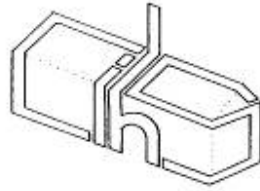


Cumbria Industrial History Society



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100TH
EDITION

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EDITORIAL

Another milestone in the history of the Society has been reached the 100th edition of the Bulletin. This edition contains a potted history of the Society and a quick read shows what we have achieved since its inception in 1985 and we are still going strong. The success of the Society is due to the time and effort that the many members of the committee have put in over years. But also to you the membership for supporting the Society by attending its meetings, submitting articles for the publications and just for being a member.

This year looks like we will continue the success of previous years despite the early set back of having to arrange the Spring conference venue after Shap Wells informed us they had double booked us. However to continue the success of the Society your committee needs your help either as a member or even by just making suggestions for visits or speakers for conferences.

**FRONT COVER AN AMALGAMATION OF EARLY SOCIETY ACTIVITIES.
WETHERIGGS SEPTEMBER 1998, REAKE WOD TILE KILN EXCAVATION
1996,INSPECTING THE TURBINES AT STAVERLEY, BURLINGTON SLATE
QUARRY JUNE 1992.**

SOCIETY EVENTS 2017

SATURDAY 21st APRIL CONFERENCE INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY.

NOTE CHANGE OF VENUE

NORTH LAKES HOTEL PENRITH 9.30AM

Booking forms available on web site.

SUNDAY 20TH MAY 11am Flimby Furnace

Meet at 11 a.m. at the Risehow Industrial Estate Car Park, NY 025 343. Heading south along the A595, turn left at Fothergill, Flimby. Some rough ground – walking boots recommended, along with a packed lunch. There are no public toilets in Flimby, the nearest are in the supermarkets at Workington or at the Wave Centre in Maryport. Contact Roger Baker 01229 586573

WEDNESDAY 4TH JULY 6.30PM GATEBECK GUNPOWDER TRAIL

The walk is cross country, includes unavoidable stiles, about 3 miles, about 2-2.30 hours duration. Meet on Lancaster Canal towpath at Crooklands Grid ref: SD 5334 8360 Park at the Crooklands Hotel, cross the road (A65), over the canal bridge and turn right onto the towpath. To be lead by John Acres. Contact Robin Yates, phone 07776 400713

WEDNESDAY 15TH AUGUST 2.00PM ABBEY HORN WORKS.

Holme Mills, SD 524 779. Roadside parking. Limited numbers, so **essential to book** with Geoff Brambles on 01539 728605, who will supply further information.

SATURDAY 15TH SEPTEMBER WARWICK BRIDGE CORN MILL. 10.45 am.

Meet at Down a Gate Community Centre car park NY 47264 56575. Short walk to the mill for a guided tour of a large manorial mill. It is at present undergoing conservation and hopefully at the time of the visit will be working. Bring packed lunch. Afternoon walk around village to look at large textile mill etc. Also possible short trip to wetheral to view mill and viaduct. Contact Graham Brooks 07876417695

SATURDAY 13TH OCTOBER CONFERENCE KIRKBY STEPHEN INDUSTRIES OF THE UPPER EDEN VALLEY

Details in next Bulletin.

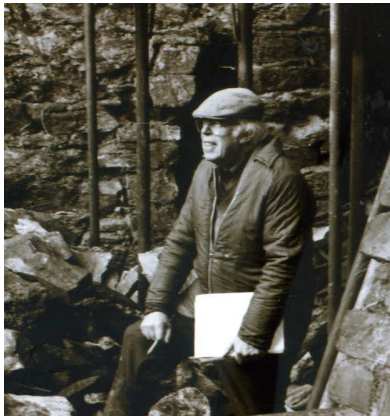
NOVEMBER EVENING TALK GREENODD. Date and subject to be arranged.

THE SOCIETY'S HISTORY TO DATE.

