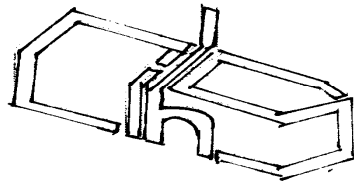


Cumbria Industrial History Society



BULLETIN

No. 57

DECEMBER 2003

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EDITORIAL

The 2004 programme is looking very good with some different visits planned to both working sites and also the more traditional abandoned sites. There is also a possibility of an underground visit when we visit Greenside mine. Details will be in the next Bulletin. I hope that the membership keep supporting the committee and keep turning out in the large numbers which we have seen during 2003. A lot of hard work goes into organising the events for the Society and leading a field meeting takes many hours of preparation to ensure a successful meeting.

After the appeal in the last Bulletin we have had a number of members volunteer for various practical projects of recording etc. and the committee is actively trying to move these ideas forward. A novel idea has been put forward by a new member of the Society and details are in this Bulletin.

On behalf of the committee I would like to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and we look forward to seeing you all during 2004.

If you have any comments please send them to the editor.

All the committee members' contacts are available at the back of this Bulletin.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

MEMBERS EVENING 7.30PM TUESDAY 17TH FEBRUARY 2004 COCK AND DOLPHIN KENDAL

Your opportunity to bring along slides, artefacts etc. to show the members. Topics do not have to be Cumbrian related. All welcome.

APRIL CONFERENCE AND AGM SATURDAY 24TH APRIL 2004 CHARLOTTE MASON COLLEGE AMBLESIDE. SUBJECT IS FARM BUILDINGS OF CUMBRIA

See enclosed booking form for details.

CLAUGHTON MANOR BRICK WORKS MAY 2004

A day visit to this working brickyard. Date to be arranged.

EVENING VISIT NIBTHWAITE. TUESDAY 22ND JUNE 2004

A chance to view the remains of this old charcoal blast furnace which are incorporated into a private dwelling. Also other remains in the area.

GREENSIDE MINE SUNDAY 1ST AUGUST 2004

A follow up to Warren Alison's wonderful talk at the November meeting. He will guide us around the site and there will be chance to view the exhibition he stages each year in Patterdale.

NORTH YORKSHIRE FLAGSTONE MINES SEPTEMBER 2004

A possible trip to visit one of these mines and a chance for an underground trip also.

OCTOBER CONFERENCE

The date for this is still to be set. A possible subject is the chemical industry. If an member knows of suitable speakers on a related subject or can suggest a suitable venue the committee would be grateful to hear from you.

NOVEMBER EVENING MEETING

Hopefully we are to arrange a speaker on the technical aspects of re-opening the northern end of the Lancaster to Kendal canal. This development is set to start in the near future.

NON SOCIETY EVENTS

The NAHMO conference in 2004 is to be hosted by CAT and will take place at Coniston. Further details are available from Shiela Barker, the Rise, Alston, CA9 3DB.

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY 14TH FEBRUARY 2004

A day conference on industrial railways in Cumbria speakers include

Early waggonways in West Cumbria Howard Quayle
The Brampton railway and its related industries Graham Brooks
Gypsum mining and its related transport in the Eden Valley Ian Tyler
Furness iron mining and its railways Jonathon Wignall

Details from Lancaster University

SITE NEWS

FORCE CRAG MINE NY 200 218

During the summer the National Trust has been carrying out repair and consolidation work to the building remains at the site. This was the last working mine in the Lake District and the crushing shed still contains a significant amount of machinery. It is hoped that this can be restored and the National Trust is intending to run open days at the site in summer 2004

FORCE CRAG MINE BUILDINGS UNDER GOING RESTORATION OCTOBER 2003

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS IN CUMBRIA

Further to the request for information on private industrial railways in Cumbria, below is a list of railways that are in the north of the county

Lord Carlisle's Railway

A private colliery railway originally built by Lord Carlisle in the late 18th century to bring coal from his collieries on the north Pennines to Brampton for sale. This railway was built only over the Earls land and therefore no Acts of Parliament were required

3 inclines associated with it

- 1) From the whinstone quarry to crushers at Midgeholme
- 2) From Bishop Hill coal drift down to bishop Hill Limekilns.
- 3) From Roachburn coal pit to screens and sidings outside Tindale.

Geltsdale Water Works Railway

Railway from Hynam to Binney wood to help in construction of Carlisle city council Water works in Geltsdale.

Kingstown Brick Works

Some form of tracked incline to haul clay from bottom of pit.

Kingmoor Brick Works

Tramway from clay pits

Knotthill Gypsum works Cotehill

Standard gauge branch from Settle and Carlisle internal rail system connected.

