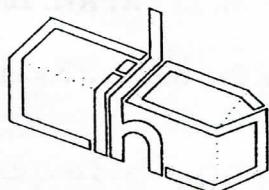


Cumbria Industrial History Society



BULLETIN

www.Cumbria-industries.org.uk

No. 61

APRIL 2005

CONTENTS

Page 2	Forth coming events,
Page 3	Non Society events, Book review, Abstracts
Page 4	Members questions, Recent archive deposits, Report on Trip to Wensleydale
Page 8	Notes on Scaur Head Quarry
Page 9	Gayle Mill Wensleydale.
Page 12	Freight between Ulverston and Liverpool 1823
Page 13	November evening meeting report
Page 14	Report on February members meeting, Industrial newspaper adverts
Page 27	Members comments, Cumbrian Mile stones
Page 28	Committee members details

EDITORIAL

Another summer season is upon us and a full programme of events is now arranged. These are spread throughout the county and cover a wide range of subjects, with hopefully something for everyone. The committee again has put a lot of hard work in arranging the programme and I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the membership to thank them. Please show your appreciation of the committee by attending the meetings. There is still plenty of spaces left for the spring conference at Ambleside. If you have lost your booking form please contact Ron Lyons.

The next edition of the Cumbrian Industrialist is nearly ready for publishing, alas the last article I was promised has not materialised due to ill health on behalf of the author. If any member has some research they would like to see in print now is an ideal opportunity.

One of the main events of the Society has been its Spring conferences which have always been excellently organised and attended. They are hard work for the committee to organise especially trying to find new speakers and topics. If any member has a subject they would like to speak about or have heard anyone speaking on a subject recently, please let a member of the committee know

I would like to wish you all a good summer and hope the weather is kind for getting out to industrial sites.

SOCIETY EVENTS

APRIL CONFERENCE AND AGM. 23rd APRIL 2005

This is on the subject of explosives. See enclosed booking form with last Bulletin or contact Ron Lyons.

FORCE CRAG MINE 14TH MAY 2005

Meet at the National Trust site in Borrowdale (NY 271 225) for a slide show of the plant whilst working then travel to the mine for a conducted tour. Park at Forest Enterprise car park (NY223 245) the mine is about 3 miles walk from here mainly on the flat along a track. There may be transport for a couple of people who can not make the walk.

JUNE EVENING MEETING JUNE 15TH CANAL TRIP AT CROOKLANDS

Meet at 6.30 pm for either a ride on the canal or a walk along tramway towards the gunpowder works. Depending on numbers two canal trips will be undertaken. There is a charge for the canal boat trip. Parking available in the Crooklands Hotel carpark.

TYNEHEAD LEAD MINES AND SMELTER SATURDAY 6TH AUGUST 2005

A walk along the South Tyne to view the remains of various lead mines and the smelter and other features. The walk is mainly along paths and roads although can be very wet in places. Meet 10.30am at the end of the tarmac road at NY 757 384 ample parking on grass over cattle grid. Bring packed lunch and suitable wet weather clothing.

SEDGEWICK GUNPOWDER WORKS SATURDAY 10TH SEPTEMBER 2005

A visit to this site meet at the car park at 10.30am

OCTOBER CONFERENCE

This is to be held in the Keswick area. Any members who are aware of people who can speak about an industry in the Keswick area or would like to give a short presentation themselves please contact a member of the committee. This applies to any other area we are always on the look out for speakers.

NOVEMBER EVENING MEETING PORT CARLISLE AND CARLISLE CANAL COCK AND DOLPHIN KENDAL 7.30PM TUESDAY 22ND NOVEMBER 2005

Illustrated talk by David Ramshaw.

NON SOCIETY EVENTS

CARNFORTH STATION FRIENDS

April 19th 2005 Classic Buses by Mr. Steve Machell 7.30pm in Furness and Midland Hall, Carnforth Station.

June 11th 2005 six lakes outing coach two boats and steam railway

July 16th 2005 steam trip to Sellafield

September 11th 2005 trip to Alston for steam train ride and on to Weardale railway for another steam train ride.

More details from Ken Broadhurst 01524 781604

BOOK REVIEW

THE LEAVES WE WRITE ON JAMES CROPPER: A HISTORY IN PAPER MAKING.

By Mark Cropper. ISBN 0-9549191-0-6 published Ellergreen Press £25 hardback £12.50 paper back.

The work refers to James Cropper as being one of the oldest names in British paper making, having been established in 1845. Information is also included on the development of the book trade in Kendal.

ABSTRACTS

RESTORATION OF THE BOVING TURBINE, STAVELEY AND DISTRICT HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

A short article detailing the original purchase of the second hand Boving turbine by the Stavley Wood Turning Company and its installation at the works. It eventually went out of use in the 1970's and has remained in its chamber below the wood mill for 25 years. Starting in 2001 a programme to refurbish the turbine and to generate electricity again. The article then gives a brief description of the work undertaken to allow electricity to be generated again in September 2002.

ELECTRICITY AT WINDERMERE, 1893-1950. BY O. HOWARTH AND W.J. COOPER. INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE SPRING 2004.

The article describes the change of Troutbeck Bridge mill from its original corn mill use in 17th century, through fulling, paper, flax and bobbin mill until in 1892 a Gilkes turbine and a steam engine was installed to drive two alternators. In 1915 diesel power was also added with steam power stopping in 1927 and generation of electricity stopping in 1939 when a connection to the grid was made.

DIGGING UP THE SPACE AGE BY CATHERINE TUCK AND WAYNE D COCROFT. BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY 81 MARCH/APRIL 2005 PP26 - 31

This short article outlines the development of the Blue streak missile and the decision to develop Spadeadam in north Cumbria as the engine test area for it. The MOD still own the

site and a part of the management plan for the site English Heritage have surveyed the site. The remains from the blue Streak era are still significant and the photographs in the article illustrate these well along with a basic explanation of their use.

MEMBERS QUESTIONS

A non member Mick Barber is interested in the Stoneyholme pumping station in Carlisle. So far he has been able to find old photographs of the site, minute books of its building, but, he has been unable to find drawings of the site and more specifically details of the engine involved. He has searched the County Record Office at Carlisle, local library and the City Council.

Contact details mickbarber@zetnet.co.uk.

RECENT ARCHIVE ACQUISITIONS

Whitehaven Record Office has now catalogued a deposit by the Whitehaven Harbour Commissioners of minute books, accounts and registers of harbour traffic for the period 1894 till 1990. Also a bundle of deeds relating to St. Bees school and manor including those for coal mines between 17th and 19th century.

FIELD OUTING TO SCAUR HEAD QUARRIES, WENSLEYDALE.

Saturday 18th September 2004

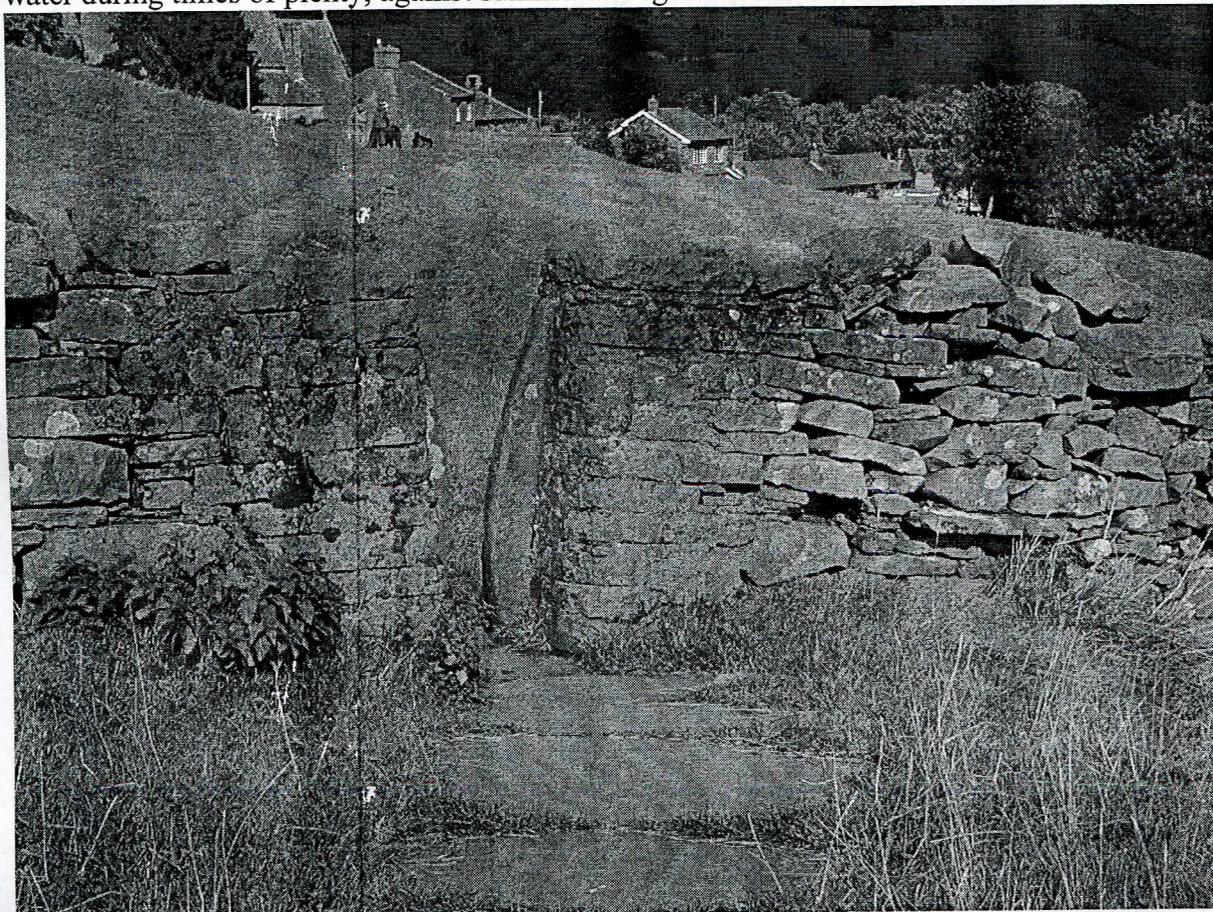
A group of us gathered with Tony Keates in the car park by the Information Centre in Hawes (SD876898), on a wet Saturday morning in September. The information centre adjoins the old station building in Hawes, built by the Midland Railway in 1878, and the splendid stone built Goods Shed now houses a museum. Hawes was the site of the end-on junction between the Midland Railway and the North Eastern Railway, although train services were worked through to Garsdale by the North Eastern.