The Society was conceived on January 12th 1985 at a meeting of the Industrial Archaeology Sub-Committee of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeology Society and was launched at the Brantwood Charcoal Burners Fayre in August 1985. The original steering committee was chaired by Rob David and included Chris Irwin, Peter Robinson, Geoff Brambles (who designed the Society logo), Anne Hilman, Dr John Marshall and Mike Davies-Shiel.

The first field meeting was on October 13th 1985 to look at the Elterwater Gunpowder Works and the slate quarries on Lingmoor Fell. The first Bulletin was issued before this (no date). May 31st 1986 saw the first conference and the inaugural general meeting at the Skiddaw Hotel in Keswick with Dr Stafford Linsley and Jeff Clegg as the speakers and a visit to Goldscope mines and Keswick Mill sites. The first committee consisted of Rob David, Chairman and Membership Secretary, Anne Hilman as Bulletin Editor, Struan Watt as Treasurer; other committee members were John Gavin, Dr John Marshall, Chris Irwin and Peter Robinson.

A major event in 1986 was a lime burn at Jack Scout, near Silverdale in conjunction with the National Trust. Other field trips were to Whitehaven, Caldbeck, Furness and Smardale.



Dr John Marshall At
Newlands Furnace.

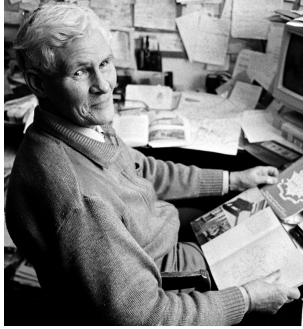
The second annual conference and AGM took place at the Lakeside Hotel in May 1987. This saw Dr John Marshall elected President of the Society and changes to the committee with Chris Irwin as Vice-Chairman, Peter Robinson as Secretary, John Gavin as Membership Secretary and Eileen Arthur, Tony Keates, John Bennett, Prof Roger Fawthrop and Ron Jackson as members. Field trips in 1987 were to Wrengill quarry in Longsleddale, mineral railways of west Cumberland, Tilberthwaite and Coniston mines, Kendal canal, Barrow and Carlisle.

April 1988 saw the Society hold its spring conference and AGM at Charlotte Mason College Ambleside, which was to become the spring conference venue for the next 22 years. Field trips this year were to Lancaster Museum and canal, Ribblesdale limeworks and Greenside mines.

In 1989 field trips took members to Kilhope and Nenthead lead mines, Cockermouth, Helsington Snuff Mill and Eskdale where a dig was carried out on a supposed charcoal burners' platform, though no signs of charcoal were found. The Society also started to help CATMHS with conservation of the Newland Furnace and we excavated and recorded the Frith tile kiln, Reake Wood, on the Holker Estate.

At the 1990 AGM Rob David retired as chairman, and was replaced by Tony Keates. Field visits were made to Hartley's Brewery, Ulverston, Foulshaw Moss peat diggings, Windermere, Maryport and Henry Cooke's paper mill at Beetham.

The 1991 conference was the first to have a theme - in this case Transport. Visits this year were made to Caldbeck mines, Tindale, Silloth, Holme Mills and Kendal canal with an evening at Goodacres carpets in Kendal.



Mike Davies-Shiel

The 1992 conference had the subject of Textiles and the AGM saw the retirement of Struan Watt and Eileen Arthur from the committee. They were replaced by Jan Bennett and Carrie Garnett. Mike Davies-Shiel was elected to the office of Vice President. Field trips that year were to Burlington Slate Quarry, where a demonstration of blasting with gunpowder was given, Whitehaven and K-Shoes.

Food and Drink was the subject of the spring conference in 1993 with field trips to Honister Slate Mines (closed at the time - we had to scale the barbed wire fence to gain access), Sedbergh water mills, Schoose Farm and Workington Docks.