Howe and Co Cocklakes works Cumwhinton

Standard gauge branch from Settle and Carlisle internal rail system connected

Beaty and Co Crown Brick and Tile works Cumwhinton

Narrow gauge railway from clay pits to works

Graham Brooks

OCTOBER CONFERENCE REPORT

Seventy-seven delegates turned out for the joint October conference of the Cumbria Industrial History Society and the Historical Metallurgy Society at the Hundith Hotel at Cockermouth. The subject for the day was Iron and Steel in Cumbria and the first speaker Brian Young from the British Geological Survey got the proceedings underway with an interesting talk on the iron ores of Cumbria. He started his talk by stating that iron ore is the largest single metalliferous ore to be mined in Cumbria both in terms of volume and value and is the only place in the U.K. still producing iron ore commercially, although this is not used for iron production. He then went on to look at the different types of ore present in Cumbria With the major Haematite deposits around the Egremont and Hodbarrow area and smaller deposits spread through out the Lake District. These smaller veins in the Lake District are easily spotted where they outcrop by the red staining and this probably lead to their early use.

He then went on to look at the clay ironstones that occur as nodules in the Coal Measures of West Cumbria. Before moving to the Pennine fell side area which he feels is a much over looked area considering the very large-scale iron ore production that occurred in the

area. He then looked at the miscellaneous ores such as Magnetite that occur with other minerals in various veins in the Lake District, but probably have had no commercial value. He finished his talk with two controversial comments that were to fuel debate throughout the rest of the day. These statements were that Bog ore does not occur in Cumbria and also that analysis of slags is unlikely to give evidence of the original ore's origin.

The next group of three speakers all dealt with the on going Lake District Bloomeries Project. John Hodgson the Lake District National Park Archaeologist started by outlining the history of the project. The Lake District has about 230 unpowered bloomery sites listed, but there is little recent research been done on the subject. Most of the sites are thought to be Medieval but there is possibly some evidence for Roman or Dark ages use. Most of the sites are only known from small earth works and slag deposits and it is difficult to outline the whole sites. A number of sites where being destroyed by various means of erosion and magnetometry surveys of the sites have allowed the sites to be defined to allow conservation work to take place without causing unnecessary destruction or damage.

In four seasons of work 31 sites have been surveyed and samples of charcoal have been collected from some of them. This has shown by carbon dating that the sites sampled so far date from the 13th to 16th century. Also all samples of charcoal have been derived from oak trees that have been mature suggesting that coppicing was not part of the medieval bloomeries industry.

Peter Crew from the Snowdonia National Park then explained how the Magnetometry surveys work and the type of information that can be derived from them. This includes the possible number of hearths that are present on a site, the possible age of the site and also the approximate amount of slag present on the site. One comment at the end of his talk put the Lake District bloomery industry in context was that all the slags in the Lake District would not equal the amount of slag found on the largest site in the Weald.

The third speaker on this subject was David Cranstone an independent archaeologist, he had been working during the summer on two pilot areas to try and assess the accuracy of the various lists of bloomery sites. After attempting to locate the sites on the ground from the known details he then assessed the sites for their overall significance, state of preservation, and risk of damage and produced a sketch plan and photographic survey of the sites. Over half the recorded sites on the SMR were not located either due to poor conditions on the ground or poor map references. Investigation of these sites returned to the primary and secondary sources that had generated the original entry.

He then went on to categorise the types of sites he had surveyed. These were broken into two types. There were those that lay near a known ore body or were next to a road leading from one of the central Lake District haematite sources. The other sites had no obvious link to known ore sources but were generally near to areas of boggy ground and David implied that these sites used bog ore.

He also categorised the sites by size of slagheap remaining into three groups. Those with less than ten cubic metres of slag. 10 to 100 cubic metres of slag and those with greater than 100 cubic metres. The later two groups tended to be associated with streams although there was no evidence of waterpower on the sites.

The final talk before lunch was by Ian Miller from Oxford Archaeology North on the subject of Cunsey forge. He started by outlining the documentary history of the forge with the earliest dated reference of 1618. He then went on to show us the work carried out by the unit on the site. The work was stimulated by further damage to the site. They had removed the rubble from the site to expose the remaining floor surfaces and used the evidence to try and interpret the activities on the site.

After lunch Richard Newman the Cumbria County Council Archaeologist. Talked about post-medieval bloomsmithies in south Cumbria. He started off by explaining the term bloomsmithy is not listed on many official lists as a recognised site and therefore it is difficult to carryout research on the subject. South Cumbria had three sites that he outlined the known history for and concentrated on the documentary sources for the Milnthorpe bloomsmithy and his attempts using these sources to try and determine the position of the site and by examination of the river bank for archaeological evidence.

David Cranstone took the stage again after lunch to describe his investigations into a blast furnace at Wilson House. Isaac and John Wilson had owned the site and documentary research had shown that a steam engine had been ordered for the site from Bolton and Watt. Documentary evidence also suggests that they used the furnace as an experimental furnace to try smelting with different combinations of peat and charcoal. He then described the buildings remaining on the site and their possible association with the furnace.

Paul Belford the senior archaeologist at Iron Bridge was the next speaker on the excavations they are carrying out on the site of the Barrow Iron works prior to development of the site. He outlined the history of the site and showed that significant remains still existed below ground level of most of the site. One of the most surprising findings was a series of large brick lined flues that transacted the area. These did not appear to be recorded in any of the documents.

