1282 and in Embleton in the early fourteenth century. By the fifteenth century townships usually had one or more fulling mills, and in Lorton the site at High Mill, which had been a corn mill in 1158, had been used for fulling and fallen into disrepair by 1478.² That mill was superseded by the new fulling mill at Tenters on Whitbeck three years before 1482/3, when a new customary rent of 2s per annum was recorded for a fulling mill erected on land belonging to John Williamson. The proprietors appear to be Thomas Wilkinson and John Pele, the first of the Peil 'dynasty' of owners of the Tenters mills.

By 1547, the time of the general fine payable for readmission to properties on the death of the Earl of Northumberland, a John Peylle of gaytend held the fulling mill at the

² Winchester, Angus *Landscape and society in Medieval Cumbria* John Donald, Edinburgh 1987 pp117-119

D/Lec/314/38 f33v Lorton general fine 1547

Handwritten manuscript snippet from a 1547 general fine for Lorton. The text is written in a cursive script and includes the words 'Gaytend' and 'rent'.

same rent of 2s.¹ Here the 'gaytend' is important because it can be interpreted as Kirgate End, the end of the row in Low Lorton before the path to the church, now represented by Packhouse Cottage and the lost Church Stile farm opposite. The Tenters site, in common with the hamlet of Scales, was an offshoot of Low Lorton and in the manor of Derwentfells, while the village of High Lorton, including High Mill, was extracted from Derwentfells and given to the Priory Church of Carlisle in 1158. After the reformation, High Lorton was transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle Cathedral. A survey of 1649 clearly places 'Peile of the Tenters' outside of High Lorton.² The boulder of the manor, and of the properties, ran down Tenters lane rather than down Whitbeck, and crossing Whitbeck near the current Yew Tree Hall. This manor boundary allows a clear distinction between the records of Tenters Mill and Lorton High Mill.

In the Percy survey of 1569 there were two fulling mills and in 1578 there were two walkmills, one held by John Peele and the other by Thomas Peele.^{3,4} From the sequence of rentals it appears that the original rent of two shillings was divided, rather than apportioned, into elements of 6d for John (Mill A) and 1s 6d for Thomas (Mill B), suggesting that the two mills were co-sited where once there was one, perhaps with some shared resources. Later, as will be shown, these two elements were recombined before the mill was enfranchised, which tends to confirm their interdependence. The Peile family name was associated with both mills throughout most of the seventeenth century,

but by the general fine of 1688 Ewan Christian was the customary tenant of Mill B and Margaret Mirehouse was the customary tenant of Mill A.⁵ A superficial view would say that the Peile family held the Tenters fulling mills for about 200 years, a good example of what Angus Winchester has called a 'yeoman dynasty' in a farming context.⁶ But where a female becomes the customary tenant it is likely that there was no male heir, and that the female is either a widow or unmarried daughter if the surname is the same, or a married daughter if the surname is different. In fact Margaret Mirehouse was the daughter of Thomas Peile, and we fortunately have the documents and records to illustrate the way in which the family handled the problem of having no male heir to own the property and run the business.

After the death of her father, Thomas Peile, Margaret Mirehouse inherited Mill A and two old cottages which likely stood where Tenters house now stands. In 1686 she was admitted as customary tenant of the lord of the manor, Charles, Duke of Somerset, paying a fine of £5.⁷ The customary tenure allowed her to use the property herself, or to rent it to subtenants, to leave it to her heirs or to alienate or sell it to a third party. Any change of customary tenant would be accepted by the lord if the fine was paid. But on the death of the lord an additional general fine was payable by all tenants, and unfortunately the duke died in 1688, leaving Margaret Mirehouse to pay a second fine of £5 10s to be