However the railway was not the focus of this trip, although it had an important role to play. Instead we were to look at the flagstone industry of upper Wensleydale, producing sandstone flags for roofing and flooring, presumably for many years, but with a sudden dramatic development in the 1870's. This coincided with the decline in lead mining in Swaledale and many miners came to work in the Wensleydale flag mines. However the success was short-lived, output reaching its peak by the 1890's, it was already in decline by the turn of the century, and by the 1930's it was gone. It would appear that quarries had started as surface workings but by the period of expansion at the end of the 19thC the stone was worked by wide underground levels with the roof supported by drystone columns built of waste.

By the time we left the station the rain had stopped. We walked through Hawes, pausing to look at the sites of a couple of water mills and also to experience the sight and sound of Gayle Beck in full spate after the overnight rain. From behind the church we followed a beautiful flagstone path across the fields, laid by the miners to ease access to the mines.

We soon reached Gayle and stopped by the bridge to look at Gayle Mill (SD872894), one of the subjects of the recent television programme "Restoration". The plan had been to look round the mill, but this had been prevented at the last moment by a survey which had shown the end wall of the mill to be in an unsafe condition. However we could still admire this fine

18th century building and see the stone built leat running from the bridge to the mill. Further upstream, as we were leaving Gayle, there are the clearly visible embankments of a holding pond or reservoir next to the beck (SD870891). This is said to be a means of conserving water during times of plenty, against summer droughts. Water would then be released into



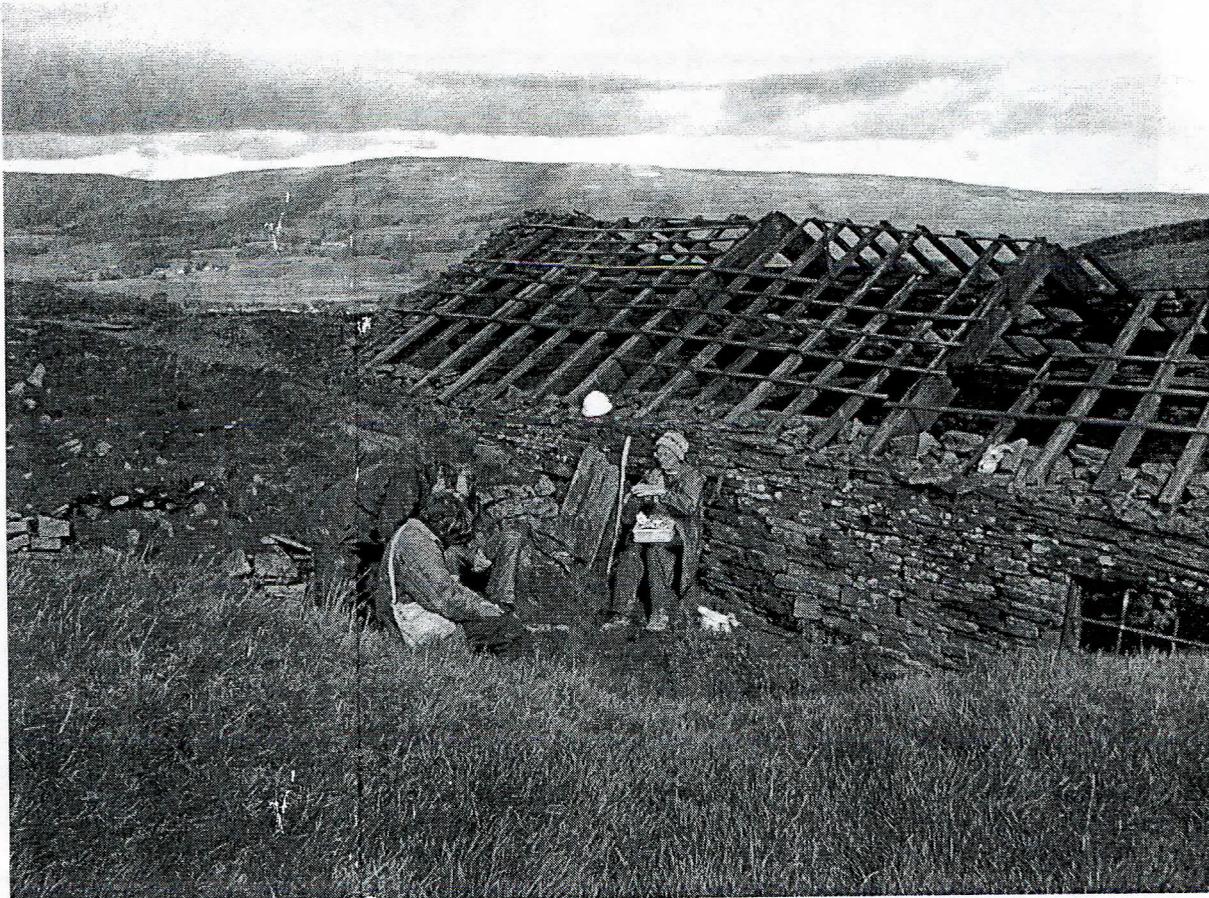
Flag stone path from Hawes to Gayle and snicket

the beck to be caught by the weir and directed along the mill leat. Some of us felt that the size of the reservoir was such that it would only keep the mill working for a relatively short period of time which led to discussion, without conclusion, of other possibilities for its presence.

A further walk up the by-road leading over to Wharfedale brought us to Scaur Head, a farm and a couple of cottages (SD866883). Here we left the road and followed a track up the fellside to the quarries, passing a row of splendid field barns on the way. Scaur Head quarries (SD869882) are situated on one of the characteristic terraces along the side of Wensleydale. The sandstone which was worked is one of the alternating bands of sandstone and limestone that together make up the Yoredale series and which give the Yorkshire dales their characteristic step-sided appearance. In this case the sandstone is the one that is sandwiched between the Simonstone and Middle limestones. A look at the map showed that this stratum had been worked by many quarries along the side of the dale. Looking across the dale towards the north we could see the extensive remains of two large quarries at Burtersett, flourishing at the end of the 19th Century. Whilst the output from these two quarries reached a maximum of almost 13,000 tons in 1886, the combined output of all the other quarries in the area produced only another 3,000 tons that year. However their period of glory was short lived and by the turn of the century demand had fallen as dramatically as it had arisen. Both Burtersett quarries were experiencing financial difficulties by the early

years of the 20th C. They struggled on for a while under various ownership, but one closed in the 1920's and the other in the 1930's. (Hallas, 2002)

Looking around the site we had reached, some surprisingly modest waste tips were apparent, the remains of a dressing shed and another small building close by. The position of a number



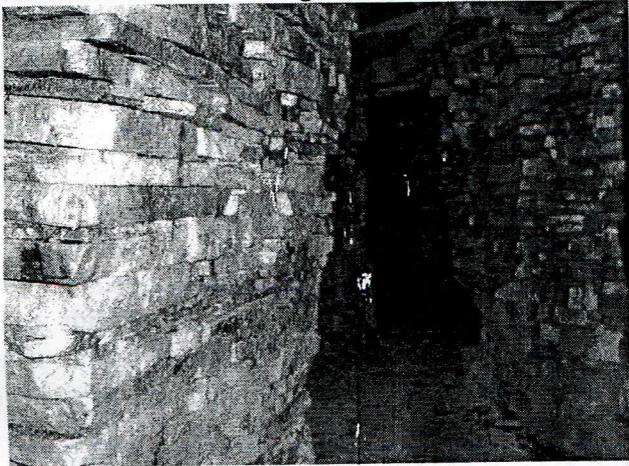
Bait time at the dressing shed

of adits could be seen. The adit that we were going to enter had originally led directly out of the back of the dressing shed, but this entrance had been walled up and there were signs that the building, now ruinous, had been used for agricultural purposes. The flourishing growth of nettles prevented anything more than a rather cursory inspection inside this building, but no remains of dressing machinery were apparent. It is supposed that the small building alongside, also ruinous was a bothy for the workmen.