Unfortunately Robson Davies an ex manager at the Millom iron works was unable to attend the conference due to ill health. Chris Irwin read his paper on the reasons behind the trial of spray steel making and the pilot plant that was built at Millom prior to the sites closure.

The final speaker of the day was Mike Davies-Shiel who gave a rapid coverage of the final developments on the Backbarrow iron works site and illustrated his talk with some excellent slides of the site still working in the 1960's.

It is hoped that the papers given at the conference will be published in spring 2004.

Graham Brooks

NOVEMBER EVENING MEETING

A good crowd turned up at the Cock and Dolphin to hear Warren Alison explain part of the history of the Greenside Lead mine. This had been Britain's largest lead mine and it was all worked from a single vein. The earliest date of working is not known but the mine

continued to work up till 1962, when it closed despite still having a large deposit of lead still left to work, due to economic pressure. He illustrated his talk with a series of slides taken in the late 1950's early 1960's prior to the mine closing. These showed the range of buildings and machinery that were present on the site and also some of the conditions underground. One of the most notable things about the slides was the cleanness of both the site and the machinery. Unfortunately the LDNPA decided in their wisdom that once closed the mine site should be cleared and all the machinery and the majority of the buildings were removed from the site. If they had been left and preserved, we would now have a most wonderful mining museum.

He went on to point out the problems that had occurred with the vast waste tips that are on the site. Most of the problems have been due to poor maintenance of the drains in the site. This has hopefully now been corrected by installing new drains. He explained how during this work archaeologists had discovered that the foundations of a large number of buildings still remained on the site.

An explanation of the early hydro electric plant on the site was also provided with the problems they had with the dams in Keppel Cove and the two dam bursts that have occurred.

He finished the talk with a unique piece of film showing the mine working in its last few years including the various stages in the ore separation. This talk provided an ideal introduction to this fascinating site and wetted the appetite of those there to attend the summer visit to the site.

Graham Brooks

ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL IRON MAKING

After the October conference one of our members David Beale sent me a cutting from a geology magazine 'Down to Earth'. This was about a school in southern England who had as part of their science project built themselves a replica 'Roman' iron furnace and had managed to successfully to smelt some iron. This type of experimental archaeology has become a very common occupation and I am aware that experimental kilns/bloomeries have been built and tried in other parts of the country. However I am not aware of any attempts to build a similar kiln in Cumbria and to attempt to smelt Cumbrian Haematite.

In its early days the Society was involved in a number of experimental projects including lime and charcoal burning. Would it be possible for the society to attempt an iron smelt? This could be linked with a suitable field visit to view haematite veins in one of the high fell areas and to collect our own ore. If anyone can provide help or suggest a suitable site please contact one of the committee members.

**DESCRIPTIONS OF MANUFACTURING BUSINESSES, PREMISES,
PROCESSES, AND PRODUCTS IN THE CARLISLE JOURNAL, 1810-11**

(Continued from the Bulletin of the Cumbria Industrial History Society, No.56, August, 2003)

Compiled by G. W. Oxley

95. Corn mill at Abbey, near Wigton

A well watered mill with four pairs of stones, a dressing mill and a kiln.

Advertised to be let, CJ 585, 6 Jan. 1810

96. Engineering at Dalston

A smith's turner and fitter

Advertised for by Richard Doodall of Dalston, machine maker, CJ 586, 13 Jan. 1810

97. Weaving in Shaddongate and Caldewgate, Carlisle

Weaving shops one containing twentythree looms and two containing twenty-four, with thirty-two dwelling rooms over, and building land between Shaddongate and Caldewgate. A stream of water sufficient for a steam engine adjoins the premises which are let on lease to tenants at a rent of £121 a year

Advertised to be sold by the owner, John Graham of Abbey St., cabinet maker CJ 587, 20 Jan. 1810

98. Engineering at [?Carlisle]

A person who can make patterns and turn wood and iron

Advertised for by, R. W. & R. Porter CJ 589, 3 Feb. 1810

99. Calico printing in Carlisle

To the master Calico Printers in Scotland, Lancashire, etc.

Our masters having circulated a letter through the trade , misrepresenting the case in dispute between them and us , in justice to ourselves, we think it necessary to state the matter correctly. They begin with stating that the journeyman calico printers employed at this place have turned out and left their employers in consequence of an unreasonable demand for advanced price sand other matters inimical to the trade in general not being granted to them. Our demand was very inconsiderable and no more than was paid for a long time to the journeymen at the house of John Losh and Co. The men at Forster's James and Co. Turned out in consequence of the prices at the above house being refused them. Two or three days later after John Losh and Co. Ordered their men (then at work) to finish as they would give out no more work until the men at Forsters, James & Co. Went in again. At the same time the masters at the other house sent the men a statement of prices lower than they were then working for, and unless they would work for the statement they were to finish. The men not chusing to agree this statement finished accordingly. What our masters mean by 'other matters inimical to the trade in general' we cannot conceive as we have stated all the demand made or intended. We are paid considerably under the prices given in Lancashire and Scotland exclusive of paying our