¹ CRO/W/D/Lec 314/38

² CRO/C/D&C/8/8/8

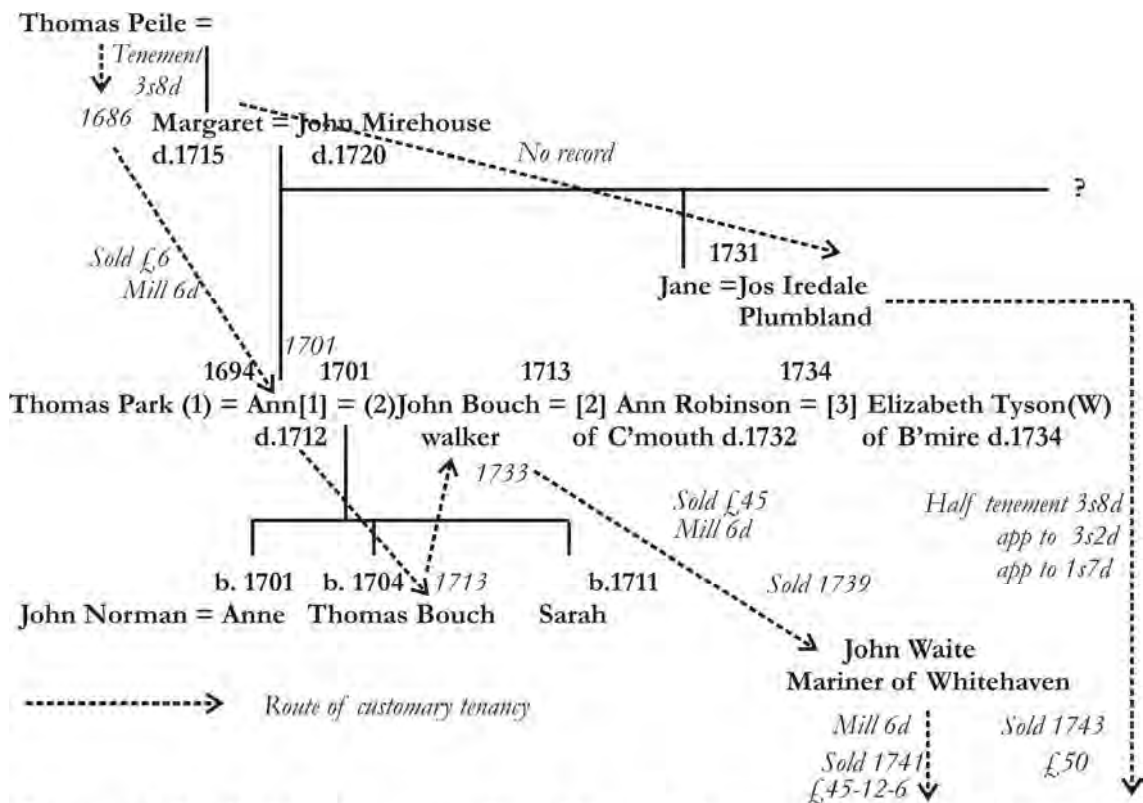
³ TNA/E/164/37

⁴ CRO/W/Percy survey 1578

⁵ CRO/W/D/Lec. 314/46 General fine 1688

⁶ Winchester, Angus. *Wordsworth's pure commonwealth, Yeoman dynasties in the English Lake District c. 1450-1750* *Armitt Library Journal* 1/1998 pp86-113

⁷ CRO/W/D/Lec. 314/46 Admittance 1686



Descent of mill A and cottage from Peile to Bowe

admitted under the new lord.¹

A document has survived which shows how these fines caused financial stress to the Mirehouses. A petition to the lord, undated but likely to be between 1688 and 1701, describes how the mill fell into decay in her father's lifetime and they had had no use of it, and that 'being in such low condition in the world & of great charge of children that we cannot get meat & clothes for our children without the charitable help of our neighbours'.² The petition is signed by many Lorton yeomen and requests that the fine be moderated. The response of the lord is not noted, but it appears that the fine was not moderated because in May 1701, John and Margaret Mirehouse sold the mill to their daughter, the widow Anne Park, for the sum of £6, which would cover the 1688 fine and expenses.³ They kept the two cottages at Tenters but sold with the mill 'their house