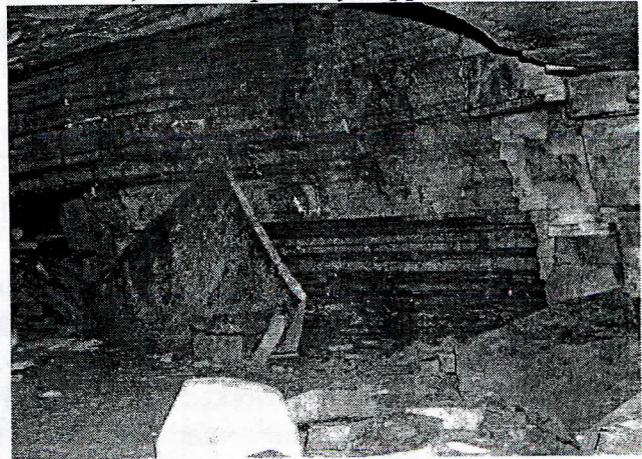
With access to the level from the dressing shed denied, we went around the back to where the roof of the level had either collapsed or been removed and scrambled down into the level over a pile of domestic debris, old cookers etc. Once inside the level was wide though not very high and became lower for a period as we went further in. It was reasonably dry underfoot, and there were the remains of wooden sleepers of a tramway of about two foot six inches gauge in the floor.

It was quite some distance to the working face, but it is hard to judge distances underground in the dark. For much of the way the level appeared to have drystone walling side supporting the roof of country rock. Once at the old working area various galleries branched off and the working methods became apparent. Tony told us that the sandstone beds have both horizontal and vertical joints, known as "clay joints" by the workmen. Quarrymen

worked in teams of six, three on each side of the face. About eighteen inches of soft stone under the roof and above the good beds was cut away until a vertical joint was found. Using iron wedges in forced into these joints the block was separated and then prised out with iron bars. Cast iron balls were used under the blocks to enable them to be moved. In some places it could be seen that large blocks of stone had been undercut, and temporarily supported with



Drystone pillar supporting roof



Working face

waste stone until ready for removal. The blocks would be manoeuvred onto bogies and hauled out of the mine by man or pony. No explosives were used as this would simply have shattered the rock.

The roof of the galleries was supported by finely built drystone pillars made from waste rock. As the work progressed, the empty galleries were back-filled with waste, walls gradually being built up between the pillars to hold the waste back from the main level – thus giving the appearance of continuous walling along the level. Some of the waste was taken out to be used for field walls, but most remained in the mine, explaining the relatively modest size of the waste heaps outside, presumably most of the waste outside this came from the dressing sheds. We were not given a figure for the ratio of rock removed to finished product, but the impression was that it was very significantly less than 9 or 10 to 1 in the quarrying of slate. From the dressing sheds the finished flags were taken by horse drawn wagon to the station for onward transport by rail. At the height of the industry 15,000 tons of flags were dispatched from Hawes station.

Returning to the daylight we found the weather much improved and enjoyed a picnic lunch before making our way back to Hawes. Our thanks must go once again to Tony Keates, not only for arranging and leading the day but also for putting together a most informative handout on which we have drawn heavily to produce this report. I think few of us would have had the courage to even enter the level never mind find the working face without a competent guide. So without Tony's help we should certainly not have been able to see this intriguing aspect of Wensleydale's industrial history.

Hallas, Christine. 2002 "The Wensleydale Railway." Ilkley, Great Northern.

Questions;

What was the cause of the sudden increase in demand for flags in the 1870's followed by an equally sudden decline at the turn of the century? Was this for paving Victorian city streets? Was it displaced by concrete?

What was special about that particular stratum of sandstone in the Yoredale series that made it particularly suitable? Were other strata used/mined in the same way? Was it just exploited in Wensleydale? Ian Dunmur and David Beale

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY TRIP TO SCAUR HEAD QUARRIES

Introduction

There is a long tradition of quarrying in Upper Wensleydale for local needs, but a major industry sprang up in the 1870s, peaked about 1890, and declined thereafter, with minor recoveries, until it finally ceased in 1931. The quarries were not the usual open surface quarries, but were worked underground by wide levels only waste heaps and remains of buildings and entrances mark the sites of former activity.

Geology

Geologically, the quarries were working the sandstone beds between the Simonstone and Middle Limestones, two of the eight alternating bands of limestone and sandstone, which make up the Yoredale Series. The sandstone was laid down in layers and the stone beds have vertical and horizontal joints, termed "clay joints" by the quarrymen. These were utilised to detach large blocks of stone, which were then split into the various thicknesses required for roofing flags, paving stones and building stone. Some waste stone was used for walling fields, but much of it was used to support the roof of the working galleries and to backfill worked-out areas.

The Quarries

The quarries were worked by a rough "pillar and post" method, with solid stone props left in some places to support the roof, while in other places, drystone-built pillars of waste rock were used. The main levels were at least 6 ft high, often more, and the lateral working galleries were wider and higher. The large blocks of stone were moved on horse-drawn bogies in the larger quarries, and by smaller, man-hauled bogies in the smaller ones.

Method of extraction -The men worked in teams of six, three on each side of the working face. They first cut out an 18 inch deep section of soft stone under the roof and above the good beds. This was then pushed back the required distance or until a vertical clay joint was reached, into which iron wedges were driven.

The sides of the stone block were detached similarly. Finally, iron wedges were driven into the face of the block and the slab of chosen thickness prised off with iron bars. Once free, the block was raised with crowbars and had cast iron balls pushed into the gap. The whole slab was levered out and rolled onto and down stout iron bars to the waiting bogie. The process was repeated until the floor was reached and then the whole process began again at the top. No explosives were used.

The Wensleydale Railway, which reached Hawes in 1878, became the real spur for the boom in stone mining in Wensleydale. It had gone on for generations as a country craft but

expanded to become a major industry as distant markets opened up. The output peaked around 1890, when 15000 tons of stone passed through Hawes Station in one year.

Oswald Allen had a slate quarry in his field at Middle Shaw, above Gayle, in 1780 - the current owner of the land on which Scaur Head Quarry is situated is Cliff Allen, possibly a descendant. The families of Metcalfe and Moore dominated the industry throughout, especially the former.

After the decline in lead mining around the late 1860s - early 1870s, men from neighbouring Swaledale moved into Wensleydale to get jobs in the quarrying industry.

Tony Keates.

GAYLE MILL, NEAR HAWES, N. YORKS

Gayle Mill is the oldest structurally unaltered cotton mill in existence and, from its very inception was the object of cutting-edge technology, later to include the replacement of its water wheel by a Thomson Double-Vortex turbine built by Williamson's of Kendal in 1878, and the installation of early electric generators to light the building and even some dwellings within the town. The 1925 generating system is still complete along with items of a much earlier date.

The mill was built in 1776 by Oswald and Thomas Routh, under licence from Richard Arkwright and followed the standard Arkwright mill pattern in terms of its proportions and layout. For the first 25-30 years of its existence, Gayle Mill operated as a cotton spinning mill, and then for a short period spinning flax. Through much of the 19th Century, however, it spun wool for the local hand-knitting industry. In 1878 it was converted to a sawmill and operated continuously as such until 1988, still using the 1878 machinery driven by the turbine. All the machinery in the mill dates from that time and is still in working order. The mill is a Grade 2* listed building and, together with all its water-power system including the mill pond and leat, is registered as an ancient monument.

For over two centuries Gayle Mill has harnessed the power of water flowing through the village. Oswald and Thomas Routh, local landowners, first captured this power when they built their "Cotton Factory" in 1776, five years after the construction of Richard Arkwright's "First Mill" at Cromford in Derbyshire. The land behind Oswald's home at Force Head provided an ideal site for a watermill, powered by a 24 foot waterwheel.

Cotton spinning continued until the early part of the 19th century, employing "many hands at low wages". Flax was then spun for a few years before the machines were adapted in 1813 to worsted spinning for the local hand-knitted trade, especially in stockings. The Routh family continued to own and operate the mill throughout the textile spinning era and to oversee the transition from spinning to saw milling in the 1870's. Ralph Alderson leased the mill in 1872 from Routh's, using hand tools and pitsaws (now in the Dales Countryside Museum) for sawing trees.