tearers who cost us from 2 shillings and sixpence to 3 shillings per week. It may be inimical to the interests of individual masters who pay more for the execution of their work than they pay in this town, but how it can be general we are at a loss to conceive. Our masters request you to delay giving any of us employment until the matters in dispute are adjusted. We leave that entirely to your own feelings whether or no men have finished their work and wish to take advantage of bettering themselves have not a right to do so. Lastly they say ‘ We, having done this for the general benefit of the trade, trust you will see the propriety of our addressing you’. We trust you will see the impropriety of their proceedings and act as gentlemen deserving the rank you hold in society, and not oppress poor workmen when nothing criminal can be laid to their charge. We are with all due respect, the Journeyman calico printers of Carlisle, Feb. 8 1810

Advertisement, CJ 590, 10 Feb. 1810

100. Dyeing at Brampton

A dwelling house, dye house, weaving shops with dwelling rooms over, offices, outhouses and three acres of land intersected by a fine stream of water. The dyeing business has been carried on here for many years.

Advertised to be sold by the owner, James Fleming, CJ 591, 17 Feb. 1810

101. Corn and bark mill at Wigton

Containing one pair of French burrs, one pair of grey stones, a barley mill and cylinders, and a bark mill.

Advertised to be sold, CJ 594, 10 March 1810

102. Cotton manufacturing and brewing at Maryport

1. A plot of land 60 yards by 38 yards containing a cotton manufactory 84 feet by 30 feet within the walls and four stories high with garrets, weaving shops, and other detached buildings; also a ten horse power steam engine and machinery in excellent order. Owned by Messrs. Brockbank, Wilson, Gillespy, & Co.

2. Shares in the new brewery at Maryport owned by Daniel Wilson, John Gillespy and Joseph Huddleston

Advertised to be sold, details from Joseph Huddleston, Gustavus Richmond and Thomas Mare? all of Maryport, CJ 598, 7 April 1810

103. Highberry Beck Tanyard at Seat Hill in the parishes of Irthington and Scaleby

A dwelling house, stable, bark water mill, bark lofts, drying houses, and three acres of land, now and for many years occupied by Edward Waugh, the owner. The premises are not inferior to any in the County for the tanning business. They are on the road from Brampton to Longtown and are centrally situate for and easy distances from the markets of Carlisle, Longtown, and Brampton. They are in good bark country and supplied with an excellent stream and fall of water which never fails or freezes and of such quality as to be applicable and fit for bleaching or any other manufacturing purpose.

Advertised to be sold or let, John Forster at the tanyard will show it, CJ 598, 7 April 1810

104. Bleaching at Seberham Bridge

A bleacher accustomed to the common operations of bleaching in a linen field who must be particularly acquainted with the use of machinery

Advertised for by, Robson Clarke of Carlisle and Seberham Bridge, CJ 599, 14 April 1810

105. Paper making at Caldbeck

A two vat paper mill and other buildings lately owned and occupied by John Simpson: machinery of the most improved construction; the mill and other buildings all lately built on an improved plan; water supplied by the River Caldew and by a spring in the centre of the buildings which never fails; utensils, all new and of the best kind, are also for sale.

Advertised to be sold, CJ 600, 21 April 1810

106. Corn mill near Sandsfield, the port of Carlisle

Water mill with a kiln, a large warehouse, and fifty acres of land

Advertised to be let, CJ 602, 5 May 1810

107. Weaving in Carlisle

A ten, twelve, or fourteen loom weaving shop, with or without a dwelling house, preferably detached and within the city

Advertisement for premises to let by Wm. Johnston of the Lion and Lamb, Scotch Street, CJ 605, 26 May 1810

108. Textile manufacture at Whitehaven

A man to attend a steam engine and one or two persons as overlookers in spinning and carding rooms who are accustomed to wool, tow, and cotton.

Advertised for by Bell Bragg & Co., CJ 607, 9 May 1810

109. Lime working at Blackwood Ridge and Caldronlee near Springkell

Shell lime from the kilns for sale at 14d. per bushel, accounts to be settled monthly or ½d. per bushel per month will be added.

Advertisement, CJ 608, 16 May 1810

110. Weaving at Brampton

Commodious, well built and modern twenty four loom weaving shop with sixteen rooms above in Brampton Lane, occupied by Messrs. Forster and others as tenants.

Advertised to be sold, CJ 608, 16 May 1810

111. Cotton Manufacture at Dalston

Lot 1. A large cotton mill built under the direction of Mr. Geo. Hodson of Manchester and in the occupation of Messrs. Lamb, Hebson, & Co. It is three and four stories high and 102 feet by thirty feet within the walls and capable of holding thirty spinning mules of 216 spindles each, with all the machinery necessary for the proportion. It is carried by a powerful water wheel which is sixteen feet in diameter and eight feet wide. At a trifling expence it might be improved to carry fifty spinning mules as above. Smith's and joiner's

shop for machine making (the lathe by water) and offices for writing and making up twist
Lot 2. Bleaching works adjoining Lot 1 and occupied by John Robson carried by a waterwheel and having a fulling mill, boiling houses, crofts, dwelling houses and yards.