under the yew tree called the workhouse and the garth on the back side thereof, and a footpath at all time along the brow edge as formerly from the said house to the said walk mill'. Thus the mill was down by the beck and the house under the yew tree might be where Tenter's cottage is today, and might have been used as the parish workhouse. The land between them was retained. Domestic manufacture of clothes was common because 'John Mirehouse and Margaret his wife shall have all their own cloath they make during their ... lives fulled or walked in the above granted fulling mill gratis and free. And John Mirehouse, son of the said John Mirehouse during his life shall have all the cloath made in his house for himself, his wife and his children for their own wear fulled or walked free and gratis likewise'.

In the same month as the sale Anne Park was admitted tenant of the mill at an apportioned rent of 6d (leaving the cottages at 3s 2d) and paying yet another fine on

¹ CRO/W/D/Lec. 314/46 General fine 1688

² CRO/W/D/Lec. 265/32 Petition

³ CRO/W/YDX/392/2/2 Sale of Tenters Mill

admittance of 13s 4d.¹ In June 1701 Anne Park married a fuller, John Bouch, who had presumably been selected to reinstate the business, and to father the next generation of fullers with Peile blood. Anne Bouch was baptised on 5th February 1701 (remembering that 1701 started on 25th March) but the first son Thomas Bouch, was born in 1704. After his mother's death in 1712 the young Thomas Bouch was admitted as customary tenant of the mill in 1713 at the age of nine, his father John being guardian. John remarried, but after the death of his second wife in 1732 the customary tenancy of Mill A was transferred by Thomas to his father John, who would retain it through a third short marriage until 1739.²

Meanwhile, after 1697, the customary tenancy of Mill B had been transferred to the Bow(e) family. In 1700 it passed from William Bow, Lorton's parish clerk, to Thomas Bowe, who is likely to have been his brother, presumably because William's son, George born 1785, was too young to take it on.³ Subsequently it was transferred to George Bowe, who held it until 1750.⁴ Mill A was sold by John Bouch in 1739 to John Waite for £45, but John Waite was a mariner of Whitehaven rather than a fuller.⁵ In 1741 John Waite sold Mill A to John Bowe, George's son born in 1712, for £45 12s 6d, and it is most likely that John Waite's interest was financial and that the Bowe family were renting Mill A for two years until funds permitted its purchase from Waite.⁶ The Bowe family of fullers were therefore operating one mill by 1700 and probably both from 1739. John Bowe then set about the completion of the Tenters estate. In 1743 he purchased the Mirehouse cottages and land at Tenters for £50.⁷ In 1737 he had married Martha Skinner, whose father held a moiety of the slate quarry at Graystones plus the Stockdale, the land between Whitbeck and

the old highway, upstream of the Tenters. In 1746 John Bowe purchased Stockdale from his parents-in-law for £90.⁸

In both 1748 and 1749 lords of the manor died in quick succession, and John Bowe was faced with fines of £9 5s and £9 9s 6d.⁹ In 1750 after the death of George Bowe, and for unknown reasons perhaps relating to the further fine on admittance, the tenancy of Mill B passed to Robert Collins of Armeside.¹⁰ He held it until 1758, when it passed back to John Bowe Jnr, the infant (under 14) son of John Bowe, and so from 1758 both mills and the Tenters property was all in the hands of John Bowe.¹¹ In 1760 he enfranchised the estate; that is he purchased the freehold from the Lord of the manor to gain freedom of use, without fines. For land with a customary rent of 6s 11d he paid £103 plus a further £4 13s 8d for the standing timber.¹²

On his death in 1762, John Bowe left a substantial freehold estate and business to his son, John Bowe Jnr, who was still only sixteen years old. Nethertheless, it appears that the fulling business was successful, and that by 1793, when son Richard was born, Frank and Fanny Hunter were employed as fullers at the mill.¹³ According to Bolton, they lived at the property below the lonning opposite Tenters cottage, which John Bowe purchased in 1803 from the Bell family, originally slaters who held a the other moiety of the Graystones quarry.¹⁴ The Hunters were an unconventional family, whose daughters Anne and Martha produced five illegitimate children and grandchildren between 1805 and 1829, Tenters being a busy place. Their house was demolished in the mid nineteenth century.