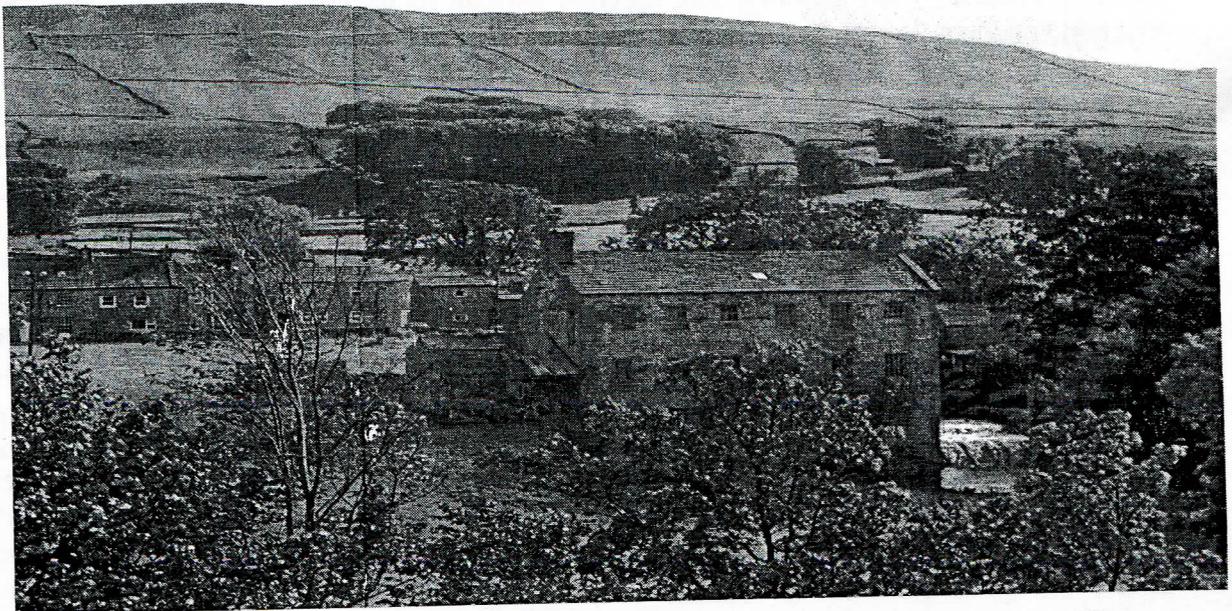
In 1878 the waterwheel was replaced by a Thomson Double Vortex Water Turbine, manufactured by Williamson Bros of Kendal and still in situ today. All the present woodworking machinery was installed in the same year by Ralph Alderson and his son William. The turbine was supplied to Rev. John Oswald Routh (Agent, Francis Whaley of

Gayle). Ralph and William were succeeded in the saw milling and joinery business by William's son William James who bought the mill from John Christopher Cain Routh (Rev. John Oswald's son). Electricity was generated by waterpower using the Williamson turbine around 1890 to light the mill and the Routh's home (Clints House).

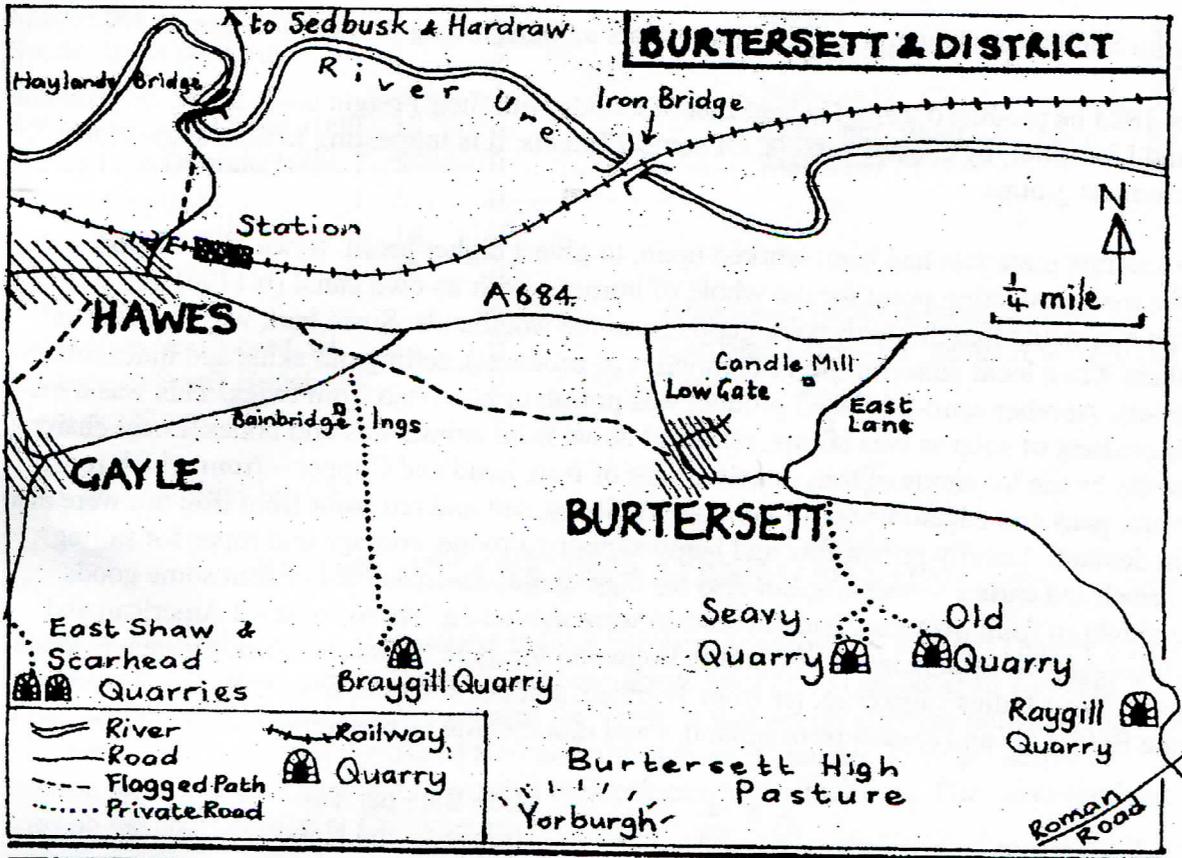
Thomas Alderson began working at the mill as a school leaver in 1921. William James Alderson died the same year and his widow then sold the mill to T. G and A Metcaife. Thomas continued to serve his apprenticeship as a joiner and sawyer with Metcalfe's. Thomas George Metcaife and Thomas Alderson worked together for many years including felling and hauling timber to the mill with a horse drawn timber wagon with heavy horses hired from Elijah Alien.

In 1948 Thomas Alderson, in partnership with Thomas and John Thompson bought the mill from Metcalfe's along with the Hawes Joiners Shop and adjoining properties. This partnership continued until 1961 when Brian, on completion of his apprenticeship as joiner and sawyer Joined his father in partnership at the mill and the Thompson brothers continued the Joinery business in Hawes. Following the death of Thomas in 1976 Brian continued to run the business until 1988. This brought to an end five generations of the Alderson family at Gayle Mill.

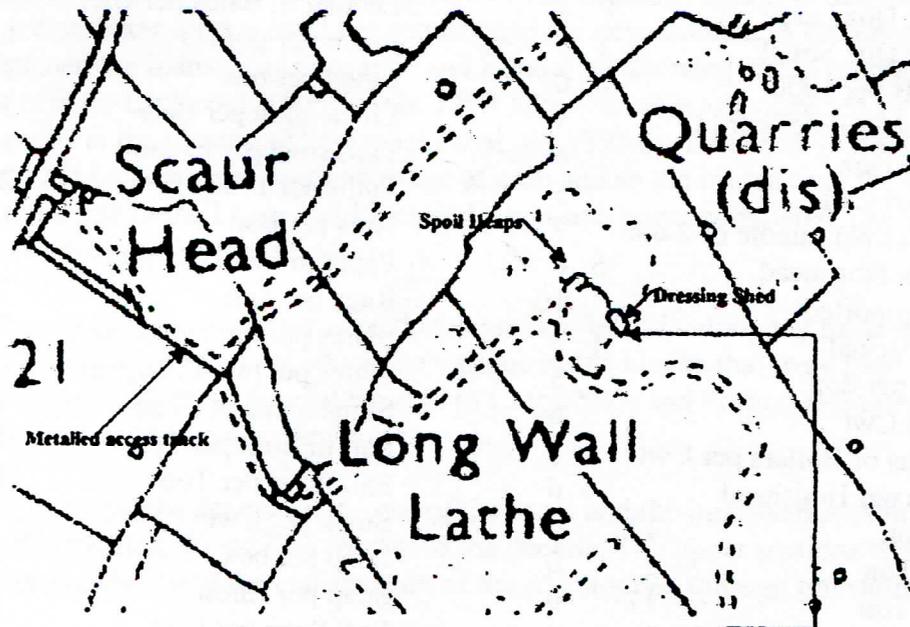
During the years between 1948 and 1988 the mill experienced much change in the timber trade. The transport of timber to and from the mill changed from horse drawn timber wagons to motorized haulage. Also, the type of products produced changed from horse drawn carts, hay sledges etc to tractor drawn trailers, hay sweeps etc, many of which were of a specialised design attracting business throughout the Dales and beyond.



Gayle Mill Wensleydale



Map of Scaur Head Stone Mine, Gayle, showing Main Features above Ground



Original entrance to level from rear of dressing shed now walled-up. Access is by climbing down into level from outside rear of dressing shed

FREIGHT BETWEEN ULVERSTON & LIVERPOOL 14TH AUGUST 1823

John Soulbly of Ulverston was for many years an outstanding printer of handbills.