A major event in 1993 was the Society hosting the AIA National Conference at Charlotte Mason in September. A gazetteer of sites was produced. (Been out of print for many years now! Should the Society produce a new one?). Unfortunately Carrie Garnett and another committee member left and despite appeals for new members none were forthcoming so Jan Bennett took on the role of secretary as well as treasurer.

The 1994 conference was on the subject of paper-making and printing. At the AGM Chris Irwin and Ted Hulbert both resigned from the committee due to ill health. Later in the year Gillie Dobson took over as secretary, Dr Malcolm Quigley and David Tull joined the committee and Geoff Brambles became Vice Chairman. Field visits were to Reake wood tile kiln, Kilhope and Rotherhope mine, Gleaston water mill, Low Wood gunpowder works, and Threlkeld quarry museum.

The conference in 1995 was on the subject of mining and quarrying . Visits that year included visit to Barrow dock museum, and the new dock gates were demonstrated. Other visits were to Hodbarrow mines, Roa Island and Carlisle.

1996 saw a second conference on the subject of transport and field trips went to Geltsdale, Kentmere, Shap Quarries, a repeat visit to Barrow and finally a visit to Florence Mine. Graham Brooks took over as Bulletin Editor and John Gavin, Struan Watt and Peter Robinson were elected as Vice Presidents.

In 1997 there were trips to Nenthead, Coniston Copper Mines and Townhead limekiln at Melmerby. An evening dig was carried out on the possible site of a glass kiln at Thwaite but no conclusive results were found. The conference was on the subject of Agriculture.



Tony Keates, Dr Marshall and John Bennet at Newlands .

The 1998 spring conference was on the subject of Defence of the Realm. At the AGM Tony Keates retired as Chairman having moved out of the area and Geoff Brambles was elected as a new Chairman. There was a long debate at the AGM on the future of the society but there was no definitive answer. (This has been a frequent occurrence for the Society over its history with debates on how to increase membership and keep the committee working.) Because of this debate it was judged that the correct procedure of the AGM had not been carried out and so a special General Meeting was

called later in the year. New members of the committee included Roger Baker, Helen Caldwell and Juliet Caldwell. Visits that year were to Wetheriggs pottery and Acorn Bank mill, Cockermouth and Crooklands. This year also saw the publishing of the first set of occasional papers as the Cumbrian Industrialist.

The 1999 conference was on the subject of Building. Visits were made to Tilberthwaite slate quarries, the Staveley area, and Jennings Brewery at Cockermouth where we sampled the beers. An autumn conference was held at the Skiddaw Hotel, Keswick, with the North West Industrial Archaeology Committee. At the AGM Gillie Dobson retired as Secretary and was replaced by Helen Caldwell. Volume two of the Cumbrian Industrialist was published.

The Millenium Conference was on the subject of Water Power with visits during the year to Wrengill slate quarry, Pattersons Builders yard at Windermere, Kendal and Backbarrow. This year saw the start of the regular October conference which was held at St Bees. The Bulletin also changed to a stapled booklet rather than loose pages stapled together. Ian Dunmur joined the committee. Volume three of the Industrialist was published.

Clothing was the subject for the spring conference in 2001 and some members donned historic dress for the occasion. The Society's planned visits to the lead mines of Swaledale and Hartsop and Myers Head mine had to be cancelled due to the Foot and Mouth outbreak. The October conference was held at Carlisle and the format of local subjects was established. The Society's web site www.cumbria-industries.org.uk designed and run by Roger Baker became live.

2002 – the rearranged visits to Swaledale and the Hartsop area took place, along with a visit to Ambleside. The spring conference was on the subject of transport and the October conference was held at the Hundith Hotel, Cockermouth again as a joint meeting with the North West Industrial Archaeology Panel. It was sad to announce the death of John Bennett the day before. He had been a committee member and membership secretary for a long period. He helped organise the conferences and along with his wife Jan edited the AIA guide to Cumbria.