While this particular fulling mill was successful up to 1820, most other mills were closing. As the industrial revolution

¹ CRO/W/YDX/1/5 Admittance Anne Park

² CRO/W/YDX/392/1/11 Admittance Jn Bouch

³ CRO/W/D/Lec 314/18 Admittance

⁴ CRO/W/D/Lec EO Derwentfells Admittance

⁵ CRO/W/YDX 392/2/4 Sale of mill

⁶ CRO/W/YDX 392/2/5 Sale of mill

⁷ CRO/W/YDX 392/2/6 Sale of tenement

⁸ CRO/W/YDX 392/2/7 Sale of tenement

⁹ CRO/W/YDX 392/1/16&19 General fines

¹⁰ CRO/W/D/Lec EO Derwentfells Admittance

¹¹ CRO/W/D/Lec EO Derwentfells Admittance

¹² CRO/W/YDX 392/2/10 Tenters

enfranchisement

¹³ Bolton, John. Lecture on Lorton 80 years ago (given 1891) Cumbria FHS. Cockermonth Miscellanea

¹⁴ CRO/W/YDX392/2/12

mechanised spinning in the late eighteenth century, it became uneconomic to spin wool at home, and so the Lakeland villages produced wool fleeces rather than cloth. Handloom weaving was still a domestic industry, but weavers increasingly obtained work from spinning factories on a putting-out basis, returning the cloth for fulling and finishing. The handloom weavers would therefore be concentrated close to Keswick and Cockermouth. While other village fulling mills closed, Lorton was conveniently placed on the turnpike between Cockermouth and Keswick, and the Bowe family established relationships with the Dover family of Millbeck in Applethwaite and thus became a part of the mechanised woollen industry for a time. The other factor affecting the trade was the increasing replacement of wool by cotton, the bags-full of cotton wool produced by the black sheep of North America, as in the famous nursery rhyme. The date of the end of fulling in Lorton is not known, but the mill is shown on the enclosure survey of 1827-8. John Bowe died in 1825, leaving the estate to Arthur Bowe, who may well have concentrated the remaining work on Millbeck. By 1841 the site had been re-used.



Surprisingly the origins and records of the flax thread mill, photographed above¹ around 1900, are impossible to find, whereas the origin of the fulling mill 250 years earlier could be fixed within a year through the records of the manorial system. All that can be said is that in 1827 in the enclosure survey there was a fulling mill on site, but that in 1841, from the census, there was a busy

thread mill, presumably of the standard three storey design seen in the later photograph. This mill was Lorton's only involvement with the industrial revolution. As spinning was mechanised in the late nineteenth century and markets grew, mostly for export, the new technology was applied to the traditional material of flax to produce quality linens and thread. Improvements in dyeing allowed linen embroidery thread to be produced in a range of colours, the product of Lorton Mills. In Cockermouth this industry grew, notably with the Harris Mill, but was limited by available water power. The capital investment needed for steam was high. The redundant Lorton site offered a source of water power on a freehold site with good communications, with capitalisation on more of a yeoman scale. The flax was not grown locally, but probably imported from Ireland through Workington, the route for the Cockermouth trade. Its form would be flax fibres, not the whole plant, because retting pools were not evident at the mill and, of course, there was plenty of space, water and labour in Ireland to process the flax and dispose of the waste material.