In 1823 he produced a single sheet List of Goods with their Freight costs between Ulverston and Liverpool, by coastal vessels. Of some 77 items, it is interesting to note some main products groups.

Most raw materials had been worked upon, to give a higher profit. Since "Lil Ooston" was the main collecting point for the whole of Furness, with its own canal (b.1796) and port, it is not surprising that 30 items were goods from the woodlands. Since bark was one of them, there was a local concentration of tanneries (6 products), selling out skins and hides, but no boots. Another semi-finished product was potash or pearl-ash from twigs. This was a major ingredient of soap as was tallow, rendered down from animal fats and bones. Local charcoal, made by the hundreds of tons, smelted ores of Iron, Lead and Copper – from which rods, wire, pans and edgetools (at 13 per dozen). Slates, salt and red paint from iron ore were also in demand. Locally grown flax and hemp supported twine, cordage and ropes for sailing vessels and carts and wagons; but also for high quality linen and paper. But some goods brought in from overseas, had not sold so were moved on. These included American and Polish staves, Mahogany for furniture, Logwood for dyes, Tobacco and snuff; treacle made from West Indies sugarcane, tar from Trinidad, sulphur and cork from the Med; deals from the Baltic; ale and cheese from Ireland, - and more. Quite an economic Geography lesson!

	£	s	d			
Ashes per cwt			5	Iron Bars per Ton	6	0
Bark Coppice per Ton	1	0	0	Iron Rod and Hoop	8	0
Bark Stock per Ton			17	Iron boilers etc per Ton	10	0
Baskets per Doz Large		1	4	Lead per ton	10	0
Baskets per Doz Small		1	0	Leather in Bales per Cwt		9
Basket Rods per 1000		6	0	Linen per Bale	6	6
Birch and alder Poles per Ft			4	Linen per box	3	0
Brooms per Doz			6	Linen Yarn per Bale	3	0
Brimston per Cwt			5	Lathwood per Fathom	14	0
Brush Stocks per bundle of 2 doz			7	Laths per 1000	2	0
Bobbins per Hogshead	6		0	Nuts per Bag	1	6
Cotton as imported			10	Paper in Bales per foot		3
Cotton re-packed		1	2	Rags per Ton	12	0
Clog soles per doz			3	Slates per ton to Runcorn	7	0
Copper per Cwt			6	Slates per ton, Liverpool	6	0
Copper pans or Boilers per Cwt			8	Skins dryed per Ton	7	6
Dry Goods per Hogshead		5	6	Salt in Bulk per Ton	7	6
Flax per Ton	17		0	Salt Peter per Ton	8	0
Hides per Ton		1	0	Stock per Cwt		9
Hemp per Ton		17	0	Soap per box	1	0
Hoops from 10' upwards 120	1		4	Soap per Chest	1	6
8-9'			11	Soft Soap per Cwt		9
6.5-7'			7	Soft soap	8	0
3.5-5.5'			5	Stock per Cwt		9
2-3'			3	Soap per box		1
Iron Pigs per Ton	6		0	Soap per Chest	1	6
				Soft Soap per Cwt		9

Soft soap firkin	6	Wood, Logwood per Ton	10	0
Soft soap per Half Firkin	3	Oak Square per Ft		3
Spades per Dozen	8	Round		4
Spade shafts per Doz	3	Pine Baulk		2.5
Shovels per doz	3	Mahogany		4
Spokes for wheels per 1000	17	0	Deals per Stand	1 5 0
Staves Pipe Dantzic/1000	2 5	0	Masts per Ft	3
Staves American	1 5	0		
Staves Hogshead	16	0		
Staves barrel	12	0		
Tallow per Cwt		6	Also listed were Carboys, Cheese,	
Tobacco & Snuff per Cwt	1	0	Cordage, Cork, Ale, Mugs, Paint, Rice,	
Tobacco & Snuff Hogshead	7	0	Treacle, Tar.....	
Wool per Stone		4		

Mike Davies-Shiel Jan 05

REPORT ON NOVEMBER EVENING MEETING

There was a good turn out of members to hear Stephen Appleby and Richard Dennis from the Lancaster Canal Trust talk on the subject of the upper reaches of Lancaster to Kendal Canal. They started off by explaining the aims of the Trust. It was set up after the construction of the M6 in the 1960's stopped the use of the canal throughout its length. They are active in helping to restore the canal and in general maintenance of the facilities. They also run boat trips on the short section at Crooklands.

They then continued with a general history of canal development in England and with special emphasis on how it related to the development of the Lancaster canal. Canals developed from a need to increase transport around the country and the development of the Leeds Liverpool canal threatened the industry of Lancaster and Kendal by allowing cheap product from Yorkshire to enter Liverpool. Therefore in 1790 John Rennie was enlisted to survey the route from Lancaster to the Leeds and Liverpool canal. By 1797 the Lancaster to Preston section was opened but by then there was a shortage of cash and so the bridge over the Ribble was not built and a link to the Leeds and Liverpool canal was never completed. The section through to Kendal was opened in 1819.

They then covered some of the remains that are still to be seen along the route of the canal including the impressive Lune viaduct, the various stable blocks that were used for the packet boat. This included the need for stables at both Crooklands and Fretton and the idea that the building at Fretton was a lime warehouse.

The railways started the decline in the use of the canal and the improvements in road transport after the first World War increased the decline. The upper sections were slowly in filled and as already stated the construction of the M6 stopped through transport on the canal.

They finished there talk with the future. The canal has recently been attached to the rest of the canal system in England by the opening of the Ribble link and this is proving to be a great success. By altering the levels of various locks and re-positioning some it is now planned to reopen the top section of the canal by allowing passage under the M6. This will hopefully return the canal to Kendal once more.

FEBRUARY MEMBER'S MEETING

There was a good attendance of members for this annual event despite the bad weather. The first speaker was Roger Baker who gave a short illustrated talk on his investigations into the salt industry around the village of Preesal where he lives. He illustrated the wide range of artefacts and landscape features that still remain in the area.

The second speaker was Chris Irwin who gave a very edited talk on the Great North Road. This leads from London to Edinbrugh and has had a number of different routes over the years. Chris and his wife spent a week travelling the route and photographing the archaeology associated with it. This consisted of bridges, buildings such as inns, mile posts and other road side structures.

Ian Dunmur brought along part of his unique collection of bygone tools. This year they were all related to the textile industry and included various spinning appliances and machines for winding thread. Margaret Robinson has constructed a weft weighted loom which she brought along to demonstrate early weaving techniques.

David Beale continued with a short talk on Carrock End mine which lies close to his house and he is in the process of recording.

The final presentation was a section of a video made in the early years of the Society when it helped with a lime burn at the renovated Jack Scout limekiln. A video was made of the whole proceedings but unfortunately the first tape of the actual burn is now missing. The tape shown is off the removal of the lime from the kiln after it had cooled.

This was yet another very successful meeting for the Society.

Descriptions of manufacturing businesses, premises, processes, and products in the *Carlisle Journal*, 1819-20

(Continued from the *Bulletin of the Cumbria Industrial History Society*, No. 60, December 2004)

Compiled by G. W. Oxley

325. Iron working at Seaton near Workington

Seaton Ironworks on the river Derwent one mile from Workington: well adapted to the manufacture of iron in all its branches, having a blast furnace, an iron and brass foundry, a forge with refining ovens for the coking of coal, and everything necessary for the manufacture of iron to a great extent. The buildings are of brick and stone and slated and in complete repair. There is nineteen acres of land including the canal held on a 99 year lease from 52 march 1762 at yearly rent of £40. Apply to J C Parker at Hull or Ben Thompson of Workington, solicitor. Mr Dickinson at the works will show them

Advertised for sale, *CJ* 1053, 2 Jan. 1819.

326. Clog, last, pattern, boot tree, boot block, and shoe manufacture in Carlisle

Messrs Lewthwaite and Armstrong have engaged one of the first workmen in the north of England who learned the business in Edinburgh and was lately employed by Mr Ridley of Whitehaven.

Advertisement, *CJ* 1054, 9 Jan. 1819

327. Brick making at Binnacle in the parish of Bowness

Proposals for the making of one million bricks from clay which has already been cut sought by Hodgson & Nanson of Carlisle.

Advertisement, *CJ* 1054, 9 Jan. 1819

328. Bleaching at Dalston

Richard Sanderson has repaired and fitted out the Old Bleaching works late of John Robson of Dalston for bleaching by the old method. He will be able to finish linen cloth and linen yarn in the neatest manner on the lowest terms. Able hands have been procured for the purpose Linen cloth bleaching 12 cuts in the pound and under (Cumberland reel) 2d. per yard From 12 to 14 cuts in the pound 2½d per yard from 14 to 16 cuts in the pound 3d per yard from 16 to 18 cuts in the pound 3½d per yard from 18 to 21 cuts in the pound 4d per yard from 21 to 24 cuts in the pound 4½d per yard All finer linens and those above the common breadth such as d:anasks and diapers will be charged 1d per yard extra in proportion to the prices already stated. Yarn bleaching Of twelve cuts in the pound and under 4d per pound; from 12 to 14 4d per hank, all above 5d per hank Boiling yarn from 12 cuts in the pound and under 1½d per pound and all above 1¾ (?)d per hank Goods will be taken in at his shop in Corn Market, Carlisle every Saturday and at his shop Wigton evey Tuesday

Advertisement, *CJ* 1058, 6 Feb. 1819

329. Bleaching at Grinsdale

A dwelling house, mill house, drying house, boiling house, and six acres of land lately occupied by John Hough, bleacher. There is a constant supply of water, a water wheel, and every utensil needed for bleaching. Grinsdale is two miles from Carlisle on the line of the canal.