John Bennet and Chris Irwin

The Cumbrian Industrialist volume 4 was also published. The December Bulletin saw the start of a long series of articles listing all the adverts and articles of an industrial nature in the Carlisle Journal from its start in 1801 by Geoff Oxley.

The 2003 conference was on the subject of the sea and the October conference was a joint meeting again at the Hundith Hotel, Cockermouth with the Historical Metallurgical Society. The proceedings were published as 'Master of Them All'.

Visits included a second visit to Goodacres Carpets in Kendal, Backbarrow, and Swaledale lead smelters. The AGM saw Margaret Robinson elected to the committee.

Farm buildings were the subject for the 2004 spring conference with visits to Claughton Manor brick works, the furnace at Nibthwaite, Greenside mines and Wensleydale flagstone mines. The AGM saw a welcome increase in the number of people on the committee with Geoff Oxley, David Beale and Ron Lyon joining and Juliet Caldwell standing down.

2005 had visits to Force Crag Mine, Tynehead lead mines, a canal trip at Crooklands and a look at Sedgwick gunpowder works. The spring conference was on the subject of explosives and the October conference was at Keswick returning again to the Skiddaw Hotel. Cumbrian Industrialist volume 5 was published.

2006 saw the first of a series of annual weekend meetings to other parts of the country with a trip to Ironbridge, Shropshire. The local field trips were to the Silverdale coast, Carlisle Canal, and Carrock mines. A joint meeting was held with the 21st Century Coppice Conference looking at woodland industries near Newby Bridge. The AGM saw the retirement of Margaret Robinson and Chris Irwin. Alan Postlethwaite joined the committee. The spring conference was on the subject of Power and the October conference was held at Ulverston. The death of one of our founder members John Gavin was announced.

The weekend trip in 2007 was to the Sheffield area, other visits were to Cropper's paper mill at Burneside, Thirlmere dam, Goldscope mine and Hartside. The spring conference was on the subject of industrial architecture and the October conference was at the Helena Thompson Museum, Workington. Alan Postlethwaite took over as the treasurer and Jan Matthews (Bennett) became vice chairman.

The 2008 spring conference had a novel approach looking at the advances in industrial archaeology in the previous 40 years. The visits were to the slate quarries of Kentmere,

lead mines in Scordale, a very wet evening at Tilberthwaite mines, British gypsum at Kirby Thorpe. The weekend meeting was in the Edinburgh area. The year also saw the death of the Society's president Dr John Marshall, one of the founders of the Society, and Ian Dunmur a long-standing committee member well known in the Society for his vast collection of tools. Dr Ian Hill and Dan Elsworth joined the committee.



Society members at Greenhurth

During 2009 the Society paid visits to Carlisle, Ulverston, Greenhurth in Teesdale and Dacre clocks. The spring conference was on the subject of early waggonways and railways. The autumn weekend was to go to Surrey but was cancelled due to lack of numbers. The autumn conference was in Barrow. The Society lost one of its major stalwarts Mike Davies-Shiel, he had been elected president of the Society in April but unfortunately died in July. The articles from the first 25 editions of the Bulletin were scanned and made available on a cd.

The death of Mike lead to the production of a special edition of the Bulletin to commemorate his work in industrial archaeology. One of Mike's trademarks was his hand-outs on whatever topic he was talking about or leading a field visit to. A collection of these were made and scanned to cd. The Society also acquired Mike's photo and slide collection numbering into the tens of thousands. It was decided to preserve this unique archive and make it available to the general public. Grants were obtained from a wide range of organisations and individuals, these allowed the digitisation of the greater portion of the collection. One of the points of the slides was the amount of notes Mike managed to cram onto a slide surround. These were all meticulously transcribed by members of the Society. The scans have now been put on the Cumbria Archives website, and a book has been produced highlighting a small selection of the best.

2010 saw another complete programme with visits to limekilns in the Craven area, Witherslack Hall farm, and Harrington. The spring conference was on the subject of smelting and the October conference was at Maryport. Judi Matthews retired from the committee after many years of loyal and hard service.