The lack of clarity of the starting date is reflected in the ownership of the business. By 1851 John Jennings jnr, son of the first Lorton Brewer, was living in Tenters house as a flax spinner and thread manufacturer, but the Jennings family did not acquire the Tenters Estate and the flax mill from Arthur Dover, nephew of Arthur Bowe, until the 1872, for the large sum of £1905.² In the 1841 census and the 1840 tithe apportionment there is no indication of a Jennings involvement. The Tenters Estate was owned by Arthur Bowe but occupied by Emanuel Norman, who resided in Tenters house as a thread maker and appeared to run the mill and estate. Emanuel Norman was born in Brigham, and by 1851 was an annuitant aged 57 living in Pardshaw with his housekeeper sister, Hannah. Possibly in 1841 he ran the mill for owner, Arthur Bowe, and perhaps the Jennings involvement came later, though there is research still to be done here.

¹ L&DFLHS Photoarchive/P1/49

² CRO/W/YDX 392/3

Whatever the origins, John Jennings jnr and son Wilkinson, pictured below at Tenters, presided over the busiest years of the mill, between 1851 and 1881.¹ The table gives the total number of employees, excluding the Jennings, where given in the census plus those who can be identified from the Lorton Census.

	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Total employees	-	-	33	37	23	-	-
Lorton census	8	17	16	12	9	3	1

It can be seen that the mill was well established by 1841, by 1891 was working at a low level and by 1901 was probably closed, the single thread spooler in the census perhaps working elsewhere or nowhere. It seems that only half the employees lived in Lorton, the rest perhaps coming in daily from Cockermouth, four miles away. At the peak of production there were up to four children employed who were half scholars, but this was not a use of pauper apprentices, employed in their hundreds in Furness earlier, but more a case of whole textile families, often Irish, being imported and employed. While the mill was just in the village, it does not seem to have been part of it, with just small numbers of Lortonians working at the mill while most

local people carried on with traditional village life. It would be wrong to consider that the mill changed the character of High Lorton, and when it declined the effect was minimal outside of the Jennings family.

The first ordnance survey of 1863 captured the mill near the peak of its operation. It shows a gasometer and a chimney, which means that coal was being coked, and gas was being used for lighting and presumably drying. By 1881 an engineman was employed and living in Lorton, suggesting that by this time a steam engine was in use. This is supported by a survey undertaken on the defunct and collapsing mill on January 1st 1912, which locates the 'old engine room' at the end opposite to the overshot water wheel.

All industries have a natural life-cycle and Lorton Mills did well to continue in production so long, with competition such as the Harris Mill. But in the process, Wilkinson Jennings and John Brown Jennings encumbered the estate with unredeemable mortgage debt and were unable to exit through sale, as they tried to do in 1897. After the death of Wilkinson Jennings in 1905, by which time the business was closed, the machinery was presumably gone and the house tenanted, the property went through the hands of the mortgage holders apparently to John Musgrave, the Solicitor of Wasdale Head, who was related to the Lorton Musgraves. The final demise of the mill followed a survey and report made on 1st January 1912 describing the mill in a state of collapse.² It must have been demolished and the materials sold soon after.

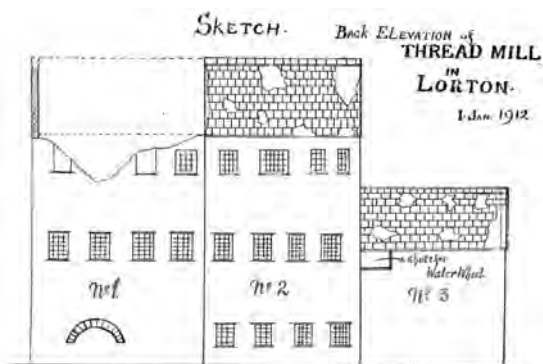
The case of the Lorton 'Tenters' fulling and thread mill provides an illustration of the history of rural textile industry in Cumberland. But perhaps the most interesting aspect is the long connexion of rural families with such industries through centuries, when the tenure was by customary tenure or



¹ Photograph courtesy of Mr John Priestley

² CRO/W/D/MG 190 Report Jan 1st 1912

freehold, rather than by leases. This special relationship between families and small property holdings demonstrates the equivalent of the small yeoman farm family in a parallel rural occupation. The Tenters site was processing textiles from 1479 to around 1895, that is; a little over 400 years. In all that time there were really just three industrial families who owned and operated it, the Peiles, the Bowes and the Jennings.