Advertised to be let, *CJ* 1058, 6 Feb. 1819

330. Dyeing, sizing and bleaching at Shaddongate, Carlisle

John Penrith, John Robley, Joseph Little have dissolved their partnership and John Penrith has entered the premises formerly occupied by Owen and Thompson in Ritson's Lane
Advertisements, *CJ* 1058, 6 Feb. 1819

331. Weaving at Lampleugh Close, Carlisle

The whole of the machinery at present at work comprising sixty-two pairs of patent looms, three dressing machines, two warping mills, an eight horse power steam engine and other fixtures in the building held under a lease from Carlisle Corporation for twelve years from Candlemas last.

Advertised to be sold by John Thompson, *CJ* 10598, 13 Feb. 1819

332. Clog, last and pattern making in Carlisle

Dissolution of the partnership of James Lewthwaite and William Armstrong. WA will continue the business

Advertisements, *CJ* 1060, 20 Feb. 1819

333. Milling at Nether Denton in the parish of Brampton

Insolvency of John Milburn of Denton Mill and sale of the mill, a dwelling house, a byre, a garden, and four acres of land

Advertisement, *CJ* 1060, 20 Feb. 1819 and *CJ* 1061, 27 Feb. 1819

334. Corn milling at Wrea

Water corn mill advertised to be let by John Smallwood of Wrea Hall, *CJ* 1061, 27 Feb. 1819

335. Manufacturing at Dalston

Insolvency of John Atkinson

Advertisement, *CJ* 1061, 27 Feb. 1819

336. Milling, dyeing, calico printing and cotton spinning at Denton Holme, Carlisle

The Denton Holme Estate, surrounded by a ring fence, having a constant supply of water from the River Caldew and well adapted to manufacturing purposes and comprising Lot 1 Eighty-two acres three roods and twenty-eight perches of agricultural land occupied by Robert Matthews, farmer Lot 2 Denton Mills which have two large water wheels carrying four pairs of stones and every other kind of machinery for the grinding and dressing of all kinds of corn, grain, and flour. A constant and ample supply of water from the contiguous River Caldew. Attached to the corn mill is an indigo mill containing two indigo pots with a woollen carding manufactory which may be conveniently adapted to any other manufacturing purpose. There is also a four loomed weaving shop and two acres three roods and nine perches of land called Millers Crookes. The buildings and land contain three acres two roods and fifteen perches. The mills have recently undergone thorough repair and are occupied by Robert Johnson and James Aikin Lot 3 Denton Holme Calico Print Field consisting of a large and convenient printing shops, dyeing house, drying house, and every other convenience for printing dying and bleaching calico and other cloths; also eighteen acres, one rood, eighteen perches of land of the richest quality, part of which is used as bleaching and drying grounds.

The buildings cover one acre, one rood, thirty-seven perches making together 19 acres three roods 15 perches. The premises are occupied by Messrs Losh & Co. The print field has been established for upwards of fifty years and is capable of improvement to any extent. Lot 4 A dyeing house, callender house, drying house, suitable out offices, and two acres, three roods and thirty perches of land now occupied by Joseph Ferguson & Co.. There is a large water wheel for grinding indigo and several dwelling houses on the premises. 'Extensive erections have lately been made hereon'. Lot 5 A newly erected and complete cotton twist mill at Denton Holme Head with large and convenient warehouses and other out offices together with a dwelling house for the manager, ten cottages for workmen, and two roods and twenty six perches of land laid out as garden ground. The buildings and land occupy one acre and twenty six perches and are occupied by Messrs Ritson and Lemon. Lot 6 a well built and convenient cotton mill, dwelling house, and six acres, two roods and eighteen perches of land occupied by Mr Thompson. Part of these premises were formerly used as a bleaching manufactory. Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are situated on Denton mill race and have a constant supply of water at all seasons of the year.

Advertised to be sold by Mr Dixon of Denton Holme, *CJ* 1063, 13 March 1819

337. Hosiery manufacture in Castle Street, Carlisle

The stock in trade of R & G Cowan including seventeen stocking frames in excellent working order, finishing utensils, etc. during the last seven years R&GC have established a most respectable connection in Cumberland, Westmorland, north Lancashire, and Durham and before that the business was profitably carried on by T. Marston, Having formed other connection R&GC are reluctantly constrained from the hosiery business altogether. Orders will continue to be attended to and goods sold at cost price only. All their retail stock is also being sold off at prime cost.

Advertised to be sold, *CJ* 1065, 27 March 1819

338. Brewing at Allonby

A brewery, malting convenience, dwelling house, byre, barn, stable, etc. and stock at a valuation. At present occupied by J & J Hodgson, brewers

Advertised to be sold or let, *CJ* 1067, 10 April 1819

339. Woollen carding at Patterdale

Dissolution of the partnership of Mounsey and Partridge and sale of the machinery and utensils

Advertisements, *CJ* 1071 & 1074, 8 & 25 May 1819

340. Bleaching at Carlisle and Sebergham

Early in 1818 a piece of damask table linen of great value was sent without a name to Robson Clarke, bleacher and has not since been enquired for. Any person describing the pattern fineness and quality so as to prove ownership may have the same on application. RC continues his linen bleach works on the old approved system at Sebergham as heretofore. Goods are received and delivered free of expense by John Dixon of Keswick, William Stamper of Cockermouth, John Fidler of Workington, Henry Tickell of Maryport, Robert Carlyle of Waterbeck, James Barnett of Brampton, Robert James of Brampton, William Irving of Longtown, Walter Pasley of Langholm, David Weild of Annan, John Derham at Lancaster, and at his shops at Carlisle, Penrith and Wigton

Advertisement, *CJ* 1071, 8 May 1819

341. Brass and iron foundries in Kendal

Cornthwaite & Co.. Require a good green sand moulder and a whitesmith well accustomed to forging and fitting up

Advertisement, *CJ* 1073, 22 May 1819

342. Iron working at Seaton near Workington

As 325 but adding: the works are most eligibly situated on the River Derwent in a populous neighbourhood and from the great command of water are well worth the attention of ironmasters. They are within a mile of the harbour at Workington (to which there is a right of railroad) and are in possession of an extensive trade in England, Ireland and Scotland

Advertisement, *CJ* 1073, 22 May 1819

343. Whip and thong manufacture in Carlisle

Dissolution of the partnership of John Armstrong and Robert Ashbridge; John Armstrong is to continue the business, trading as Armstrong and Blair. They have on hand an excellent assortment of hunting crops, jockey and ladies twigs, thongs etc.

Advertisements, *CJ* 1074, 29 May 1819

344. Cotton spinning in Water Lane, Carlisle

Anyone having tools, patterns, or implements belonging to the mill is requested to return them. Anyone keeping them in future will be deemed to have unlawful possession

Advertisement, *CJ* 1074, 29 May 1819

345. Dyeing in Shaddongate, Carlisle

Insolvency of John Batey and Benjamin Harrison

Advertisement, *CJ* 1074, 29 May 1819

346. ? Straw hat manufacture and drapery in Carlisle (see No. 304)

Dissolution of the partnership of Mary Liddle, Ann Hinde, and Mary Porter. The business to continue under the firm of Liddle and Porter

Advertisement, *CJ* 1077, 19 June 1819

347. Coach building and harness making in Kendal

James M'Naught has enlarged his premises in New Inn Yard to carry on a still more extensive concern. He has provided a large stock of the very best timber, well seasoned, and all other necessary materials from the best markets in England. He has added to the hands formerly employed a complete set of London workmen of the first rate abilities. He hopes to serve his friends equal if not superior to any shop in London for taste and fashion and particularly durability.