2011 was a special year being the 25th spring conference, celebrated by inviting Prof. Marilyn Palmer and Dr Ian West to speak on the subject of Country House Technology at the Rheged Centre (the college at Ambleside having closed). Visits were made to Castle Head House (by steam bus), Nenthead, Shap limeworks and the Crake valley. The autumn conference was held at Kendal and Bill Myers and David (Dai) Powell joined the Committee.



Members with the steam bus at Castle Head.

The loss of Charlotte Mason as a venue for the spring conference led to a new home being found at the Shap Wells Hotel and aptly the subject for the first conference in 2012 was the drinks industry. The Society visited Stony Hazel forge, Sprint Mill near Burneside, Rowrah railways and lead mines in Teesdale. The autumn conference was

held at Broughton-in-Furness. Robin Yates joined the committee as membership secretary.

The spring conference in 2013 was on the subject of bridges and visits went to Foulshaw Moss peat cuttings, Furness haematite mines, Coniston copper mines, Burlington Slate and Cockermouth mills. The autumn conference looked at industries of the Sedbergh area.



Burlington slate quarry visit

2014 saw the Society visit Workington, Heron Corn Mill, Baugh Fell, Stainmore Railway and Broughton-in-Furness. The spring conference was on the subject of World War I and its effect on Cumbrian industry and the autumn conference was held at Brampton. David Beale became minutes secretary to the committee.

The well-attended spring conference in 2015 looked at the influence of industry in art, while the autumn conference visited

Egremont. Visits included Tindale, Threlkeld Quarry and Mining Museum, Ulverston, and Carrock Mine.

The 2016 spring conference was on the subject of the influence of foreigners on Cumbrian industry and the visits were to Alston, Old Hall Vintage Farm, Bouth, Kimberly Clark, Barrow (highly automated production of Andrex and Kleenex tissue) and Lowca, with the autumn conference at Preston Patrick. A group from the Society joined a visit by CATMHS to Dyfi Iron Furnace in Wales.

2017 had a spring conference on the subject of water power and the autumn conference was held in Caldbeck. Members visited Maryport, St Bees railway museum and Barrow. A visit to Greenburn mine had to be abandoned in the face of torrential rain. Hilary Corton joined the committee and took over the role of treasurer from Alan Postlethwaite who retired. Sadly, the year saw the death of Ian Hill who for many years had done a stalwart job as conference organiser and will have been known to many members as the meeter and greeter at the door to the conference along with his wife Olive.



Evening visit to Threkeld quarry Museum

This brings the history of the Society up to date and 2018 looks like another successful year to come. Whilst looking through back issues of the Bulletin to compile this history one of the things that stood out is the number of times appeals were made for more committee members to keep the Society running both in the Bulletin and at the AGM. Some of the members of the committee have been on the committee for getting on for 30 years

and they deserve the thanks of the Society for all the hard work they put in. Help is still needed.

A LETTER FROM THE CUMBRIA LOCAL HISTORY FEDERATION.

Dear Helen,

Following our recent meeting, I am writing as suggested about the Directory of Speakers which features prominently on our new website (clhf.org.uk)

Your Society is aware of the difficulty of booking speakers on topics in the industrial history of Cumbria and the current Directory seems to confirm that this is a problem. So I am writing to remind your members of our new arrangements for the Directory. We used to update it every two years. We can now do this at any stage simply by incorporating new details on the website. So let me invite anyone who has yet to feature in the Directory to get in touch with us with the necessary details. We would particularly welcome topics in industrial history but will gladly accept others. We want to make the listing as comprehensive as possible in order to help our member societies to construct interesting and varied programmes of speakers.

Full but succinct drafts of entries may be received at any time by our Website Co-ordinator, Liz Kerrey - lizkerrey@gmail.com or by me at Old Town House, High Hesket, Cumbria CA4 0J

TALL CHIMNEYS IN CUMBRIA.