Lot 3. A cotton mill occupied by John Robinson: three stories high, ninety six feet by thirty feet within the walls and able to hold twenty spinning mules of 216 spindles each. All the necessary machinery is powered by a water wheel 14 feet in diameter and six feet wide. Also an elegant dwelling house, stables, etc.

Lot 4. A corn mill occupied by William Routledge having two waterwheels, a wheat mill, a barley mill, a sheilling mill, cylinders for dressing flour, kiln for drying corn, dwelling house, stables, etc.

Lot 5. Twenty four newly built Houses at Little Dalston at a convenient distance for work people

Lot 6. A twenty nine loom weaving shop with good lights and three dwellings, newly built and contiguous to Lot 5 The whole premises are in good repair and situate four miles from Carlisle. The mills command the whole river. The weirs are newly made. Coal, lime and freestone are available within three to five miles and land is available. A fine waterfall, a little distance below 3, and adequate for moving a very large power of machinery is available

Advertised to be let by the owner, John Sowerby, CJ 608, 16 May 1810

112. Textile manufactory at Broadguards, Carlisle

The premises comprise a dwelling house, a three storey building 104 feet by 18 feet, part whereof are dwellings, a three storey building 48 feet by 36 feet, a boiling house, a two storey store house, three roods of land, a stream of water from a branch of the river Caldew which flows continually and passes through the last three buildings, two weaving shops for six looms with rooms above, a close yard and out offices, several lots of building ground, and a waterwheel. All are complete, modern built and let to tenants at will. The machinery consists of 56 pairs of looms, a warping mill, a winding machine, eight very large lead vats and boilers, and an excellent indigo mill.

Advertised to be sold by the owner, John Rigg of Carlisle, CJ 609, 23 June 1810

113. Dyeing at Brampton

The premises comprise five dwelling houses, weaving shops with dwelling rooms above, offices and out houses, three acres of land intersected by a fine stream of water, and occupied by Thomas Marr , dyer and others.

‘The dying business has been carried on upon these premises to a great extent for many years and the situation in respect of water, coals, roads and markets is extremely eligible and well adapted for any trade or manufactory.

Advertised to be sold by the owner, James Fleming of Penrith, CJ 609, 23 June 1810

114. Machine making at Dalston

Smiths, turners, and filers who are sober and industrious men will meet with employment with Richard Dugdale of Dalston, machine maker

Advertisement, CJ 609, 23 June 1810

115 Cotton mill at Weary Holme, Carlisle

The mill and all its machinery comprising an eight horse power steam engine, fifteen mules, th[ree] throstles, of the newest construction, seven carding engines with full sets of

preparation for the spinning of cotton. All in good repair and heated by steam. The mill may be seen at work on application to Robert Robson at the mill.

Advertised to be sold, CJ 609, 23 June 1810

116. Corn milling at Whin, near Michaelthwaite

Whin Mill comprising a messuage and tenement, etc.; wheat, barley, dressing, and shelling mills; drying kiln; dwelling house; cottages; outhouses; twenty eight acres of land.

Advertised to be let, apply to Robert Bell, steward at Crofron Hall CJ 609, 23 June 1810

117. Weaving at Brampton

Twenty four loom weaving shops with sixteen rooms above; also a coal house. Occupied by Messrs. Forster and others

Advertised to be let, apply to William Edmundson CJ 610, 30 June 1810

118. Textile manufacture in Carlisle

A notice signed by twenty-two (unnamed) masters of shops concerning an unlawful conspiracy or combination of operative weavers in the City of Carlisle and neighbourhood which had published certain articles or regulations . The signatories indicate their willingness to receive and work with any journeymen of good conduct and character from whatever place they come and to take apprentices without restriction by the said regulations.

Advertisement, CJ 611, 7 July 1810

119. Coach making in Blackfriars St, near St. Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle

James M'Cutcheon, late workman to Mr. Batty has started business as a coach maker.

Advertisement, CJ 614, 28 July 1810

120. Soap making at Wigton

The stock in trade of John Crighton and William Monkhouse of Wigton, tallow chandlers and soap boilers: a large quantity of kelp, rendered tallow, candles etc. Also the unexpired two years of the lease of the premises.