Advertisement, *CJ* 1078, 26 June 1819

348. Hat manufacture in Carlisle

Newly erected premises, utensils, and stock in trade recently occupied by George Beattie, deceased, the owner comprising warehouse, workshops, four batteries, finishing benches for nine finishers, and an ample supply at all seasons of the best water from the River Caldew which washes the walls of the building. The tenant will take the utensils at a valuation and the stock if he wishes. Apply to Mr Beattie of Damside or to Thomas Jefferson, manufacturer

Advertisement, *CJ* 1079, 2 July 1819

349. Milling at Wigton

A windmill at the north end Advertised to be sold, *CJ* 1083, 31 July 1819

350. Corn mill at Dearham RowBeck

The mill has three pair of mill stones, a dressing mill, a bartle mill, a mill drying kiln, and other suitable machinery; also a dwelling house, stabling etc. It is two miles from Maryport, 4 from Cockermouth and 5 from Wigton

Advertised to be let by the owner Mary Parsable, *CJ* 1085, 14 Aug. 1819

351. Weaving in Brampton

A large freehold messuage containing five four loom weaving shops with ten dwelling rooms above on the east side of the Lonnin and occupied by William Bell and others

Advertised to be sold, *CJ* 1093, 9 Oct. 1819

352. Manufacturing in Carlisle

Insolvency of William Coneton of Watergate Lane and assignment of assets to William Wood of Carlisle Manufacturer and Daniel Sim of Carlisle, dyer

Advertisement, *CJ* 1099, 20 Nov. 1819

353. Coopering at Caldbeck

Insolvency of Hudson Scott

Advertisement, *CJ* 1100, 27 Nov. 1819

354. Copperas works at Whitehaven

1. A well established works occupying three acres and having a long range of buildings, mostly cellared, containing one lead boiler which contains five to six thousand gallons, four coolers, three of which are lined with lead, several lead pumps (which are well supplied with water) and troughs and all other necessary fixtures and fittings. The cellars are flagged and walled round with freestone and bricks for the reception of copperas liquor 'to which belong the extensive beds or brass lumps near the same' 2. A commodious dwelling house, cow house, stable and two gardens occupied by Mr Richardson, the present manager 3. Five cottages with yards behind, adjoining each other and on the south east side of and adjoining the premises; the whole walled around 4. A rope walk and buildings to the south west of the premises There is no other copperas works in the County. A sufficient quantity of brass lumps may be obtained from the collieries at Whitehaven from which copperas may be conveniently be exported. Mr Richardson at the works will show. Apply to Rev R Jackson of Bebbington in Cheshire, Mr R Welsh, RH of 11 Paper Buildings, Temple London, or Mr Messenger at Egremont

Advertised to be sold, *CJ* 1105, 1 Jan. 1820

355. Coal mining and lime burning at Hillbeck near Brough in Westmorland

Farms, coal mines and an old established lime kiln with the right of digging and burning lime within the Lordship of Hillbeck and a dwelling house late occupied by John Armstrong and now by Lamb and Armstrong

Advertised to be let, *CJ* 1106, 8 Jan. 1820

356. Milling at Nether Denton

Insolvency of John Milburn of Denton Mill, miller

Advertisement, *CJ* 1107, 15 Jan. 1820

357. Machine making at Carlisle

Dissolution of the partnership of John Burrough and Robert Holliday trading as Burrough and Holliday

Advertisement, *CJ* 1107, 15 Jan. 1820

358. Lime sales at Brampton

A reduction in the price of lime sold at Brampton Coal Staith from 15d a bushel to 13d
Advertised by James Thompson, coal and lime agent, *CJ* 1108, 22 Jan. 1820

359. Corn milling at Dykesfield in the parish of Burgh by Sands

A wind corn mill having two pairs of stones, a dressing mill and other machinery in excellent order, a dwelling house, byre, stables, out offices, an orchard well stocked with fruit trees and six acres of meadow land. The intended canal will adjoin the orchard and the mill is in good corn country only six miles from Carlisle

Advertised to be let, *CJ* 1110, 5 Feb. 1820

360. Linen weaving in Upperby

Isaac Fell has commenced weaving double and single damask $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards, table cloths, napkins, toiles, etc.; also huckabacks, ticking, plain linen, and sheeting. The most scrupulous attention is paid to the weaving of coats of arms and charges are reasonable. Parcels and letters may be left at the Skinners Arms which IF attends every Saturday

Advertisement, *CJ* 1111, 12 Feb. 1820

361. Linen weaving in Upperby

Alexander Robinson & Son express thanks for support over twenty years and announce that they will be continuing in the weaving business. They have lately fitted up patent looms on a new construction and can work double and single damask from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards wide with centre figures in a superior manner; also table cloths, napkins, toiles, etc. in the newest and most fashionable patterns; also huckabacks, ticker (sic) plain linen, and sheeting in all their various breadths. AR & Sons also have the honour of weaving the armorial bearings of several noblemen and gentlemen in this and other countries which have invariably given satisfaction. Any gentleman may have his coat of arms wove (sic) in the neatest manner on the most reasonable terms. Goods may be directed to the care of Mr Fergus Murray, Plume of Feathers, St. Cuthberts Lane, Carlisle

Advertisement, *CJ* 1111, 12 Feb. 1820

362. Cotton spinning at Dalston

Dalston High Mill lately occupied by Messrs Waldie & Sons with its land and machinery comprising twenty five carding engines with cams, and other apparatus belonging thereto, three throstles, fourteen water twist frames with bobbins etc., a corresponding number of drawing and roving frames, three dressing machines, a winding machine, a large callender and apparatus, a large quantity of joiner's and blacksmith's tools and various other articles and machines necessary for the business; also a twenty loom weaving shop with the looms thereto, dwelling houses for the work people and seventy acres of grazing and arable land. The mill and buildings are large and commodious with a good dwelling house attached. The mill wheel and machinery are in a complete state of repair and the fall of water is very extensive and powerful.

Advertised to be let, *CJ* 1111, 12 Feb. 1820

363. Hat manufacture in Damside, Carlisle

John Rand, hat manufacturer at the Damside premises late occupied by George Beattie has now opened a retail shop in Scotch Street and engaged Daniel Blamey as superintendent. He particularly recommends gentlemen's light waterproof elastic oval hats as being of the newest shapes and superior quality; also men's, youths' and boy' hats of every design, ladies' and childrens' beavers, trimmings and feathers; livery hats of which he has a large assortment and being of his own manufacture he can with confidence recommend. Hats dressed and altered and covered with oil, silk, gentlemen's travelling caps, boy's caps. Also wholesale and export

Advertisement, *CJ* 1113, 26 Feb. 1820

364. Lime burning at Sebergham

Murray and Sanderson, holders of a lime kiln at Sebergham against Ross who was allegedly in partnership with a bricklayer Wright and therefore liable to pay for 336 bushels of lime supplied to Wright at 2/2d each. The existence of the partnership could not be proved. Report of a nisi prius case at Carlisle Assizes, *CJ* 1114, 4 March. 1820

365. Plough and machine making at ? Carlisle

Robert Holliday expresses thanks to support given to him in partnership with John Burrow. He will continue the business alone.

Advertisement, *CJ* 1117, 25 March 1820

366. Coach making at Bochergate Head, Carlisle

Insolvency of Henry Fairbairn

Advertisement, *CJ* 1120, 15 April 1820

367. Manufacturing at Damside, Carlisle

Dwelling and warping rooms and an excellent warehouse, yard, and stable. Late the property of Thomas Stubbs, now occupied by George and John Stubbs

Advertised to be sold, *CJ* 1121, 22 April 1820

369. Iron and Brass foundry at ?

Wanted a moulder capable of undertaking the place of foreman

Advertised for, *CJ* 1121, 22 April 1820

370. Manufacturing at Dalston

Assignment for the benefit of their creditors of the assets of John Waldie and Samuel Waldie of Dalston, manufacturers to John Forster sr. Esq. of Carlisle, Daniel Hebson of Buckabank, cotton spinner, Thomas Sheffield of Dalston of Dalston Spinner and John Thompson of Carlisle, gent.

Advertisement, *CJ* 1121, 22 April 1820

371. Brewing at Carlisle

One share in the New Brewery, trading as Joseph Liddell esq. & Co.

Advertised to be sold, *CJ* 1126, 27 May 1820

372. Bleaching at Sebergham Bridge

A ten horse power steam engine with a large boiler and all the apparatus in working order

Advertised to be sold by Robson Clarke who continues to do his bleaching at his bleaching works at Sebergham Bridge, *CJ* 1128, 10 June 1820

373. Cotton and Linen Manufacture at Cockermouth

The estate of John Stoddart and Sons: Lot 1 Premises on the north side of Main Street above Cocker Bridge: a front dwelling house and shop, a commodious manufactory for twenty four looms, a warehouse with a heckling shop above, a dye house adjacent to the River Cocker, stables and a garden together with all the looms, pans, vats, and implements of manufacture and dyeing, occupied by John Stoddart and Sons Lot 2 Premises on the south side of Main Street above Cocker Bridge extending back on Cocker Went: a front dwelling house called The Greyhound, with butchers' stands, slaughter houses and other conveniences for butchers, several other good dwelling houses, a commodious manufactory for one hundred looms and warehouses, all newly built; also out buildings, a garden and looms implements etc.; occupied by Eleanor Hodgson, innholder, John Stoddart and Sons and others Lot 3 six dwelling houses and two commodious carriers' warehouses in Suddart Went and in various occupations Lot 4 A newly erected dwelling house and workshops for fifty looms adjacent to the Butts near the

head of St. Helens Street with all the looms and implements occupied by John Stoddart and Sons Lot 5 Tarn Close (nine acres), a dwelling house and workshops for twelve looms newly erected on the north side of Suddart Went, with the looms and implements, occupied by William Stoddart, jr. Lot 6 A six acre close on Gallow Barrow in Cocker mouth Lot 7 One thirty second part of the ship Cherub of Harrington, Joseph Winin, master Lot 8 One thirty second part of the ship Matthew of Workington, Matthew Steel, master Lot 9 One sixteenth part of the ship Derwent (a Liverpool trader) of Workington, John Harrison, master Lot 10 One sixteenth part of the ship Recovery (a Liverpool trader) of Workington, John Wilson, master John Stoddart and Sons will show the premises

Advertised to be sold, *CJ* 1129, 17 June 1820

374. Textile printing at Denton Holme near Carlisle

Three large convenient printing shops, a cutting shop, a pencilling shop large enough for one hundred pencillers, a large machine (sic), a printing house, engraving shops, three blue dye houses, a large ware room for finished goods, one for grey goods and another for white goods, a madder dye house, a callendar house, a madder house, a joiner's shop, a drying house, offices, stables, and all other suitable conveniences necessary for carrying on a printing and bleaching business on a very large scale. There are two clash wheels, a very large water wheel which carries the callender, indigo, and printing machines, two closes of land (11 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches) used as bleaching fields. A tenant may have a further 6 acres and 2 perches close to the premises. A powerful and constant supply of water runs through and near to the premises which are occupied by Messrs Losh & Co. who are declining business. The print field has been established upwards of seventy years and has most extensive and respectable connections in Scotland and England. The utensils may be taken at a valuation. Apply to Mr Dixon of Denton Holme, the owner, or at the office of Mr Dixon, solicitor.