Chimney at Jennings
Brewery,
Cockermouth.

After the request in the last Bulletin for pictures with regards to buildings and structures associated with harbours. Another suggestion for members to be active has come along, tall chimneys in the county.

Now Cumbria doesn't have the textile mill history of Lancashire and it is not therefore known for its tall chimneys, there are a number of tall chimneys and for a very short time the county held the world record for the tallest chimney with Dixon's chimney in Carlisle.

However chimneys are not just associated with textile mills. There must be a number of chimneys associated with other industries in the county such as the iron works, snuff mills, breweries and also services such as hospitals etc.

Send your examples to the Editor solwaypast@yahoo.com

RADIO TOWERS AND MASTS – AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Andy Sutton and Nigel Linge, University of Salford

Introduction

How often have you stopped to admire a radio tower or mobile phone mast? We suspect that the honest answer is "*not very often*". Yet, many people appreciate buildings, bridges and items of street furniture. So, given the fact that our daily lives are now more reliant on radio communications than ever before, why is it that our telecommunications infrastructure isn't higher on the industrial archaeology agenda? There are a few notable exceptions, BT continue to maintain a world-class archive and there is a network of museums across the UK who have excellent galleries dedicated to telecommunications. Historic England has also incorporated telecommunications within their research strategy but with little tangible evidence of it having been put into action.

Maybe the problem is simply that telecommunications is too rapidly changing or is seen as a young industry? For example, it will have taken the mobile industry a mere 35 years to pass through five fundamentally different generations of technology; we are currently using 4G but 5G will soon be with us. Meanwhile the radio masts which connect our

phones probably look the same, yet as form follows function, the antennas which are attached to them and the supporting equipment which sits at the bottom, have all evolved. Consequently, none of the operational infrastructure which supported the first generation of analogue mobile phones exists today.

Through this article we wish to make the case for raising the importance of radio towers and masts as an important aspect of industrial archaeology.

Broadcast Towers – Radio and Television

The UK's first public radio stations opened in 1922 and these were followed in 1936 with the introduction of television, broadcasting from Alexandra Palace in North London. Broadcast towers by their nature may be small in number but are some of the tallest structures in the country. Indeed, the tallest of all is the Skelton radio transmitter mast in Cumbria. Measuring 1,198 feet, it is not used for public broadcasting but belongs to the Ministry of Defence.

There are however, several others of importance and interest in Cumbria. Opened on 1 April 2007, the 745-foot Anthorn Transmitter Station took over from Rugby as the provider of the UK's national time reference from which all radio controller clocks get their signal.

At 1,106 feet, the Caldbeck guyed steel lattice mast is the third tallest structure in the UK and the main television transmitter serving Northern Cumbria and South West Scotland. Built in 1961 for broadcasting ITV it later acquired BBC services but the tower which you see today is not the original. In preparation for the Digital Switchover, Caldbeck underwent major engineering works to accommodate new transmitters and antennas. This in turn resulted in a new mast being erected in 2008 and the original dismantled. Finally, the 502-foot Sandale transmitter originally carried BBC television before these were moved to Caldbeck. Today it is the main transmitter for FM and Digital radio services serving Cumbria and South West Scotland.

Network Towers – National Infrastructure

To deliver their services, telecommunications companies need a national network. Whilst today that network uses fibre optic cables, it started life as a microwave radio network. Microwaves are very high frequency and therefore transmitter towers need to be in line of sight of each other. Cumbria was to play a key role in the national network with a repeater site built in Carlisle, figure 1. It became operational in 1961 and BT Archives contain a number of photos showing the installation of an 8-foot microwave horn antenna on the then 175-foot tower. Other photos show a new tower being constructed - enclosing the old - and the arrival of larger microwave horn antennas. However, these have all now been removed.