Note and acknowledgements

In 2005, regretfully, a serious fire at Tenters House claimed the life of the late Mrs Betty Vigers, and more recently her sister and companion Mrs Molly Cockton has also died.

This article contains previous research by the late Ron George, by Angus Winchester and by members of our Manorial Records Group, supported by the Whitehaven Record Office and partners of the Cumbria Manorial Records Project.

Permission to reproduce documents is acknowledged from the Leconfield Archive and the Cumbria Archive Service.

World War II Air Crashes on Local Fells *by Walter Head'*

The maiden flight of the prototype Wellington bomber took place on the 15th June 1936, and 185 of the Mk 1 were produced. Several variations were produced and the Mk X entered service with Bomber Command in 1943. From 1941, 3804 Mk X were produced at a rate of 250-260 each month at Weybridge,

Chester and Blackpool. Powered by two 1675hp Bristol Hercules XVI engines it had a length of 64ft 7in (19.68m), a wingspan of 86ft 2in (26.26m), a range of 2,200 miles (3540km) and a maximum speed of 235mph (410km/h). It carried a bomb load of 4,500lb (2041kg) and was armed with eight .303 Browning machine guns; two in the nose turret, two in the waist position and four in the tail turret.

At 1020 hours on 16th June 1944 a Mk X Wellington bomber, registration number HZ 715 22 OTU with an all-Canadian eight man crew lifted off from RAF Wellingbourne Mountford for a combined duel and cross-country exercise. The Wellington had a unique Barnes Wallis geodetic structure which made it very robust and able to continue to operate with severe damage. However, even this could not help this particular plane when at 1335 hours in conditions of low mist it flew head on into Ling Combe on the side of Red Pike above Buttermere, GR 159154. All eight crew members died; one body was found away from the wreckage on the scree, all the others perished in the inferno as the aircraft exploded. The local Home Guard were notified and members climbed up to the crash site, recovered the bodies out of the wreckage and stood guard until the arrival of the RAF recovery team, who in a two-day operation carried the bodies down from the mountain and recovered most of the wreckage, although some wreckage was covered with scree and left on site.



Photograph: 'Wellington, the geodetic giant'

The RCAF crew who died were:-

Pilot Officer J18201 Albert Digby Cooper, aged 25 from Niagara on Lake Ontario

Flying Officer J35425, Frederick Allen Dixon

Flight Lieutenant/Navigator J16129 Emil Unterseber, aged 28 from Hilda, Alberta

Flying Officer J38329 Daniel Titleman, aged 26 from Montreal

Sergeant Air Bomber R168378 George McCrimmon, aged 29 from Ontario

Flying Officer/Wireless Operator/Air Gunner J19182 Roy Edward Simonson, aged 23 from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Warrant Officer/Wireless Operator/Air Gunner R115256 George Richard Coathup

Sergeant/Air Gunner R266186 Campbell McRea Hodges, aged 34 from Toronto

All were interred at Blacon Military Cemetery in Chester.

In approx. 1992 two ramblers, John Nixon and Graham Brass, both prison officers at Haverigg Prison, were walking on the scree when Mr Brass dislodged some stones and a bomb surfaced.

This time Cockermouth Mountain Rescue Team guarded the site until the arrival of the RAF. The find was the nose cone of a training bomb, which contained only a small amount of Explosives.

During WWII the Cumberland Pencil Co. at Keswick supplied pencils to Bomber Command which contained a compass and a map of Germany, for use if the crew had to bale out over occupied territory. Bomber Command lost 55,573 air-crew during the War and of all the 11,461 Wellington Bombers manufactured there are only two surviving planes, a Mk1A at Brooklands museum in Surrey and a MkX at the RAF museum at Hendon, London. The Wellington was withdrawn from service in 1953.