Advertised to be sold, apply to Thomas Bushby who is authorised to dispose of the property, CJ 616, 11 Aug. 1810

121. Iron foundry at Maryport

The equipment of the foundry recently carried on by Penny and Barwise comprising: a nearly new four horse power steam engine, bellows, cupola, crane, wood and iron boxes, wood and iron patterns, a quantity of Carlisle sand of excellent quality for moulding, many other articles suitable for an iron foundry, tools and utensils for a smith. The buildings may be taken for a term of years

Advertised to be sold, apply to John Penny of Maryport, ship smith, CJ 617, 18 Aug. 1810

122. Steam loom manufacture in Carlisle

William Marsden machine maker respectfully informs manufacturers etc. That he has after many trials and at considerable expence brought his much improved steam looms to what may be considered the acme of perfection. He therefore invites such gentlemen as are interested to inspect his machine for weaving not only cotton and linen but for dressing and warping. He has also completed a steam loom for weaving woollen cloth which may be seen at work. The looms already made by Mr. Marsden having given the utmost satisfaction to all who have honoured him with their commands, he humbly hopes for a further extension of their patronage. Mr. Marsden may be seen at The Old White Hart in English Street or at his workshops at The Old Print field, Damside

Advertisement, CJ 620, 8 Sept. 1810

123. Coach building at Kendal

The utensils and stock in trade of Robert and Allen Speight of Kendal, who are dissolving their partnership and declining business, comprising: timber - fore spokes and hind fellys, a quantity of bottomside planks, gigshaft plank, carriage bed and perch plank, mahogany board for coach panels, and a quantity of elm for coach naves; two smithies; an assortment of iron and steel bars; an assorted stock of colours and copal varnish; the harness making department is carried on by the firm which has an apprentice to that branch and others to the coach making business who are equal to journeymen

Advertised to be sold, CJ 620, 8 Sept. 1810

124. Cotton manufacture in Carlisle and Wigton

Notice to manufacturers and weavers: on 17 September John Barnes, John Clare, Thomas Matthews, and Robert Connolly were convicted by Rev Brownie Grisdale DD, John Heysham esq., and Thomas Lowry clerk, three justices of the peace and committed to Carlisle gaol for three months for attending a meeting of over forty weavers in Caldewgate to enter into an agreement to hinder or prevent any weaver entering or continuing in the employ of Hewson and Barnes, manufacturers of linen and cotton cloth at Wigton, and to control them in the conduct of their business

Advertisement, CJ 622, 22 Sept. 1810

125. Brewery at Caldbeck

The brewery and malthouse lately carried on by John Addison, decd., having every convenience for carrying on the trade: casks and other utensils well seasoned and in good repair, a water wheel for grinding malt and pumping wort whereby 'an infinity of labour is saved'; also fifty acres of land

Advertised to be let, apply Henry Archer at the brewery CJ 623, 29 Sept. 1810

126. Cotton manufacture in Carlisle

Caution to operative weavers concerning combination: on Thursday last Joseph Robinson of Caldewgate and George Mitchell of Shaddongate, two of the principles among the combined weavers were convicted and imprisoned for three months by Rev. Brown Grisdale, DD, John Losh, and John Heysham, esquires, for attending a meeting on the 18th for encouraging the combination

Advertisement, CJ 626, 20 Oct. 1810

127. Foundry in Bochengate, Carlisle

A very desirable concern carried on by Nicholson Warwick and Co. 'from the improvements now going on and others which in all probability will be carried forward in that part of town it would be a very advantageous situation; also a shop in the Market Place

One share advertised for sale by the owner, James King of Scotch Street, plumber and glazier, CJ 626, 20 Oct. 1810

128. Cotton manufactory in Maryport

Lot 1. A freehold cotton manufactory, weaving shops, yard, and other conveniences. The site is 60 yards by 38 yards and the manufactory 84 feet by 30 feet within the walls, having four stories and garrets

Lot 2. Machinery comprising a ten horse power steam engine, weaving utensils, and appurtenances of the manufactory, all in excellent order and fit for use

Lot 3. A freehold messuage in Kirby Street, Maryport occupied by Daniel Wilson

Lot 4. A messuage, tenements and 36 acres of land at Bridge Foot, Workington occupied by John Turner, farmer

Lot 5. A freehold messuage in High Street, Maryport occupied by John Gillespy

Lot 6. A freehold messuage in High Street, Maryport occupied by Jonathan Taylor

Lot 7. A freehold messuage and school house in High Street, Maryport occupied by Joseph Hamilton and John Falcon.

Advertised to be sold by the commissioners in bankruptcy of Thomas Brockbank of Ulverston and Daniel Wilson, John Gillespy, and Jonathan Taylor of Maryport, cotton manufacturers, CJ 627, 27 Oct. 1810

129. Iron working at Dalston

Products of Dalston Forge: best hammered and flat charcoal iron, sock, hammer, beam, coal rakes, niggard moulds, axle arms, rollers for hand corn mills, etc. NB sock moulds and axle arms are stamped D Forge

Advertised for sale, wholesale and retail, by Thomas Watson, dated from Hawkesdale, 28 Nov. 1810, CJ 632, 1 Dec. 1810

130. Weaving at Ulverston

Gingham, check and linen weavers wanted at Ulverston: constant employment and liberal wages, apply Fell and Burton, Joseph Green or Fell and Harrison

Advertisement, CJ 635, 22 Dec. 1810

131. Cotton manufactory at Weary Holme, Carlisle

A fire at the cotton mill of Robson & Co.: the roof fell in within an hour and , nothing was saved except a horse. The machinery and the building owned by William Donald were both under insured. The steam engine had been expensively repaired the previous week. It is thought that the cause was unextinguished ash from a tobacco pipe

Editorial matter, CJ 635, 22 Dec. 1810

132. Cotton manufactory at Kirby Stephen

For sale: excellent cotton warp bobbin machines, seven improved patent dressing machines for dressing warp forty six quarters looms, forty looms calculated for nine eighths cotton, four warping frames, eighty looms calculated for seven eighths cottons,

one hundred metal slays (mostly new), thirteen hundreds nine eighths wide, one hundred sets of gears, and two hundred sets of shafts.