Figure 1: Carlisle radio site – left image from 1961, right image from Google street view, 2017 (Source: BT Archives, Google Street View)

The Carlisle tower formed part of the same national network of which possibly the most famous radio tower in the UK belonged. The Post Office tower in London was officially opened on 8th October 1965. Like Carlisle, BT Tower has also now lost its horn antennas and hence, another piece of telecommunications heritage has been lost.

It's not just BT who relied on microwave radio connections to and via Cumbria. Mercury Communications established a national network with several relay sites in Cumbria, including Scout Hill and Grey Rigg. However, the move to fibre optic communication made the microwave network redundant and so it has been dismantled. Nevertheless, microwave continues to play an important role in telecommunications today but normally, for shorter distance communications where it is often the cheaper option.

Mobile phone masts

The UK's first cellular mobile phone network was launched by Vodafone on the 1st January 1985. Unlike broadcast or microwave towers, mobile relies on a network comprising thousands of inter-linked radio base stations, each providing short range communications to your mobile phone within what is termed a cell, hence, cellular. The speed at which these were deployed was quite remarkable; at the peak, there were over 54,000 operational sites in the UK.

In just 30 years the physical form of a cellular radio site has changed significantly but quite often this goes unnoticed as the radio tower, column or rooftop installation is still

there and appears unchanged. Yet, the radio antennas and site equipment has changed considerably. The number of cell sites has also reduced because of mergers (Orange and T-Mobile formed EE) and because mobile operators now share infrastructure. Hence, a large number of cellular radio sites have been decommissioned and in some cases, completely removed from the landscape.

Figure 2 shows two alternative structures. A circular dish-like antenna can be seen just below the long cellular antennas on the column on the left; this is a point to point digital microwave radio system which provides the connection between the cell site and the mobile operator's national network. This column is an EE site with both EE and Vodafone antennas installed (site sharing) and is located at Killington Lake Services (M6 Southbound). The tower on the right is an example of a site installation after decommissioning in which the tower remains however, all antennas and associated equipment have been removed.

In addition to rooftops, towers, columns and poles, there's a wide range of less than obvious cellular installations which can be seen, often being used to minimise the visual impact in areas of outstanding natural beauty. Examples include fake trees, telegraph poles, public sculptures and even a farm silo.



Figure 2: Column and slim-line lattice tower

Conclusion

We have explained that radio towers and masts are essential to supporting our daily lives, we have highlighted that there is a vast variety of forms and pointed out that, whilst they may look unchanged, sites have in fact undergone significant change with much of that transformation going un-recorded. Telecommunications tends to be a hidden utility and therefore appears low on the heritage radar with the mobile industry in general being very poorly archived.

Nevertheless, we hope that through this short article we have done a little to raise the profile of radio towers and masts as an important aspect of the industrial archaeology landscape.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

ENNERDALE (BROADMOOR) MILL

We've been doing some work recording a disused water mill at the end of Ennerdale - sometimes known simply as Ennerdale Mill, which confuses it with another of the same name in Egremont, but also Broadmoor. There is quite a lot written about it - it started out as a paper mill in the 18th century (but there was an earlier medieval manorial corn mill there) and so is covered in John Gavin's book. It became a corn mill in the late 19th century and is mentioned in Mike's 'Watermills of Cumbria' (although it's not in the index!) as having the only 'poncelet' wheel in the county, which Mike clearly recorded in 1967.

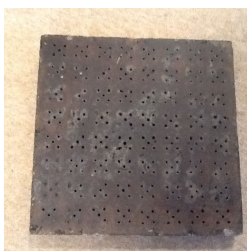
If anyone knows anything about it or has photographs of the interior of the mill, ideally before the millstones and wheel were removed, that would be most helpful.

Dan Elsworth.

FOR SALE

For sale 29 corn kiln tiles 12 inches square by 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick

Contact Helen or Graham



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BLACKSMITH SHOP GREAT CORBY POSSIBLE SITE ON THE WARWICK BRIDGE VISIT.