The Wellington was not the first aircraft to crash in this area during WWII. An aircraft H Hector K 8096 18 MU, flying from RAF Binbrook had already crashed on the northern face of Red Pike, GR 160154, on 8th September 1941, killing the pilot, Flying Officer 70146 James Anderson Craig DFC, aged 50 from Glengarnock. The wreckage fell onto a ledge below the crash point, making it difficult for the RAF salvage team to reach

and remove the body. Almost all the wreckage, including the Napier Dagger engine, was left on site.

On 14th Feb. 1943 an Anderson Mk II plane Reg No. AN J464, while on a training flight, crashed on Hobcarton End, GR 198239, Killing all four crew. They were:-

Flight Sergeant 1280780 James Teague, aged 21 from Worcester

Wireless Operator Sergeant 1333062 William Michael Carney, aged 20 from Kent

Leading Aircraftman 859036 Henry Buckley, aged 30 from Manchester

Leading Aircraftman 1601636 Albert Edward Austin, aged 19 from Whetstone, Middlesex.

LAC Austin was buried at Silloth; all the others were interred in their home areas. The wreckage was removed by an RAF salvage team.

Sources:

Mr Gordon Stagg.

Bowman, Martin. *Wellington, the geodetic giant*

Hurst, M J. *Air crashes in the Lake District*

RAF College Library, Cranwell

RAF Air Museum, Duxford

RAF Bomber Command Losses, Vol.7

Historic walk in Loweswater, 13th August

Sunday August 13th sees our historic walk in Loweswater. This will start and finish at the Kirkstile Inn, courtesy of Helen and Roger Humphreys. There will be two loops, the first starting at 2pm and with fairly easy going around the village to the East and Crummock lakeside, returning around 3.30. The second and more rugged part for the agile will then go via Bargate and the roamable fells via High Nook to Watergate, courtesy of Hetty and Michael Baron – then back along the roads by car or foot. Everyone receives a free walk-map and those who go as far as Bargate get to find out exactly what the earthwork shown on the map really is. No charge, no booking, but if the weather is bad please phone Derek Denman to check whether it is on. Tel. 01900 85551

The Bernard Bradbury Memorial Lecture, 29th September

Most members of the Society will have a copy of Bernard Bradbury's History of Cockermouth on their shelves and some, including our President, remember being taught by Bernard at the old Grammar School at Strawberry Hill.

To remember his life in local history, the Society, in co-operation with the Kirkgate Centre Museum Group and the Cockermouth Civic Society, has organised a memorial lecture at the Kirkgate Centre on 29th September. This will be given by our President, Dr Angus Winchester, and will cover the creation of medieval Cockermouth and life in the town. The event is supported by the Bradbury family and Cockermouth Town Council.

Ticket prices are £1.50, set to recover costs, and Society members have a first claim to them. Entry will be by ticket only and once the remaining tickets go on a public sale they will soon be gone. Therefore please fill in the slip enclosed in this Newsletter and return very promptly if you wish to be sure of a seat.

Society visit to the Senhouse Roman Museum, 21st October

A party will visit the Senhouse Roman Museum on Saturday 21 October. The Museum holds a world-famous collection of Roman sculpture and inscriptions from Maryport in the 19th century. We will be given a guided tour by Hugh Thomson and the curator, Jane Laskey. The tour will start at 2.30pm. Members will make their own way to the Museum, where there is ample parking. The trip will be free to members. A maximum of 20 people can be accommodated on this trip, so please book your place by filling in the insert or phoning John Hudson on 01946 861555.

Society Publications

Wordsworth and the famous Lorton yew tree. We have a very few copies of this book

left, and a challenge with the cost of reprinting. If you would like one of the remaining books please send me £7.95 plus £1 p&p, cheque to L&DFLHS.