To let: an excellent manufactory on Kirby Stephen with the use of forty-five looms calculated for nine eighths cottons or cambricks.

NB work people are very plentiful and may be had for trifling wages there being no other manufactory in the neighbourhood

Advertised, apply to Mr Aislaby, Kirby Stephen, CJ 636, 29 Dec. 1810

133. Weaving in Upperby

Anthony Charters of Upperby gives thanks for the support received since he started in business 'which patronage he may, without vanity attribute in some degree to the superiority of his work'. He has served a long and legal apprenticeship under the first master of the line in the kingdom, perfected himself in the employ of the most eminent manufacturers engaged in every branch of weaving particularly directs attention to the weaving of damask on which he can work armorial bearings or any kind of device, carpeting of all breadths and patterns, huckabacks, ticken, plain linen sheeting and checks, to expedite orders he intends to erect one or more extra looms. Orders may be left at the Plume of Feathers, St. Cuthbert's Lane

CJ 636 (sic, recte 645), 2 March 1811

134. Iron making in Cumberland

Report of a meeting of Cumberland Iron masters at the Green Dragon Inn, Workington on 15 Feb. 1811 when it was decided unanimously 'that the increased expenses in iron manufacture imperiously require an adequate advance upon all the varieties of cast iron goods'. Such an advance will therefore take place on 18 Feb. Signed by Spedding, Dickenson, and Russel of Seaton Ironworks, Heslops, Johnstone of Lowca & Co. Ironworks, Edward Perry of Whitehaven, RW & R Porter of Carlisle, William Nicholson & Co. of Carlisle, Joseph Faulder & Co. of Carlisle.

Advertisement, CJ 636 (sic, recte 645), 2 March 1811

135. Bleaching near Carlisle

On the night of Saturday the sixth a very daring attack was made upon the bleach fields of Mr. Robson near this city. At 10 PM the watchman was alarmed by the barking of a chained dog. He observed two men about fifty yards away drawing up from the grass a piece of cotton cloth. Having got pretty near he was bringing his musket to his shoulder when he heard the report of a gun and found himself shot. Being uninjured he shot at the thieves but missed and they fled. Three pieces of cotton cloth were stolen from this field about two weeks before.

Editorial matter, CJ 651, 13 April 1811

136. Textile manufacture in Carlisle

John Hewson and Sons, manufacturers of Carlisle intend to open a shop in the market place on wednesdays and saturdays for the sale of cotton and linen goods of their own manufacture, consisting of gingham, cambrics, check, bed ticks, sheetings, and various other articles both wholesale and retail.

Advertisement, CJ 653, 27 April 1811

137. Coach and harness making in Kendal

James M'Naught has taken over the premises of R. & A. Speight. He has previously worked in London and Edinburgh

Advertisement, CJ 654, 4 May 1811

138. Dyeing at Kendal

A large and convenient dye house on the River Kent having thirteen copper vats and the necessary utensils for carrying on the blue dyeing business, a store room, a printing room with three tables, and a store above.

Advertised to be let, CJ 654, 4 May 1811

139. Weaving in Longtown

Property owned by William Wright, joiner and occupied by George Wright, Richard Bell, Hugh Robinson, and others comprising ware rooms, weaving shops able to hold fifty one looms, byers, stables, and a newly built and incomplete dwelling house with ten rooms above stairs and ten rooms below

Advertised for sale, CJ 655, 11 May 1811

140. Weaving in Wigton

1. The unexpired term in two weaving manufactories owned by Thomas Hudson of Wigton, gent. and lately occupied by Daniel Hewson and Co. and Robert Hewson
2. Looms, gears, and utensils for the weaving business

Advertised for sale by the assignees of Daniel Hewson and Co. and the assignees Robert Hewson; apply John Robinson of Wigton manufacturer, Thomas Atkinson of Carlisle, cotton spinner Daniel Heron of Dalston, cotton spinner, or Thomas Addison of Wigton, draper, CJ 655, 11 May 1811

141. Metal working in Carlisle

Available from the iron foundry of R. W. & R. Porter: English and Swedish bar iron, axle arms, sock plates, nail rods, sheet iron, plough and fender plate iron hoops, steel smith's bellows, vices and anvils, firebricks etc. They make various kinds of cast iron goods, church bells, register and other stove grates of steel, Japan and brass fronts equal to any in London or Edinburgh. They have recently erected an air furnace for melting iron which enables them to make castings of considerable weight and to execute them in a superior style. Iron and brass castings made in loam to any drawing in the best possible manner. Whitesmiths and apprentices to this trade are required

Advertisement, CJ 655, 11 May 1811

142. Textile manufacture in Caldewgate, Carlisle

1. A convenient dye house with eight large lead vats therein; a boiling house with two boilers, one wood vat and an indigo mill; a stove house; a dwelling house; and one acre of land. The premises are well adapted to bleaching, dyeing, or blue printing since a regular stream of water passes through.