Advertised to be let, *CJ* 1133, 15 July 1820

375. Copperas manufacture at Ginns near Whitehaven

The representatives of John Wood have withdrawn from the business trading as John Gale & Co..

Advertisement, *CJ* 1133, 29 July 1820

376. Hat manufacture in Carlisle

Edward Routledge of Scotch Street has moved to a shop adjoining Elliot & Forster's bank where he has a large and elegant assortment of large, elastic waterproof, oval hats which he recommends for their elegance and durability being manufactured of the finest materials under his own immediate supervision by superior workmen; also stuff plated and wool hats of newest fashions and excellent quality and finished in the best manner; also a great variety of ladies' and children's beavers; also a good assortment of umbrellas

Advertisement, *CJ* 1135, 12 Aug. 1820

377. Corn milling at Wool Oaks in the parish of Hesketh

A water corn mill on the river Petteril having three pairs of horizontal stones, a dressing mill, two perpendicular ones (sic. ? Stones) cases for making shelled or pearl barley of which for many years large quantities have been sent to Liverpool and Manchester; also 43 acres of land

Advertised to be let, *CJ* 1136, 19 Aug. 1820

378. Corn milling at Holmes Mill near Port Carlisle in the parish of Beaumont

A water corn mill, dwelling house, out offices, 54 acres of land and nine cattle gates on Burgh Marsh, occupied by Richard Brayton

Advertised to be let, *CJ* 1139, 9 Sept. 1820

378. Copperas manufacture at Whitehaven

John Gale & Co. announce that copperas may be had both wholesale and retail from their works

Advertisement, *CJ* 1140, 16 Sept. 1820

379. Bleaching at Carlisle

Insolvency of Robson Clarke of Carlisle

Advertisement, *CJ* 1140, 16 Sept. 1820

380. Fulling at Bridge End in Keswick

A fulling mill, dwelling house, outhouses and an acre of land used as a tenter ground and occupied by Mrs Mary Ellery; also an adjoining dye house. The mill has a very powerful waterwheel and other usual machinery, all in good working order; also a dye house adjoining the mill and a small close of land occupied by Thomas Musgrave

Advertised to be sold, *CJ* 1139, 7 Oct. 1820

381. Weaving in Hutton's Lane, Scotch Street, Carlisle

A building formerly used as a nine loom weaving shop with four dwelling rooms above. Robert Holliday, machine maker will show

Advertised to be let by R Sewell of Sebergham, *CJ* 1143, 7 Oct. 1820

382. Corn milling at Laithes in the parish of Skelton

A water corn mill with two water wheels, two pairs of stones, a barley mill and cylinder, a good drying kiln, all in excellent repair; also a dwelling house, out buildings and 5 acres of land

Advertised to be let by Richard Bell of Laithes, owner, *CJ* 1145, 21 Oct. 1820

383. Carding at Thornthwaite

A carding mill with a great water wheel and other heavy machinery occupied by James Gordon

Advertised to be sold, *CJ* 1145, 21 Oct. 1820

384. Leather working at Dockray near Penrith

A dwelling house and a currier's shop with all the tables, drying sheds, and other conveniences for the business of a currier and leather cutter, now occupied by Isaac Slack, the owner, who now wishes to retire from business.

Advertised to be let, *CJ* 1146, 28 Oct. 1820

385. Hat manufacture at Damside in Carlisle

A manufactory late occupied by John Rand with warehouses, workshops, four batteries and finishing benches for nine finishers

Advertised to be let, *CJ* 1150, 25 Nov. 1820

386. Manufacture of cotton products in Carlisle and Hosiery in Leicester

R&G Cowan inform the public that they intend to continue their hosiery business etc. for the present. They are determined to sell their goods at the very lowest terms at which they are sold and in furtherance of this intention they have lately commenced in addition to their Carlisle concern a manufactory of black worsted hose in Leicester by which they are enabled to offer their friends excellent article of that description on the most advantageous terms. In consequence of the existing low prices of cotton and woollen yarn they also have made great reductions in the prices of goods composed of these materials. They beg likewise to say that they continue to make a description of cotton twist shirting of a very superior quality. The following are the principle articles which they manufacture: cotton, lambswool, worsted, and Angola stockings of all sizes and qualities; drawers, vests, working, knitting and sewing cottons; cotton twist shirtings etc. They have also constantly on hand a large assortment of silk stockings, knitted stockings, gloves, socks, etc.; lambswool, worsted and Angola knitting yarns; cotton wool for quilting etc. For manufacturers: worsted yarn for lustres, mule and water twist, silk tram of all colours. The worsted and cotton yarns may also be dyed; all of the best qualities. NB persons resident in the country may be supplied with small quantities of water twist from No.10 to 22 for wefting with linen yarn

Advertisement, *CJ* 1155, 30 Dec. 1820

READERS COMMENTS

Readers who are not ironmaking specialists may be interested to know that more detail about local blast furnaces is to be found in Philip Riden and John G. Owen *British Blast Furnace Statistics, 1790-1980* (Merton Priory Press, 1995). This work gives details of the owner and the number of blast furnaces built and in blast for each site, almost yearly from about 1850, and for selected years when satisfactory data is available for the earlier period. It also contains output statistics and a useful survey of the sources used. I have found it useful in connection with my work on inland navigation in the 1790s as a means of identifying what was going on at certain localities which boats were visiting regularly. I have a copy of the book and, on request, I should be pleased to bring it to meetings for members to consult.

In his piece on Biggar Gas Works Museum Geoff Brambles mentions that 'Collectors of manufacturer's nameplates will be satisfied'. This comment brings to the forefront something which has been lurking at the back of my mind for sometime. Manufacturer's nameplates are, of course, of far greater importance than mere collector's items. By identifying objects as the work of a particular maker they are an historical source of considerable importance. For many manufacturers, especially those in a small way of business, they are the only evidence we have for their commercial activities. Even for the minority of firms whose records have survived information about their products can be sparse. Even if we have catalogues or drawings there is much about the technology used and the processes employed in manufacture which we can only learn from the artefact itself. My question, therefore is this: is anybody compiling a database of artefacts for which the maker can be identified as a basic tool for researchers?

G.W.Oxley

CUMBRIAN MILESTONES



MILE STONE OUTSIDE NENTHEAD



MILESTONE IN ALSTON TOWN CENTRE

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

MR R BAKER
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY
4 BARNES COTTAGES
BACK LANE
PREESAL
POULTON FY6 0HT
mbarb@freenetname.co.uk

MR G BRAMBLES
CHAIRMAN
21 DERWENT DRIVE
KENDAL
CUMBRIA
LA9 7PB

MR G BROOKS
BULLETIN EDITOR
COOMARA
CARLETON
CARLISLE
CA4 0BU
gbrooksvet@tiscali.co.uk

DR I DUNMUR
CROFT HOUSE
MOSEDALE
PENRITH
CA11 0XQ

MR C IRWIN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
FALLOWFIELD
RAVENSTONEDALE
KIRKBY STEPHEN
CA17 4NG
chris@thebookhouse.co.uk

MRS J A BENNETT
TREASURER
BROOMBANK COTTAGE
LINDAL-IN-FURNESS
CUMBRIA
LA12 0LW
psfc@btinternet.com

MRS H CLADWELL
SECRETARY
LOW LUDDERBURN
CARTMEL FELL
WINDERMERE
LA23 3PD
lowludderburn@btinternet.com

MR G OXLEY
9 HUGH LITTLE GARTH
UPPERBY
CARLISLE
CA2 4LQ
mail@mcintyre-oxley.fsnet.co.uk

DR MARGARET ROBINSON
7 PICADILLY CLOSE
SCOTFORTH
LANCASTER
LA1 4PY

MR R LYON
CHRONDRENN
CHURCH STREET
SKIRWITH
PENRITH
CA10 1RQ
Ron_Lyon@chronserve.freemove.co.uk

MR D BEALE
LOW ROW
HESKET NEWMARKET
WIGTON
CUMBRIA
CA7 8JU
Beales.lowrow@virgin.net