A Cumberland Valley: a history of the parish of Lorton, by the late Ron George..

The George family have kindly donated the remaining stock to the Society. If you would like one please send me the cover price only, at £12.95, and I will post free. Cheque to L&DFLHS

Address Derek Denman
Beech Cottage
High Lorton
Cockermouth
CA13 9UQ

Can you help?

Sixacres in Loweswater?

Thomas Iredell died in August 1612 at Sixacker in the parish of Loweswater. The inventory to his will makes it clear that he was an established farmer, owning a horse, oxen, cattle, sheep and lambs and a pig, as well as the usual chests, a brass pot pewter vessels, bees and 'one silver sponer'. But where is or was Six Acker or Six Acres? Is this one of the lost farmsteads of Loweswater? Suggestions to Michael Baron-01900 85289 or mikbaron@macunlimited.net

Deepa bridge, 1753?

Geoff Wilson, researching the river bridges of Cumbria, has references to Deepa bridge, possibly in Loweswater, and maintained by the county, which is listed until 1753 but then disappears. He would like to know its location. It may well be the Scale Hill bridge, or maybe not, but does someone have a reference to Deepa Bridge that can help to locate it? Responses to Geoff please on 01768 898584 or GeoffMoto@aol.com

Events in Cumbria

For a Cumbria-wide listing of local history events in Cumbria for 2006 visit the website of the Cumbria Local History Federation at:-

www.cumbrialocalhistory.org.uk

The CLHF 'Printing & Publishing' Study Day

Will be held on 16th September at Newton Rigg, starting at 10.15 after coffee until 3.30. The main speaker will be Steve Matthews of Bookcase, with contributions from Holme, Mourholme, Cartmel, Lamplugh and Kirby Societies on their experience of getting into print. Price £12 including lunch.

A booking form is available from Derek Denman or download it from the CLHF website on page 19.

Courses

Lancaster University DCE has arranged an applicant's evening on 20th September for its Local History Certificate course. A new course will lead to a Certificate in Historical Studies. Contact 01524 592623.

Higham Hall has a residential or non-residential course on tracing the history of a property. Leader Sue Wood. 8th-10th December. Contact 017687 76276

Books

Ships of West Cumberland *by Desmond G. Sykes.*

An update by Francis Trevor Ward on behalf of The Friends of Whitehaven Museum. ISBN 0-9544872-2-2, Price £10. Available from The Beacon, 01946 592302. or Whitehaven TIC 01946 598914

Ernest Twining: model maker, engineer & artist 1875-1956

by Stan Buck

A new book by the Chairman of Lamplugh and District Heritage Society, published by Landmark, at £24.95.

Moota – Camp 103: the story of a Cumbrian prisoner of war camp.

by Gloria Edwards

Runner-up in the Lakeland Book of the year 2006, this study presents the life and culture of mainly Italian prisoners of war in a Cockermouth camp. Available at £5.99 from Bookends and other local bookshops.

L&DFLHS

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01900 85551

Committee members Hetty Baron, Sally Birch, Dorothy Graves, Sandra Shaw (talks), John Scrivens.

www.derwentfells.com

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L&DFLHS Events 2006

Date	Event
13 August	Sunday at 2pm: historical walk in Loweswater Start at the Kirkstile
14 September	Talk: Graham Brooks - 'Lime Kilns, their Structure and Function'
29 September	Kirkgate Centre. Talk 'Medieval Cockermouth' by Dr Angus Winchester; in memory of Bernard Bradbury. Jointly with KCMG and Cockermouth Civic Society. At the Kirkgate Centre, Cockermouth 7.30pm
21 October	Visit to Senhouse Roman Museum for Talk and Guided Tour. Book with John Hudson 01946 861555
9 November	Talk: Gabriel Blamires - 'The Langdale Axe Factories'
Unless stated otherwise, talks are held at the Yew Tree Hall in Lorton starting at 7.30pm. Visitors £2 including refreshments.	