2. Three loom shops for four looms containing looms, and dwelling rooms to each, with an office and ware rooms above with a warping machine therein

Advertised to be let, apply to the owner John Rigg, CJ 657, 25 May 1811

143. Coal and lime extraction at Renwick

A colliery and lime works together with the shafts and Kilns which have for a long time been carried on by John Monkhouse and his father under a lease from The Society of Queen's College Oxford

Advertised to be let, CJ 657, 25 May 1811

144. Dyeing and bleaching in Caldewgate, Carlisle

The property of William Nixon, a bankrupt, at the dye house adjoining Mr. Donald's print field: nine large indigo vats with indigo therein and fit to work, five cast iron boilers, one large copper boiler, two large stoves and pipes with various other dyeing utensils, and about six hundredweight of best East India indigo, also all the manufacturing utensils, viz an excellent new warping mill with bobbins, staffs of different kinds, hiddles, fixtures in the warehouse, and a still for making bleaching liquor. The dye house is let.

Advertised for sale, Mr. Donald will show the premises, CJ 660, 15 June 1811

145. Corn mill at Denton Holme, Carlisle

Denton Mills: two large waterwheels carrying four pairs of stones and every other machinery for grinding and dressing all kinds of corn grain and flour. There is a continuous supply of water from the contiguous River Calder.

Advertised to let, apply George Blamire, esq., of Suttle House, Mr. Tyson of the Old Brewery or Mr Dixon of Denton Holme, CJ 662, 29 June 1811

146. Paper making at Caldbeck

The mill and other erections are lately built upon a regular plan, well finished very convenient and supplied with water of the best quality from the River Caldew and a spring which never fails in the centre of the buildings. The machinery is of the most improved construction. The utensils which are all new and of the best kind are to go with the premises The situation for collecting rags, the principal markets in the count, and exterior communications are extremely eligible

Advertised for sale, CJ 663, 6 July 1811

147. Cotton spinning in Carlisle

Mr. Wood has cotton twists and wefts (water twist and mule weft from no. 10 upwards constantly on sale at reduced prices from his office at Backhouses Walk adjoining Mr. Cliffe's spinning factory

Advertised for sale, CJ 664, 13 July 1811

148. Malting at Warwick

A malting convenience at an unspecified farm; 'malting business has been carried on upon these premises for many years to a considerable extent

Advertised to be let, CJ 664, 13 July 1811

149. Textile manufacture in Carlisle and Longtown

1. The stock in trade of Messrs. Gibbons and Johnston comprising 120 pieces of three fourths linen checks, 223 pieces of blue linen and cotton stripes, 31 pieces of three fourths camperdown checks, 4 pieces of three fourths cotton and linen checks, 5 pieces of three fourths linen and cotton checks, 2 pieces of seven eighths linen furniture, 3 pieces of three fourths cotton and linen furniture, 8 pieces of three fourths twist furniture, 135 pieces of seven eighths cambrics (part finished, part grey), 84 pieces of six fourths cambrics (part finished, part grey), 25 pieces of nine eighths cambrics (part finished, part grey), 5 pieces of five fourths figured cambrics (part finished, part grey), 20 pieces of stoat blue gingham, 51 dozen of various kinds of handkerchiefs, 30 cwt. of choice Dominica coffee (catalogues available at the manufactory)

2. The unexpired portion of a twelve year lease on a twelve loom shop with four dwelling rooms above at Longtown and the leases of several weaving shops in Carlisle

Advertised to be sold, apply John Gibbons of Carlisle, draper, CJ 666, 27 July 1811

150. Coal mining at Whitehaven

From 1 July to 6 August 19661 waggons of coal were shipped from the Earl of Lonsdale's works, an average of 2377 a week. In the last week William Pit alone shipped 1366

Editorial matter, CJ 669, 17 Aug. 1811

CUMBRIAN VIADUCTS

ARMATHWAITE VIADUCT

This viaduct on the Carlisle to Settle line is situated at NY 500 452 and crosses a minor stream. It is bridge number 320 on the line and is 297miles 23 chains from St Pancras station, London. The viaduct is 176 yards long and both ends have large embankments. It is entirely constructed of stone and was built between 1871 and 1874. There is a gentle curve on the viaduct which consists of nine spans each of 44 feet 7 inches. The maximum height above the valley floor is 80 feet.

The contractors for this section of the line were Eckersley and Bayliss and the engineers were John Allen and Samuel S Paine.

ARMATHWAITE VIADUCT WITH COOMBS WOOD IN THE BACK GROUND.

GRAHAM BROOKS.

CHRISTMAS QUIZ

Where is this roadside limekiln in Cumbria?

(Sorry no prizes for the correct answer. Answer in the spring Bulletin)

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